

**A FINDING AID TO RECORDS AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AT
COLLEGE PARK**

PREPARED BY

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FOR

**THE INTERAGENCY GROUP ON NAZI ASSETS
DIRECTED BY STUART E. EIZENSTAT, UNDER SECRETARY OF
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PREFACE

This finding aid was prepared for the Interagency Group on Nazi Assets, directed by Ambassador Stuart E. Eizenstat, the Under Secretary of Commerce. The finding aid is part of a report for the Interagency Group on Nazi Assets that was prepared under the direction of Dr. William Z. Slany, Chief Historian of the Department of State.

Development of this finding aid actually predated the Interagency Group on Nazi Assets, beginning in early April 1996, when researchers began asking about our holdings relating to Swiss banks. The Archives II Textual Reference Branch staff was canvassed and a ten-page finding aid was produced by the preparer of this finding aid. It was made available to researchers on April 19, 1996. It identified the records in a half-dozen record groups and identified pertinent series of records. For the next six months an increasing number of researchers desired more information and, thus, the initial finding aid was periodically updated. Then in November 1996, with increased interest in the multitude of questions relating to Nazi looted assets, particularly gold, and the creation of the Interagency Group on Nazi Assets, increased attention was devoted to expanding the finding aid. The present version, prepared for the Interagency Group on Nazi Assets, is not the end of NARA's efforts to provide "ready access to essential evidence." As time permits and researcher interest continues this finding aid will be periodically updated.

Purpose of the Finding Aid

The purpose of this finding aid is to assist researchers locating within the National Archives at College Park those records that pertain not only to the subject matter of the report but also to those records relating to the broader subjects listed in the title to the finding aid.

Specifically, the finding aid provides a guide to records pertaining to:

- efforts in 1940-1942 to freeze, block, and seize Axis and other assets located in the United States;
- efforts, in conjunction with the Allies, during the 1942-1944 period, to blockade the Axis to prevent them from obtaining the resources necessary to wage war;
- efforts during 1944 and 1945, to prevent the Axis from secreting and cloaking their assets in neutral and other countries (i.e., the Safehaven Program);
- efforts in 1945 and in the aftermath of the war to locate looted and other Axis assets;
- The U.S. postwar role in restitution and reparation activities; and,
- The U.S. diplomatic efforts to work with the neutral countries to obtain the return of and disposition of Axis looted assets as well as other enemy assets.

This finding aid is by no means comprehensive, given the wealth of the holdings of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and given the time constraints in its preparation. There are, most likely, other series of records within the Record Groups mentioned as well as series in Record Groups not mentioned that contain information about World War II economic warfare, Nazi looted assets, Safehaven Program activities, post-war restitution and reparation activities, and the financial and diplomatic aftermath of the war. There is also a possibility that some pertinent records are still in the legal custody of one or more Federal agencies. This finding aid, nevertheless, should provide researchers with a relatively full guide to the archival records in College Park and give clues where other material may be held.

Primary attention in this finding aid is given to records pertaining to activities in North America, Europe, and Latin America. Relatively minor attention is given to records relating to Africa, Asia, the Near East, and the Middle East. Researchers should be aware that NARA holds a substantial quantity of records relating to the just-mentioned geographic areas with regard to World War II economic warfare and the financial and diplomatic aftermath of the war.

Not all aspects of economic warfare are directly addressed in this finding aid. Primary attention is given to the financial and diplomatic aspects of economic warfare. Nevertheless the finding aid directly and indirectly identifies records or series of records on other aspects of economic warfare, such as preclusive buying, lend-lease, reverse lend-lease, and efforts by the Allies to prevent the Axis powers from obtaining military supplies and economic resources to feed their industrial and war machines. Additionally because of researcher interest in financial matters the finding aid concentrates on records relating to financial matters. If researcher interests broaden to include looting and cloaking of cultural materials, a subsequent version of this finding aid would certainly identify applicable records. Nevertheless, many records relating to cultural materials are included in this finding aid, and researchers should be aware that NARA holds a substantial quantity of records relating to looting, cloaking, and restitution of cultural materials.

It is noteworthy that there are very few records in the holdings of the National Archives at College Park that pertain to the personal assets of foreign individuals in foreign banks. The U.S. Government in the 1930s and 1940s did not systematically collect that information. We know that there are scattered among our records, such as the Office of Strategic Services records, and Foreign Funds Control records, information that does relate to individual accounts in foreign banks. But the quantity uncovered by researchers during the past year so far is minuscule.

Researchers interested in possible assets in foreign banks should directly contact the bank. If researchers wish to make a claim on dormant accounts in Swiss banks, please contact: Ombudsman of Swiss Banks, Seestr.7, P.O. Box 519, 8027 Zurich, Switzerland. Applicants must write a short letter asking for the dormant account questionnaire. The Ombudsman's office also can be reached by fax at 011-41-1-281-1083 or telephone at 011-41-1-281-1037. For additional information about dormant accounts, please contact the Swiss Embassy at 202-745-7900 (phone) or 202-387-2564 (fax).

The National Archives and Records Administration and Archival Records

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) acquires, preserves, and makes available for research records of enduring value created or received by organizations of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal Government. A relatively substantial amount of the NARA holdings relate to World War II and are held in its facility in College Park, Maryland. Other NARA facilities hold many records and donated material related to World War II, including records related to the subjects covered in this finding aid. This is particularly true of the Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Harry S Truman, and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Libraries. Researchers should contact the other NARA facilities for assistance in their research efforts.

Arrangement of Archival Records

NARA arranges its holdings according to the archival principle of "provenance." This principle provides that records be attributed to the agency that created or maintained them and arranged thereunder as they were filed when in active use. In the National Archives, application of the principle of provenance takes the form of numbered record groups, with each record group comprising the records of a major government entity, usually a bureau of an independent agency.

Most record groups include records of any predecessors of the organization named in the title of the record group. A few record groups combine the records of several small or short-lived agencies having an administrative or functional relationship with each other.

Within a record group, the records of a government agency are organized into series. Each series is a set of documents arranged according to the creating office's filing system or otherwise kept together by the creating office because they related to a particular subject or function, result from the same activity, document a specific kind of transaction, take a particular physical form, or have some other relationship arising out of their creation, receipt, or use.

NARA endeavors to keep records in the order in which they were maintained by the creating agency, in the belief that this best preserves their integrity and interrelationships. The agency filing systems were designed for administrative purposes and not for the benefit of future researchers. This finding aid seeks to assist subject-oriented researchers in understanding the complexities of the recordkeeping systems and in locating relevant material among the vast quantities of records.

Introduction to the Finding Aid

This finding aid is divided into three parts--the records of military agencies, records of civilian agencies, and records in the National Archives Gift Collection. The latter are subdivided by the individual who donated their personal papers to NARA. The military and civilian agency sections of the finding aid are subdivided by Federal agency and then by Record Group.

Within each Record Group the descriptions of the records are, for the most part, in a hierarchical order. For each series of records a Series Title is provided. In most instances the date span of the series is provided as well as the series entry number. In many instances an arrangement statement and full description of the records in the series is provided. When applicable, the total number of boxes in the series is given along with the beginning location of the series. Where specific boxes are identified, the exact box location is provided. When a folder or file title in a particular box or boxes of a series is given, the term "File Title" is used to indicate only certain file titles are identified; when all the files in a box or series are given then the term "File Titles" is used.

The location of each series of records at Archives II at College Park, Maryland, is provided, with the stack area, the row, the compartment, and the shelf where the series begins. When specific boxes are indicated, generally the exact location of the box or boxes is given. Thus a location of 450/34/7/01 would mean stack area 450, row 34, compartment 7, and shelf 1. There is one exception to this general guidance. The newly accessioned Department of Treasury records, mainly from the predecessor offices of the Office of International Affairs, have been declassified and moved to an unclassified stack area. To make the pertinent records more accessible we have moved many boxes, including those of several other Federal agencies, to the Textual Research Room (Room 2000) hold area. Thus the location for these newly declassified records is the Compartment Number. Also provided is the original stack location. For example:

Compartment 6 [450/34/33/01].

Records in stack 631, as a general rule, are classified. As they are declassified, they are being moved to nonclassified stack areas. Thus, researchers should check with the staff to determine whether records identified as being in stack 631 are still classified or have been moved to a new location.

Access to the Records

Almost all of the records described in this finding aid are located in the Archives II building in College Park, Maryland. The records are serviced by the Textual Reference Division. The Division's Archives II Textual Reference Branch assists researchers in locating records and the Division's Archives II User Services Branch assists researchers in the research room. Some of the records are microfilmed as NARA microfilm publications and those records are self-service.

These microfilm publications are located in Room 4050 of the Archives II Building. Other NARA facilities have copies of many of these microfilm publications.

To contact the Textual Reference Branch about our holdings or to request records please call 301-713-7250 and ask to speak to either a military records archivist or a civilian agency records archivist depending upon the records in which you are interested. Please be as specific as possible so you may be directed to an appropriate staff member.

If you would like to write us, please do so at the following address: Archives II Textual Reference Branch (NWDT2), Textual Reference Division, Office of Records Services-Washington, Room 2400, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001.

Newly accessioned Department of the Treasury records have been declassified and moved to an unclassified stack area. To make the pertinent Department of the Treasury records, as well as the records from several other Record Groups, more accessible we have moved many pertinent boxes of records to the Textual Research Room (Room 2000) hold area. Thus the location for these newly declassified records is the "Research Room Hold Area," with the Compartment Number provided as well as their original stack location. Records from other Record Groups have been and will be moved to the Research Room Hold Area. Special access procedures apply to these records. Specifically, on December 11, 1996, Clarence F. Lyons, Jr., Chief of the Archives II Textual Reference Branch, issued the following procedural instructions:

1. Many of the most frequently requested records will be placed in a location near the research room for easy retrieval by research room staff. These records are identified in the NARA finding aid for records relating to Safehaven and the Swiss banks. For a copy of the finding aid, please contact Carolyn Powell in the Textual Research Room (Room 2000).
2. Researchers may request these records at any time during the day. These pulls are not limited to the normal record pull schedule.
3. A researcher may charge out ONE box of these records at a time. When the box is returned to the research room attendant, a researcher may request and charge out another box.
4. A researcher may charge out a box for ONE day only. All boxes must be returned by the end of the day.
5. Requests for these records must be made in person. Records may not be reserved in advance.
6. These procedures apply only to those records moved to the proximity of the Textual Research Room. Other records in their stack location will be pulled according to the usual pull schedule and remain subject to established research room procedures.

Mr. Lyons, in issuing these instructions, indicated that "these procedures are designed to meet the heavy demand for these records from many parties and ensure all interested researchers [receive] equal access to the materials."

Security Classified Records and Declassification at NARA

Most of the records described in this finding aid are readily available, and researchers are not required to make arrangements in advance to consult them. Some records, however, remain closed subject to national security restrictions or warrant withholding for reasons of personal privacy or because of specific statutes.

Many records described in this finding aid were never security classified. Many other formerly security-classified records were declassified by Federal agency personnel prior to 1973; either before or after the records were transferred to NARA's legal custody. During the past 24 years NARA has expended considerable resources to declassify security-classified records, including records described in this finding aid.

Because of some misunderstandings about when and how NARA declassified records Marvin Russell of the Declassification and Initial Processing Division, prepared the following information:

Declassification of Nazi Gold Related Records at NARA

Systematic declassification review began at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) under Executive Order 11652 issued on March 8, 1972. Under previous Executive Orders, NARA could declassify records only by referring each individual document back to its creating agency. By 1972, the growing volume of World War II documents retired to NARA had overwhelmed that system. E.O. 11652 addressed the problem by requiring NARA to systematically review for declassification all its World War II holdings. NARA established a declassification unit and, in 1973, began systematic declassification review. By 1978, NARA had declassified almost all World War II records then at NARA. E.O. 11652 also required the review of all other documents that were 30 years old or older. NARA had declassified many of these by 1978 as well.

Executive Order 12065 issued on June 28, 1978, reduced the declassification review period from 30 years to 20 years and required all agencies to begin systematic declassification review of records still in their custody. NARA greatly expanded its declassification staff to meet the 20 year goal, and most agencies made some effort to meet the declassification review requirement. By April 2, 1982, when E.O. 12356 raised the declassification period back to 30 years and dropped the requirement that all agencies have declassification programs, almost all records relating to the "Nazi Gold" issue had been declassified either by NARA or by the creating agencies.

Other "Nazi Gold" related records were transferred to NARA in 1994 and 1995 when the new building in College Park opened and a freeze on transfers from the agencies ended. Most of these older records were either already declassified by the creating agencies or were easily declassified by NARA staff.

Determining the exact date when a specific document in NARA was declassified is not easy. In systematic reviews, NARA has always had an exemption to the requirement that every document be individually stamped at the time of declassification. Instead, NARA labels boxes with a collective authority covering all the documents in the box. That authority may represent an actual declassification decision by NARA, or it may merely confirm that the creating agency properly declassified the documents before shipment to NARA. In many cases, the authority covers a combination of both.

After some early experimentation, NARA now uses a six-digit case number as the standard authority for the box label. The first two digits of this number are the Fiscal Year in which the case was assigned, but the case may cover documents which were declassified years earlier. For

example, the Department of Justice transferred a large collection of Nazi gold related material from the Office of Alien Property to NARA in 1994. The NARA declassification unit determined after examining the history of these files that they had been declassified prior to their original retirement to the Washington National Records Center in the 1950's. Thus, while the boxes bear labels with an FY 1996 case number, the records themselves have been declassified for 40 years.

The government-wide security requirement that a declassified document be stamped with the date of the declassification "action" adds to the confusion of declassification dates. If an archivist decides to stamp an original document, the "action" is the stamping, and the date is the date he or she applies the stamp. To use any other date compromises the archival integrity of the document. Everyone who saw the document before that date would have seen a document without a declassification stamp. Thus, the date of the declassification stamping is a fundamental part of the document and cannot be falsified. Similarly, the "action" date for copies of unstamped declassified documents is the date they are made. This is the date applied to the documents or to the slugs placed on the self-copiers in the research rooms.

Addressing specifically "Nazi Gold" related records, a NARA official recently estimated that approximately 50 percent of the relevant records were never even classified. A second estimate, based primarily on the general declassification history of record groups known to contain "Nazi Gold" related records, held that of those that were once classified, approximately 75 percent were declassified by 1982, 15 percent were declassified in 1982-1989, 5 percent in 1990-1994, and 5 percent in 1995-1997.

Acknowledgments

Without the help and support of numerous NARA staff, researchers, and others, this finding aid would not be as complete as it is. Clarence F. Lyons, Jr., the Branch Chief of the Archives II Textual Reference Branch and R. Michael McReynolds, the Director of the Textual Reference Division, encouraged and supported my efforts to produce the finding aid, allowing me the time to work on it at the expense of other Branch and Division goals and responsibilities. Michael J. Kurtz, Assistant Archivist of Records Services-Washington DC, not only allowed me the time to serve on the Interagency Group, but gave his full support to the effort to ensure that NARA could produce a useful finding aid in a short period of time. He assigned resources to ensure that newly accessioned records were declassified and made available to researchers in an expeditious manner. Realizing the importance of the mission of the Interagency Group on Nazi Assets, the issues surrounding the subject matter of this finding aid, and NARA's mission of making records available to researchers, John W. Carlin, Archivist of the United States, fully supported our effort to provide "ready access to essential evidence."

Numerous Archives II Textual Reference Branch staff members assisted me in uncovering pertinent series of records. Among those making a contribution to this finding aid are Rich Boylan, Robin Cookson, Rebecca L. Collier, Eric Frewald, Maria T. Hanna, Ken Heger, Wil Mahoney, Marty McGann, Tim Nenninger, Dave Pfeiffer, Ken Schlessinger, Amy Schmidt, John Taylor, Bill Walsh, Barry Zerby, and Milton Gustafson. The latter was kind enough to provide text on the Department of State Decimal File and to provide decimal file numbers and specific boxes.

Wayne DeCeaser of the Archives II Textual Reference Branch and Alan Puglia of the Preservation Policy and Services Division helped identify pertinent newly accessioned Department of the Treasury records and assist in their movement to a more accessible location for researchers. Alan Puglia also assisted in the identification of specific boxes in the Records of the Office of Alien Property. Erick Chaskes of the Archives II User Services Branch helped to identify some

Department of State specific interrogation reports and identified boxes for specific Foreign Economic Administration files. Our two Eleanor Roosevelt High School interns, Mollie Karpman and Alexis Capili, created box and folder lists for over a half-dozen series of records within the Records of the Office of Military Governor, United States (OMGUS), and they also provided specific box numbers for certain records within the Records of the Foreign Economic Administration.

Tim Mulligan of the Declassification and Initial Processing Division graciously provided me with his yet unpublished guide to World War II military intelligence records in the National Archives. His finding aid speeded up my process of identifying useful series of records that are described in this finding aid.

Geraldine Phillips, Deputy Assistant Archivist and Chief of Staff for the Office of Records Services-Washington, D.C., Jeanne Schauble, Director of the Declassification and Initial Processing Division, Ron Swerczek, a supervisory archivist with the Declassification and Initial Processing Division, and a team of declassifiers under the direction of Marvin Russell and Dick Wood did yeoman work to accession, declassify, and relocate to an unclassified stack area, a significant body of Department of the Treasury records during November and December 1996 and January 1997. The team included: Tom Haughton, Crystal Dodd, Steve Hamilton, Tim Nell, Tim Willard, and Jeannine Swift. Gerald Cerny of the Declassification and Initial Processing Division and the Department of State reviewers of the 1950-1954 segment of the Decimal File of the Department of State were kind enough to identify specific files of interest for researchers.

A thank you needs to be made to several researchers. Mia Waller pointed out some specific Office of Strategic Services records and Kevin Mahoney and Sidney Zabludoff provided insights into the Records of the Office of Military Governor, United States (OMGUS). Willi Korte in the Spring of 1996, identified the need for NARA to accession important Department of the Treasury records. Those records were accessioned by NARA in November 1996. Sarah Robinson and Kelsey Libner were kind enough to point out errors in earlier drafts of this finding aid. Miriam A. Kleiman provided timely information about the fruits of her substantial research efforts, and was always a source of encouragement. The same can be said of numerous other researchers, including the teams of researchers representing the World Jewish Congress and Senator Alfonse D'Amato's office.

Alan Kovan of the Washington National Records Center in Suitland, Maryland and Jackie Fultz of the Office of Records Services-Washington DC, provided me with information about certain holdings of the Washington National Records Center and the disposition of specific records.

Jimmy Rush of the Archives II Textual Reference Branch provided computer assistance and Mary DeGeorge helped with the paper-to-paper copying tasks. Sharon Thibodeau, the Director of Records Control and Product Management Staff offered several useful suggestions regarding the style for this finding aid. Katherine Coram of the Records Control and Product Management Staff reviewed the text to identify errors. Lida H. Churchville, Chief of the National Archives Library Branch, provided me with news clips off the Internet regarding press interest in the subject matter. The staff of the National Archives Library has been a great help identifying secondary sources as well as government publications. John Taylor of the Archives II Textual Reference Branch kept me abreast of researchers' interests. Susan Cooper and Giuliana Bullard of the Public Affairs Office were kind enough to keep me posted on media interests.

Dr. David Vogelsanger, the Political Affairs Officer of the Embassy of Switzerland, was kind enough to provide me with a copy of a Swiss Archives-produced finding aid to relevant records in that archives, as well as other materials. Dr. Linus von Castelmur, with the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and a member of the Swiss Interagency Task Force, graciously

presented me with a copy of his book on the diplomatic aftermath of World War II.

A thanks needs to be made to the Archives II Textual Reference Branch as a whole for their efforts to readily make records available to researchers. Joining our branch in efforts to provide timely and accurate access to relevant records has been the staff of the Archives II User Services Branch, especially its chief, Bob Coren, and Calvin Jefferson, Carolyn Powell, and staff members who have serviced the records in the Research Room Hold Area.

And a final thanks needs to be made to past and present NARA staff who produced many useful finding aids to many of the records described in this finding aid.

Undoubtedly mistakes have been made in the information provided in this finding aid. Also there may be individual documents, file folders, and series of records that should be included in future updates of this finding aid. Please bring to my attention any corrections, modifications, additions, or deletions that need to be made. I can be reached in Archives II, Room 2405 or by phone 301-713-7250 or by fax 301-713-7482.

Greg Bradsher
Assistant Chief, Archives II Textual Reference Branch
Textual Reference Division
Office of Records Services-Washington D.C.
National Archives and Records Administration

MILITARY RECORDS

Many of the military records for the 1917-1962 period are arranged by the War Department Decimal File classification scheme. When encountering series of records arranged by this file system researchers may want to consult a copy of a **War Department Decimal File System** book, available in the consultation area in Room 2400. The decimals that often relate to the subjects of this finding aid are:

Decimal	Title
004.2	Banks and banking
091	Countries
091.1	Government
091.11	Officials
091.3	Economics
095	Commercial firms and persons
123	Funds, money, and savings
314.4	Captured records
314.7	Military histories
332.3	Personal property
334	Boards, commissions, committee, council, and missions
383	Conduct of war with relation to commercial firms and persons
383.8	Commercial firms, blacklisted, enemy trading, price control, and profiteering
386	Property Rights involved in war
386.3	Captured property
386.7	Frozen assets, including funds

Interallied and Interservice Military Agencies Records

Records of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff (RG 218)

The United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, known also as JCS, was created as a result of the decision made during the Anglo-American military staff conference in Washington, December 1941-January 1942, to establish the Combined Chiefs of Staff. The Joint Chiefs of Staff became the United States representatives on the Combined Chiefs of Staff. In addition to the foregoing role, the JCS became the principal United States agency for coordination between the Army and the Navy.

The first meeting of the JCS as an organized body was held on February 9, 1942. Its original members were the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral H.R. Stark; the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, General George C. Marshall; the Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, Admiral Ernest J. King; and the Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, Lt. General Henry H. Arnold. In March 1942, the duties of the Chief of Naval Operations and of the Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet were combined in one person, Admiral King, thus reducing the membership of the JCS to three; but in July a fourth member was again provided, namely Admiral William D. Leahy, the newly appointed Chief of Staff to the President in respect to the latter's role as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

The functions and duties of the JCS were not formally defined during the war period. The absence of any written definition of duties allowed great flexibility in organization and the extension of activities in accordance with the requirements of the war.

During the war period the Joint Chiefs of Staff existed informally on the basis of its continuing functions. It was given legislative recognition as a permanent agency, the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, by the National Security Act of 1947.

Central Decimal Files 1942-1945 (Entry 1)

Box #	Decimal # and File Title
17	004 (8-2-45) Investigation of I.G. Farben Industries Activities 004.2 (5-19-45) Gold Deposits at Bank for International Settlements, Basle, Switzerland ¹ location: 190/1/1/03
27	091.1 (3-12-45) Seizure of German Embassies, etc. in Neutral Countries. location: 190/1/1/04
28	091.112 (6-17-44) Treatment of diplomats of neutral countries in Rome. location: 190/1/1/04
29	091.31 (10-30-43) JCS [Joint Chiefs of Staff] Policy studies on Trade Relations with Neutral Countries location: 190/1/1/05 091.31 (9-30-43) Swiss Aid to Germany location: 190/1/1/05
177	334 (10-8-44) Activities of combined economic warfare agencies. location: 190/1/4/05
190	334 (11-13-43) Foreign Economic Administration location: 190/1/4/07
253-254	350.05 (6-26-44) Post-hostilities Intelligence in occupied and liberated countries in Europe (Sec. 1- Sec. 6) location: 190/1/6/02
262	350.05 (6-1-42) Functions of the General Department Enemy Branch, Ministry of Economic Warfare location: 190/1/6/03
350.05 (5-21-42)	Axis blockade running, 1941-1942. location: 190/1/6/03
306	381 (10-30-43) Swedish and Turkish participation in the War. location: 190/1/7/02
363	383.7 (5-3-45) Evacuation of United Nations P/W and displaced persons through Switzerland. location 190/1/8/03
364	383.7 (2-6-44) Rescue and relief of the Jews of Europe and other victims of enemy persecution. Location: 190/1/8/04

Central Decimal File 1946-1947 (Entry 3)

Box #	File # and Title
6-7	007 (3-13-45) Restitution and Reparations (European Theater). location: 190/1/16/03

Geographic File 1942-1945 (Entry 2)

Box #	Decimal # and Title
3	091.3 Argentina (1-4-44) Proposed economic sanctions in respect to Argentina location: 190/1/11/06
59	385.7 French North Africa (11-11-42) Economic contribution of French North Africa to the Axis; location: 190/1/12/07
61	123 Germany (4-20-45) contains records relating to the disposition of bullion and other property discovered by the U.S. 3rd Army. The records cover April 20-June 8, 1945. ² location: 190/1/13/01
72	386-Germany (3-21-45) "Control of German Property and Assets" 1945-1949. This file contains information on efforts in the spring of 1945 to prevent

¹ The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) was a joint creation in 1930 of the world's central banks, including the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

² There are many other series identified in this finding aid relating to the discovery and disposition of the gold and other valuables located in Germany in April 1945.

- the Germans from hiding gold and the discovery and disposition of gold found by the U.S. Army in the late spring of 1945. Included are several listings of gold and other valuables discovered by the U.S. Army location: 190/1/13/02
- 92-93 091.31 Iberian Peninsula (12-22-42) Secs. 1-5 Program of trade interchange with Spain and Portugal. location: 190/1/13/05
- 182 091.3 Portugal (1-1-44) Conversion of Portuguese sterling balances into gold. location: 190/1/15/04
- 201 381 Sweden (3-16-45) Swedish participation in the war
381 Sweden (3-19-45) Swedish participation in the war
385 Sweden (1-17-44) Overall and special programs for Strategic Services activities based on Sweden . location: 190/1/15/06
- 202 385 Switzerland (5-15-43) Psychological warfare plan for Switzerland location: 190/1/15/07

Records of the Combined Civil Affairs Committee

The Combined Civil Affairs Committee (CCAC) was established by the Combined Chiefs of Staff in July 1943, to recommend civil-affairs policies for enemy or enemy-held areas that were occupied by combined operations and to coordinate military and civilian agency interests in such matters. The United States membership consisted of one representative each of the Army, the Navy, and the State Department, with an additional civilian official who served as Chairman of the Committee. The British membership consisted of one representative of the Foreign Office, two from the British Joint Staff Mission, and one additional civilian expert.

CCAC Index 1944-1949 (Entry 87)

Boxes 1-34 location: 190/2/18/05

CCAC Decimal File 1942-1945 (Entry 88)

Boxes 1-106 location: 190/2/18/07

Box #	Decimal # and File Title	location:
1	004 (1-11-46) Reports on the I.G. Farben Industry	190/2/18/07
4-6	091 (9-5-44) Sec. 1-5 Status of Small European Provinces and Countries	190/2/19/01
38	314.8 (10-30-43) Sec. 1-3 Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives in Allied and Liberated Areas	190/2/19/06

CCAC Decimal File, Geographic Series 1942-1945 (Entry 89)

Boxes 107-155 location 190/2/21/01:

CCAC Decimal File Cross-Reference Sheets 1942-1945 (Entry 90)

Boxes 1-21 location 190/2/22/01

Boxes 19-20 contain foreign country entries

Records of the Office of Strategic Services (RG 226)

The Office of Strategic Services (OSS), was established by a military order of June 13, 1942, as the principal successor to the Office of the Coordinator of Information. Since the latter's establishment in July 1941, it had collected, analyzed, and disseminated information bearing on national security. The two basic functions of the OSS, under the jurisdiction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, involved (1) gathering, evaluating, and analyzing intelligence in support of the war against the Axis Powers; and (2) planning and executing operations in support of intelligence procurement.

The Office of the Director of the OSS, located in Washington, DC, constituted the organization's headquarters throughout the war. The principal divisions within consisted of separate Offices of Deputy Directors for Services (concerning administrative duties), Intelligence (including the Research and Analysis and Secret Intelligence Branches), Operations (including the Special Operations and Morale Operations Branches and the Operational Group Command), Schools and Training, and Personnel. In addition to field offices in New York and California, the OSS established more than 40 overseas offices, which fell under the authority of the Special Services Officer in a given theater of operations or the chief of a mission. At the height of its wartime activities in October 1944, the OSS numbered approximately 5,500 military and 2,000 civilian personnel overseas and approximately 2,700 military and 2,000 civilian personnel in the United States.

Among the constituent organizations, the Research and Analysis Branch (R & A) performed the principal task of collating and evaluating intelligence information for distribution to interested government organizations. Intelligence procurement, especially in the form of espionage, occupied the attentions of the Secret Intelligence Branch (SI) and the Foreign Nationalities Branch (FNB). The Special Operations Branch and (after May 1943) the Operational Group Command organized sabotage and resistance activities behind enemy lines; the latter organization assumed responsibility for guerrilla units operating in uniform. The Morale Operations Branch attempted to undermine Axis morale. Protecting the security of OSS intelligence collection and operations was the responsibility of the Counterintelligence Branch (X-2).

William J. Donovan, who had previously served as the Coordinator of Information, occupied the post of Director of the OSS throughout the war. By an Executive order of September 20, 1945, OSS was abolished (effective October 1, 1945), and its functions, personnel, and records were divided between the State Department and the War Department.

The OSS was drawn into the Safehaven Program - early in 1944, when the Foreign Economic Administration (FEA) consulted on an informal basis. The general plan projected for Safehaven operations was explained to OSS and its cooperation enlisted. OSS instructed its agents to assist the men from the Departments of State and Treasury and the FEA who were to visit the European neutral countries in the summer of 1944, and to gather such intelligence as it acquired which fitted into the Safehaven program. OSS routed to FEA and to the Department of State copies of intelligence reports.

In the spring of 1945 the Secretary of State sent a directive to OSS regarding Safehaven work, and in April OSS forwarded instructions to its own field agents. Thereafter, so far as OSS was concerned, it was responsible to the Department of State for its part in the program.

OSS expected take an active part in the securing of German business records (a very significant aspect of the Safehaven Program) for the purpose of submitting them to careful Safehaven analysis. OSS expected to staff the Combined Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee (CIOS). CIOS, however, was put under control of the Military, and OSS and other civilian operators were put into uniform to work under the commander of the U.S. Military Governor for Germany, U.S. This caused records to be channeled through Army control and had the effect of deemphasizing FEA as well as OSS purposes so far as immediate use of German files was concerned.³

Researchers will find, scattered throughout the OSS records, Army Safehaven Program and Safehaven-related records.

CIA sent the bulk of the OSS records to NARA in the 1980s. These records constitute 6,500 cubic feet. In March 1997 CIA will sent to NARA an additional 300 cubic feet. Of the total 6,800 cubic feet, about 2 percent of the documents are still classified. These documents either contain sensitive source information,

³ Clarke, "Safehaven Study," pp. 104-105. Needless to say, the Records of the Office of the Military Governor, United States (OMGUS) (RG 260) are full of intelligence based on seized German records.

or information that must be protected because of agreements with foreign governments. With the March transfer, only the OSS personnel and training records will remain at the Agency Archival Records Center. CIA is willing to transfer these personnel and training records to NARA as well, with the understanding that privacy considerations will be taken into account in making decisions about what portions of them will be made available to scholars. NARA is considering whether to accept them. Undoubtedly, additional small pockets of OSS documents will surface in the future, because some of them are integrated with other records rather than part of a separate OSS collection.

Records of the Director

Entry 180-William J. Donovan-Selected OSS Documents 1941-1945

Microfilm A3304 190 rolls of 35mm negative microfilm and
Boxes 1-12 location: 190/9/20/01

This series contain much information on activities in neutral countries and some information of the OSS relations with civilian and military agencies. Please consult the finding aid for this series in the consultation area in Room 2400. This microfilm contains some material duplicated in Entries 88, 121, 134. The Safehaven-related records are contained in roll 88, files 114-256. Specific files in roll 88 are listed below:

File #	File Title or Subject
114-126	Cables
127-140	Meetings
141-159	Rebuilding of German Positions by evasion of Allied Control over exit of German assets and personnel
160-170	A Plan for Subversive Action Against Enemy Firms Abroad
171-183	Bretton Woods Resolution VI ⁴
184-212	Elimination of German Resources for War: Senate Hearing ⁵
213-218	Statement of Bernard M. Baruch ⁶
219-221	Preliminary Report on Germany's War Potential: Senate
222-230	Elimination of German Resources for War: Senate (Testimony of B. M. Baruch)
231-234	Memo for Senator Kilgore
235-252	German Economic Penetration Abroad
253-257	German Economic Aggression in Latin America

To preserve the Washington Director's Office records and restore their original arrangement and to make them more accessible, NARA reproduced them on to a microfilm series,

⁴ Resolution No. VI was adopted at the UN Monetary and Financial Conference, Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, July 1 to July 22, 1944, *Final Act and Related Documents* (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1944).

⁵ This was the Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee on War Mobilization (the so-called Kilgore Committee). The subcommittee, headed by Senator Harley M. Kilgore, held several hearings throughout the second half of 1945 that focused on German economic penetration of neutral countries, elimination of German resources for war, German's resources for a third world war, and related matters. Throughout this finding aid researchers will note that there are numerous references to the Kilgore Committee. For access to the complete files of the hearings, please contact NARA's Center for Legislative Archives in the Archives I building in Washington, DC. Their telephone number is 202-501-5350.

⁶ From 1943 to 1945 he was an unpaid personal adviser to James Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization and later Director of War Mobilization. Baruch also headed a special fact-finding commission for President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

designated NARA Microfilm Publication M1642. M1642 consists of 132 rolls. Thus far, a detailed alphabetical index has been prepared only for the first 66 rolls. Please consult the two-volume index in the consultation area in Room 2400. The results of a cursory examination of the index is listed below:

Subject	Roll	Frame
Argentine-Swiss contract negotiations (3-21-45)	21	197
Axis agents in Istanbul [Turkey] (8-17-42) ³⁶	74-76	
Axis enterprises and assets transferred to neutral countries, survey of (6-27-44)	48	627-629
BEW [Board of Economic Warfare] and Economics Division of CoI [Coordinator of Information], relationship between (5-13-42)	48	579-586
BEW and OSS, letter to Milo Perkins ⁷ from WJD ⁸ re (3-23-43)	48	595-603
BEW role, discussion of at BoB [Bureau of the Budget] (9-20-42)	48	588-592
BEW, cooperation with (3-23-43)	48	1319-1327
British Ministry of Economic Warfare (2-8-42)	22	947-949
Cartels and private monopolies (11-11-44)	20	1125
Economic Intelligence at Am[erican] Embassy, London (5-7-43)	18	517-518
Economic Intelligence, procurement of by the Foreign Economic Administration (JIC 207/1) (9-7-44)	13	661-665
Economic Intelligence, procurement of by the Foreign Economic Administration (JIC 207/3) (10-12-44)	13	812-820
FBI [Federal Bureau of Investigation] Special Int[elligence] Service, ⁹ review of proposal for (12-30-41)	1	182
FBI Special Intelligence in Western Hemisphere (1-26-42)	1	208
FBI, establishment of Special Intelligence Service (12-23-41)	1	166
FBI, Special Intelligence Service (1-6-42)	1	172
FBI/OSS split of responsibilities per FDR directive (10-22-41)	46	596-602
FEA/OSS relationships, guidelines for (3-11-44)	48	1343
Foreign companies penetration into American industry (8-23-40)	36	123-133
Foreign service and OSS (4-28-45)	21	1189-1196
Funk, Dr. Walter, Minister of Economics, ¹⁰ interrogation of, Evaluation Report 54 (6-13-45)	29	515-520
General Analine and Film Corp., memo re by Morgenthau (1-10-42)	50	1158-1163
German captured records, procedures for coordinating handling of (JIC [Joint Intelligence Committee] 257/11) (2-26-45)	14	210-216
German embassies and other offices in neutral countries, seizure of (4-13-45)	15	314-318
German plans to go underground, from OSS Bern (3-26-45)	25	441-442
German remnants fleeing to Switzerland (4-4-45)	21	123-134
Germany, conditions in, from Swiss official via Bern (2-16-45)	21	450-451
I.G. Farben - I.G. Chemie (11-9-45)	32	165-168
North Africa, financial manipulations and collaborationists in (6-1-43)	33	1320-1331

⁷ Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare and the Office of Economic Warfare.

⁸ William J. Donovan, head of the OSS.

⁹ The Federal Bureau of Investigation's organizational element in Latin America.

¹⁰ Walter Funk was the German Minister of Economic Affairs from 1937 to 1945 and president of the Reichsbank beginning in 1939.

Puhl, Emil, ¹¹ arrived in Bern to cover German expense under terms of Swiss decree (4-23-45)	21	167-169
Puhl, Emil, VP of Reichsbank arrived in Switzerland, report from Bern re (4-23-45)	30	201-203
Safehaven project (1-6-45)	21	698
Safehaven work: SSU [Strategic Services Unit] reports (11-9-45)	58	767-769
Spain and Portugal, OSS activities in (2-7-44)	58	945-1395
Spanish Falange in Latin America (2-5-42)	22	921
Sweden, summary of OSS operations in (7-17-45)	62	1118-1123
Swiss bank payment to Erich Wedemeyer (3-31-43)	46	650
Swiss break dealings with Nazis (7-10-44)	30	865-869
Swiss business man, report by (10-24-42)	46	609-613
Swiss relief efforts for refugees, report re from Bern (3-16-45)	21	209-212
Swiss towns, US bombing of (11-16-44)	20	1271
Swiss towns, precautions against Allied bombing of (11-16-46)	20	1257
Swiss-Allies talks in Lisbon (7-10-44)	30	865-869
Switzerland, OSS operations in, review of (6-22-45)	25	773-777
Switzerland, over-all program for OSS in (1-21-44)	19	768
Switzerland, overall and special programs for OSS in, post hostilities (1-30-45)	21	707
Switzerland, overall and special programs for strategic services based in (1-30-45)	22	324-325
Switzerland, overall plan for special activities in (1-21-44)	18	707-708
Switzerland, reaction in to Hull speech and other developments (4/44-6/45)	31	783-793
Switzerland, report on 1943 operations based in (2/44)	62	1009-1017
Switzerland, special programs for OSS activities based in (5-23-44)	18	838-839
Switzerland, Union Bank of, Locarno; pay \$500 to Erich Wedemeyer (n.d.)	46	635-637
Switzerland, two prominent German industrialists refused entry to (12-30-44)	30	785
Vatican intelligence re attitude of Argentina toward Franco (12-19-44)	31	641

Records of the Research and Analysis Branch

This Branch originated in the Office of the Coordinator of Information and was responsible for the accumulation, evaluation, and analysis of political, economic, military, and other information required for operations or requested by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the armed forces, and other Government agencies, and the preparation of studies and other documentation relating to such material.

The Central Information Division (CID) of the R & A Branch served as the repository for all but the most sensitive intelligence documents obtained by all OSS branches and from other intelligence agencies. The records held by the CID, organized into several series with accompanying indexes, constitute a general intelligence collection of military, political, economic, and social information for all areas of the world during the war. These series also include data

¹¹ Emil Puhl served as Vice President of the Reichsbank, beginning in 1939, and as one of the directors of the Bank for International Settlements.

collected by the Coordinator of Information as early as July 1941.¹²

Office of the Chief, General Correspondence 1942-1946 (Entry 1)

Box #	Folder #.	File Title or Subject
2	2	Board of Economic Warfare
	3	MEW [Ministry of Economic Warfare] location: 190/3/1/01
3	2-5	Department of State location: 190/3/1/01
6	6-7	Latin America location: 190/3/1/01
26	5	New York-includes file entitled "Safe-Haven Project" location: 190/3/1/04

Intelligence Reports ("Regular" Series) 1941-1945 (Entry 16)

The "regular" designation simply indicated that documents from this series could be borrowed by OSS staff and other agencies. This series covers all matters of intelligence interest during the war. The reports in this series were numbered as they were received, without regard for origin, subject, or chronology. There are no cover or forwarding sheets to indicate the processing of individual reports, nor is any indication provided concerning the use made or internal OSS processing of these reports. A number of reports were withdrawn by the State Department during the early postwar period and became integrated in that agency's files; sometimes these transfers are indicated by withdrawal cards. A number of reports are available as "sanitized" reproductions, with portions deleted for continued security classification. The series is arranged numerically (1-145,317, with some gaps). Most of the records have been microfilmed as NARA Microfilm Publication 1499

Boxes 1-1685 location: 190/3/11/04

Name and Subject Index to the "Regular" Intelligence Reports [Series 16] (Entry 14)

This index is arranged in three subseries (persons, countries, and subjects), each thereunder arranged alphabetically. Entries under "countries" also include major islands; some specific regions; and general entries for "Allied Countries" and "Axis Countries." Within each entry of each subseries, the cards are arranged according to a numerical classification scheme. An explanation of the numerical scheme is provided at the beginning of the series. Each card identifies information from a single report, with References to the report's number and original security classification status; title; date; source; and a description of contents.

Boxes 1-436 location: 190/3/4/04

Boxes	Country	Location
107-109	Argentina	190/3/6/01
110-113	Austria	190/3/6/01
113-117	Axis	190/3/6/02
200-247	Germany	190/3/7/04
276-294	Italy	190/3/8/05
358-363	Portugal	190/3/9/07
384-392	Spain	190/3/10/03
393-395	Sweden	190/3/10/04

¹² Researchers may find useful the Abraham G. Druker/Irving Dwork Papers (OSS Research and Analysis Branch, Jewish Desk-World War II) (Boxes 1-29 location: 130/75/43/02) in the National Archives Gift Collection (RG 200).

396-397	Switzerland	190/3/10/04
404-409	Turkey	190/3/10/05

Formerly Security-Classified Intelligence Reports (“XL” Series) 1941-46
(Entry 19)

Similar in content to the “regular reports” (entry 16), this series is also arranged numerically (XL 1-51,494, with gaps), with some unnumbered documents appended to the end of the series. “XL” denoted more limited distribution than that governing “regular” intelligence reports: OSS staff members could borrow “XL” documents for use, but members of other agencies could not. The wide range of intelligence content, however, matches that of the principal series of intelligence reports, with the possible Addition of more data for the 1945-1946 period. The distinguishing characteristic of this series lies in the large number of captured German documents, most of which constitute original copies.

Boxes 1-7	location: 190/4/12/06
Boxes 264-474	location: 190/B/1/07

Formerly Security-Classified Intelligence Reports (“L” Series) 1942-45
(Entry 21)

This series is closely related to the two preceding intelligence series. It is arranged numerically (L1-58,678). The information was obtained directly by the OSS’ Secret Intelligence Branch, and it could only be used in a special reading room by approved OSS personnel. The series’ contents reflect more sensitive political intelligence matters.

Boxes 1-457 location: 190/4/23/06

Name and Subject Indexes to the “XL” and “L” Series [Entries 19, 21] (Entry 17)

These card indexes are arranged in three subseries (persons, countries or geographic areas, and subjects), each thereunder arranged alphabetically. The entries within each subseries follow the same numerical classification scheme as described for the name and subject indexes to the “regular” intelligence reports; the format and content of the card indexes also remains the same.

Boxes 1-120 location: 190/4/10/07

Card Abstracts of Intelligence Reports (“regular,” “L,” and “XL” series) Relating to Conditions and Events in European Countries 1942-1945 (Entry 24)

These card indexes are arranged by original dissemination number of report, which merely identify the internal OSS dissemination numbers for CID reports.

Boxes 1-23 location: 190/5/3/01

Formerly Security-Classified Information Studies and Reports Concerning Political, Sociological, and Economic Conditions in Various Countries (“R and A Reports”) 1941-1946 (Entry 8)

These records are arranged numerically (1-3492, with considerable gaps), with several subject and miscellaneous reports appended to the end of the numerical arrangement. These reports comprise studies of conditions of particular situations in general and specific areas, interviews with diplomatic representatives or area experts, and studies prepared by other intelligence operations. The overwhelming majority of reports concern developments in the Far East. No listing or index to the series exists.

Boxes 1-64 location: 190/3/2/03

Research and Analysis Branch, Despatches Received from Neutral Posts 1941-1942 (Entry 4)

Box #	Location
1-2	Bern, 1941-1944 ¹³ location: 190/3/1/06
3	Helsinki, Lisbon, 1941-1942 location: 190/3/1/06
4	Madrid, Rio de Janeiro, Stockholm, 1941-1942 location: 190/3/1/06

Other OSS Records Pertaining to Safehaven Operations and Related Matters

Records of the OSS History Office (Entry 99)

Please consult the finding aid for this Entry in the consultation area in Room 2400 for specific folders. Also consult the list at the front of the finding aid for other countries and subjects.

Boxes Relating to the Safe Haven Project

Boxes	location: 190/4/23/06
Box 13	location: 190/6/10/02
Box 20	location: 190/6/10/03
Box 34	location: 190/6/10/05
Box 60	location: 190/6/11/02
Box 115	location: 190/6/12/03

Boxes Pertaining to Switzerland

Box 4	location: 190/6/10/01
Box 7	location: 190/6/10/01
Boxes 10-13	location: 190/6/10/02
Box 18	location: 190/6/10/03
Box 24	location: 190/6/10/04
Box 26	location: 190/6/10/04
Boxes 29-32	location: 190/6/10/04
Boxes 34-35	location: 190/6/10/05
Box 44	location: 190/6/10/06
Boxes 59-60	location: 190/6/11/02
Box 110	location: 190/6/12/02
Box 115	location: 190/6/12/03
Boxes 120-125	location: 190/6/12/03
Box 130	location: 190/6/12/05

Records Relating to a Survey of Foreign Experts (Entry 105)

Contains raw intelligence and other information pertaining to Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Austria, and other countries..

Boxes 1-32 location: 190/6/15/06

Records of Special Intelligence Operations (Entry 106)

Box #	File Title or Subject
29	Iberian Peninsula Portugal location: 190/6/17/01
31-34	Spain location: 190/6/17/01

¹³ Allen Welsh Dulles from October 1942 until the end of the war served as Chief of the OSS in Switzerland. Late in 1945, Dulles led the OSS mission to Germany.

35 Sweden
Switzerland location: 190/6/17/02
35-36 Turkey location: 190/6/17/02
69 Neutral shipping location: 190/6/17/07
70 Argentina location: 190/6/17/07
72 Swiss Ship Project
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey location: 190/6/17/07

Records Relating to a Survey of Foreign Experts (Entry 107)

Box 2 (folder 39) contains information on Safe Haven Project.
location: 190/6/18/02

Washington Registry Special Intelligence Field Files 1943-1951 (Entry 108)

Please see box and folder lists for pertinent records.

Boxes 1-462 location: 190/6/18/04

Washington Registry Special Intelligence Branch Field Files. (Entries 108A,B, and C)

Please see box and folder lists for pertinent records

Entry 108A Boxes 1-289 location: 190/6/28/01

Entry 108B Boxes 1-320 location: 190/6/33/07

Entry 108C Boxes 1-22 location: 190/7/5/04

Records of the COI/OSS Washington (Entry 118A)

Box #	Folder#	File Title or Subject
1	5	Switzerland: Economic, Military, Political
2	6	Switzerland: Military, Industry location: 190/7/11/06
	1	Switzerland: Economic
	3	Switzerland: Economic, Political location: 190/7/11/06
4	2	Abwehr ¹⁴ Activities in Sweden, Turkey and Algiers
	2	Enemy Intelligence Activities in Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and other countries
	2	German and Italian Intelligence Activities in Sweden, Switzerland, and other countries.
	3	German Intelligence Activities in Spain and other countries
	4	Axis Intelligence Activities in Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trieste, and other countries
	4	Looted art treasures location: 190/7/11/06
5	1	Looted art
	2	Swiss files Abwehr and SD ¹⁵ in Spain

¹⁴ Abwehr was short for Amt Auslandsnachrichten und Abwehr, the German Secret Intelligence and Military Counter-Intelligence Department of the High Command headed by Admiral Wilhelm Canaris.

Axis Intelligence Activities in Sweden
 The Goering¹⁶ Collection
 Heinrich Himmler¹⁷
 Schellenberg's Swiss and Swedish
 Connections/autobiography¹⁸
 Ukranian deposits in Portugal
 Vatican Policy and the Third Reich
 Werewolf¹⁹ in Switzerland location: 190/7/11/06

Field Station (Bern and Madrid) Files (Entry 123)

Box #	Folder#	File Title or Subject
2	20-29	German Intelligence in Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal, Spain, and several other countries. location: 190/7/17/01
4	27	German Intelligence in Sweden
	29	German Intelligence in Switzerland
	53	German Intelligence in Spain location: 190/7/17/02
6	73	German Intelligence in Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal, Spain, and several other countries. location: 190/7/17/02
14	166	Information on establishment of War Refugee Board location: 190/7/17/03
15	169	German espionage in Madrid. location: 190/7/17/03
16	183	Censorship Watch List[Spain] location: 190/7/17/03

Field Station Field Files (Bern et al) (Entry 124)

Box #	Folder#	File Title or Subject
1	5-6	Censorship Information and Procedures location: 190/7/17/04
2	7-8	Censorship Information and Procedures location: 190/7/17/04
4	24	Safehaven names. location: 190/7/17/04
5	30	Report on Swiss Situation. location: 190/7/17/04
6	32-34	Handbook: Switzerland. location: 190/7/17/04
7	35	Handbook: Switzerland. location: 190/7/17/05

¹⁵ The SD (Sicherheitsdienst) was the Security Service of the SS founded in 1932 and directed by Reinhard Heydrich, which became the sole intelligence service of the Nazi Party.

¹⁶ Hermann Wilhelm Goering was Commander in Chief of the German Air Force, Plenipotentiary for the Four Year Plan. His Four Year Plan Office was formally in control of economic policy in the occupied lands.

¹⁷ Reichsfuhrer-SS, head of the Gestapo (acronym for Gerheime Staats Polizei, the German secret state police) and the Waffen-SS, and Minister of the Interior from 1943 to 1945.

¹⁸ From 1939 to 1942 Schellenberg was Deputy Chief of Amt VI of the RSHA [Reich Main Security Office], in charge of the political secret service for foreign countries. In 1942 he was promoted to head Amt VI of the RSHA and Chief of Security in the occupied territories. In 1944 he was appointed head of the united SS and Wehrmacht military intelligence, standing second only to Himmler in the Gestapo hierarchy.

¹⁹ Werewolves, or "Wolf-Men," was a German organization of guerrilla fighters set up in the last days of the war and commanded by General Has Pruetzmann. The Werewolves were modeled on the Resistance fighters in German-occupied countries. It was thought they would continue to fight once the war ended but they ceased operations days before the peace with Germany was concluded.

13	72	Handbook: Portugal. location: 190/7/17/05
14	74	German Intelligence Service in Portugal location: 190/7/17/06
16	96	Information about Sigismund Freiherr von Bibra's activities in Switzerland
	99	Notes on Hans Sokol ²⁰ . location: 190/7/17/06
21	145	Sweden-Background information on Swedish attitude toward war, pro-Allied, pro-Nazi individuals. location: 190/7/17/07

Field Station (Bern, Stockholm, and Caserta) Files (Entry 125)

Box #	Folder#	File Title or Subject
1	13	Current financial situation, foreign exchange rates, etc. April-May 1945 location: 190/7/18/01
7	95	Political and economic reports
	100	Trading with Enemy
	106	Crown Jewels
	113	Refugees-statements on plight of refugees. location: 190/7/18/02
11	183	Underground channels for accumulation of gold or Swiss banknotes by enemy. location: 190/7/18/03
12	201	Proclaimed List-Lists of blocked nationals ²¹ in Switzerland and Liechtenstein. location: 190/7/18/03
15	242	Commercial Intelligence-Exports of Swedish Firms. location: 190/7/18/03
26	358	Axis intelligence activities in Sweden
	366	Nazism in Sweden location: 190/7/18/05

Paris Field Station Files (Entry 128)

Box 2 (file INT-5 "Safe Haven - FEA [Foreign Economic Administration] request for information on flight of enemy assets, report on clandestine movement of capital and stocks across frontiers...November 1944-March 1945") location: 190/7/21/05

Washington and Field Station Records (Entry 139)

Box 226 (folder 3255, File number AD-49 "'Safehaven'" (Mowinckel Unit)- Establishment of unit to intensify investigation of enemy activities in international business, April 1945.") location: 190/8/6/06

Miscellaneous Washington Files (Entry 146)

Please see box and folder lists for pertinent records;

Boxes 1-28 location: 190/8/26/04

²⁰ He was in charge of the Abwehr (German Military Counter-Intelligence) in Portugal.

²¹ Presidential Proclamation 2497, July 17, 1941, instructed the Secretary of State to prepare an list of persons working with or for the Axis and persons to whom exports from the United States were deemed to be detrimental to the interests of national defense. The resulting Division of World Trade Intelligence and its successor, the Division of Economic Security Controls, prepared the original "Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals" and maintained its various supplements and revisions from 1941 to 1946. For detailed information on "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals," see the World Trade Intelligence records in Records of Interdepartmental and Intradepartmental Committees (State Department) RG 353.

New York and Field Station Records (Entry 168)

Box #	Folder#	File Title or Subject
38	538	“Switzerland - Secret, The Political and Economic Environment in this Country, Comment of Bernard Baruch. Arrival of Swiss Citizens in the U.S., and Criticism of State Department Personnel based in Switzerland by American Journalist. November 1941-March 1942.” location: 190/9/8/06
47	648	“Board of Economic Warfare; Re; Proclaimed List of certain Block Nations (I/S)(Presidential Proclamation 2497, July 17, 1941 and Supplements) Reports on conditions in France and Switzerland by newly arrived Foreign businessmen (Secret) April-August 1942.” location: 190/9/8/07
72	919	“Safe Haven Project...Gathering of Facts about the concealment of assets abroad by the German after W.W.I and any related activities for the purpose of Preserving Potential Military or Economic Power for future German use. June 1944-February 1945.” location: 190/9/9/04

Washington X-2 Branch Personalities Files (Entry 171)

Box #	Folder#	File Title or Subject
39	654	“State Department-FBI memos. Alois Miedl ²² Safehaven activities. Subject reports. November 24, 1944-April 22, 1946” location: 190/9/9/03
45	689	“Safehaven. German, Japanese activities. Individual subject activities. January 19, 1945-May 25, 1946” location: 190/9/9/04

Washington X-2 Branch Personalities Files (Entry 171A)

Box #	Folder#	File Title or Subject
63	779	“Request by Philby H.A.R. to interrogate Velhagen, Adolf because of information on the England fund noted in an earlier safehaven report.”
	785	“Wainer, Samuel...Data on subject. Also report that Nazi leaders are depositing money in Argentina, and that lesser Nazi leaders seen in Argentina January 1945”
64	794	“Personalities, 2 memos re; safehaven, several items on International Red Cross and German espionage”
65	805	“Various matters including several documents on Safehaven”
66	814	“Personalities, safehaven, Werewolf organization.”
	815	“Personalities, safehaven...”
69	839	“Doc. Economic Warfare (Safehaven) Series 245, American Embassy, London England June 23, 1945...”

²² German businessman, banker, and art dealer.

location: 190/9/9/07

CAIRO SI/X-2 Branch Records (Entry 172)

Box 10 (Folder 292, "Safehaven Project: instructions for investigation of enemy capital in neutral European capitals, 16 January-21 May 1945"). location: 190/9/13/04

Rome X-2 Branch Records (Entry 174)

Boxes 165-238 pertain to activities in Switzerland. location: 190/9/17/02

Washington Secret Intelligence/Special Funds Records (Entry 183)

Most of this series are from the Special Funds Division Finance, Intelligence (WASH-SPDF-INT). These records primarily center on economic activities, economic intelligence, and Safehaven program activities. The Safehaven materials focus on efforts to locate, recover, and return to owners or the Allies materials looted, converted during the war; and, efforts to prevent enemy organizations or individuals from hiding assets or holdings. The rest of the records in the series cover a wide range of OSS interests and activities, particularly economic information and intelligence). The following is a list of notable interests: 1) German industry and international cartels, particularly I.G. Farben; 2) gold and currency activities, banking, counterfeiting, and smuggling; 3) German activities in Spain and Portugal, including materials on SOFINDUS, the German organization for trade with Spain; 4) activities of Allies and neutrals with Italian and German industrialists, engineers, and scientists; 5) activities in the four occupation zones of Germany; 6) information on individuals and organizations, including political movements; and, 7) the agency for the confiscation of Dutch-Jewish property.

Boxes 1-35 location: 190/9/22/01

Director's Office and Field Station Records (Entry 190)

Box #	Folder#	File Title or Subject
30	122	"Stolen Art-Blum correspondence, reports about looted art in Switzerland, report of foreign economic penetration of Switzerland, report of Abwehr penetration of American agencies...October 1942-January 1946."
	123	"Safehaven Memos-Information on names on Proclaimed List, information on other individuals, Blum correspondence...July 1944-November 1947". location: 190/9/24/01

Washington and Field Station Files (Entry 194)

Box 11 (Folders 35-36 contain information about Swiss banking connections with German interests) location: 190/10/5/07

Washington Office-Items Previously Withheld (Entry 196)

Box #	Folder#	File Title or Subject
14	27	"Information on German agents in Switzerland (August 1944) location: 190/10/9/05
19	36	"Report Concerning three alleged German agents working in Switzerland (Nov 1942) location: 190/10/9/06
20	37	Information by the American Embassy in London regarding the relationship between the chemical firm of

		Knoll A.G. at Ludwigshaven and the one in Liestal, Switzerland (Feb 1943) location: 190/10/9/06
36	81	“Official dispatches transmitted in code or cipher by the Bern, Switzerland to OSS, providing information on activity, background, biographical data and political orientation of numerous individuals (February-October 1944) location: 190/10/10/01
37	83	Numerous official dispatches to OSS from Bern, Switzerland covering extensive intelligence and political information on several countries in Europe and Japan (April 1944) location: 190/10/10/01
52	123	A Report from the Embassy in Rio de Janeiro entitled “Possible Safehaven Activities of Friedrich Wilhelm Beutner” (June 1945) location: 190/10/10/03
64-73		contain censorship information, including files on individuals to be placed on the Watch List location: 190/10/10/05
74	190	Memorandum regarding German enemy agents in the International Red Cross - Report covering the subject of “Enemy agents and the International Red Cross” - Other information regarding the “I.R.C. and chains of agents out of France via Spain into North Africa (1943-1944) location: 190/10/10/07
83	215	Report of Laval, ²³ Safehaven reports” location: 190/10/11/01
85	221	“suggestions for censorship, watchlisting, Axis funds” location: 190/10/11/01
86	224	FBI [Federal Bureau of Investigation] reports on espionage in Brazil, FBI reports on individuals, German national location in Spain, Portugal and the Western Approaches 1943-1946 location: 190/10/11/01
94	241-242	hundreds of radio and cable dispatches from and to OSS Bern, Switzerland 1944-June 1946 location: 190/10/11/03
99	256	contains S.I.M. Files on Switzerland from 1942 to 1946. location: 190/10/11/04

Records of the Strategic Services Unit

The Strategic Services Unit (SSU) was created in 1945 following the termination of the OSS. It was staffed by veterans of the OSS Secret Intelligence Branch and the OSS Counterintelligence (X-2) Branch. SSU was absorbed by the Central Intelligence Group in 1946 and its staff and functions became part of the Central Intelligence Agency in 1947.

During this interim period, the SSU continued to gather information and prepare intelligence reports on world-wide events of interest to the U.S. These Strategic Services Unit Intelligence Reports 1945-1946 (Entry 153A), have been reproduced on NARA Microfilm Publication M1656 (5 rolls). Thus far an index has been prepared for the first three rolls.

²³ Pierre Laval was a major leader in the French Vichy regime, serving as Foreign Minister and in other capacities.

Researchers may be interested in the following:

Roll	Frame	Report #	Subject
1	341	A-66111	Morocco. Clandestine gold traffic, February 2, 1946.
1	421	A-66350	Morocco. Transfer of capital from France and Spain to Tangier, February 20, 1946.
1	490	A-66560	Switzerland. Refugees, emigres, and internees in Switzerland as of December 30, 1945, January 6, 1946.
1	1320	A-67491	Austria. Russian-Austrian conference to settle German property disputes, April 25, 1946.
2	130	A-67697	Germany. Russian-German conferences regarding reparation program, March 20, 1946.
2	1033	A-69077	Austria. Proposed Austro-Swiss Bank, May 16, 1946.
3	1110	A-69918	Morocco. Smuggling of gold from Morocco to Portugal, July 17, 1946.

The War Department and the Army Records

Records of the Office of the Secretary of War (RG 107)

During World War II the Secretary of War and his Office had two major functions. The first was to determine general policy for the military establishment as a whole and policy with respect to special military problems as they arose; the Secretary's decisions, transmitted as directives by the Chief of Staff to his subordinates at the appropriate levels of command, were translated into action throughout the War Department and the Army. The other major function was to supervise the procurement of weapons, equipment, and supplies for the Army.

The wartime Secretaries of War were Henry L. Stimson, July 10, 1940-September 21, 1945, and Robert P. Patterson, September 27, 1945-July 18, 1947.

Records of the Secretary of War

Formerly Top Secret Correspondence of the Secretary of War Stimson ("Safe File") 1940-1945 (Entry 99)

The records are arranged alphabetically according to subject.

Boxes 1-15 location: 390/8/32/05

Box #	File Title
3	Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee of Three (State, War, Navy) ²⁴
4	Coordinating Committee (State, War, Navy)
5	Germany
8	Italy
12	South American Republics Spain
13	State Department Sweden Treasury
15	White House Correspondence

²⁴ The Committee of Three was composed of the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy.

White House Cables

Correspondence of Secretary of War Stimson (“Official File”) 1940-1945 (Entry 100)

The records are arranged alphabetically according to subject or name of correspondent. Copies of speeches are filed either under the name of the group addressed or under the subject of the speech.

Boxes 1-12 location: 390/8/32/07

Cross-Reference Sheets to the General Correspondence 1943-1946 (Entry 101)

These are 5-by-8-inch carbon copies of the top portion of the 8-by-10-inch sheets interfiled with the correspondence described in Entry 102. Each sheet provides the primary decimal (upper left corner) under which either the document or the original 8-by-11-inch cross-reference sheet is filed, the decimals under which other copies of the cross-reference sheet is filed, the decimal (shown in the shaded box) under which the cross-reference sheet itself is filed, date of document, date of receipt, names of writer and recipient, security classification, subject and summary of contents, and notations concerning enclosures and the disposition of the document. The records are arranged according to the War Department decimal classification scheme. At the end of the series are cross-reference sheets for project files arranged alphabetically by subject and thereunder by decimal number.

Boxes 1-48 location: 390/8/33/02

Coordination & Records Decimal File 1943-1946 (General Correspondence) (Entry 102)

Much of the Secretary of War’s general correspondence for this period was forwarded to other offices for reply and filing. In many cases, the files in this series consist only of a cross-reference sheet, the originals of those described in Entry 101, for each incoming and outgoing document and a copy of the Secretary of War’s reply. The cross-reference sheets generally indicate to which office the incoming document was referred. The cross-reference sheets in this series contain many references to other series among the records of the Office of the Secretary of War. The most frequent cross-reference is to a “secret file.” The documents thus referred to may be filed in Stimson’s “Safe File,” (Entry 99). Cross-References to a “new file” refer to Secretary of War Patterson’s correspondence, February 1946-July 1947 (Entry 110). The records are arranged according to the War Department decimal classification scheme. At the end of the series are a number of project files arranged alphabetically by subject. The records within a project file are generally arranged alphabetically by subtopic, or, in a few cases, are arranged chronologically and numbered.

Boxes 1-175 location: 390/8/34/05

Secretary of War (Patterson) Subject File (Safe File) 1945-1947 (Formerly Top Secret Correspondence (“Safe File”) (Entry 106)

Arranged alphabetically according to subject. Boxes 1-7 location: 390/9/3/03

Box #	File Title
3	Committee of Three #1; Committee of Three #2
4	Germany; Germany #2 Intelligence Matters
5	Latin American Countries Kilgore [U.S. Senate] Committee
7	State Department

Cross-Reference Sheets to the Security-Classified Correspondence 1946-1947 (Entry 107) The

cross-reference sheets in this series are identical in format to those described in Entry 101; some are duplicated in Entry 108. The records arranged in two parts: the first arranged according to the War Department decimal classification scheme; the second arranged alphabetically according to subject of the project file.

Box 1 location: 390/9/3/04

Secretary of the Army (Patterson) General Decimal File 1946-1947 (Formerly Security-Classified Correspondence) (Entry 108)

This series consists largely of memorandums exchanged between the Secretary of War and the Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries of War; “stayback” copies of letters, memorandums, and reports to the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Navy, the President, and other high officials of the Federal Government; memorandums and position papers received from the War Department General and Special Staffs; copies of processed documents and publications of the War Department; and cross-reference sheets. Included are documents originally classified as “top secret,” and “secret.” Unlike the “Safe File” (Entry 106), which was maintained in Patterson’s immediate office, this series was kept in the Coordination and Records Division of the Secretary’s Office. Arranged according to the War Department decimal classification scheme followed by six project(subject) files.

Boxes 1-10 location: 390/9/3/06

Box #	Decimal #	File Title
5	334	Allied Commission for Italy
	334	Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy
	334	Central Intelligence Group; Central Intelligence Group II
	334	Committee of Three
	334	National Intelligence Authority
6	383.6	Germany
8		Argentina
		Germany
9		Madrid, Spain
		Italy
		Sweden
		Switzerland
		Turkey

Cross-Reference Sheets to the General Correspondence 1946-1948 (Entry 109)

These are 5-by-8-inch carbon copies of the top portion of the 8-by-10-inch sheets interfiled with the correspondence described in Entry 110. Each sheet provides the primary decimal (upper left corner) under which either the document or the original 8-by-11-inch cross-reference sheet is filed, the decimals under which other copies of the cross-reference sheet are filed, the decimal (shown in the shaded box) under which the cross-reference sheet itself is filed, date of document, date of receipt, name of writer and recipient, security classification, subject and summary of contents, and notations concerning enclosures and the disposition of the document. Arranged according to the War Department decimal classification scheme. At the end of the series are cross-reference sheets for project (subject) files arranged alphabetically by subject and thereunder by decimal number.

Boxes 1-31 location: 390/9/3/06

Coordination & Records Decimal File 1946-1947 (General Correspondence) (Entry 110)

Most of the Secretary of War's general correspondence of this period was forwarded to other offices for reply and filing. In many cases, the files in this series consist only of a cross-reference sheet, the originals of those described in Entry 109, for each incoming and outgoing document and a copy of Patterson's reply. The cross-reference sheets generally in boxes indicate to which office the incoming document was referred. The cross-reference sheets in this series contain many references to other series among the records of the Office of the Secretary of War. The most frequent cross-reference is to a "secret file." The document thus referred to may be filed in either Patterson's security-classified correspondence (Entry 108); or in Patterson's "Safe File" (Entry 106). Many are in this series in the same file with related cross-reference. References to a "previous file" or "old file" refer to the general correspondence of Stimson (Entry 102). References to a "new file" related to Patterson's correspondence as Secretary of the Army, which is part of Record Group 335, Records of the Secretary of the Army. Arranged according to the War Department decimal classification scheme. At the end of the series is a number of project files arranged alphabetically by subject. The records within a project file are generally arranged alphabetically by subtopic, or, in a few cases, are arranged chronologically and numbered.

Boxes 176-226 location: 390/9/4/06

Records of the Under Secretary of War

The Under Secretary of War occupied a position created by an act of December 16, 1940 (54 Stat. 1224), and carried on the duties, formerly vested in the Assistant Secretary of War. Robert P. Patterson became Under Secretary when that position was created and continued in office until September 1945. Besides his primary procurement functions the Under Secretary of War had various duties that were delegated to him from time to time by the Secretary.

The position of the Under Secretary of War was held by the following: Robert P. Patterson (December 16, 1940-September 26, 1945), Kenneth C. Royall (November 9, 1945-July 23, 1947), and William H. Draper, Jr. (August 29, 1947-September 17, 1947)

Administrative Office Classified Decimal File 1945 (Formerly Security-Classified Correspondence) (Entry 141)

Records filed under the project portion of the series under "Foreign Countries and Cities," contain information on the military occupation of Germany, and Swedish and Swiss wartime trade with Germany. The records are arranged according to the War Department decimal classification scheme. At the end of the series are ten project files, one of which is "Foreign Countries and Cities."

Each project file is arranged alphabetically by name or subject and thereunder according to the War Department decimal classification scheme.

Boxes 209-264 location: 390/9/10/02

Administrative Office Decimal File 1943-1945 (General Correspondence) (Entry 144)

Much of the series consists of cross-reference sheets that refer to documents which either were filed elsewhere in this series, or in Patterson's security-classified correspondence for this period (Entry 141), or, within the records of his assistants, or which were forwarded to other offices. The correspondence itself consists mainly of letters, memorandums, reports, cablegrams, bulletins, transcripts of hearings, and publications exchanged with other officials in the War Department, Army Service Forces, Cabinet Members, the White House, Members of Congress, Federal Bureau of Investigation, businessmen, and industrialists. Within the project files in the series under the project "Foreign Countries and Cities," are records primarily concerning U.S. installations located within the country and the financial, military, and political conditions of the

country or city. The records are arranged according to the War Department decimal classification scheme. At the end of the series is a number of project files which are arranged alphabetically by subject or project. The records in each project are arranged alphabetically by topic and thereunder according to the War Department decimal classification scheme.

Boxes 262-552 location: 390/9/13/01

Security-Classified Correspondence 1945-1947 (Entry 146)

Among the records in this series are those relating to employment of economic warfare to reduce the war potential of the enemy (decimal 091.3) The records in this series are arranged according to the War Department decimal classification scheme with a number of small project files at the end of the series arranged alphabetically by subject or project.

Boxes 1-12 location: 390/9/21/06

Administrative Office Decimal File 1945-1947 (General Correspondence) (Entry 147)

Much of this series consists of cross-reference sheets which refer to documents filed elsewhere in this series, in other series of the Under Secretary's correspondence, or among the records of other officials in the Office of the Under Secretary of War, or in other offices of the War Department. Most of the correspondence was with other officials in the Offices of the Under Secretary and Secretary of War, the Army Services Forces, Members of Congress, members of interagency boards and committees, businessmen, and industrialists. The records in the project portion of the files relate almost entirely to the acquisition or lease of land and property for military purposes or the disposal of surplus Government property. In addition, records filed under the project "Foreign Countries," deal with the economic needs of those countries, settlement of lend-lease payments, the military occupation of Germany and Austria, and industrial mobilization in the Axis and Allied countries during World War II. The records are arranged according to the War Department decimal classification scheme. At the end of the series is a number of project files arranged alphabetically by subject of the project. The records in each project file are arranged alphabetically by topic thereunder according to the War Department decimal classification scheme.

Boxes 553-706 location: 390/9/22/01

Records of the Executive Assistant, Special Assistant and Consultants

Records of Special Assistant Harold H. Neff

Harold H. Neff served as an expert and adviser on foreign economic matters to the Under Secretary of War from September 1941 until September 1945. As such, he was principally concerned with ensuring adequate supplies of critical and strategic defense materials for the United States and its Allies while denying these essential materials to the Axis powers, analyzing the industrial and economic strength of the enemy, and serving as the Under Secretary of War's major contact with the War Department liaison office attached to the Board of Economic Warfare and its successors, the Office of Economic Warfare and the Foreign Economic Administration.

Special Assistant for Economic Warfare Harold H. Neff, General File 1943-1945 (Entry 160)

Neff's correspondence with the Under Secretary of War consists largely of memorandums outlining his views on the policy the War Department should recommend or pursue on such issues as alleged Swedish violations of the Anglo-Swedish War Trade Agreement of 1939; smuggling of oil, diamonds, and other minerals into Germany by neutral countries; exportation of aviation gasoline to Sweden and Spain; and, implementation of a blockade against Japan. There are also synopses of lengthy reports and studies prepared by Neff and forwarded to the Under Secretary of

War on such broader subjects as neutral trade and German economic strengths and weaknesses. The rest of the series includes short notes Neff prepared as aides-memoir, summarizing meetings he had attended and telephone conversations he had held; minutes of meetings of the BEW [Board of Economic Warfare] (with Neff's comments on the matters discussed); mimeographed copies of area studies and reports prepared by the Board of Economic Warfare; Foreign Economic Administration, and the Research and Analysis Branch of the Office of Strategic Services; War and State Departments cablegrams on economic conditions in Europe; and export license applications received from Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and Sweden. The records are arranged in two alphabetical sequences: the first by office or subject; the second by name of country. The four largest country files (Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland) are further divided as follows: general, cables, statistics, and various subjects arranged alphabetically.

Boxes 906-929 location: 390/9/28/05

Box #	File Title and/or Subject
906-907	Board of Economic Warfare, Office of Economic Warfare, Foreign Economic Administration; location: 390/9/28/05
910	BEW [Board of Economic Warfare], Neutral Trade location: 390/9/28/06
912	War Refugee Board location: 390/9/28/06
913	Argentinale location: 390/9/28/06
914	Europe-"Safehaven" location: 390/9/28/06
915	Germany; Italy location: 390/9/28/06
919-919	Portugal location: 390/9/28/07
920-921	Spain location: 390/9/28/07
922-926	Sweden location: 390/9/28/07
927-929	Switzerland location: 390/9/28/07
929	Turkey location: 390/9/29/01

Records of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War

Among the duties of the Assistant Secretary of War were: 1) Supervision of lend-lease policy and the economic phases of military occupation; 2) supervision of civil affairs, that is, the military government of occupied countries; and, 3) coordination of War Department policies and activities with those of the State Department. In this capacity, the Assistant Secretary of War served as a member of the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee. The Assistant Secretary of War also served as chairman of the Combined Civil Affairs Committee, an Anglo-American committee which served under the Combined Chiefs of Staff. It recommended civil affairs policies for enemy and enemy-held areas that were occupied by combined operations and coordinated military and civilian agency interests in such matters.

The position of Assistant Secretary of War was held successively by John J. McCloy (April 1941-November 1945) and Howard Petersen (December 1945-July 1947).

Classified Reference-Subject File 1940-1947 (Name and Title Index to the Formerly Security-Classified Correspondence 1941-1945) (Entry 179)

This series consists largely of carbon copies of letters and memorandums sent or received, which serve as a name and title index to McCloy's security-classified correspondence (see Entry 180). On the right margin of these carbons are the date of the document and the decimal number under which the original or first carbon of the document is filed. The records are arranged alphabetically by surname or title of the writer, of the addressee, or of the person who is the subject of the correspondence. Correspondence concerning countries is filed under

“geographical” and thereunder alphabetically by name of country or region.

Boxes 84-88 location: 390/9/32/02

Formerly Security Classified Correspondence of John J. McCloy 1941-1945 (Entry 180)

Records pertain to a variety of subjects. Included are the operations of the Strategic Services Unit and the creation of the Central Intelligence Agency (decimal 004.7); meetings of the Committee of Three (decimal 334.8); postsurrender policy towards Germany and Japan (decimal 387); evaluation of the Morgenthau Plan for postwar Germany²⁵ (decimal 370.8); and, financial aspects of the Allied occupation of Germany (decimal 370.8). At the end of this series are a number of War Department Civil Affairs Division reports, May 1943-January 1946. There are also 21 letters and memorandums removed from McCloy’s personal papers as official documents. The records are arranged according to the War Department decimal classification scheme. For a name and title index see Entry 179.

Boxes 1-49 location: 390/9/32/03

Geographic File (Formerly Security Classified Correspondence Relating to Conditions and Events in Europe, Asia, and Latin America) 1941-1943 (Entry 181)

This series contains correspondence with the Secretary and Under Secretary of War, the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff, the Department of State, and members of Congress. Among the records are those relating to the value of Bern and Stockholm as intelligence listening posts. Arranged alphabetically by country or region.

Boxes 82-83 location: 390/9/33/03

Reference-Subject File 1940-1947 (Name and Title Index to the General Correspondence 1941-1945) (Entry 182)

Carbon copies or summaries of letters and memorandums sent and received, which serve as a name and title index to McCloy’s general correspondence (Entry 183). On the right margin of these carbons are the date of the document and the decimal number under which the original of the document or the first carbon is filed. The records are arranged alphabetically by surname or title of the writer, of the addressee, or of the person who is the subject of the letter. Correspondence with the War Department is filed under “War Department” and thereunder alphabetically by name or office or title of official.

Boxes 156-175 location: 390/9/33/03

General Correspondence of John J. McCloy 1941-1945 (Entry 183)

Among the subjects covered are Jews in occupied Europe (decimal 291.2). Arranged according to the War Department decimal classification scheme.

Boxes 1-67 location: 390/9/33/06

Formerly Top Secret Correspondence 1945-1947 (Entry 184)

Among the subjects in this series are conditions in and U.S. policy towards Argentina (decimal 091). The records are arranged according the War Department decimal classification

²⁵ Proposal by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau for controlling postwar Germany by converting the concentration of heavy industry to agriculture, to prevent Germany from being able to start World War III. His plan is printed as the first few pages of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., *Germany Is Our Problem* (New York and London: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1945).

scheme.

Boxes 1-2 location: 390/9/35/02

Cross Indexes 1946-1947 (Cross-Reference Sheets to the Formerly Security-Classified Correspondence) (Entry 185)

Sheets give the decimal number under which the document is filed, decimals in this series under which identical index sheets are filed, date and subject of document, name of writer and addressee, summary of document's content, and disposition made of document. Duplicates of sheets in this series are filed with the correspondence in Entry 186. Arranged according to the War Department decimal classification scheme.

Boxes 1-13 location: 390/9/35/02

Formerly Security-Classified Correspondence of Howard Petersen 1945-1947 (Entry 186)

This series includes both Petersen's classified and unclassified correspondence for the period December 1945-August 1947 and his top secret correspondence from December 1945 through August 1946. Much of the correspondence is with the Department of State, Civil Affairs Division of the War Department Special Staff, Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.), and Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP). Among the subject covered are the revival of the economies of Germany and Austria (decimal 091.31) and the care, evacuation, and resettlement of Jews and other displaced persons and refugees (decimal 291.2 and 383.7). Arranged according to the War Department decimal classification scheme.

Boxes 1-39 location: 390/9/35/04

Formerly Security-Classified Office File of Howard Petersen (Entry 187)

Among the records are those relating to Petersen's trip to Germany in October 1946 to examine the economy of and the military government for Germany and the problem of displaced persons. The records are arranged alphabetically by subject. Boxes 1-2 location: 390/10/1/02

Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs (RG 165)

During World War II the War Department General and Special Staffs were concerned with policy-making and planning on the highest level and with supervising all aspects of the military establishment, including the intelligence system. General George C. Marshall was the Chief of Staff from September 1, 1939 until November 18, 1945. He was succeeded by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, who served until July 26, 1947.

Records of the Office of the Chief of Staff

Correspondence

Security-Classified General Correspondence 1942-1947 (Entry 13)

Arranged in four chronological subseries: 1) 1942-1943; 2) 1944-1945; 3) 1946; and, 4) 1947, and thereunder by the War Department decimal classification scheme. Included in the 1942-1943 records is a project series arranged alphabetically by geographic locations and areas, and thereunder by the War Department decimal classification scheme.

Boxes 28-387 location: 390/30/4/01

Top-Secret Card Index to Correspondence to the Top-Secret General Correspondence (Entry 14)

Arranged in four chronological subseries: 1) 1941-1943; 2) 1944-1945; 3) 1946; and, 4)

1947, and thereunder according to the War Department decimal classification scheme.

Boxes 1-10 location: 390/30/15/02

Top-Secret General Correspondence 1941-1947 (Entry 15)

Arranged in four chronological subseries: 1) 1941-1943; 2) 1944-1945; 3) 1946; and, 4) 1947, and thereunder according to the War Department decimal classification scheme. Included in the 1941-1943 records is a project series arranged alphabetically by geographic locations and areas, and thereunder by the War Department decimal classification scheme.

Boxes 1-11; 1-16; 1-5; and 1-5 location: 390/30/15/03

Records of the Military Intelligence Division

The Military Intelligence Division (MID) was responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of military information, and among its major staff duties from 1939 to 1945, included the supervision of United States military attaches and military missions abroad, liaison with military attaches and missions in Washington from accredited foreign countries, negative (or counterintelligence) as well as positive intelligence work, and participation in joint intelligence-collection activities with the Navy and with other agencies of the Federal Government.

The March 1942 reorganization of the War Department included a major overhaul of the MID. The Intelligence Branch was replaced by the Military Intelligence Service (MIS), which assumed principal responsibility for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating intelligence information. Additional changes followed during the war, so that by 1944 MIS consisted of the following major components: 1) Information Group 2) Intelligence Group; 3) Administrative Group; and, 4) Counterintelligence Group.

MID records for the interwar period largely consist of a central correspondence file, with associated indexes. The pre-1942 records, for the most part, are located in the Archives I Building and are serviced by the Textual Reference Branch within that building²⁶

Formerly Security-Classified Intelligence Reference Publications (“Regional File”)
Received From U.S. Military Attaches, Military and Civilian Agencies of the United States,
Foreign Governments, and Other Sources, 1922-1944 (Entry 77)

The records are arranged alphabetically by name or country or region and thereunder according to a numeric-subject filing scheme initially prepared by MID in 1920 as the **Index Guide for Classification of Military Information**. This index organized intelligence materials for a particular country or region into general and secondary subject categories, each of which was assigned four-digit numerical designations. In the 1940 edition of the index, information was organized into nine general categories: Geographic (1000-1320); Population and Social Conditions (2000-2950); Political (3000-3870); Economic (4000-5070); National Defense (5900-5990); Army (6000-6970); Navy (7000-7945); Air-Civil (8000-8290); and, Air-Military (9900-9960). For each country or region, additional miscellaneous subject files, correspondence, or memorandums are often appended to the end of the numeric-subject files. The Numerical Series of Intelligence Documents (“ID File”), which began in June 1944, was the successor to this series. See Records of the Army Staff (RG 319) for the “ID” File.

²⁶ Among the records are the Formerly Security-Classified Correspondence and Reports, 1917-1941 (1,810 ft.); Formerly Security-Classified Record Cards for the Unclassified and Formerly Security Classified General Correspondence, 1917-1941 (75 ft.); Formerly Security-Classified Name Index (378 ft.), Subject Index (103 ft.), and Geographic Name Index (10 ft.) to Correspondence of the Military Intelligence Division, 1917-1941.

Box #	Country and/or Subject
78-120	Argentina location: 390/31/11/06
146-149	Austria location: 390/31/13/01
150	Axis; folder entitled "Misc Axis Key Laws, Decrees and Regulations" contains a publication entitled "Key Laws, Decrees and Regulations Issued by the Axis in Occupied Europe." It was produced by the Reoccupation Division of the Blockade Branch of the Board of Economic Warfare, December 1942. location: 390/31/13/02
1051-1377	Germany location: 390/32/1/07
1936-2040	Italy location: 390/32/25/04
2271-2371	Latin America location: 390/32/33/06
2837-2853	Portugal location: 390/33/10/03
2900-2945	Spain location: 390/33/11/05
2968-2997	Sweden location: 390/33/12/07
2998-3007	Switzerland location: 390/33/13/05
3035-3062	Turkey location: 390/33/14/03

Formerly Security-Classified Intelligence Reference Publications ("P" File)
 Received From U.S. Military Attaches, Military and Civilian Agencies of the United States,
 Foreign Government and Other Sources, 1940-1945 (Entry 79)

This series includes intelligence report series issued by Allied, British, and U.S. operations commands; intelligence bulletins and reports periodically issued by specific Allied and U. S. organizations and agencies; and individual publications or special reports. The records are arranged in 24 alphabetical subseries (A-W), thereunder generally in alphabetical order by title, operational command (often by acronym), subject, country, or organization, and thereunder chronologically or numerically by report or publication number. A Continuation of the "P" File is located in Records of the Army Staff (RG 319).

Box #	File/Publication Title
776	Economic Intelligence Summaries-SHAEF [Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces] Nos 1-34 1944-1945 Summary Report #29, dated March 21, 1945 contains information on "Allied Economic Relations with Switzerland." location: 390/34/1/07 Economic Intelligence Weekly produced by the Economic Advisory Branch of the British Foreign Office. Nos. 1-14. 1945 location: 390/34/1/07
780	Economic Warfare-Blacklist location: 390/34/2/01 Economic Warfare-Blockade location: 390/34/2/01
780-784	Economic Warfare Intelligence Reports-From the Economic Warfare Division, American Embassy, London location 390/34/2/01
784-787	Economic Warfare-Safehaven Reports-From the Economic Warfare Division, American Embassy, London location: 390/34/2/02
894-899	Federal Bureau of Investigation Reports regarding operations in Central and South America ca.1943-1945. Most of the records relate to Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, and Peru. location: 390/34/4/03
906	Finance Section Reports 1-8 Civil Affairs Branch HQ 12th Army Group June 6, 1944-September 28, 1944 location: 390/34/4/05

- Financial Bulletin (folder marked as such) contains “Credit Suisse Zurich²⁷ Financial Bulletin 1944” which is an English language edition of the Bank’s Financial Bulletin of December 1944. location: 390/34/4/05
- 924-948 Foreign Economic Administration records. location: 390/34/5/01
These records are reports prepared by the Foreign Economic Administration. Included are Report BL-141 “Smuggling Activities of Suspected Firms, Individuals, and Ships, by Commodity and Country,” (Box 924); Report BL-189 “SwissExport of Arms and Machinery Items to the Enemy,” (Box 924); Report EIS-23 “Property of the Nazi Party; its Affiliates, Members, and Supporters in Germany,” (Box 926); Report EIS-25 “Property Transferred Under the Nazi Regime in Germany,” (Box 926); Report EIS-68 “German Economic Penetration and Exploitation of Southeastern Europe,” (Box 927); Report EP-37 “Materials Inventory of the European Axis,” (Box 931); Report “Looted Art in Occupied Territories and Neutral Countries and Latin America, Preliminary Report,”⁵ May 1945 (Box 932); and, Report ES-7 “German Economic Interests in Chile.” (Box 934) Most of the reports in Boxes 935 to 948 relate to economic warfare against Japan and industry in Germany.
- 958 Fortnightly Summary of General Political and Economic Situation in Europe, Far East, Americas, United Nations. three folders 1944-1945 location: 390/34/5/05
- 1066 G-5 Weekly Intelligence Summary and Weekly Journal of Information SHAEF February-May 1945 location: 390/34/7/07
- 1082 German banking in 1944 prepared by Ministry of Economic Warfare May 5, 1945 location: 390/34/8/03
- 1090 German Press on Portugal and Spain prepared by British Embassy, Lisbon June 15, 1944 location: 390/34/8/03
- 1272- M.E.W. Intelligence Weekly prepared by Ministry of Economic Warfare
1274 1942-1945 location: 390/34/11/07
- 1335 La Suisse en Armes [1939-1945] hardback book written in French and published in 1945. location: 390/34/13/02
- 1350- Justice Department-Economic Warfare Section Records 1942-1945 location:
1363 390/34/13/05
- 1604 Notes on Economic Intelligence prepared by Foreign Office and Ministry of Economic Warfare, 4 folders, 1943-1945 location: 390/34/18/06
- 1933 Proclaimed List of German Blocked Nationals and other proclaimed Lists of Certain Blocked Nationals prepared by Department of Justice 1941-1945 location: 390/34/25/04
- 1935 Program for German Economic and Industrial Disarmament-Final Report with Appendices prepared by the Enemy Branch of the Foreign Economic Administration December 20, 1945 location: 390/34/25/04
- 1989 Report on German Reparation to the President of the United States February-September 1945, a printed bound copy of the report prepared by the United States Representative and Associate Representative on the Allied Commission on Reparations September 20, 1945 location: 390/34/26/05
- 2051 Safehaven Targets No. 1-21 (1945) and Safehaven Intercepts No. 8 1945

²⁷ One of the three major Swiss banks. Founded in 1856 and headquartered in Zurich, it opened an American branch in 1940.

- prepared by the Foreign Economic Administration location: 390/34/27/07
- 2052- Scavenger Special Reports prepared by G-2 SHAEF 1945 location:
2053 390/34/27/07
- 2181 State Department Special Interrogation Mission, 3 folders of Interrogations
September-November 1945 location: 390/34/30/05
- 2237 Summary of Enemy Economic Developments prepared by the Ministry of
Economic Warfare December 29, 1941. Contains a section entitled
"German Economic Relations with European Neutrals." location:
390/34/31/06
- 2404 Copies of various Treasury-printed reports relating to a Census of Foreign
Owned Assets in the United States [1941], documents pertaining to Foreign
Funds Control, and the monetary and financial conference held at Bretton
Woods, 1944. location: 390/34/35/02

Records of the Captured Personnel and Material Branch²⁸

Formerly Security-Classified Interrogation Reports and Correspondence on Prisoners of War (MIS-Y) 1943-1945 (Entry 179)

The records in this series constitutes a general reference collection of interrogations and intelligence reports received or collected by the Branch in Washington, DC. The series is organized into several subseries.

Reports-Variou

- | Box # | File Title |
|-------|---|
| 743 | Military Intelligence Service Report on Safehaven location:
390/35/15/01 |
| 745 | State Department Special Interrogations (2 files) location: 390/35/15/ |

Records of the Office of the Director of Intelligence G-2

Records of Subordinate Offices

Records of the Latin American Branch

Formerly Security-Classified General Correspondence 1940-1946 (Entry 188)

This series relates to suspected pro-Axis activities of individuals and organizations throughout Latin America; investigations of specific incidents of espionage and sabotage; overt activities of Nazi Party organizations in Latin America; and data on the arrest, deportation, and internment of individuals. Arranged in the following subseries: 1) alphabetically by name of country; 2) by general subject area (activities, censorship, deportations and internments) and thereunder alphabetically by country; 3) Federal Bureau of Investigation reports for specific countries; 4) Spanish diplomatic and political activities, thereunder by country; and, 5) suspects (individuals), thereunder by country.

Boxes 966-1007 location: 390/35/17/05

Records of the Operations Division (OPD)

The War Plans Division (WPD), renamed the Operations Division (OPD) in March 1942, was responsible for preparing the Army's strategic, logistical, and operational plans and for

²⁸ Throughout most of the war designated the Prisoner of War Branch.

assisting the Chief of Staff in the coordination and direction of operations in the overseas departments, 1939-1942, and the theatres of operation, 1942-1945. The Operations Division coordinated, planned, and developed current and future operations in conjunction with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Combined Chiefs of Staff, on whose committees it was usually represented.

Security-Classified General Correspondence 1942-1945 (Entry 418)

Arranged in three subseries: 1) arranged according to the War Department decimal classification scheme, 2) "201" name file arranged alphabetically by surname, and 3) "project file" arranged alphabetically by subject thereunder chronologically.

Boxes 310-1920 location: 390/36/20/01

Boxes 962-963 Switzerland (mainly related to alleged violations of American violations of Swiss neutrality) April 1944-December 1945 location: 390/36/33/04

Top Secret General Correspondence, 1942-1945 (Entry 419)

Arranged according to the War Department decimal classification scheme and thereunder chronologically.

Boxes 1-178 location: 390/37/18/01

Box #	File # and Title
143	OPD 336 TS (1945) Sec. III Case 67 - Transfer of German Gold to State National Bank at Bern. location: 390/37/20/07
166	OPD 386.3 TS (1945) Sec. I Case 1 - Disposition of Treasure Captured in Germany. location: 390/37/21/03

Card Index to Correspondence in Series 421 (Entry 420)

Arranged alphabetically by arm of service or subject and thereunder according to the War Department decimal classification scheme. Among the subjects are: Economic Warfare, Board; Gold-Miscellaneous.; Jews; Neutrals; Portugal; Restitution; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey; War Refugee Board; and Winant [American Ambassador to Great Britain] For other topics please see listing in the consultation area in Room 2400.

Boxes 1-98 location: 390/B/4/03

Top-Secret "American-British-Canadian" Correspondence (Known as the "ABC" File") Relating to the Organizational Planning and General Combat Operations During World War II and the Early Postwar Period 1940-1948 (Entry 421)

Arranged according to the War Department classification scheme and thereunder chronologically.

Boxes 1-634 location: 390/37/24/03

Records of the War Department Special Staff

Records of the Civil Affairs Division

General Records

Cross-Reference Sheets to Correspondence in Entry 463 March 1943-July 1949 (Entry 462)

Arranged in five chronological subseries and thereunder according to the War Department decimal classification scheme: 1) March 1943-August 1945 (at the end of this series there is a group of cross-reference cards arranged alphabetically by name of foreign city or country); 2) August 1945-June 10, 1946; 3) June 11, 1946-December 1947; 4) January-December 1948; and,

5) January-July 1949.

Boxes 1-21 location: 390/38/21/03

Security-Classified General Correspondence 1943-July 1949 (Entry 463)

Arranged in five chronological subseries described in Entry 462 and thereunder according to the War Department decimal classification scheme.

Boxes 1-541 location: 390/38/35/05

Cross-Reference Sheets to the Correspondence in Entry 465 1946-July 1949 (Entry 464)

Arranged in three chronological subseries: 1) 1946-1947, 2) 1948, and, 3) January-July 1949.

Boxes 1-10 location: 390/39/11/06

Top Secret General Correspondence 1946-July 1949 (Entry 465)

Arranged in three chronological subseries: 1) 1946-1947, 2) 1948, and, 3) January-July 1949.

Boxes 1-4 location: 390/39/11/07

Top Secret Incoming and Outgoing Messages November 1942-July 1949 (Entry 466)

Arranged according to "incoming" and "outgoing" and thereunder chronologically.

Boxes 14-28 location: 390/39/12/02

Security-Classified Office File of the Executive Officer January 1943-June 1946 (Entry 467)

Arranged alphabetically by subject.

Boxes 542-547 location: 390/39/12/05

Security-Classified Papers of the Army Member of the Combined Civil Affairs Committee (CCAC) January 1942-June 1949 (Entry 468)

Arranged alphabetically by name of committee or subcommittee and thereunder numerically by paper number.

Boxes 548-638 location: 390/39/12/05

Security-Classified Transcripts of Teletype Conversations Relating to Military Government and Civil Affairs Functions February 5, 1946-June 13, 1949 (Entry 469)

Arranged numerically by teletype number and thereunder chronologically.

Boxes 741-768 location: 390/39/14/05

Records of the Policy and Government Branch

Security-Classified Policy and Planning Correspondence Relating to the Administration and Operation of Government in Liberated and Occupied Areas 1943-1947 (Entry 471)

Arranged alphabetically by subject.

Boxes 769-790, and 1-6 location: 390/39/17/03

Records of the Information Branch

Security-Classified War Refugee Board (WRB)²⁹ and Other Messages Relating to the International Refugee Organization Program and the Activities of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization (PCIRO) July 1944-June 1948 (Entry 475)

Arranged chronologically.

Boxes 853-860 location: 390/39/18/03

Security-Classified General Correspondence of Col. D. H. Frost Relating to the Operation and Functions of the International Refugee Organization (IRO) and the Occupational Skills of Refugees under the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization (IRO) 1944-1952 (Entry 476)

Arranged in two alphabetical subseries: 1) by name of country ("Country File") and, 2) by subject.

Boxes 809-852 location: 390/39/18/04

Records of the Intelligence Group

Correspondence, Reports, Directives, and Other Records Relating to the Activities and Functions of the Intelligence Group 1943-1947 (Entry 203)

Arranged alphabetically by subject.

Boxes 781-796 location: 390/35/22/05

Security-Classified Correspondence from U.S. Government Agencies and Foreign Sources Requesting Specific Military, Political, and Informational Data 1945-1949 (Entry 204)

Arranged in two alphabetical subseries: 1) by Government office and 2) by agency and thereunder numerically.

Boxes 815-846 location: 390/35/22/07

Miscellaneous Records

Shuster Files (Entry UD 27)

This series consists of post-World War II interrogation reports of German military officers and other German leaders. Boxes 1-9 location: 390/35/15/06

Name of Person Interrogated	Subject of Interrogation
Amann, Max ³⁰	Conversation with Bargaen, Werner von Political Conditions in Belgium during the German Occupation
Bechtel, Heinrich ³¹	Hitler and Economists
Dorsch, Xaver ³²	The Organization Todt ³³

²⁹ The War Refugee Board (WRB) was established within the Executive Office of the President by Executive Order 9417 of January 22, 1944. The WRB developed, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, plans and programs and initiated measures for the rescue, transportation, maintenance, and relief of victims of Axis oppression, and established havens of temporary refuge for such victims. The Board worked with foreign governments to gain their participation in the Board's plans and programs. The membership of the board included the Secretaries of State, War, and the Treasury. The Board was terminated by Executive Order 9614 of September 14, 1945.

³⁰ Besides being a leader of the Nazi press he served as Hitler's personal banker.

³¹ Professor of Economics, Munich Technical College.

Finck, August von ³⁴	Private Banks
Frank, Philip ³⁵	Position of Banks under the Nazi-Regime
Frick, Wilhelm ³⁶	Interrogation and Conversations with
Funk, Walter	Economic and Financial Questions
Geist, Friedrich	Economic Preparations for War
Goering, Hermann	Interrogations of
Hayler, Franz ³⁷	The Organization of the Economy and the
	Civilian Sector
Hettlage, Karl ³⁸	Financial Questions;...War Finance
Hettlage, Karl	Impressions of the Reich Ministry of Finance and
	the attitude of the Nazi Party toward Financial
	Problems
Ilau, Hans ³⁹	Economic War Preparations
Jecht, Horst	Economic Policy
Kehrl, Hans	War Economic Planning
Keppler, Wilhelm ⁴⁰	Hitler's Economic Adviser
Krosigk, Graf ⁴¹	Questions on State Finances
Lahousen, Erwin	State Department Special Interrogation Mission
Schacht, Hjalmar ⁴²	Economic and Financial Questions
Schwarz, Franz Xaver ⁴³	Functions as party Treasurer
Warlimont, Walter ⁴⁴	The German War Economic Organization
Zinnemann, Dr. ⁴⁵	Creation and Development of the War Economic
	Organization of the OKW

³² Chief of the Field Command of the OT, Ministerial Director in the Reich Ministry for Armaments and War Production.

³³ Semi-military government agency under Fritz Todt concerned with the construction of strategic highways and military installations.

³⁴ Banking firm of Merck, Finck & Co., Munich and Berlin.

³⁵ Manager of the Deutsche Bank for Mannheim, Heidelberg, and Southwestern Germany.

³⁶ Reich Minister of the Interior from 1933 to 1943, and from August 24, 1943 until the end of the war served as Reichsprotektor of Bohemia and Moravia.

³⁷ State Secretary in the Reich Ministry of Economics.

³⁸ Financial and Economic Advisor to the Reich Minister for Armaments and War Production.

³⁹ Former Economic Editor of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*.

⁴⁰ Hitler's personal adviser on economic affairs and the chief liaison between the Nazi Party and the business world.

⁴¹ Reich Minister for Finance

⁴² Former Reich Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank. Hitler reappointed Schacht as Reichsbank President in March 1933 (having served in that capacity from December 1923 till 1930) and then as Minister of Economics, a position he held from 1934 to 1937. He was appointed Plenipotentiary-General for the War Economy on May 21, 1935, and proceeded to direct the economic preparations for war. Schacht was dismissed as Reichsbank President on January 20, 1939. He served as Minister without Portfolio until January 1943.

⁴³ Treasurer of the Nazi party.

⁴⁴ Former Deputy chief of the Armed Forces Operations Staff, OKW. OKW (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht) was the High Command of the entire Armed Forces.

⁴⁵ Official of the Wehrwirtschaftsamt (War Economy), OKW.

Records of the Army Staff (RG 319)

The Army Staff was established in the Department of the Army by the Army Organization Act of 1950 (June 28), as the collective name for all organizations responsible to the Chief of Staff, United States Army. The Army Staff provides advice to the Secretary, Under Secretary, and Assistant Secretaries of the Army. It supervises the planning, execution, and review of all Army programs. Some of the records in this record group were created by predecessor military organizations.

Records of the Army Chief of Staff, Intelligence (G-2)

Records of the Administrative Division

Army Intelligence Top Secret Decimal File 1942-1952 (Entry 47)

Boxes 1-16 location: 270/4/18/02

Army Intelligence Decimal File 1941-1948 (Entry 47B)

Boxes 1-1336 location: 270/4/18/04-270/5/11/01

Cross Reference Sheets to Army Intelligence Project Decimal File 1941-1945 (Entry 46)

16mm microfilm (1,000 rolls) index to Entry 47C.

Boxes 1-18 location: 270/15/3/04

Army Intelligence Project Decimal File 1941-1945 (Entry 47C)

Box #s	Country and/or Subject
111	M/A [US Military Attache] Argentina location: 270/5/13/03
127	M/A Germany; location: 270/5/13/06
137	M/A Italy location: 270/5/13/07
144	M/A Portugal location: 270/5/14/01
146	M/A Spain location: 270/5/14/01
147	M/A Sweden location: 270/5/14/01
148	M/A Switzerland; location: 270/5/14/02
149	M/A Turkey location: 270/5/14/02
163-180	Argentina. location: 270/5/14/04
189	Austria
190-203	Axis location: 270/5/15/01
459-542	Germany location: 270/5/20/04
780-796	Italy location: 270/5/27/01
841-850	Latin America; location: 270/5/28/03
959-967	Portugal location: 270/5/30/06
1004-1010	Spain location: 270/5/31/05
1013-1015	Sweden location: 270/5/31/07
1016-1020	Switzerland location: 270/5/31/07
1023-1034	Turkey location: 270/5/32/01

(Supplementary Material)

1365	Argentina location: 270/6/4/01
1369-1370	Axis location: 270/6/4/02
1392-1420	Germany location: 270/6/4/05
1525-1539	Italy location: 270/6/7/03
1563-1565	Latin America; location: 270/6/8/01

1584-1591	Portugal location: 270/6/8/04
1594	Spain location: 270/6/8/06
1595-1596	Sweden location: 270/6/8/06
1596	Switzerland; location: 270/6/8/06
1597-1600	Turkey location: 270/6/806

Army Intelligence Project Decimal File 1946-1947 (Entry 47D)

Box #	Country and/or Subject
1	Military Attache [United States Military Attache] Argentina location: 270/6/10/02
18	Military Attache, Italy location: 270/6/10/04
24	Military Attache, Portugal location: 270/6/10/05
25	Military Attache, Spain location: 270/6/10/05
26	Military Attache, Switzerland location: 270/6/10/06
27	Military Attache, Sweden location: 270/6/10/06
29	Military Attache, Turkey location: 270/6/10/06

Other Correspondence Relating to:

114-117	Argentina location: 270/6/12/04
180-186	Germany location: 270/6/13/07
234-238	Italy location: 270/6/14/07
266	Portugal location: 270/6/15/05
269	Spain location: 270/6/15/05
269-271	Sweden location: 270/6/15/05
272	Switzerland location: 270/6/15/06
273-275	Turkey location: 270/6/15/06

Confidential and Secret Incoming and Outgoing Messages 1942-1945 (Entry 57)

Box #	Country
61-64	Argentina location: 270/6/35/01
86-88	Austria location: 270/6/35/04
274-293	Germany location: 270/7/4/04
460-503	Italy location: 270/7/9/02
562-570	Portugal location: 270/7/10/02
594-601	Spain location: 270/7/10/07
602-610	Sweden location: 270/7/11/01
611-631	Switzerland location: 270/7/11/02
635-643	Turkey location: 270/7/11/06

Incoming and Outgoing Messages 1946 (entry 57)

Box #	Country
130	Portugal location: 270/7/16/03
142-143	Spain location: 270/7/16/05
144-145	Sweden location: 270/7/16/05
145-147	Switzerland location: 270/7/16/05
635-643	Turkey location: 270/7/11/06

Incoming and Outgoing Messages 1947 (Entry 57)

Boxes 57-58 Switzerland; location: 270/7/18/04

Incoming and Outgoing Messages 1948 (Entry 57)

Boxes 55-56 Switzerland; location: 270/7/20/03

Incoming and Outgoing Messages 1949 (Entry 57)

Boxes 74-76 Switzerland; location: 270/7/22/04

Incoming and Outgoing Messages 1950 (Entry 57)

Boxes 62-63 Switzerland; location: 270/7/24/03

Top Secret Incoming and Outgoing Cables 1942-1952 (Entry 58) (1942-1945)

Box #	Country Name
1	Argentina location: 270/7/26/02
2	Austria location: 270/7/26/02
13-14	Germany location: 270/7/26/03
26-31	Italy location: 270/7/26/03
35-36	Portugal location: 270/7/26/06
40	Spain; Sweden location: 270/7/26/07
41	Switzerland; Turkey location: 270/7/26/07
(1946)	
63	Argentina, Austria location: 270/7/27/03
68-72	Germany location: 270/7/27/04
75-78	Italy location: 270/7/27/05
85	Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey location: 270/7/27/07
(1947)	
103	Portugal location: 270/7/28/02
104	Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey location: 270/7/28/02
(1948)	
124	Spain, Sweden, Switzerland location: 270/7/28/05
(1949)	
140	Switzerland; location: 270/7/28/07

Records of the Collecting and Dissemination Division

Records of the Document Library Branch

Reports and Messages 1918-1951(Entry 82A)

Box #	File Title and/or Country
57	G-2 Survey: Argentina location: 270/10/8/06
111	G-2 Survey: Portugal location: 270/10/9/07
115-116	G-2 Survey: Spain location: 270/10/9/07
120	G-2 Survey: Turkey location: 270/10/10/01
125	Handbook: Austria location: 270/10/10/02
133-142	Handbook: Germany location: 270/10/10/03
146-150	Handbook: Italy location: 270/10/10/05
165	Handbook: Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey location: 270/10/11/01
455-519	Office of Strategic Service (OSS) Research and Analysis Reports location: 270/10/16/07
521	OSS Surveys: Argentina location: 270/10/18/03
529	OSS Surveys: Italy location: 270/10/18/04

533 OSS Surveys: Sweden location: 270/10/18/04

State Department (Messages and Reports)1943-1947

624-636 Argentina location: 270/10/20/03
 643-645 Austria location: 270/10/20/06
 787-795 Germany location: 270/10/23/06
 885-950 Italy location: 270/10/25/06
 1002-1005 Portugal location: 270/10/28/01
 1014-1030 Spain location: 270/10/28/03
 1032-1052 Sweden location: 270/10/28/06
 1053-1064 Switzerland location: 270/10/27/02
 1067-1078 Turkey location: 270/10/29/05

State Department (Annual Reports) 1947-1949

1118 Argentina location: 270/10/30/05
 1119 Austria location: 270/10/30/05
 1128 Germany location: 270/10/30/06
 1134 Italy location: 270/10/30/07
 1142 Portugal location: 270/10/31/01
 1143 Spain, Sweden location: 270/10/31/01
 1144 Switzerland location: 270/10/31/02
 1145 Turkey location: 270/10/31/02

State Department (Telegrams)

1226 Argentina, Austria location: 270/10/32/06
 1228 Germany location: 270/10/32/06
 1229 Italy location: 270/10/32/06
 1230 Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey location: 270/10/32/07

Formerly Security-Classified G-2 Intelligence Library "P" Publications Files ("P Files")
 1946-1951 (Entry 82)

Arranged alphabetically by title or organization name.

Boxes 1-3816 location: 270/7/34/06

Note-Many of the reports by the American Military Governments in Austria and Germany are not listed, unless they related to a specific topic. Researchers can locate the non-specific reports by looking through the 3-volume listing of publications in the consultation area in Room 2400.

Box #	Publication Title
141	Allied Intelligence in World War II location: 270/8/2/05
317-319	"Biographies of Leading German Bankers and Industrialists," prepared by the Program Planning Section, Foreign Funds Control, Department of the Treasury 1946 location: 270/8/6/02
1045	Economic Warfare, Safehaven, London, England location: 270/8/21/01
1153	European Recovery Program County Studies: Introduction, Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Turkey location: 270/8/23/03
1517	Germans and Italians in Latin America location: 270/8/30/06
1693	IG Farben's International Cartel Connections-Office of Military Government; IG Farbenindustrie A-G Interests in Spain location:

- 270/8/34/03
- 1789-1790 Intelligence Memorandum-Foreign Economic Administration
location: 270/9/1/03
- 1791 Intelligence Memorandum-State Department, 1946 (4 folders)
Intelligence Memorandum-State Department, Table of Contents,
1946 location: 270/9/1/03
- 1792 Intelligence Notes-Office of Military Government for Germany (US)
(OMGUS) 1946 (3 folders); location: 270/9/1/03
- 1795-1796 Intelligence Reports-Office of Military Government 1946-1948 (3
folders) location: 270/9/1/03
- 1847-1850 Intelligence Summary-European Command, 1946-1947 (3 folders);
1946-1948 (6 folders); 1946-1949 (6 folders); 1949 (5 folders)
location: 270/9/2/04
- 1854 Intelligence Summary-Office of Military Government, Berlin
District Intelligence Summary, Office of Military Government for
Germany location: 270/9/2/05
- 1885 International Committee for the Study of European Questions, 1947
location: 270/9/3/02
- 1886 International Conferences - State Department (3 folders) location:
270/9/3/02
- 1887 International Conferences and Meetings - State Department, 1947-
1949 (5 folders); location: 270/9/3/03
- 1888 International Conferences - State Department (2 folders) location:
270/9/3/03
- 983-1984 Interrogation Report Allied Commission, Austria (BE) location:
270/9/5/02
- 1985 Interrogation Report-Berlin District Interrogation Center location:
270/9/5/03
- 1986 CIR-Interrogation Report-Berlin District Interrogation Center
FIR-Interrogation Report-Berlin District Interrogation Center
OI-Interrogation Report-Berlin District Interrogation Center
Interrogation Report-Berlin District Interrogation Center location:
270/9/5/03
- 2005-2006 Interrogation Reports, Military Intelligence Service in Austria
location: 270/9/5/05
- 2010 Interrogation Report, OMGUS location: 270/9/5/06
- 2011 Interrogation Report, OSS location: 270/9/5/06
- 2027-2028 Interrogation Report, US Forces in Austria (FIR) location:
270/9/6/01
- 2028-2033 Interrogation Report[s], US Forces, European Theater location:
270/9/6/02
- 2039 Interrogation Summary, US Forces in Austria; location: 270/9/6/03
- 2178 Justice Department-Economic Warfare Section Reports Released for
Outside Distribution location: 270/9/9/02
- 2179 Justice Department-Economic Warfare Section, Statements of
Reports Released location: 270/9/9/02
- 2210 La Suisse en Armes, 1939/45 location: 270/9/9/07
- 2211 Latin American Intelligence Conference Report location: 270/9/9/07
- 2229 List of German External Assets Report-State Department location:
270/9/10/02

- 2398 Monthly Report-Allied Commission, Finance Sub-Commission;
location: 270/9/13/05
- 2409 Monthly Report of Military Governor-Finance location: 270/9/13/07
- 2525 Nazi Party Membership Records: Afghanistan thru Belgium
location: 270/9/16/02
- 2526 Nazi Party Membership Records: Bolivia thru Chile location:
270/9/16/02
- 2527 Nazi Party Membership Records: Colombia thru France location:
270/9/16/03
- 2528 Nazi Party Membership Records: Greece thru Malta location:
270/9/16/03
- 2529 Nazi Party Membership Records: Netherlands thru Paraguay
location: 270/9/16/03
- 2530 Nazi Party Membership Records: Poland location: 270/9/16/03
- 2531 Nazi Party Membership Records: Portugal thru Sweden location:
270/9/16/03
- 2532 Nazi Party Membership Records: Thailand thru Venezuela location:
270/9/16/03
- 2574 Office of Military Government for Germany (US) -Abstracts of
German Documents; location: 270/9/17/02
- 2706 Personality List-Office of the Military Government Germany (US)
location: 270/9/19/07
- 2825 Project 60: Affairs in Sweden, 16 June 1944 location: 270/9/22/03
- 2826 Project 134: Argentine-Brazil Situation, 5 July 1944 location:
270/9/22/03
- 2827-2828 numerous projects related to Latin America 1944-1945 location:
270/9/22/03
- 2830 Project 367A: Political and Military Objectives of Argentina, 7
August 1944; location: 270/9/22/04
- 2832 Project 455: Estimate of Germany's Capabilities for World
Conquest Through Economics, 23 August 1944. This study stressed
the value of waging economic warfare against the Axis, making the
point that military defeat alone was not sufficient to master
Germany; that its economic vitality was greater than that of other
European countries including Great Britain. location: 270/9/22/04
Project 461: German Capabilities for Underground Operations
Following Surrender, 14 August 1944
Project 467: Economic Warfare-Factors, 23 August 1944
Project 471: Smuggling in Brazil, 4 November 1944
Project 488A: German Intelligence in the Iberian Peninsula, 28
August 1944 location: 270/9/22/04
- 2833 Project 541: Economic Aspects of Allied Zones of Responsibility in
Germany, 2 September 1944 location: 270/9/22/04
- 2834 Project 652: General Stuelpnagel's Report on Germany's Plans for
World War III, 16 September 1944
Project: 658: The Political Situation in Spain, 15 December 1944
Project 686: Political Intelligence Objectives in Germany, 4 October
1944
Project 686 cont.: Political Intelligence Objectives in Germany, 11
October 1944; 17 October 1944; 25 October 1944; 8 November

- 1944; 15 November 1944
 Project 686 cont.: List of Banks and Bankers for the Combined Intelligence Objectives Subcommittee, 9 January 1945 location: 270/9/22/04
- 2845 Project 911: German Diplomatic Representatives in European Countries, 18 January 1945 location: 270/9/22/06
- 2847 Project: 1098: Factors Which Make Spanish Morocco and Tangier in Particular a Fertile Field for Axis Financial Penetration, 18 November 1944 location: 270/9/22/06
- 2850 various projects dealing with Argentina and other Latin American countries December 1944-March 1945 location: 270/9/22/07
- 2851 Project 1306: German Plans for Economic Penetration into Neutral and Allied Countries-Supplement No. 1 Turkey, 28 December 1944 location: 270/9/22/07
- Project 1378: Swiss Supply Situation, 5 January 1945
 Project 1436: Free Germany Movement in Latin America, 30 January 1945
 Project 1464: German Insurance Companies-Suggested Control, 19 January 1945 location: 270/9/22/07
- 2852 Project 1501A: German Blockade Running by Submarine From the Far East, 24 January 1945 location: 270/9/22/07
- 2853 Project 1586: Evaluation of Reports of Economic Warfare Section, War Division, Department of Justice, 17 February 1945 location: 270/9/22/07
- 2854 Project 1646: Problem Confronting SHAEF or ETO Should Nazis Go Underground, 24 February 1945 location: 270/9/22/07
- 2855 Project: 1687: Axis Activities in Spain, 31 March 1945 location: 270/9/22/07
- 2856 Project 1738: Data on Dutch, Belgian, Portugal, Spanish, Swiss, and Luxembourg Armies, 16 March 1945 location: 270/9/23/01
- 2858 Project 1877A: Data for Special Presentation on Sweden, 3 April 1945 location: 270/9/23/01
- 2859 Project 1946: Verification of Location of Salt Mines and Construction in Germany, 17 April 1945⁴⁶ location: 270/9/23/01
- 2860 Project 1972: German Sabotage in South America, 24 April 1945 location: 270/9/23/01
- 2861 Project 2080: Who's Who on Walter Schellenberg, OSS, 5 May 1945 location: 270/9/23/01
- 2869 Project 2275: Current Methods of Effecting transfer of Money and Intangible Assets Among Various Countries, 25 June 1945 location: 270/9/23/02
- 2877 Project 2691: Bomb Damage in Switzerland, 1 November 1945; location: 270/9/23/04
- 2880 Project: 2869: Economic Penetration of Latin America by European Powers, 24 May 1946 location: 270/9/23/04

⁴⁶ It was in German salt mines in early April 1945, that U.S. Army forces began finding Nazi loot, ranging from gold bars to gold teeth to art works.

- 2882 Project 2969: Blue Book on Argentina, 25 February 1946⁴⁷
Project 2981: Pattern of the SAFEHAVEN Project, 27 February 1946 location: 270/9/23/04
- 2884 Project 3078: Penetration of Foreign Trade into Latin America, 29 May 1946 location: 270/9/23/05
- 2885 Project 3158: Foreign Propaganda Organizations in Latin America, 10 May 1946; Project 3158 (Supplement): Foreign Intelligence Organizations in Latin America, 10 May 1946 location: 270/9/23/05
- 2888 Project 3200: Swiss Military System, 15 May 1946
Project 3211: Swiss Armies Activities During World War II, 25 April 1946 location: 270/9/23/05
- 2896 Project 3641: Switzerland's Citizen Army, 1 April 1947 location: 270/9/23/06
- 2902 Project 4019: The Military Defense of Switzerland, 8 February 1948 location: 270/9/23/07
- 3094 Rotterdamsche Bank location: 270/9/27/07
- 3205 Situation in Argentina location: 270/9/30/01
- 3231 Spanish Government and the Axis-State Department location: 270/9/30/05
- 3266 Staatskalender der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft-Switzerland (1947, 1948) location: 270/9/31/03
- 3270 Statement on Condition-National Bank of Czechoslovakia in Prague location: 270/9/31/04
- 3291-3312 Strategic Intelligence Digest (arranged alphabetically by country) location: 270/9/31/07
- 3369 Swiss Address Book of Industry location: 270/9/33/04
- 3370 Swiss Industry and Trade (magazine, 1947)
Swiss Technics (magazine, 1951)
Switzerland: A Short History Dedicated to the Members of the American Forces Visiting Switzerland by the Swiss National Tourist Office and the Swiss Office for the Development of Trade [1947?] location: 270/9/33/04
- 3374 Tangier Under the Protective Actions of Spain During World War location: 270/9/33/05
- 3573 Treasury Department Documents Pertaining to Foreign Funds Control
Treasury Department - Foreign Funds Control location: 270/10/2/05
- 3574-3576 Treaty Series (arranged alphabetically by country) location: 270/10/2/05

⁴⁷ The Department of State on October 3, 1945, initiated consultation among the American republics concerning the collaboration of Argentina with enemy agents for espionage and other activities damaging to the war effort of the Allies. The results of the investigation, obtained from records of the U.S. Government, those of Germany and Italy, and from interrogations of German and Italian officials responsible for activities in and with respect to Argentina were set forth in a memorandum, *Consultation Among the American Republics With Respect to the Argentine Situation*, commonly known as the "Argentine Blue Book." For detailed records relating to the publication, see the General Records of the Department of State (RG 59), under the heading "Records Relating to the 'Argentine Blue Book'."

- 3619-3624 United States Forces, Austria, Interrogation-Austria; -
Czechoslovakia; Germany; Hungary; Rumania; U.S.S.R.; and,
Yugoslavia location: 270/10/3/05
- 3780 White Paper Regarding the Measures for the Currency
Rehabilitation in the Netherlands; location: 270/10/6/07

Formerly Security-Classified Numerical Series of Intelligence Documents ("ID File")
June 1944-1955 (Entry 85A)

Arranged numerically (1-948,410) with some additional subseries and bulky files located at the end of the series. The "ID" files, which succeeded the wartime "regional files," relate for the most part to the postwar period; ID numbers 1-205000 are most pertinent for the period June 1944-September 1945. Despite the indicated date period, a number of reports furnish intelligence with effective dates as early as 1942. As with the regional files, the "ID" materials constitute records originated by the Military Intelligence Service and its subordinate organizations, together with intelligence data supplied by other U.S. Army, Navy, and civilian organizations and by British and other Allied intelligence agencies. Many individual reports in this series have been withdrawn or transferred to other intelligence collections, usually indicated by a withdrawal sheet.

Boxes 1-10140, and Box 9866A location: 270/10/33/1

Formerly Top Secret Intelligence Documents 1943-1959 (Special Distribution [SD] and
Top Secret [TSC])

Boxes 1-258 location: 631/58/43/03

Special Distribution Intelligence Documents

Boxes 1-6 location: 631/58/48/04

Security Classified Microfilm Copy of Cross-Reference Sheets to Part of Entry 85
(May-December 1944) (Entry 89)

Boxes 1-28 location: 631/26/7/01

Geographic Index to Numerical Series of Intelligence Documents ("ID" File) 1944-1951
(Entry A1 84E)

This index is composed of 3-by-5-inch cards which are arranged by country and thereunder by the Basic Intelligence Directive (BID) System. Under this system file number "4107.0204" is used for "prevention of secretion and cloaking of enemy assets within own territories for warfare purposes or post-war refuge. Prevention of secretion and cloaking of enemy assets in foreign country (friendly to them but enemy to U.S.) for future warfare purposes or post-war refuge; safehaven." A copy of the BID system is available in the consultation area in Room 2400.

Boxes 1-212 location: 631/56/45/01

Subject, Title, or Source Index to the "P," "ID," and "SD" Files 1944-1951
(Entry A1 84F)

Boxes 1-100 location: 631/56/47/05

Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) Collection

The predecessor of the Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) was the Military Intelligence Service's Counterintelligence Branch (before March 1942 designated the Counterintelligence Branch, G-2), which supervised the general counterintelligence activities of the CIC detachments

in the field. CIC Detachments were quite active in post-war activities in Germany and Austria in efforts to locate war criminals, Nazi records, and looted property. Many of NARA's holdings concern investigations of foreign individuals and organizations during and after the war. Declassified records have generally been "sanitized" to protect security-classified information and still remain subject to NARA restrictions on privileged information.

Records of the Investigatory Records Repository

The records of the Investigatory Records Repository (IRR) are arranged in two series: the impersonal and the personal name files. The impersonal files include files on a number of subjects and organizations; the personal name files includes dossiers on individuals.

IRR Case Files : Impersonal Files

This series includes reports, memorandums, interrogations, interviews, cables, affidavits, and other records collected in the investigation of individuals and organizations. Many case files relate to German wartime intelligence, security, and special forces organizations and operations. The following files have been declassified:

Box #	File #	File Title
7	XE135014	German Intelligence in Portugal
10	XE030277	Portugal, NSDAP ⁴⁸ Membership Records
12	XE003920	German Intelligence Service in Spain
15	XE219286	Search of Known Caves in US Zones
37	XE003500	Swiss Traitors August 1945-March 1946 v. 1
40	XC500871	Counterintelligence Corps Historical Information March 1945-June 1949 v. 1
45A	no number	SHAEF G-2 Weekly Intelligence Reports: #43-48, #50, January 14, 1945-March 4, 1945
45B	no number	SHAEF G-2 Weekly Intelligence Reports: #51-56, #59, March 11, 1945-May 6, 1945 location: 631/31/52/01

IRR Case Files: Personal Files

The personal files are arranged alphabetically by the last name of the individual. For a complete listing of the name see the finding aid for this series in the consultation area of Room 2400.

Boxes 1-614 location: 631/31/54/04

Thomas M. Johnson Memorial Files (Entry UD 1075)

Boxes 1-30 location: 631/53/20/05

Historians' Source Files of CIC Publications (Entry UD 1076)

Boxes 1-5 location: 631/53/21/03

Organizational History Files (Entry UD 1077)

Boxes 1-90 location: 631/53/21/03

Card Index to "The History of the Counter Intelligence Corps in the United States Army, 1917-1953" (Entry UD 1079)

⁴⁸ NSDAP (Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei): The National Socialist German Workers' party, full title of the Nazi Party.

Boxes 1-14 location: 631/53/27/06

Historians' Master Copy "The History of the CIC in the United States Army, 1917-1953" (Entry UD 1080)

Boxes 1-10 location: 631/53/28/01

Historian's Background Material Files (Entry UD 1082)

Boxes 1-15 location: 631/53/27/01

Command Reporting Files (Entry UD 1083)

Boxes 1-25 location: 631/53/28/02

Historian's Background Files Concerning CIC History (Entry UD 1084)

Boxes 1-35 location: 631/53/28/06

Numbered CIC Reports (Entry UD 1085)

Boxes 1-14 location: 631/53/29/04

Historian's Miscellaneous Source Files (Entry UD 1087)

Boxes 1-7 location: 631/53/29/06

Historian's Background Files For Advice and Support: The Early Years, 1940-1962 (Entry UD 1089)

Boxes 1-27 location: 631/56/40/05

Records of the Office of the Chief of Foreign Financial Affairs

General Correspondence 1942-1964

Boxes 1-185 location: 631/36/3/03

Records Relating to the Foreign Financial Affairs Office 1942-1951 (Entry 207)

Boxes 383-487 location: 631/35/69/05

Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1917- (RG 407)

During World War II the Adjutant General's Office provided, in War Department headquarters and at the major echelons in the Army, several administrative services.

Records of the Administrative Services Division

Records of the Operations Branch

Index to Occupied Area Reports (Entry 368)

Boxes 1-3 location: 270/69/22/07

Foreign (Occupied) Area Reports 1945-1954 (Entry 368B)

Boxes 998-2304 location: 270/69/23/01

Box 1018A location: 270/B/22/04

Box 1106A location: 270/B/22/04

Box and folder lists are available for Boxes 1000-1099 (all pertain to Germany), 1116-2304. Only a small sampling of files are listed below.

Box #	File Title or Subject
1005	Displaced persons
1013	Robert Bosch GmbH (external assets-Germany)
1018-1020	External assets
1020	German Economic Interests in Portugal Report on German properties in Japan Report on August von Finck
1021-1024	External Assets
1024	Camouflaging of German External Assets
1025	External Assets
1026	External Assets-Deutsche Gold und Silber Scheideanstalten Dresden Bank Investigation
1027-1028	External Assets
1028	Interests and activities in Argentina
1028-1030	Report on the Investigation of the Deutsche Bank
1030-1031	External Assets - I.G. Farben
1031	Value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Coin held by Commanding General, USFET at the Reichsbank Building in Frankfurt, Volume I Report 19 August 1945 (50 pages) Volumes II and III are located in Box 1034.
1031-1032	External Assets
1033	External Assets, Hermann Georing to Report on Gold of the Sparkasse Luxembourg External Assets of Hermann Georing. Contains several Safehaven reports The Hidden Gold-Reserve program Initiated by the German Reichsbank during Schacht's Second Term in Office (50 pages) Report on the Gold of the National Bank of Bohemia and Moravia
1034	Report on the gold of the Sparkasse Luxembourg External Assets- Value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Coin held by CG Report on Gold of the Banca d'Italia taken to Germany and subsequently entered on the books of the German Reichsbank
1035-1036	External Assets External Assets of Heinrich Himmler
1037-1043	External Assets
1043	Ribbentrop ⁴⁹ Investigation Precious Metal, prepared 8-9 February 1945 by Reichsbank Hauptkasse in Berlin for evacuation to mine in Merkers (9 pages) Report on Recovery of Reichsbank Precious Metals External Assets of Reichssicherheitshauptamt (Reich Security Office) (ca. 60 pages)

⁴⁹ Joachim von Ribbentrop served as German Foreign Minister from February 4, 1938, until the end of the war.

1044	External Assets SS Loot and the Reichsbank. report 30 October 1945 External Assets of Walter Schellenberg
1045-1049	External Assets
1049	Report on the Investigation of Dr. Kurt Schmitt
1050-1051	External Assets
1124-1129	Reparations and Restitution
1129	Interrogation of and Reports about Hjalmar Schacht
1248-1304	I.G. Farben, including its American and Swiss connections
1402-1404	Nazi Party Membership Records (A-Y)
1412	Displaced Persons in Austria
1432	Austria-Reparations and Restitution
1442	Austria-Displaced Persons
1451	Austria-Reparations and Restitution
1486-1499	Army Service Forces Handbooks (Countries A-Y)
1502-1503	Navy Civil Affairs Handbooks re War Refugee Board with separate handbooks on Cooperation with Spain, Turkey, Switzerland, Portugal, Sweden, Latin America; and other handbooks on refugee activities in various countries
1515	Latin America-Axis Espionage and Propaganda
1518	Displaced Persons-Poland
1613-1618	Department of State Bulletins

Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (RG 153)

War Crimes Branch

The War Crimes Branch, established in October 1944, had staff responsibility for the War Department's share in United States participation in the United Nations War Crimes Commission. Though the agency began as an Army activity, it became an Army and Navy enterprise in January 1945, under the control of the Judge Advocate General's Office. It represented the United States in the collection and preparation of evidence for the trials of suspected war criminals.⁵⁰

Governmental Publications (available in the consultation area in Room 2400)

The Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, 14 November 1945-1 October 1946. 46 vols. (Nuremberg, 1947-1949).⁵¹

Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression. 10 vols. (Washington, DC, 1946-1948)⁵²

Trials of War Criminals before the Nuernberg Military Tribunals under Control Council

⁵⁰ For related records, see the National Archives Collection of World War II War Crimes Records (RG 238).

⁵¹ These volumes contain the day-to-day proceedings and slightly more than half of the documents offered in evidence by the prosecution and the defense. Volumes 2-22 are the complete trial transcripts; volumes 25-42 are documents or excerpts from documents keyed to the transcripts. The documents are mostly in German, though each document is introduced by a brief description in English. Volumes 23 and 24 are indexes--volume 23 to the testimony and volume 24 to the documents.

⁵² These volumes, to some extent, duplicate the above volumes, but they also complement them since they include material not put before the court. They contain the documentary evidence prepared by American and British prosecutors, who were responsible for the case against those charged with preparing for and waging aggressive war.

Law No. 10, October 1946-April 1949 15 vols. (Washington DC, 1949-1953)⁵³

Safehaven Reports 1944-45 (Entry 134)

Boxes 1-13 location: 270/1/5/04

Judge Advocate General Law Library, 1944-1949 (Entry 135)

Box #	Document # and Title
3	L-36 Civil Affairs Information Guide "German Reichsbank Policy and Control"
	L-45 Foreign Economic Administration "Property Transferred Under the Nazi Regime in Germany" 1944 location: 270/1/5/06
4	L-57 Board of Economic Warfare "Axis Penetration of European Insurance." 1943
	L-60 Office of Economic Warfare "Italian International Banking Connections." 1943
	L-61 Office of Economic Warfare "Foreign Investments Seized in Italy." 1943 location: 270/1/5/06
5	L-99 Office of Economic Warfare "Key Laws Issued by the Axis in Occupied Europe." location: 270/1/5/06
13	L-222 Foreign Economic Administration "Location and Records of Major Economic Control Agencies in Germany." 1943-1945.
	L-223 Foreign Economic Administration "Organization and Techniques of German Ministries." 1945
	L-224 Foreign Economic Administration "Significant Data on Prewar Germany Economy." 1945 location: 270/1/5/07
21	L-244 State Department "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals." 1945 location: 270/1/6/01
48	L-309 Foreign Economic Administration "German Manual: Social Structure, National Income." location: 270/1/6/05
50	L-314 Treasury Department "Biographies of Leading German Bankers and Industrialists." location: 270/1/6/05
51	L-325 Office of Military Government for Germany-U.S. Zone (OMGUS) "Report on the Gold of Banca d'Italia Taken to Germany." 1945 location: 270/1/6/06
73	L-409 Preliminary Study of Certain Financial Decrees of the German Occupying Authorities-The Netherlands" location: 270/1/7/02
77	L-426 Office of the Provost Marshal General "American Civil Internees in Germany, 1942-1945." location: 270/1/7/02
90	L-508 State Department. "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals." 1945
	L-508 State Department "The Argentine Situation." 1946 location: 270/1/7/04
96	L-536 "Economic Preparation and Conduct of the War Under the Nazis." 1946 location: 270/1/7/05

⁵³ These volumes contain selected portions of the record in translation, including the most important parts of the testimony and a number of prosecution and defense exhibits.

Theaters of Operations Records

Records of Allied Operational and Occupation Headquarters, World War II (RG 331)

Records of Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF)

The Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF) was established on February 13, 1944, as an integrated U.S.-British organization responsible to the Combined Chiefs of Staff. On July 14, 1945, SHAEF was discontinued, and its civil-affairs and military government functions were assumed by the Allied Group Control Council, in Berlin.

Records of SHAEF General Staff Organizations

Records of the Historical Section, Information Branch, G-5 Division

Numeric-Subject Operations File 1943-July 1945 (Entry 54)

Box 165 Historical Report, dated April 1945, under headings FINANCE and MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES pp. 21-43--deals with recovery of Gold and Art work. Filed under G-5 17.6 Jacket #10. location: 290/7/24/05

Records of the Secretariat, G-5 Division

Numeric File August 1943-July 1945 (Entry 47)

Box #	File Title or Subject
1	Financial Branch Folder labeled G-5 1/13 entitled FINANCIAL - GERMANY- DISCOVERIES OF GOLD AND OTHER VALUABLES contains numerous documents dated April, May, and June, 1945. location: 290/7/20/07
20-21	Museum, Fine Arts and Archives Reports location: 290/7/21/03

Records of the Information Branch, Historical Section

Subject Index to Entry 54 (Entry 51)

Arranged alphabetically by subject.

Boxes 1-15 location: 290/7/22/07

Numeric-Subject Operations File 1943-July 1945 (Entry 54)

Box #	File Title or Subject
198-199	US Group Control Council-Museum, Fine Arts and Archives Branch location: 290/7/25/03
218-219	G-5 Reports and Summaries of Field Operations location: 290/7/25/06
219	"G-4 Functions in ETOUSA Operations: Merkers-Herringen-Frankfurt Areas in Germany 9 April to 22 April 1945, dated 26 April 1945. This file contains several reports on the discovery and disposition of gold and other valuables discovered in Germany by the U.S. Army in April 1945. location: 290/7/25/06
272-273	Museum, Fine Arts and Archives location: 290/7/26/06

Records of the Operations Branch, Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section

Subject File August 1943-1945 (Entry 55B)

Boxes 322-326 location: 290/7/27/06

Records of the Adjutant General's Division

War Diaries (Entry 58)

G-5 Division

Boxes 51-60 January-June 1945 contain references to looted gold, etc.
location: 290/7/33/06

Records of the Executive Section

Decimal File (Entry 56)

Decimal File 1945

Box 190 Decimal 386 Property Rights location: 290/7/31/07

Records of the General Headquarters Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (GHQ SCAP)

The General Headquarters Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (GHQ SCAP) was established by General Order 1, GHQ SCAP, October 2, 1945, pursuant to a directive of President Truman, August 14, 1945, designating General Douglas MacArthur as SCAP, as agreed to by the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Republic of China, and the U.S.S.R. This organization was responsible for enforcing Japanese compliance with the Instrument of Surrender, signed September 2, 1945. It was abolished by General Order 10, GHQ SCAP, April 28, 1952, following conclusion of the Treaty of Peace with Japan, April 28, 1952.

Records of the Office of the Civil Property Custodian (SCAP)

Records of the German Assets Branch

Contraband File 1945-1952

Box #	File Title
3760	German External Assets in Japan location: 290/15/19/06
3761	Sale of Unidentified Looted Gold and Silver-Project #104 location: 290/15/19/06
	German External Assets in Japan location: 290/15/19/06

Records of Allied Forces Headquarters

Allied Forces Headquarters (AFHQ) was established September 12, 1942, as an allied command to plan and direct operations and military government activities in the North African Theater of Operations (later expanded and renamed Mediterranean Theater of Operations). General Dwight D. Eisenhower, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Field Marshal Sir Harold R.L.G. Alexander, General Joseph T. McNary (Acting), Lieutenant General Sir William D. Morgan, and Lieutenant General John C. H. Lee (Acting) were successively Allied Commander-in-Chief (or Supreme Allied Commander).

Under AFHQ operational control were a number of subordinate allied commands, including the Allied Armies in Italy (also known as the Fifteenth Army Group); the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces; the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean; Military Headquarters (Balkans), which directed relief and rehabilitation measures in Albania, Greece, and Yugoslavia; and the Allied Military Government/Allied Commission (Italy), which administered military government and civil affairs in occupied Italy. AFHQ ceased functioning effective September 17, 1947.

The AFHQ records described below have been microfilmed and their location is 290/24/25/01 (Boxes 1-

355). Please contact the Archives II Textual Reference Branch staff for assistance in identifying specific rolls of microfilm.

Records of the General Staff Section

Records of the G-5 (Military Government and Civil Affairs) Section

Records of the Policy and Control Division

Microfilm Copy of a Modified Decimal Correspondence File 1943-1946 (Entry 56)

Microfilm of a Restricted Decimal Correspondence File (90 Block Only) 1946-1947 (Entry 57)

Microfilm Copies of Records Concerning Occupation, Civil Administration, Courts and Laws, De-Nazification, Military Government, and Other Matters in Connection With Planning and Effectuating the Civil Administration of Austria ca. 1943-1947 (Entry 59)

Records of the Office of the Financial Adviser

Microfilm Copies of Records Relating to the Formulation of Financial Plans and Policies for the Allied Military Government and the Allied Commission (Italy), Military Headquarters (Balkans), the Allied Financial Agency, and the Allied Supply Accounting Agency 1943-1946 (Entry 82)

Records of the Allied Military Government and Allied Commission (Italy)

Records of the Headquarters Allied Military Government: Fifteenth Army Group

Records Concerning Axis Diplomats and Disposition of Property After the Fall of the Social Republic of Salo July 1944-May 1945 (Entry 545)

Records of the Headquarters Allied Commission (Italy)

Records of Subcommissions

Records of Finance Subcommittee

Records Concerning Financial Problems Encountered in the Invasion and Occupation of Italy July 1943-July 1944 (Entry 634)

Numerical Correspondence File August 1943-April 1946 (Entry 635)

Records of the Property Control Subcommittee

Records Relating to Property Control in Liberated Italy 1943-1945 (Entry 674)

Records of the Allied Military Government of Venezia Giulia

Records of the Finance Division

Records of the Executive Officer

Records Relating to the Control and Operation of Banks of Gorizia, Italy, Pola, and Trieste June 1944-September 1947 (Entry 1001)

Records of the Commercial Insurance Section

Records Relating to the Supervision and Control of Commercial Insurance Companies and to Activities of the Insurance Advisory Committee in Solving Problems of Companies in Liberated Areas 1944-1947 (Entry 1012)

Records of the Property Control Section

General Records

Records Relating to the Control and Administration of Property Belonging to Allied Nationals, Fascist and Parastatal Bodies, Jews, the Italian Government, German and Greek Nationals, and Others 1945-1947 (Entry 1015)

Records of the Allied Military Government, British-United States Zone Free Territory of Trieste

Under the terms of the Peace Treaty of 1947 with Italy, the territory under the administration of the Allied Military Government for Venezia Giulia was divided between Italy and Yugoslavia except for a specified area around Trieste. The territorial remnant was established on September 15, 1947, as the Free Territory of Trieste and was occupied by joint British-American forces as the Allied Military Government, British-United States Zone, Free Territory of Trieste. Major General Terence S. Airey was the first Zone Commander and Military Governor, followed by Major General Sir T.J.W. Winterton. In October 1954 the Allied Military Government was abolished and the Territory turned over to the control of the Italian Government.

The described below have been microfilmed and their location is 290/24/25/01 (Boxes 1-355). Please contact the Archives II Textual Reference Branch staff for assistance in identifying specific rolls of microfilm.

Records of the Directorate of Finance and Economics

Records of the Department of Finance

General Records

Memoranda, Reports, and Correspondence Concerning Policy, Procedures, and Financial Matters in General 1947-1951 (Entry 91)

Records of the Banks Section

Statements, Reports, and Correspondence Pertaining to Foreign and Confiscated Currency, Commercial Banks, and the Exchange and Investment of Foreign Capital 1946-1951 (Entry 92)

Records of United States Army Commands, 1942- (RG 338)

Records of European Theater of Operations, U.S. Army

The top administrative headquarters over the United States Army's combat and service forces and troop units in the European Theater of Operations from June 8, 1942, to July 1, 1945, was known as Headquarters United States Army European Theater of Operations, or ETOUSA. On July 1, 1945, ETOUSA was renamed United States Forces European Theater (USFET).

Records of the Secretary, General Staff

Classified General Correspondence

Box 13 2 Folders (labeled USFET SGS File 123/2) related to captured Gold Bullion. Contains report made by the G-5 Division on contents of various mines in the Merkers area and a preliminary inventory of gold bullion, currency, and miscellaneous property transferred to the Reichsbank at Frankfurt from Merkers. location 290/55/10/4

Records of the Adjutant General's Section

Records of the Administrative Branch

Classified General Correspondence 1945

Boxes 426-428 Decimal File 386 "Property Rights" location: 290/56/24/05

Records of the Prisoner of War Interrogation Section (MIS-Y)

Records of the 3rd Army Interrogation Center

Interrogation Reports 1945

Includes Report #38 "The Abwehr and the SD in Spain," (9 September 1945) and Report #48 "The Deutsche Bank and Its Industrial Interests," (17 September 1945).

Box 69 location: 290/56/2/04

Records of the 7th Army Interrogation Center

Interrogation Reports, Consolidated Interrogation Reports 1945, and Special German Intelligence Interrogation Reports, 1945

Includes report entitled "Foreign Office Personnel and Records" (13 June 1945) and "Reich Ministry of Economics" (13 June 1945)

Box 72 location: 290/56/2/04

Special Interrogation Reports 1945 and Miscellaneous Reports 1945

Includes three interrogations of Herman Goering (19, 21, 24 May 1945) and one with Walter Funk (21 May 1945).

Box 73 location: 290/56/2/04

Final Interrogation Reports 1945

Includes report entitled "Walter Funk, Reich Minister of Economics [and] President of the Reichsbank" (6 July 1945)

Box 74 location: 290/56/2/04

Miscellaneous Interrogation Reports 1944-1945

Includes report entitled "Abwehr Activities in Portugal" (29 August 1945) Box 75 location: 290/56/2/05

Records of the Military Intelligence Service Field Interrogation Service

Records of the Mobile Field Interrogation Unit #1

POW Intelligence Bulletins 1944-1945

Includes Bulletin No. 1/38 "German Banks" (16 February 1945) and Bulletin No. 1/58 "Abwehr Activities" (22 May 1945), which includes information on Switzerland and other countries.

Box 84 location: 190/56/2/06

Records of the Department of State Special Investigative Mission

Interrogation Reports 1945-1946

Box 104 location: 290/56/3/02

Among the Reports:

Name of the Interrogated	Subject of Interrogation
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Wilhelm Keppler	Foreign Economic Relations of Germany
Eugene Klee	Nazi activities in Ecuador
Dietrich Niebuhr	German intelligence activities in Argentina
Edmund Thermann	German activities in Argentina
Heinrich Borchers	Nazi activities in Chile
Franz von Papen ⁵⁴	German-Turkish relations
Paul Schmidt	German policy in Southeastern Europe and Turkey
Hans Thomsen	German-Scandinavian relations
Hanna Feldtange	Activities in Sweden of August Finke, SD Chief there and Assistant Commercial Attache of German Legation
Edmund Veesenmayer ⁵⁵	German policy in Southwestern Europe 1939-1944
Hermann Neubacher	German policy in Southeastern Europe 1941-1945
Ernst W. Bohle	Activities of the Auslands ⁵⁶ -organizations in Latin America
Theodor Paeffgen	Activity of the Reichssicherheit-shauptamt (RSHA) ⁵⁷ respecting Latin America
Baron Oswlad von	German-Portuguese Relations from 1934 to 1941 Hoyningen-Huene
Paul Schmidt	Germany and Spain

Records of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

Records of the Administrative Branch

History 1946-1947

Boxes 1-2 location: 290/56/6/03

Records of the Historical Division

Records of Program Files

Records of Allied Organizations

Records of Supreme HQ, Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF)

Handbooks on German Organizations 1945

Boxes 1-2 location: 290/57/20/07

Records of American Organizations

Records of US Element, Allied Control Authority

Basic Preliminary Plan 1945

⁵⁴ German ambassador to Turkey between September 1939 and August 1944.

⁵⁵ Reich Plenipotentiary and Hitler's Deputy in Hungary towards the end of the war.

⁵⁶ Auslandsdeutsche: Germans living abroad.

⁵⁷ RSHA (Reichssicherheitshauptamt) was The Reich Main Security Office formed in 1939. Its departments included the Intelligence Division, the Gestapo (Secret State Police), the Criminal Police and the SD (Security Service).

Boxes 1-4 location: 290/57/20/07

Miscellaneous Records 1945

Box 1 location: 290/57/21/01

Charts, Directives, Summaries, Memos 1944-1945

Box 1 location: 290/57/21/01

Records of the Office of Military Government for Germany U.S. (OMGUS)

Basic Plan for Control of Germany;Chronology of OMGUS 1945

Box 1 location: 290/57/21/01

Reports, Summaries, Charts 1945-1946

Box 1 location: 290/57/21/01

Reports, Memos, Summaries and Reviews 1945-1946

Box 1 location: 290/57/21/02

Summaries, Memos 1946-1947

Box 1 location: 290/57/21/02

Daily Intelligence Digest 1945-1946

Box 1 location: 290/57/21/02

Records of US Forces, European Theater (USFET)

Records of the G-5 Section

Operations Reports 1946

Box 1 location: 290/57/22/05

History, Plans 1945-1946

Box 1 location: 290/57/22/05

Letters (Economics Branch) 1945-1946

Box 1 location: 290/57/22/06

Records of U.S. Occupation Headquarters, World War II (RG 260)

Records of the Office of the Military Governor, United States (OMGUS)

The Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)[OMGUS] was established, effective October 1, 1945, and was responsible for administering the U.S. zone of occupation and U.S. sector of Berlin, and for functioning as U.S. element of organizations comprising the Allied Control Authority, the name given to the four-power occupation control system. Many OMGUS functions had previously come under the U.S. Group Control Council, Germany (USGCC), which functioned from May 8 to October 1, 1945. OMGUS was formally abolished on December 5, 1949, and its functions transferred to the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (USHCG)⁵⁸.

⁵⁸ For the records of the U.S. High Commissioner for German see the Records of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (RG 466).

General Lucius D. Clay commanded OMGUS.

OMGUS was quite active in restitution and reparation matters as the result of various Allied agreements. At the Crimea Conference (February 4-12, 1945), the leaders of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union agreed, among other things, to exact reparations from Germany. In the Crimea Conference Communique the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the President of the United States, and the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that they "recognized it as just that Germany be obliged to make compensation for the damage in kind to the greatest extent possible." In the Protocol of Proceedings of the Crimea Conference it was set forth that "Germany must pay in kind for the losses caused by her to the Allied nations in the course of the war. Reparations are to be received in the first instance by those countries which have borne the main burden of the war, have suffered the heaviest losses and have organized victory over the enemy." The Protocol then lays out what will be considered reparations and the procedures for its distribution.⁵⁹

The primary directive for OMGUS with respect to control and restitution of property was the "Directive to Commander-in-Chief of United States Forces of Occupation Regarding the Military Government of Germany (JCS 1067)." This directive, which was sent to General Eisenhower in April 1945, stated that as one of the Allied objectives was "to enforce the program of reparations and restitution." The directive instructed the Commander-in-Chief to impound or block all gold, silver, currencies, securities, accounts in financial institutions, credits, and valuable papers of eight categories of persons and organizations. He was also instructed to take control of "property which has been the subject of transfer under duress or wrongful acts of confiscation, disposition or spoliation, whether pursuant to legislation or by procedure purporting to follow forms of laws or otherwise." Additionally he was instructed to take control of "works of art of cultural materials of value or importance, regardless of the ownership thereof."⁶⁰

A new directive, approved by the Departments of State, War, and Navy, on July 15, 1947, was sent to General Clay, the United States commander in Germany. He was informed that among the economic objectives of the United States Government in Germany was "to exact from Germany reparation for losses suffered by the United nations as a consequence of German aggression." He was informed that "your Government continues to desire the general fulfillment of the principles of the Potsdam Agreement regarding reparation and industrial disarmament." With respect to restitution matters he was instructed to "proceed, consistent with agreements on restitution reached in the Control Council, restore such identifiable property other than gold and transport essential to minimum German economy, to the Government of the country from which it was taken." He was instructed to "turn over monetary gold uncovered in Germany to the Tripartite Gold Commission in Brussels for distribution in accordance with the terms of the Paris Act on Reparation." Further, he was instructed to "make available for the rehabilitation and resettlement of non-repatriable victims of German action valuable personal property looted from Nazi

⁵⁹ Department of State, Press Release, March 24, 1947.

⁶⁰ Department of State *Bulletin*, October 31, 1945. The Joints Chiefs initially sent their directive to General Eisenhower in December 1944. Eisenhower was unable to obtain its approval by the other Allied commanders. The Joints Chiefs then tried to obtain approval for it from the European Advisory Council, but were unable to, in part because the opposition of the Department of State and the Foreign Economic Administration. The directive was finally issued to Eisenhower in April 1945 as applying to the United States forces of occupation. It remained a secret document until October 17, 1945, over six months after the German surrender and two months after much of it had been incorporated in the Potsdam Agreement.

⁶¹ Reference is to the joint report of the Anglo-Soviet-American Conference held at Berlin-Potsdam, was released on August 2, 1945. Department of State *Bulletin*, August 5, 1945, pp. 153-161. On September 20, 1945, the Governments of Great Britain, the United States, the U.S.S.R., and the Provisional Government of the French Republic reached agreement about specific instructions to be issued by the Allied Representatives in Germany. The agreement is entitled "Additional Arrangements For Control of Germany." Department of State *Bulletin*, October 7, 1945, pp. 515-521.

victims which is not restitutable.” Finally, he was informed that “it is the policy of your Government that persons and organizations deprived of their property as a result of National Socialist persecution should either have their property returned or be compensated therefore and that persons who suffered personal damage or injury through National Socialist persecution should receive indemnification in German currency. With respect to heirless and unclaimed property subject to internal restitution you will designate appropriate successor organizations.”⁶²

Records of the Executive Office

Records of the Chief of Staff

General Records

Boxes 1-3 location: 390/40/18/06

Records Regarding Investigations, Political, Emergency and other Activities, and Occupation Policies and Requirements

Boxes 4-9 location: 390/40/18/06

Correspondence and Other Records of BG Charles K. Gailey 1944-1948

Boxes 10-16 location: 390/40/18/07

Records Maintained for the Military Governor, LTG Lucius D. Clay 1945-1949⁶³

Boxes 17-24 location: 390/40/19/02

Correspondence and Other Records Maintained by MG Frank Keating, Assistant Deputy Military Governor 1946-1947

Boxes 25-27 location: 390/40/19/02

Records of the Office of the Adjutant General

Records Created by the Office of the Adjutant General

General Correspondence and Other Records (“Decimal File”) 1945-1949

Boxes 1-115 1945-1946 location: 390/40/19/03

Box 8 under decimal AG 004.2 are three folders dealing with banks and banking. Among them is “Report: SS⁶⁴ Loot and the Reichsbank” by Col. Bernard Bernstein,⁶⁵ October 30, 1945 location: 390/40/19/04

Boxes 116-323 1947 location: 390/40/21/06

Boxes 324-515 1948 location: 390/40/26/01

Boxes 516-612 1949 location: 390/40/29/07

⁶² Department of State *Bulletin*, July 27, 1947, pp. 186-193.

⁶³ For additional Clay records, see General Lucius D. Clay Personal Papers April 1945-May 1949 (Boxes 1-15 location: 130/75/45/06) in The National Archives Gift Collection (RG 200).

⁶⁴ The SS (Schutzstaffel), protection squads formed in 1925, became the personal bodyguard of Adolf Hitler and grew into the most powerful organization within the Nazi party and the Nazi State under the leadership of Heinrich Himmler.

⁶⁵ Bernstein served most of the war in the Treasury Department and then was commissioned into the U.S. Army. He first served as deputy chief of the Finance Section of SHAEF G-5. He later served with OMGUS as the Director of the Division of Decartilization and External Assets.

Formerly Security-Classified General Correspondence and Other Records (“Classified Decimal File”) 1945-1949

Boxes 613-632 location: 390/40/31/07

Reference Copies of Records Provided by other Organizations or Individuals Retained in the Office of the Adjutant General

Formerly Security-Classified Intelligence Reports and other Records 1945-1949

Boxes 781-798 location: 390/40/25/03

Combined Chiefs of Staff Study Reports and Related Records 1943-1948

Boxes 800-807 location: 390/40/35/06

Box #	File Series #	File Title
804	CCS 659	“Policy with respect to enemy diplomatic and consular property captured within the territories of third powers”
	CCS 703	“Proposed agreements with the governments of Northwest Europe as to disposal of war material and other property”
805	CCS 845	“Disposition of bullion and other property discovered by Third Army”

State-War-Navy Department Coordinating Committee Study Reports and Other Records 1945-1947

Boxes 808-809 location: 390/40/35/07

Box #	SWNCC Report #	Subject
808	118	U.S. draft directive on control of works of art and monuments
	122/4	Treatment of German archives, records, and documents
	204/5	Restitution from Germany and Austria to Italy, Hungary, Rumania, and Finland; and from Germany to Austria, Bulgaria, and Albania
	251	Restitution to Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia of property seized by Germany
	253	German property in Japan
	322	Return of looted objects of art to countries of origin
	328	Unilateral removals from Germany to be accountable for as reparation
	342	Disposition of foreign currencies found in Germany

Records of the Control Office

Records Relating to the Establishment of Military Government in Germany

Records Relating to the Activities of the Finance Division 1945-1949

Boxes 451-452 location: 390/41/10/01

Box 453 location: 390/B/5/01

Records Relating to the Property Division 1945-1949

Contains Property Division memoranda, studies, reports, correspondence, and other records relating to restitution and reparations.

Boxes 469-476 location: 390/41/10/03

Records of Functional Offices and Divisions

Records Created by the Economics Advisor and Retained by the Office of Economic Affairs of HICOG

Records of the External Claims Branch of the Finance Division

Records Relating to Claims for Property Not Returned (“Dead Claims File”) 1948-1950

Boxes 317-321 location: 390/42/14/02

Records Relating to Claims for Personal Property (“Claims File”) 1946-1951

Boxes 322-324 location: 390/42/14/03

Records Relating to Claims for Securities (“Claims File”)1948-1950

Boxes 325-362 location: 390/41/14/03

Records of the Property Division

Records of the Office of the Director, Including the Staff Sections

Records of the Secretariat Section

General Records 1944-50

Boxes 1-18 location: 390/44/20/01

Records of the Reports Section

Reports Submitted to and by the Reports Officer 1945-49

Boxes 19-21 location: 390/44/20/03

Box 20 contains file on commercial gold and silver.

Records of the Property Control and External Assets Branch

The Property Control and External Assets Branch was established by Property Division Memorandum No. 4 of March 22, 1948. The Branch assumed and performed the functions of its predecessors, or the Property Control and the External Assets branches of various divisions of OMGUS and OMGUS’s predecessor, the U.S. Group Control Council. The Branch developed and executed policies and procedures for taking control, holding, and administering all types of tangible property in the U.S. zone of occupied Germany and in the U.S. Sector of Berlin--property that OMGUS had ordered taken into custody. The Branch also assisted in the work of formulating policies and establishing procedures for the disposition of the properties under control and provided general supervision over the administration of the internal restitution program for the return of identifiable property confiscated from victims of Nazi persecution. Regarding external assets, the Branch conducted all investigations within the U.S. zone and the U.S. Sector, Berlin, to develop evidence of German ownership of property outside of Germany. Through its U.S. Census Section, the Branch conducted a census of German external assets and obligations in the U.S. zone and the U.S. Sector, Berlin, and prepared and distributed to government agencies throughout the world the results of the census. Further, the Branch made recommendations to the Department of State and its foreign missions and the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency concerning policies and procedures affecting German external assets.

On July 1, 1949, OMGUS property control offices were completely liquidated. Certain residual property control duties were transferred to a Central German Property Control Coordinating Committee composed of four Land civilian agency offices. Other property control functions, which could not be transferred to the Committee, were made the responsibility of the Military Governor's Economic Adviser.

Records of the Branch Chief 1944-1950

Boxes 1-33 location: 390/44/20/04

Property Control Case Files 1946-1948

Boxes 34-78 location: 390/44/21/02

Correspondence and Related Records Pertaining to Property Claims 1946-1948

Boxes 79-86 location: 390/44/22/01

Geographic Index to Control Claims 1945-1949

Boxes 1-23 location: 390/44/34/06

Name Index to Control Claims 1945-1949

Boxes 24-54 location: 390/44/35/04

Name Index to Numbered Property Control Claims 1945-1949

Boxes 1-21 location: 390/44/35/04

Geographic Index to Numbered Property Control Claims 1945-1949

Boxes 22-42 location: 390/44/35/05

Numbered Property Control Claims 1945-1948

Boxes 87-520 location: 390/44/22/01

Records of the External Assets Investigation Section

The Section had begun as the "Spot" Investigative Section, Intelligence Branch, Division of Cartels and External Assets, so named to distinguish its type of investigations from those of the several branches whose efforts were directed against pre-determined target concerns. From June 1, 1946 to September 30, 1948, the Section completed 627 investigations, and had, on the latter date, approximately 100 requests. Somewhat more than one-half of the requests were received from the United States foreign missions, though the Office of Political Affairs, with Switzerland, Spain, and Italy accounting for the largest number of cases. The remaining requests were received from the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency (IARA) at Brussels, the British, the French, and various sources in the United States. By October 1948, the Section was the only unit still existing within Germany for the purpose of carrying out the functional responsibilities imposed by the Safehaven Program.

General Records Pertaining to External Assets Investigations 1945-49

Boxes 521-613 location: 390/44/31/01

Box #	File Title or Subject
591	Safehaven Reports location: 390/44/32/04
597-599	Spain location: 390/44/32/05
603	Spanish Safehaven Accord

Sweden Accord location: 390/44/32/06

Reports and Exhibits Relating to Investigations 1945-47

Boxes 614-628 location: 390/44/32/07

Box #	File Title or Subject
620-622	I.G. Farben location: 390/44/33/01
625-626	Safehaven Reports location: 390/44/33/02

Interrogations and Reports Pertaining to German Financial Matters 1945-46

Box #	File Titles
629	Interrogation of All Close Friends of Nazi Big Wigs Interrogation of Dr. Walter Funk & Other Top Nazis Interrogation of Herman Goring & Mrs. Goring and Friends of Family
630	Safe Haven Reports and Interrogation of Top Nazis from A-G Safe Haven Reports and Interrogations of Top Nazis from G-R
631	Safe Haven Reports and Interrogations of Top Nazis from S-W Target List Spain (Interrogations) Status of the Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank location: 390/44/33/03

Informational Reports Prepared by the Ministerial Records Section⁶⁶ 1945-46

This series contains records relating to the suspected cloaking of German assets, including securities and patents, in Great Britain, the United States, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, and, several other countries, including various South American countries such as Argentina and Bolivia. Also includes files on bonds transmitted to Spain and Portugal and placed at the disposal of the German S.S.

Boxes 632-643 location: 390/44/33/03

General Intelligence and Investigation Records Pertaining to German External Assets 1945-50

Boxes 644-655 location: 390/44/33/05

Box #	File Title
644	ACC Law No. 5 ⁶⁷ Albania Alien Property Custodian
645	Alien Property Custodian (Target Lists) Anti-Nazi Property Argentina (2 files) Austria (3 files)

⁶⁶ The Ministerial Records Section was organized in August 1945. The Section was made responsible for locating and exploiting records of the German government relating to concealed German external assets. The Section, which was deactivated in July 1946, prepared approximately 200 reports on cloaked German assets, in addition to turning over to the investigative branches a large amount of data relating to concealed German holdings of target industrial concerns.

⁶⁷ Adopted by the Allied Control Council in October 1945. It directed that all foreign German assets were to be administered by the council's German External Property Commission.

	Belgium (2 files)
	Black Lists, Watch Lists, etc.
	British Correspondence-Transmittal Letters
646	British Reports
	British Zone
	Bulgaria
	Canada
	Costa Rica
	Censorship
	Cables
	Currency
	Czechoslovakia
	Denmark (2 files)
	Danish Securities
647	Denmark (2 files)
	Detention Report
	Egypt
	Expellees
	Finance Director, Letters to
	External Assets - Prisoners
	External Assets - Misc.
	External Assets Investigations Section
648	History
	Finland
	France
	Compensation
	Funds for Repatriated Germans
	French - Transmittal Letters
	French Reports
	German Foreign Exchange Laws and Other Laws
	German Legislation
	German Mining Companies
	Gold - Gold Cup
	Gold
	Gold - Current Matters
648	External Assets & Intelligence Branch Functions
649	Gold and other Metals
	Value of German External Assets
	GEPC [German External Property Commission] ⁶⁸ Policy 30 April
	1945, February 1946; GEPC Policy 3 May [1946]; GEPC Policy
	31 January -29 April 1946
	GEPC Policy; GEPC-Miscellaneous
	GEPC - IARA - Trusteeship Relations

⁶⁸ The Allied Control Council (ACC) on October 30, 1945 established the German External Property Commission. It was empowered by the ACC to “assume control of all German assets abroad with the intention thereby of promoting international peace and collective security by the elimination of German war potentials...” The duty of the Commission was to take ownership of all rights and titles in German property outside of Germany, controlled by anyone of German nationality outside of Germany, or by any business or corporation organized under the laws of Germany, or “having its principal place of business in Germany.”

- 650 Gold I; Gold II
- Greece
- Policy: German External Assets
- Military Government Laws and Regulations
- 651 Hungary
- Ireland
- Italian Agreement Insurance
- Japan - Korea
- JEIA - Consignee Screening List
- Joint Committee for Finance
- Joint Special Financial Detachments
- Jugoslavia
- Legal Opinions
- London Embassy
- MGAX⁶⁹; MGAX [forms] (5 files)
- 652 Netherlands
- Military Government Law No. 53⁷⁰
- Mail Communications between Germany and Outside Countries
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Peru
- Polish Administered Germany
- Portuguese Accord
- Portugal Consulate
- Portugal - Tabulations
- Proclaimed List
- 653 Switzerland
- RWM German External Assets
- Property Control
- German Reparation; German Reparation for Other Countries
- Swedish Negotiations
- Swiss Negotiations Before the Accord 1945-April 1946
- 654 Switzerland German Assets
- Switzerland - List of Blocked Firms
- Switzerland - General
- Swiss Accord Correspondence
- Turkey
- USA
- 655 U.S. Census Section
- U.S. Census 1946; U.S. Census 1947
- Liquidation of German Assets

Records of the U.S. Census Section

⁶⁹ For the MGAX form, see the records of the U.S. Census Section below.

⁷⁰ As the allied forces advanced into Germany early in 1945, this law was placed in effect in the occupied areas. It required the declaration of foreign exchange assets and obligations. It applied to the three western zones of occupation of Germany. A law of similar content and effect was enacted for the Soviet Zone. Due to the desirability of having a single law for Berlin which would apply to all sectors, the enactment of a law (Berlin Kommandatura Order BKO 46/337) which required declarations of assets and obligations, was delayed until 1946.

As soon as Military Government Law No. 53 became effective, all persons in Germany, both natural and juridical, owning or controlling any property subject to Military Government Law

No. 53 were required to execute and file with the nearest Reichsbank office Form MGAX-(1), declaring therein their assets in, and claims against foreign countries. The executed MGAX-(1) declarations were to be channeled by the various Reichsbank branches into the Reichsbank Frankfurt/Main which became the central German collection point in connection with the MGAX-(1) program in the U.S. Zone. As early as September 1945, the formation of a U.S. Census Section was outlined by John A. Banning, Chief of the External Assets Census Branch of the Division of Investigation of Cartels and External Assets. He proposed that the Section issue instructions requiring that all MGAX-(1) reports be delivered to the Section at its Frankfurt offices; that a program of procedures covering the coding, punching and tabulating by machine records of all such report forms was to be inaugurated (the purpose of which was to accomplish a breakdown as to the type of external assets, currency, location, and ownership); and maintain liaison with the British and French elements of the Office of Military Government for Germany with a view to urge adoption of a similar census program in the other zones. By October 31, 1945, the Section was functioning with Stanley M. Friedman as Chief. The program for tabulating Germany's external assets was submitted to Colonel Bernard Bernstein, the Director of DICEA. The program was promptly approved; the instructions to the Reichsbank were issued; and the forms distributed to the Reichsbanks.

In Early 1946 the Section moved to Berlin, as part of the External Assets Branch, Finance Division, OMGUS. In June 1946 Deputy Section Chief Frank J. Miller became the Chief. On August 1, 1947 Miller became the Deputy Chief of the External Assets Branch, and was succeeded by Jules Wangler.

During nearly three years of operation, the Section accumulated 774,000 MGAX-(1) and 30,800 BKAC-(1) (for the Berlin Sector) reports, in duplicate, as well as an index system containing 1.3 million cards. Subsequently one set of declarations, exclusive of expellee declarations, were sent to the Director of Alien Property Control (Department of Justice) and a full set of declarations (inclusive of expellee declarations) together with the card index was placed in the Bank Deutscher Laender, Frankfurt/Main. The Section was deactivated on 30 September 1948.

General Records of the Section Chief 1945-1948

Boxes 665-679 location: 390/44/34/01

Hand Tabulations of German External Assets as Disclosed by Declarations Filed in the Soviet Zone of Germany 1947

Boxes 680-687 location: 390/B/5/04

Financial Records Relating to I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft 1946

Boxes 688-698 location: 390/44/34/03

Records of the Claims Section

General Records 1947-1949

Boxes 699-700 location: 390/44/34/04

Copies of Letters Sent 1946-1949

Boxes 701-706 location: 390/44/34/05

Records of Meetings 1948-1949

Box 707 location: 390/44/34/06

Statistical Reports 1947-1949

Box 708 location: 390/44/34/06

Inspection Reports 1948-1949

Box 709 location: 390/44/34/06

Records of the Reparations and Restitution Branch

Records of the Branch Headquarters

General Records

Cables Relating to Reparations and Restitutions 1945-1948

Boxes 1-5 location: 390/44/35/07

Records Pertaining to Hungarian Restitution Claims 1946-1951

Boxes 6-9 location: 390/45/1/01

Miscellaneous Publications Relating to Restitution and Reparations 1947-1948

Box 11 location: 390/45/1/01

Records Relating to Reparations 1945-1949

Boxes 12-16 location: 390/45/1/02

Register of Securities Claimed under Military Government Law 59 1948-1949

Boxes 17-19 location: 390/45/1/02

Records Related to the Restitution of Precious Metals 1947-1950

Boxes 20-28 location: 390/45/1/03

Box #	File Title
20	Danish Gold
	Meritorious Claims (General)
	Evaluation Reports
	Meritorious Claims (Mr. de Keyserlin)
	Internal Restitution
	External Restitution
	Reparations Plants
	Silver Securities 1947
	Silver & Gold Inventory
	Precious Metals
21	Degussa ⁷¹ Gold & Silver
	Commercial Gold & Silver
	Precious Metals
	Procedures - Disposition of Records
22	Restitutions General 1948

⁷¹ Deutsche Gold-und-Silber Scheideanstalt.

- Steg Lists
 Property Control
 Copies of Miscellaneous Releases
 Completed
 Krauss-Maffei Restitution Case
 Restitution-Outgoing
 Freund/Feigl Restitution Case
 Reichsbank U.S. Zone [25256]
 Special Investigation [Austrian Mission] 25 May -4 June
 1948
 Restitution Claim No. 11384-B-Belgium
 23 Claim No. 18684-R-Russia (U.S.S.R.)
 Latukan Properties
 Czech Claims
 Restitution
 24 Restitution Policy; Restitution
 French Claim 13802-F Bavaria Film-Kunst
 (Bendict) Czech Securities
 U.S.S.R. Confidential
 Russia-Meritorious Claims
 Claim No. 18746-R
 Miscellaneous Restitution
 25 Restitution in Greater Berlin
 Restitution Policy
 Miscellaneous
 26 List of Reparations
 Strategic Commodities (Reparations)
 U.S. Ownership (Reparations)
 Reparations
 Precious Metal
 Reparations
 27 Reparations
 Misc[ellaneous].
 Reciprocal Deliveries
 Restitution Policy & Action
 28 Copies of Semi Monthly reports to P.D. & Rep. Rest.
 Restitution Shipping Reports for Bremen 1948; Bavaria
 1948;
 Hesse 1948; and Wuerttemberg-Baden 1948
 Reparation Shipping Schedule 1948
 Reparation Tonnage Allocation Reports 1948
 Restitution - Statistics 1948
 Schedule Completion - Deliveries
 Reparation Plants Allocated Status Reports 1948
 Rest[itution]. Claims

Records Concerning Claims

Records Related to Completed Russian Restitution Claims 1945-1949

Boxes 29-32 location: 390/45/1/4

Records Related to Rejected Russian Restitution Claims 1945-1949

Boxes 33-40 location: 390/45/1/05

Records Relating to the Italian Mission for Restitution Claims 1946-1949

Box 41 location: 390/45/1/06

Records Filed by the Italian Mission for Restitution 1946-1948

Boxes 42-50 location: 390/45/1/06

Records Relating to the Hungarian Mission for Restitution Claims 1946-1949

Boxes 51-52 location: 390/45/1/07

Records Filed by the Hungarian Mission for Restitution Claims 1946-1949

Boxes 53-92 location: 390/45/2/01

Restitution Claims Initiated by Foreign Missions for Restitution 1946-1948

Boxes 93-597 location: 390/45/2/06

Claims Processing Records 1949-1951

Boxes 598-599 location: 390/45/13/0

Register of Claims and Releases of Property 1947-1948

Box 600 location: 390/45/13/02

Records of Sections and Offices

Records of the Restitution Liaison Office

Cables and Messages May 1947-August 1949

Box 669 location: 390/45/14/04

Records Relating to Meritorious Restitution Claims 1949-1950

Box 670 location: 390/45/14/05

List of Meritorious Restitution Claims 1949

Box 671 location: 390/45/14/05

Consolidate Restitution Report of Wuerttemberg-Baden 1949

Box 672 location: 390/45/15/05

Records of the Chief of the Reparations and Restitution Liaison Office 1946-1949

Box 673 location: 390/45/15/05

Meritorious Restitution Claims 1948-1949

Boxes 674-701 location: 390/45/15/05

Records of the Restitution Section

Correspondence and Related Records 1946-1949

Boxes 702-706 location 390/45/15/02

Semimonthly Reports 1946-1948

Box 707 location: 390/45/15/03

Monthly Restitution Reports June 1946-October 1948

Box 708 location: 390/45/15/03

Restitution Shipment Reports 1948

Box 709 location: 390/45/15/03

Records Relating to the exploitation of Rohstoff-Handel-Gesellschaft, M.B.H. ("ROGES") 1945-1948

Boxes 710-711 location: 390/45/15/03

Records Pertaining to Restitution 1945-1950

Boxes 712-719 location: 390/45/15/05

Records of the Museum, Fine Arts, and Archives Section (MFAA)

The Museum, Fine Arts, and Archives Section (MFAA) had its origins in SHAEF. During the occupation of Germany the MFAA Section was first a section of the Restitution Branch of the Economics Division. It would be reorganized many times, including being transferred in March 1948 to the Property Division, along with the Restitution Branch. When the cultural restitution program ended in December 1948, the remaining MFAA functions were transferred to the Cultural Affairs Branch of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, where they remained until the end of OMGUS in September 1949.

General Records of the Section Chief 1944-1949

Boxes 720-722 location: 390/45/15/05

Records Pertaining to Restitution 1945-1948

Boxes 723-724 location: 390.45/15/05

Miscellaneous Records 1945-1949

Boxes 725-726 location: 390/45/15/06

Correspondence Pertaining to Restitution of Cultural Properties 1945-1947

Box 729 location: 390/45/15/06

Records Pertaining to Interzonal Restitution Transfers 1946-1947

Box 730 location: 390/45/15/06

Cultural Property Claim Applications 1946-1948

Boxes 733-767 location: 390/45/15/07

Claims of Cultural Property Removed by German Forces 1946-1948

Boxes 768-774 location: 390/45/16/05

Records Pertaining to the Use of Declarations of Property Removed from Areas Occupied by German Forces 1947-1948

Box 775 location: 390/45/16/06

Lists of Property Removed From France During the War 1939-1945

Boxes 781-783 location: 390/45/16/06

Records Concerning the Central Collecting Points (“Ardelia Hall Collection”)

Records of OMGUS Headquarters Relating to the Central Collecting Points

General Records 1938-1948

Boxes 1-34 location: 390/45/17/02

Activity Reports 1945

Boxes 35-37 location: 390/45/17/07

Restitution Custody and Receipts 1945-1951

Boxes 38-50 location: 390/45/17/07

Records of the Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point

See Finding Aid in the consultation area in Room 2400 for specific series.

Boxes 51-232 location: 390/45/18/02

Records of the Marburg Central Collecting Point

See Finding Aid in the consultation area in Room 2400 for specific series.

Boxes 233-249 location: 390/45/22/02

Records of the Offenbach Archival Depot

See Finding Aid in the consultation area in Room 2400 for specific series.

Boxes 250-262 location: 390/45/22/05

Records of the Munich Central Collecting Point

See Finding Aid in the consultation area in Room 2400 for specific series.

Boxes 263-550 location: 390/45/29/03

Miscellaneous Property Reports

Miscellaneous Property Cards 1945-1947

Box 551 location: 390/45/29/04

Property Cards Relating to Evacuated Repositories 1945-1948

Boxes 552-554 location: 390/45/29/04

Records Relating to Repositories of Looted Cultural Objects 1945

Boxes 555-556 location: 390/45/29/05

Records Relating to German Institutions Located Outside the American Zone with
Material In Repositories in the American Zone 1945-1948

Box 557 location: 390/45/29/05

Records of the Restitution Control Branch, Karlsruhe

“Reading File.” July 1947-October 1948

Boxes 1-2 location: 390/45/30/01

Administrative Records Relating to Foreign Missions for Restitution 1947-1948

Box 3 location: 390/45/30/01

Miscellaneous Records Pertaining to Restitution 1947-1948

Box 4 location: 390/45/30/01

Miscellaneous Restitution Claims Filed by Foreign Missions for Restitution of Various Countries 1946-1948

Boxes 5-16 location: 390/45/30/01

Correspondence and Related Records of the Restitution Control Branch 1946-1948

Box 18 location: 390/45/30/03

Records of Missions for Restitution Claims 1946-1948

Box 19 location: 390/30/45/03

Weekly and Semimonthly Reports of the Progress of Restitution Claims January 1947-December 1948

Box 20 location: 390/45/30/04

Records relating to Violations in the Filing of Declarations of Property Removed From Areas Occupied by German Forces 1947-1948

Box 26 location: 390/45/30/04

Index to Declarations of Property Removed From Areas Occupied by German Forces 1946

Boxes 1-27 location: 390/45/34/04

Declarations of Property Removed from Areas Occupied by German Forces 1946-1948

Boxes 27-210 location: 390/45/30/05

Index to the Hungarian, Austrian, and Luxembourgian Missions for Restitution Claims 1946-1948

Box 211 location: 390/45/234/03

Index to Norwegian, Polish, and Yugoslavian Missions for Restitution Claims 1946-1948

Box 212 location: 390/45/34/03

Listing of Restitution Claims Released to the Missions for Restitution of Various Countries 1947-1948

Boxes 213-214 location: 390/45/34/03

Records of the Office of the Finance Adviser and the Financial Division

Records of the Finance Division

Records Regarding Financial Policy and Advising

Correspondence and Related Records

General Records ("Floater File") 1947-1948

Boxes 1-8 location: 390/45/35/05

Records Maintained by Colonel David L. Robinson, Jr. 1945-1946

Box 9 location: 390/45/35/06

Correspondence and Other Records Maintained by Joseph M. Dodge 1945-1946

Box 10 location: 390/45/35/06

Miscellaneous and Other Records 1945-1946

Boxes 11-13 location: 390/45/35/06

Miscellaneous Records

Records Pertaining to Policy and Procedures ("Policy File") ` 1946-1948

Boxes 21-40 location: 390/46/1/01

Miscellaneous Records Relating to Blocking, Cloaking, and Identification of Assets
1944-1945

Contains files pertaining to Nazis traveling and closing out accounts; German control of banking in Europe; German financial activities in France; Safehaven reports on suspect companies; and Swiss law on blocking assets. Also included are numerous reports on Switzerland and ledgers written in German.

Boxes 41-43 location: 390/46/1/04

Records Regarding Investigations

Records Regarding Bank Investigations 1945-1947

Includes numerous reports on banks, Nazi gold, the use of Swiss banks, links between German and Swiss banks, and the special account used to handle Swiss trade by the Reichsbank.

Boxes 44-55 location: 390/46/1/04

Records Relating to Interrogations of Nazi Financiers 1946-1947

Box #	File Title
56	Alzheimer Interrogations 17 July 1947 Draft of Schmitt Report Exhibits to Finck Report 1-53 Dr. W. Eggess Interrogation 17 August 1947
57	Interrogations of August von Finck 22, 23, 25, September 1947 Interrogation re von Finck Hilgard Interrogations 14, 16, 22 July 1947 Illies and Co. Hamburg/Berlin; Illies Hamburg/Berlin
58	Schmitt Interrogations 8, 21 July 1947 Reichswirtschaftsimister Schmitt Report Stock Exchange Statistics; Stock Exchange Supervisory Board Schmitt Interrogations 9, 15 July 1947; Schmitt Interrogations Exhibits. 2-43; Schmitt Statement 24 August 1947 Schwede-Coburg Interrogation 25 June 1947 Statement by Mr. Aloys Ade Zach Interrogation 27 May 1947 location: 390/46/1/06

Records of the Financial Institutions Branch

Records Relating to Insurance and Central Bank Policies 1945-1948

Boxes 59-63 location: 390/46/1/06

Records of the Office of the Finance Adviser

General Records Regarding Financial Policies and Military Government Legislation

General Records Regarding Financial Policy and Legislation 1945-1949

Boxes 64-77 location: 390/46/1/07

Correspondence and Other Records Regarding Financial Policy and Operations 1946-1949

Boxes 90-103 location: 390/46/2/04

Records Relating to Specific Functional Policy Programs

Records Pertaining to the Allied Bank Commission 1948-1949

Boxes 125-126 location: 390/46/3/02

Records Relating to External Assets 1946-48

Box 130 location: 390/46/3/02

File Titles

Claims-Restitution

External Assets (3 files)

Compensation

GEPC Agenda and Minutes

GEPC Material

Procedures for the Release of Non-German Securities located in Germany or held outside of Germany in the name of German Banks, which securities are owned by persons permanently residing outside of Germany
Switzerland

Records Relating to Financial Institution Policy 1945-1949

Boxes 131-158 location: 390/46/3/02

Records Relating to Foreign Exchange and Blocking Policies 1946-1949

Box 159 location: 390/46/3/06

Records Regarding the Foreign Exchange Depository 1947-1949

Boxes 160-167 location: 390/46/3/07

Box #	File Title and/or Subject
160	Auswanderungsterel-Prague
	Authorizations for Assets Released by FED [Foreign Exchange Depository]
	Claims 1948-1949
	Claims Instigated by Publicity given Non-Monetary Gold turned over to IRO[International Refugee Organization] ⁷²
	Correspondence re Transfer of Funds out of Germany

⁷² The IRO was established in 1948.

	Crown Jewels
	Currencies; Currencies Restitution
	Currencies Section FED
	Customs
161	Dachau Envelopes
	Disposition (Restitution) of Foreign Currencies and Securities Found in Germany
	Disposition of Valuables
	Eva Braun's Assets ⁷³
	Engraving Plates-German Currencies
	FED; FED Admin.
162	FED Correspondence Since 1 March 1948
	FED Daily Reports (1948-1949)
	FED Monthly Reports (1948-1949)
	FED-IRO [International Refugee Organization]
	FED Item No. 3; FED Item No. 32
163	FED Releases 1948; FED Releases 1949
	FED Tripartite Commission
	Foreign Exchange Depository
164	Gold File (Brussels)
	Goering Jewels
	Foreign Exchange Depository-1948
165	Hohenzollern Jewels
	Hungarian Gold
	Inquiries from Soviet Zone re Stock held US Zone
	International Bank for Reconstruction & Development
	Inventory of Certain Currencies & Securities
166	Investment Moratorium
	Krucken Case
	Pierre Laval Assets
	Linanses-Credit Lyonnais
	Misc. Fepg Policy
	Monetary Gold (2 files)
	Monetary Gold 1948-1949
167	Non-Monetary Gold Turnover of 5 September 1947
	Non Monetary Gold (contains file 1/167/5 that contains SS Captain Melmer's statement, ⁷⁴ cables, and complete inventory of items transferred to PCIRO ⁷⁵ in September 1947.
	Precious Metals other than Gold & Silver
	Restitution of Coins
	Restitution of Monetary Gold
	Weekly Reports or items held at FED 3 September 1948-22 April 1949
	US Dollars FED

⁷³ Adolf Hitler's mistress from 1932 and his wife for a few hours in 1945.

⁷⁴ "Melmer" gold or loot was used to describe SS loot from the Kaiseroda Mine. The term was derived from the name of the SS officer responsible for receiving property from Jewish victims. He supervised their deposit at the Reichsbank in Berlin.

⁷⁵ The Preparatory Committee for the International Refugee Organization. It was established on July 1, 1947.

Reports Covering the Discovery, Removable, Gold, Silver, Platinum, and
Currency

Records of Subordinate Agencies

Records of the Financial Intelligence Group General Records 1945-49

Boxes 68-226 location: 390/46/4/01

Records Regarding Intelligence and Financial Investigations 1945-49

Boxes 227-237 location: 390/46/5/02

Box #	File Title
227	Allied Control Authority American Zone (11 files) Austrian Accounts Reconcili. location: 390/46/5/02
228	Balance Sheet of Banks in U.S. Zone Berlin-Statistics General Info Black List (Berlin) Working File Civil Government Claims and Liabilities against Persons in Germany Commer Bank-Frankfurt Stock Exchange Complaint and Protection -Writings- Dr. Hjalmar Schacht Control Council - Denazi Directives Control Council Law #10 Currency and Bank Statistics Copies of MG Law #60 location: 390/46/5/02
229	Denazification; Denazification - Frankfurt Denazification Checks and Air Priorities Denazification Intercepts Depositions and Interrogations Deutsche Bank Frankfurt-Stock Exchange Dealings Deutsche Bank Report. This report is about the bank's cloaking activities. location: 390/46/5/02
230	Dresdner Bank Finance and Economics Finance Division External Assets location: 390/46/5/03
231	F.O. Banking General on Stock Exchange Foreign Exchange Fund German Stock Exchange Report Frankfurt Stock Exchange General Intelligence Goldcup General Plan Guide of Banking Positions location: 390/46/5/03
232	Intelligence Information on Fiscal condition in Czechoslovakia Intelligence Information on Fiscal condition in Belgium Intelligence Information on Danish Economic and Fiscal Conditions in Denmark Index of files from Berlin location: 390/46/5/03
233	Intelligence Information on Fiscal Condition in Holland Intelligence Reports - Nurnberg

- Interrogations of Ohlendorf
- Investigations - Henkel and Co.
- Investigation - Kurt Schmitt
- Investigation - Vereinigte Stahlwerke
- Leaders on German Foreign Exchange Agencies
- M.G. Law 52⁷⁶ - Dr. Binder
- Men to be placed on Watch List
- location: 390/46/5/03
- 234 Nazis dismissed from the German Banking 360
- Nurnberg
- Nurnberg - Lt. Nixon
- OSS Recommendations and others
- Personalities re Watch List
- Preliminary Interrogations of Heinrich Hunke
- Reichsbank Reports location: 390/46/5/03
- 235 Removals - Nurnberg
- Report on Dresdner Bank
- Report on the Investigation of the Reichs-Kredit -Gesellschaft
- location: 390/46/5/03
- 236 Report on Hjalmar Schacht (3 files) Russian Zone for Distribution
- location: 390/46/5/03
- 237 Schmid, Lossberg
- Special Reports (Denazification Teams)
- Six Months Review
- Stock Exchange and Stock Statistics
- Switzerland Economics
- Johannes Tuergeler
- Weekly Report of Activities
- Weekly Statistical Data from German Department for Finance
- White List
- Year End Statements
- location: 390/46/5/04

Reports of Assets and Liabilities of Insurance Institutions 1947-1948

Boxes 260-264 location: 390/46/5/07

Records of the Internal and External Finance Group and Its Predecessors

Records of Predecessor Branches

⁷⁶ In September 1944, soon after United States troops had crossed the German border, the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF) promulgated this law, enabling the allies to take the action envisaged in the London Declaration of January 5, 1943. Law 52 made all property in Germany subject to seizure and management by the military government. It covered not only property owned or controlled by the German government but also the property of organizations and clubs dissolved by military government, property of the governments and citizens of the United Nations, absentee owners, including the governments and citizens of the United Nations. The law prohibited transactions in cultural materials of value or importance regardless of ownership and in property owned or controlled by religious, educational, cultural, and scientific institutions. Everyone having custody of property covered by the law was ordered to hold it subject to the direction of military government and to accept certain responsibilities for custody, preservation, and keeping of records. Law 52 thus was the foundation of "Property Control."

Correspondence and Related Records of the Foreign Exchange Policy Group 1945-48

Boxes 265-267 location: 390/46/6/01

Records of the Foreign Exchange and Blocking Control Branch of the Foreign Exchange Policy Group 1945-48

Boxes 268-294 location: 390/46/6/01

Records of the Internal and External Finance Group

General Records 1947-49

Boxes 295-300 location: 390/46/6/05

Correspondence and Related Records Regarding Accounts, Assets, and Payments September 1946-September 1949

Boxes 301-304 location: 390/46/6/06

Correspondence and Other Records Regarding Property Claims 1948-1950

Boxes 305-313 location: 390/46/6/06

Applications and Related Records for Special Licenses to Engage in Transactions related to Blocked Property 1945

Boxes 354-387 location: 390/46/7/06

Records Relating to Displaced Persons 1946-1949

Boxes 388-391 location: 390/46/8/04

Records of the Foreign Exchange Depository Group

Central Files 1945-50

Boxes 392-466

location: 390/46/8/05

Box #	File # and/or Subject
392	Files US Dollar Account thru Weekly Information Bulletin location: 390/46/8/05
393	Files Outgoing Correspondence January 1946 thru 300.61 Letters, OMGUS location: 390/46/8/05
394	Files 310.3 Removal of Assets from FED thru 900.151 Title 16, Finance. Included is File 900.13 "History of Depository Section" and File 900.10 "Organization and History of FED," which includes photos of the facility, progress reports, and histories of operations. Box also contains information about \$1 million in loot from concentration camps being given to the International Refugee Organization. location: 390/46/8/05
395	Files 900.152 Title 17, Property Control thru 900.45 Inspections, IG location: 390/46/8/05
396	Files 900.80 Joint Foreign Exchange Agency thru 910.12 Cables, Incoming, USFET location: 390/46/8/05
397	Files 900.13 Cables, Outgoing, USFET thru 910.37 SOP-Stencils location: 390/46/8/05
398	Files 910.44 Memorandums, Currency Section thru 910.721 Vault Entry Register location: 390/46/8/06

- 399 Files 910.73 Internal Security, Violations thru 910.92 Daily Journals, 1949 location: 390/46/8/06
- 400 Files 90.92 Daily Journals, 1948 thru 910.98 Weekly FED Status Report location: 390/46/8/06
- 401 Files 920.401 FED Space and Liquidation thru Inventory Forms 1001 thru 1200 location: 390/46/8/06
- 402-414 Inventory Forms 1201 thru 15,900 location: 390/46/8/06
- 415 Files 930.72 General Work Papers thru 940.002(02) Belgium "B" location: 390/46/9/01
- 416 Files 940.002(03) Belgium Claim #9847 thru 940.05 Netherland Gold; box contains claims records relating to the Rothchilds jewels. location: 390/46/9/01
- 417 Files 940.031 Claims Netherlands (Bank of Meppel) thru 940.037 Claims Netherlands (2589-H) location: 390/49/9/01
- 418 Files 940.04 Claims Czechoslovakia (Jewelry) thru 940.07 Claims Yugoslavia General location: 390/46/9/01
- 419 Files 940.075 Claims Degussa Silve thru 940.076 I.G. Farben Platinum location: 390/46/9/02
- 420 Files 940.08 Claims, Individuals thru 940.151 Claims, Restitution Currency. Box contains records relating to the Final report on Paris Conference on Reparations, and File 940.15B on Restitution Policy.. location: 390/46/9/02
- 421 Files 940.151 Currency, Merkers Mine thru 940.154 Restitution, Monetary Gold. Contains File 940.154 2nd Turnover to IRO [International Refugee Organization] location: 390/46/9/02
- 422 Contains files 940.1551 "Monetary Gold 2nd Distribution" contains Colonel Bernard Bernstein's report on SS loot and 940.1551 "Restitution-Monetary Gold" location: 390/46/9/02
- 423 Files 940.16 Reparations Paris Conference thru 940.308 Investigations Danish Gold. Also contains files on "monetary gold" and "inventory gold" as well as File 940.304, that contains information about the Melmer SS account at Reichsbank; includes statement by Albert Thoms⁷⁷; information on the distribution of looted SS gold; an order of May 16, 1939 for Jews to give up their possessions; list of individual saving account records from concentration camp victims; and detailed interview with Emil Puhl. location: 390/46/9/02
- 424 Files 940.309 Precious Metals thru 940.401 Joint Inventory, Schedule C. Includes records relating to gold found in various locations; records of gold smelting at Prussian Mint; and index of records held by Reichsbank. location: 390/46/9/02
- 425 Files 940.401 Merkers Mine thru 940.401 Gold List. Includes Merkers Mine-inventories of art objects; also detailed listing of gold bar numbers. location: 390/46/9/02
- 426 Files 940.401 Gold List "E" thru 940.401 Shipment # 1 Shipping Tickets location: 390/46/9/03
- 427-438 Shipment records, including records relating to the return of Hungarian silver(Box 428) and a history of Hungarian gold (Box 429) location:

⁷⁷ He had served at the Reichsbank since 1910. He had been in the Precious Metals Department since 1930 and was named to head the department around 1939.

- 390/46/9/03
- 439 Files 940.40112 Shipment #112 thru 940.5604 Interrogations, Published. The latter includes interrogations of Karl Jahnke, Emil Puhl, Karl Graupner and Karl Friedrich Wilhelm, all of the Reichsbank. location: 390/46/9/04
- 440 Contains file 940.60 "Gold Report and Original Worksheets" contains the Howard⁷⁸ Report inventory of negotiable gold from Kaiseroda Mine and elsewhere. The "overall" report contained in this box relating to looted gold, provides details on gold bars in Germany and shipped elsewhere, and amounts of gold and silver teeth. location: 390/46/9/05
- 441 Contains "Gold Report worksheets," used to generate the Howard Report inventory of gold at FED, summer 1945. Provides detailed information on gold bars. location: 390/46/9/05
- 442 Files 940.601 Gold, Belgium thru 940.601 Monetary Gold-Italy. Box contain information on gold looted from Austria; shipments of gold to Spain; shipments of gold from Italy to Germany in 1944; and interview with Emil Puhl. location: 390/46/9/05
- 443 Files 940.607 Czechoslovakia Gold thru 940.6082 Netherland Gold. Contains report on the gold looted from the National Bank of Bohemia and Moravia; report of gold looted from the Netherlands; Bank for International Settlements letters on moving gold in the Bank of England. location: 390/46/9/05
- 444 Files 940.6096 Gold Transaction-Swedish Riksbank thru 940.64 Gold Tripartite Commission. Contains details of gold shipments to Sweden; gold transferred to depot at Constance Germany for the Bank for International Settlements; letters between Emil Puhl and the Bank for International Settlements; gold stocks at Reichsbank by account; report on hidden German gold reserves; *London Times* article on German hidden gold reserves; German foreign office gold holdings; and Ribbentrop gold fund. location: 390/46/9/05
- 445 Files 940.65 German Foreign Office thru 950.035 Reichman Currency Account location: 390/46/9/05
- 446 Files 950.280 POW Payments-Instructions thru 950.2834 Correspondence-OMGUS Greater Hesse location: 390/46/9/05
- 447-450 Correspondence with other elements of OMGUS. location: 390/46/9/06
- 451 Files 950.2874 Wuerttenberg-Baden thru 950.311 Currency-Counterfeit Investigation location: 390/46/9/06
- 452-462 Currency and Funds location: 390/46/9/06
- 463 Files 960.12 Inventory Gold thru 960.17 Supplement Catalogue 01 Securities. Includes File 960.15 Inventory of SS loot location: 390/46/10/01
- 464 Files 960.20 Appraisal General thru 960.61 Security officer Daily Report 1947 location: 390/46/10/01
- 465 Files 960.61 Security Officer Daily Report 1946 location: 390/46/10/01
- 466 Files 960.61 Security Officer Daily Report Janaury 1948 thru 960.902 Marshalling of Assets in the U.S. Zone location: 390/46/10/01

Miscellaneous Records Regarding Operations

⁷⁸ Howard was the senior Treasury Department official at the Foreign Exchange Depository.

Payments, and Shipments 1945-1948

Boxes 467-471 location: 390/46/10/01

Box #	File # and/or Subject
467-468	Liquidation of SHAEF Currency Section, first custodians of gold, Currency Section inventories and related records. location: 390/46/10/02
469	Currency Section inventories, cables and Files 11/427/11 and 11/427/13 contain standard operating procedures on transfer of non-monetary gold to PCIRO. location: 390/46/10/02
470-471	Files on "Merkers's Mine Report," including rough inventory of gold plus files on restitution by country, and related material. location: 390/46/10/02

Records Relating to Operations "Birdog" and "Doorknob" 1945-1950

Records pertain to efforts to have the American Bank Note Company and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing produce German currency. Within the files is very specific information about the shipments of uncovered/looted monetary and non-monetary gold and other valuables to Frankfurt, 1945. Note: the first two boxes in this series appear to be a continuation of the Miscellaneous records. Box 472 contains "vouchers" containing detailed inventories of every shipment of valuable received by the FED. Box 473 contains the end of the previous section of file. Included are "Inventories of Shipments," which are inventories for the first 64 shipments of valuables received by the FED; and "Statements of shipments," which includes a register of shipments received by the FED. Box 83 contains a Prussian Mint gold bar list.

Boxes 472-483 location: 390/46/10/02

Records Relating to Shipments of Gold and Silver 1945-1947

Contains records relating to deliveries of monetary gold to various countries, gold bar lists, and a file "Analysis of Gold," which are reconciliations of Howard Report with actual gold count by the Foreign Exchange Depository.

Boxes 484-488 location: 390/46/10/04

Records Relating to Tabulation and Classification of Deposits 1945-1949

Includes inventory worksheets (Boxes 489-526), gold and diamond lists, currency and coins records, records relating to securities, and shipping records, records.

Boxes 489-559 location: 390/46/10/05

Inventory Forms of Assets Released 1945-1947

Boxes 560-563 location: 390/46/12/01

Miscellaneous Registers 1945-1949

Boxes 564-567 location: 390/46/12/01

Records of the Currency Section, Financial Branch, G-5 Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEF) 1944-1945

Boxes 568-574 location: 390/46/12/02

Records of the Currency Section 1944-1945

Includes records pertaining to Reichsbank safe deposit (Box 578) and records pertaining to Eva Braun (Box 580),

Boxes 575-582 location: 390/46/12/03

Records of the U.S. Allied Commission for Austria (USACA) Section of Headquarters, U.S. Forces in Austria

The U.S. Allied Commission for Austria (USACA) Section was responsible for civil affairs/military government administration. It was organized concurrently with the establishment of Headquarters, United States Forces Austria (HQ USFA), July 5, 1945, as a component of U.S. Forces, European Theater (USFET). The single position of Commanding General USFA and U.S. High Commissioner for Austria was held successively by General Mark Clark, July 5, 1945-May 16, 1947; and Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes, May 17, 1947-September 19, 1950.⁷⁹ USACA Section provided the U.S. element of organizations comprising the Allied Commission for Austria, the name of four-power occupation administration established by a U.S., British, French, and Soviet agreement, signed July 4, 1945, and made effective July 24, 1945. USACA Section also administered occupation government in U.S. zone of Austria and U.S. sector of Vienna. USACA Section was abolished following transfer of U.S. occupation government from military to civilian authority, marked by the Presidential appointment of Walter J. Donnelly as Envoy (later Ambassador) to Austria and U.S. High Commissioner for Austria, effective September 20, 1950. Donnelly was succeeded by Ambassador Llewelyn E. Thompson, Jr., July 17, 1952. U.S. occupation government in Austria officially terminated July 27, 1955, the date of the entrance into force of the State Treaty for the Re-establishment of an Independent and Democratic Austria, signed May 15, 1955.

Records of the Director of USACA

Decimal Files, 1946-1951 (Entry 101)

Boxes 1-74 location: 390/52/35/01

Records of the Reparations and Restitution Branch

Records Relating to Claims, 1945-1950 (Entry 102)

Boxes 1-52 location: 390/53/3/06

General Records, 1945-1950 (Entry 103)

Boxes 153-167 location: 390/53/6/06

Records of the German External Assets Branch

Reports on Businesses 1945-1950 (Entry 107)

Boxes 1-158 location 390/53/7/03

General Records 1945-1950 (Entry 108)

Boxes 159-216 location: 390/53/10/04

Miscellaneous Records 1945-1950 (Entry 109)

Boxes 217-222 location: 390/53/10/05

Boxes 223-236 location: 390/B/7/01

GEA Reports on Austria Firms Wholly Owned by German Companies (Entry 110) Box
237 location: 390/53/10/06

⁷⁹ For General Keyes personal papers, see Lt. General Geoffrey Keyes "Personal-Official File," 1934-1954 (Boxes 1-9 location: 130/76/01/04) in the National Archives Gift Collection (RG 200).

Box lists for these records are available.

Records of the Property Control Branch

Correspondence and Related Records (P Files') Regarding Pending Claims, 1945-1950
(Entry 116)

Boxes 1-24 location: 390/53/19/04

Correspondence Relating to Claims and Queries 1945-1950 (Entry 117)

Boxes 1-31 location: 390/53/19/07

General Correspondence Files 1945-1950 (Entry 119)

Boxes 1-11 location: 390/53/20/05

Miscellaneous Correspondence 1945-1950 (Entry 120)

Boxes 1-12 location: 390/53/20/07

Reports on Property Control and Restitution Claims 1945-1951 (Entry 123)

Box 1 location: 390/53/21/04

Claims - Upper Austria 1945-1951 (Entry 124)

Boxes 1-5 location: 390/53/21/04

Claims and Restitution Reports on Property Administered. By The Military Government. 1939-1950 (Entry 125)

Boxes 1-2 location: 390/53/21/06

The Naval Establishment Records

Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (RG 38)

By an Executive order of December 18, 1941, the Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet was removed from the authority of the Chief of Naval Operations and was put in supreme command of the Navy's operating forces. On March 12, 1942, however, another Executive order made provision for combining the duties of the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and those of the Chief of Naval Operations and assigned them to one office with the title of "Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations." This official would serve as the principal naval adviser to the President on the conduct of the war, and principal naval adviser and executive to the Secretary of the Navy on the conduct of the activities of the Naval Establishment. Admiral Ernest J. King, who had become Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, in December 1941, was given the dual role, and retained it during the remainder of the war. As Chief of Naval Operations he succeeded Admiral Harold R. Stark, who had held that office since before the outbreak of the war in Europe in 1939.

Records of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Administrative)

Division of Pan American Affairs and United States Naval Missions 1940-1946

With the outbreak of World War II, the increased importance and complexity of problems with respect to Latin American relations resulted in the establishment of a Pan American Division set up directly under the Chief of Naval Operations in January 1942. Rear Admiral W. O. Spears, who had been named Director of the new division, had previously been assigned duty in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations in June 1940 to exercise overall supervision of naval missions.

After World War II, the division became the Division of Pan American Affairs and United States Naval Missions, responsible for the administering of United States naval missions and advisory groups; for assisting in plans for effective naval cooperation with the American republics; and for the arranging of training in the United States of armed forces personnel of these and other countries.

Correspondence relating to Hemispheric Security 1940-1945 (Entry 48B)

This series contains copies of intelligence reports prepared by naval and military attaches in Latin American countries concerning political elections; political developments; and other related subjects. Also included are memorandums concerning agreements made during the years 1940-1942 for cooperation against possible Axis aggression. Most of the records relate to Lend Lease. The records are arranged by country and thereunder according to an alpha-numeric filing scheme.

Boxes 1-2 location: 370/12/13/05

Records of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Operations)

The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Operations), holding the rank of Vice Admiral, under the authority and direction of the Chief of Naval Operations, prepared strategic plans and policies and was responsible for the organization, operational development, readiness, administration, and operations of seagoing forces, sea frontiers, and overseas naval command areas. He had the overall direction of the Intelligence Service, evaluated and disseminated operational information, and had representation on joint operational agencies.

Records of the Office of Naval Intelligence

During World War II the Naval Intelligence Division was part of the "Services" group under the Sub Chief of Naval Operations. During the war the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) was responsible for the collection and distribution of naval intelligence for Navy bureaus and offices. It cooperated closely with the Military Intelligence Division (MID), the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the State Department, the Office of U.S. Censorship, and the British Imperial Censorship Office. Since Headquarters, Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet (COMINCH) and ONI both carried on intelligence activities, a more clear-cut distinction was made between them when COMINCH established the Combat Intelligence Division on July 1, 1943. The general line of demarcation between their duties was that the Naval Intelligence Division was responsible for strategic intelligence and the Combat Intelligence Division was responsible for operational intelligence.

The Foreign Economic Administration (FEA) asked the Office of Naval Intelligence to furnish Safehaven data to it whenever possible. In case at least, that of Tangier, the Naval Attache sent reports of a very useful nature relating to enemy assets and enemy influence in that territory. On the basis of its reception of these reports, the FEA requested that naval attaches in other neutral territories be requested to initiate similar studies.

ONI in April 1945, issued a special report (FT-11-2-45) defining its Safehaven program and tying it in with current Naval interests. The report was planned to expedite the securing of Safehaven data and was distributed to Naval Commands abroad, Naval Attaches, Liaison Officers, and District Intelligence Officers.⁸⁰

General Records

⁸⁰ Clarke, "Safehaven Study," p. 113.

Formerly Security Classified Administrative Correspondence 1941-1945 (Entry 85A)

This series is arranged according to the Navy Filing Manual, a copy of which is located in the consultation area in Room 2400.

Boxes 1-451 location: 370/14/14/02

Subject Index to Naval Attache Reports in Series 98A, 98B, and 98C 1940-1947 (Entry 95A)⁸¹

This index is arranged alphabetically under 30 major headings, including: all nations; commerce; financial; government, foreign relations; social and economic conditions; and, societies and organizations. Under each of the major headings the cards are arranged by subject or country, and thereunder by subject or country. Included on the cards are register number, file designation, date, title, the source of the information, and the original security classification on the document. Also included on some cards are lists of the enclosures to the document and cross-references to other subjects in the index. The index has been microfilmed and is available as NARA Microfilm Publication M1332.

Boxes 1-35 location: 370/13/9/05

Formerly Confidential Reports of Naval Attaches 1940-1946 (Entry 98A)

This series consists of intelligence reports submitted by naval attaches based upon their observations concerning foreign naval activities. Most reports contain military, economic, and political information about the country. The series is arranged by subject classification number and thereunder numerically. See series 95A for a subject index for the World War II intelligence summaries and reports.

Boxes 1-1276 location: 370/13/10/01

Confidential Reports of Naval Attaches 1940-1946 (Entry 98A)

This series is arranged alphabetically by the name of a city.

Boxes 1277-1349 location: 370/14/1/04

Formerly Secret Reports of Naval Attaches 1940-1945 (Entry 98B)

These records are much like those described above but were classified Secret. Arranged by subject classification number and thereunder numerically, with a few reports arranged by a separate number scheme at the end of the series. See series 95A for a subject index for the World War II intelligence summaries and reports.

Boxes 1-488 location: 370/14/3/01

Formerly Top Secret Reports of Naval Attaches 1940-1947 (Entry 98C)

These records are much like those described in series 98A. Also included in this series is correspondence relating to counter-espionage activities within the various embassies; excerpted foreign intelligence reports; and comments on current political events in foreign countries. The records are arranged by top secret document control number. 41 rolls 35mm negative microfilm; 19 rolls 35mm positive microfilm contained in boxes 16 and 17. Boxes 1-15 contained textual records. A partial list of files is available in the first box of the series, as well as in the consultation area in Room 2400.

Boxes 1-17 location: 370/14/13/03

Records of the Foreign Intelligence Branch

The Foreign Intelligence Branch was responsible for the obtaining, evaluating, and disseminating information concerning foreign countries, especially that affecting naval and maritime matters. In addition, it directed the activities of US naval attaches and maintained liaison with foreign naval attaches accredited to the United States. An important aspect of the Branch's task was the preparation of the so-called naval monographs, which were compiled for all countries with sea power. The monographs, which were indexed and kept current, supplied essential naval, political, and economic information in regard to possible enemies or allies.

Foreign Intelligence Branch Office and Historical Files 1939-1945 (Entry UD2)

Boxes 1-6 location: 370/14/35/06

Box #	Subject
4	ONI Liaison Office to Board of Economic Warfare, 1942-1945

German Monograph Files 1939-1945 (Entry UD78)

This series is arranged mostly by the ONI Monograph Guide which is a numeric filing system.

Boxes 1-35 location: 370/15/27/07

Latin America Monograph Files 1920-1945 (Entry UD83)

This series is arranged first alphabetically by the name of the country and thereunder by the ONI Monograph Guide which is a numeric filing system.

Boxes 1-67 location: 370/15/29/01

Foreign Publications and Reports 1940-1950 (Entry UD 88)

Arranged alphabetically by name of country/geographical location. A folder list is available in the consultation area in Room 2400.

Boxes 1-76 location: 370/15/30/06

Correspondence with Naval Attaches, Observers, and Liaison Officers 1930-1948 (Entry UD3)

Arranged alphabetically by name of cities.

Boxes 1-6 location: 370/14/35/07

Boxes 7-18 location: 370/15/1/02

Records of the Foreign Trade Section

Formerly Security Classified Reports and Dispatches Received Related to Enemy Shipping 1941-1945 (Entry 176)

This series, which is arranged topically (sometimes by the name of ship), contains intelligence reports, dispatches, booklets, pamphlets, and other material received from Europe and the Far East relating to enemy shipping, axis blockade runners and raiders.

⁸¹ This series also contains references to Reports ("Registers") of Naval Attaches, 1886-1922 (Entry 98), which are located in the Archives I Building and serviced by the Archives I Textual Reference Branch.

Box 1 location: 370/15/6/01

Naval Attache Office Files

Lisbon, Portugal

Administrative File 1942-949 (Entry UD53)

Boxes 1-3 location: 370/15/14/01

Madrid, Spain

Administrative Files, 1946-1955 (Entry UD50)

Boxes 1-12 location: 370/15/13/07

Stockholm, Sweden

Correspondence 1941-1946 (Entry UD48)

Boxes 1-3 location: 370/15/13/06

Captured Records

National Archives Collection of Foreign Records Seized (RG 242)

The National Archives established this Record Group in 1947 for records in federal custody that had been captured from the Axis Powers during World War II, or seized from the defeated Axis Powers at the end of the war. Nearly all of the originals of the seized World War II record have been returned to their country of origin, with the National Archives retaining microfilm copies.

This Record Group contains some documentation on German-Swiss financial transactions, 1933-1945. Pertinent indexes to Records of the German Foreign Ministry are available upon request. Additional material may be included in records of the Reich Ministry of Economics (described in NARA German Guide 1). Records of the Deutsches Auslands Institute, Stuttgart, were identified by American officials in the postwar period as a potential source of information on German external assets. Records of this agency are included in the NARA collection and described in NARA German Guides 16 and 21. Also of potential interest are records of the German Plenipotentiary General for the Serbian Economy, described in NARA Guide 89, and pertaining exclusively to the exploitation of Jewish-owned assets in occupied Serbia. A complete search of our 70,000-roll microfilm collection would possibly yield more material pertinent to German external assets. It should be noted that most all of the NARA Captured German Records Collection consists of microfilm copies of original records that were returned to Germany and are in the custody of the German Bundesarchiv.

Researchers should consult **Microfilm Resources for Research: A Comprehensive Catalog** (Washington, DC, National Archives and Records Administration, 1996) for listings of microfilm copies of captured German records. Researchers should also consult Robert Wolfe, ed. **Captured German and Related Records: A National Archives Conference** (National Archives Conferences Volume 3, published by Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1974).

This volume contains sections on The Role of the United States Army in the Use of Captured German Records; The Historical and Legal Use of Captured German and Related Records by the United States Armed Forces; The Role of the Department of State in the Use of Captured German Records; Some Specialized Captured Records and Their Uses; and The Role of the National Archives in the Use of Captured German and Related Records.

Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories, 1922-1945

(Entry 21A)

This series contains press reports, books, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, and reports relating to the economies of Russia, the Balkans, other European countries, and the United States.

Boxes 110-126 location: 190/14/26/01

Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories, 1941-1945
(Entry 21B)

1 roll of 35mm positive microfilm, roll. 110.

Box 1 location: 190/14/26/04

Reich Ministry of Finance (Photoprints of Records of the Reich Ministry of Finance, Reichsfinanzministerium), 1937-1945 (Entry 50)

Boxes 22-30 location: 190/14/32/06

Private German Enterprise; Dresdner Bank (Microfilm Copies and Photoprints of Records of the Dresdner Bank) 1931-1944 (Entry 223)

176 rolls of 35mm negative microfilm

Boxes 1-4 location: 190/15/33/07

Private German Enterprises; Original and Microfilm Copies of Records of the I.G. Farben Industrial Firm, 1928-1945 (Entry 224)

83 rolls of 35 mm negative microfilm

Boxes 1-4 location: 190/15/34/01

Hq. US Group C.C. Finance Division APO 742; Reports of Financial Aspects of Germany 1945 (Entry UD 282BF)

6 rolls of 35mm positive microfilm.

Box 1 location: 190/20/2/01

Collections of Miscellaneous Foreign Records; Portuguese Section (Entry UD 324)

Boxes 175-178 location: 190/18/8/04

Collections of Miscellaneous Foreign Records; Spanish Section (Entry UD 326) Boxes 181-183 location: 190/18/8/05

Collections of Miscellaneous Foreign Records; Swedish Section (Entry UD 327)

Boxes 184-200 location: 190/18/8/06

Collections of Miscellaneous Foreign Records; Swiss Section (Entry UD 328)

Box 201 location: 190/18/9/01

Collections of Miscellaneous Foreign Records; Turkish/Arabic Section (Entry UD 329)

Box 202 location: 190/18/9/01

Guides of German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria VA 1958 (Entry ZZ1)

Boxes 1-208 & 176A location: 190/22/3/02

Other Guides to Captured German Records, 1950 (Entry ZZ2)

Boxes 1-24 location: 190/22/7/04

Center for Captured German and Related Records; Reference Collection; Foreign Office and Ministry of Economic Warfare (Entry ZZ30)

Boxes 1-3 location: 190/22/25/06

Guides to German Records (Entry ZZ1001)

Boxes 1-2 location: 190/22/30/02

Guides to German Records Filmed at Alexandria (entry ZZ1003)

Box 4 location: 190/22/30/02

War Crimes Records

National Archives Collection of World War II War Crimes Records (RG 238)

The major war crimes trials, the International Military Tribunal held at Nuremberg, lasted from November 20, 1945 to October 1946. Of the 23 major defendants, one, Martin Bormann was tried *in absentia*, and another, Robert Ley, committed suicide in prison before the trial began. Hjalmar Schacht, Franz von Papen, and Hans Fritzsche were acquitted. The remaining defendants were found guilty of one or more of the four counts.

Other major war crimes trials were held on Control Council Law Number Ten of December 1945, that entitled any of the four forces that were occupying Germany to arrange their own zonal prosecutions. That same law empowered the Americans, as occupiers of Germany's southeastern zone, to launch a second phase of proceedings at Nuremberg. This second phase, the U.S. Military Tribunals, between November 1946 and April 1949, heard 185 cases as part of 12 different trials. Among these trials was "The Flick Case," involving industrialists' complicity in the confiscation of Jewish property.

The war crimes records will provide researchers with detailed information on the origins, activities, and results of the various war crimes trials. In preparation for the trials much documentary evidence was gathered for the prosecution of war criminals. This documentary evidence includes information about the financial and economic dealings of the Axis officials.⁸²

Researchers desiring to use the records in this Record Group should consult the finding aids in the consultation area in Room 2400. These finding aids provide descriptions and locations of the records. Researchers may also wish to consult the publications listed below.

Governmental Publications (available in the consultation area in Room 2400)

The Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, 14 November 1945-1 October 1946. 46 vols. (Nuremberg, 1947-1949).⁸³

⁸² Researchers should find useful Robert Wolfe, ed., *Captured German and Related Records: A National Archives Conference*. (National Archives Conferences Volume 3, published by Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1974). This volume contains a section on The Historical and Legal Use of Captured German and Related Records by the United States Armed Forces that contains a paper delivered by Telford Taylor entitled "The Use of Captured German and Related Records in the Nurnberg War Crimes Trials," pp. 92-100.

⁸³ These volumes contain the day-to-day proceedings and slightly more than half of the documents offered in evidence by the prosecution and the defense. Volumes 2-22 are the complete trial transcripts; volumes 25-42 are documents or excerpts from documents keyed to the transcripts. The documents are mostly in German, though each

Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression. 10 vols. (Washington, DC, 1946-1948)⁸⁴

Trials of War Criminals before the Nuernberg Military Tribunals under Control Council Law No. 10, October 1946-April 1949 15 vols. (Washington DC, 1949-1953)⁸⁵

Records

Records of the Office of the U.S. Commissioner, United Nations War Crimes Commission
1943-1948

7 lin. ft.

Records of the Office of the U.S. Chief of Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality
(OUSCCPAC) 1945-1946

429 lin. ft. and 77 rolls of microfilm.

Records of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes (OCCWC) 1945-949

579 lin. ft. and 319 rolls of microfilm.

Records of the Secretariat for U.S. Military Tribunals 1946-1949

684 lin. ft.

document is introduced by a brief description in English. Volumes 23 and 24 are indexes--volume 23 to the testimony and volume 24 to the documents.

⁸⁴ These volumes, to some extent, duplicate the above volumes, but they also complement them since they include material not put before the court. They contain the documentary evidence prepared by American and British prosecutors, who were responsible for the case against those charged with preparing for and waging aggressive war.

⁸⁵ These volumes contain selected portions of the record in translation, including the most important parts of the testimony and a number of prosecution and defense exhibits.

CIVILIAN AGENCY RECORDS

Department of State and Foreign Affairs Records

The principal responsibility for the determination of the policy of the government in relation to international problems devolves upon the Department of State. Some of the more vital decisions on questions of foreign affairs are made by the President, but the day-to-day negotiations with foreign countries, the specific measures for the protection of American interests and the promotion of solidarity with friendly countries, and the conduct of the voluminous correspondence with the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States as well as with the representatives of foreign powers accredited to the United States are delegated to the Department of State.

The multitude of foreign relations problems arising from World War II necessitated a broadening of many phases of the Department's work. The wartime functions of the Department included the conduct of war-related negotiations with foreign countries; collaboration with other Government agencies in the mapping of broad strategies and in the determination of questions of foreign policy relating to lend-lease and economic warfare against the Axis; and the coordination of other foreign policy aspects of wartime operations. The Department also conducted special research and discussions; formulated policies, and planned programs relating to post-war political and economic reconstruction as it pertained to the foreign relations of the United States

Throughout most of the war Cordell Hull was the Secretary of State. Upon his resignation in November, 1944, he was succeeded by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., who in turn resigned in June 1945 and was succeeded by James F. Byrnes. The Under Secretary of State was the principal assistant to the Secretary of State, and in the absence of the Secretary he served as Acting Secretary. Sumner Welles was Under Secretary of States from before the outbreak of the war until September 1943. He was succeeded by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.; Joseph C. Grew in December 1944; and Dean Acheson in August 1945, successively.

PRINTED SOURCES

Foreign Relations of the United States [a publication of the State Department that serves as a key finding aid to the records because the documents selected for printing include the source file designation.]

FRUS, 1944, Vol. II, pp. 213-251. "Concern of the United States over Enemy Attempts to Secrete Funds or Other Assets in Neutral Countries; Inception of the Safehaven Program."

FRUS, 1945, Vol. II, pp. 852-932. "Concern of the United States over Enemy Attempts to Secrete Funds or Other Assets in Neutral Countries; Implementation of the Safehaven Program."

FRUS, 1946, Vol. V, pp. 202-220. "Implementation of the Safehaven Program; Negotiation of Accords with Switzerland and Sweden on Liquidation of German External Assets in their Countries."

General Records of the Department of State (RG 59)

Central File Records

All correspondence and other records were arranged and filed by subject in one series called the Decimal File (to 1963) and the Subject-Numeric File (1963-1973).

The decimal file, basically a subject file with predetermined subjects designated by a decimal code, has subjects grouped into nine major classes as follows:

Class 0	Miscellaneous
Class 1	Administration of the U.S. Government
Class 2	Extradition
Class 3	Protection of private and national interests
Class 4	Claims
Class 5	International conferences and organizations
Class 6	Commerce, customs, trade
Class 7	Political relations of states
Class 8	Internal affairs of states

As papers accumulated under a specific subject they were assigned consecutive numbers, called enclosure numbers, subordinate to the decimal classification and set off from it by a slash mark (/). The incoming communication and accompanying reply were usually assigned the same enclosure number. The decimal file number and enclosure number are stamped or typed on the first paper in each file.

To illustrate the decimal filing system, a document dated in 1941 in the subject file for financial affairs in Switzerland is 854.51/391. Class 8 is for the internal affairs of states, 54 is the number for Switzerland, 51 is for financial affairs, and the number after the slash mark (/) indicates there were 390 other documents in the file dated from 1910 to 1941. A document dated in 1945 in the subject file for U.S. Claims against Germany is 462.11/3-2345. Class 4 is for claims against Germany(62) by citizens of the United States(11), and the number after the slash mark (/) indicates the date, March 23, 1945. The main subject file for documents relating to World War II is 740.0011. Class 7 is for relations between states, 40 is for Europe, 00 is for the world, and 11 is for war. Within the main file there are hundreds of subfiles each containing thousands of documents. Sometimes letters or words follow the number and are part of the file title. File 740.0016EW is for war crimes in Europe (13 boxes for the 1940-1944 period), file 740.00119EW is for the termination of the war in Europe (15 boxes for the 1940-1944 period), and file 740.00119 Control (Germany) is for the occupation of Germany (134 boxes for the 1945-1949 period).

The decimal file changed in 1950 although most country numbers remained the same:

Class 0	Miscellaneous
Class 1	Administration of the U.S. Government
Class 2	Protection of interests, persons and property [was class 3]
Class 3	International conferences and organizations [was class 5]
Class 4	International trade and commerce [was class 6]
Class 5	International informational and educational relations, cultural affairs
Class 6	International political relations [was in class 7] [what was in class 8 was subdivided into classes 7,8, and 9]
Class 7	Internal political and national defense affairs
Class 8	Internal economic, industrial, and social affairs
Class 9	Other internal affairs--communications, transportation, science

Researchers not familiar with the State Department Central Files, as well as other State Department records, are advised to consult with our subject matter experts in the consultation area in Room 2600. They also should consult the filing manuals for the 1910-1949 and 1950-1963 periods.

There are three basic finding aids for the Decimal File: Name Cards; Purport Lists and Purport Cards; and, Source Card Index.

Name Cards

There is a name card index for each segment of the decimal file, arranged alphabetically, that helps to locate subject files and documents of interest. It is not comprehensive. There is not a card for each person named in every document, but it is useful for locating a document from or

about a non-government entity or private individual.

Name Cards 1940-1949

Name Index to the Decimal File 1940-1944 (Entry 199C)

Boxes 1-1360 location: 250/1/19/01

Name Index to the Decimal File 1945-1949 (Entry 199D)

Boxes 1-511 location: 250/1/33/03

Of special note are the entries for the Bank for International Settlements

Box 32 location: 250/1/33/04

Purport Lists and Purport Cards

Every document in every file is listed on purport lists (1910-1944, NARA Microfilm publication M-973) and purport cards (after July 1, 1944) that indicate date, from, to, file number, and a brief description (“purport”) of each document. Purport lists and purport cards are arranged in the same order as the records. Researchers should use them to help locate subject files of interest or eliminate the need to examine other records in other subject files.

List of Documents (Purport Books) 1940-1944 (Entry 202C)

Arranged according to Decimal File classification. Lists of all letters and other documents received and sent by the Department of State that are filed in the Decimal File.

Boxes 1-594 location: 250/18/15/07

Lists of Documents (Purport Cards) July-December 1944 (Entry 203A)

Arranged according to Decimal File classification.

Boxes 1-101 location: 250/18/28/01

Lists of Documents (Purport Cards) 1945-1949 (Entry 203B)

Arranged according to Decimal File classification.

Boxes 1-1187 location: 250/18/29/01

Source Card Index

There is a comprehensive source card index for each segment that lists every document arranged by U.S. foreign service post, foreign embassy or legation, State Department office, or other agency of the U.S. Government, thereunder by “to” and “from” and thereunder chronologically. Source cards, like name cards, are useful primarily for identifying relevant subject file numbers.

Source Cards 1940-1944 (Entry 198C)

Boxes 1-1060 location: 250/17/02/05

Source Cards 1945-1949 (Entry 198D)

Boxes 1-1211 location: 250/17/12/09

As noted above class 7 of the decimal file is for political relations of States. Each country, continent, or geographical area had assigned a two-digit number; Europe was assigned number 40.

When the war began, the State Department decided to index all war-related documents in file 740.0011EW for the European war. The documents relating to the Pacific war, considered an

extension of the European war, were filed under 740.0011PW. These records, as well as records filed under decimals 740.00 (General Political Affairs of Europe); 740.0011LCC (London Coordinating Committee); 740.0011Moscow (Three-Power Conference held in Moscow in October 1943); and 740.0011Stettinius Mission (Mission to London headed by Under Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius in March 1944) have been microfilmed as National Archives Microfilm Publication M982.

Among the important decimal file numbers for both the 1940-1944 and 1945-1949 blocks of the decimal file are:

740.00111EW	Neutrality
740.00112EW	Neutral and Enemy Commerce
740.00113EW	Enemy Property
740.00114EW	Prisoners of War
740.00115EW	Civilian Prisoners and Enemy Non-combatants
740.00116EW	Illegal and Inhuman Warfare
740.00119EW	Termination of the War
800.515	World monetary system; bullion; non-monetary gold

1940-1944 Decimal File

Boxes 1-5930

Box #s	Decimal #
2294-2545	740.00111 location: 250/32/4/04
2545-2754	740.00112 location: 250/32/11/01
2755-2773	740.00113 location: 250/32/17/03
2939-2964	740.00119 location: 250/32/23/02
3272-3283	800.515 location: 250/32/31/04

Boxes C1-C373 (Confidential File Boxes)

Box #	Decimal#
C1-C2	800.515 location: 250/34/15/07

1945-1949 Decimal File

Box #s	Decimal #s
3489-3517	740.00111 location: 250/36/17/01
3517-3540	740.00112 location: 250/36/17/05
3647-3648	740.00119 location: 250/36/20/03
3648-3639	740.00119Control(Austria) ⁸⁶ location: 250/36/20/03
3662-3795	740.00119Control(Germany) ⁸⁷ location: 250/36/20/05
3797-3806	740.00119Control(Italy) ⁸⁸ location: 250/36/23/04
3836-3859	740.00119 Council ⁸⁹ location: 250/36/24/02
3857-3859	740.00119 EAC ⁹⁰ location: 250/36/24/05
3860-3936	740.00119EW location: 250/36/24/06
4177-4259 ⁹¹	800.515 location: 250/36/31/02

⁸⁶ Occupation and control of Austria.

⁸⁷ Occupation and control of Germany.

⁸⁸ Occupation and control of Italy.

⁸⁹ Council of Foreign Ministers.

⁹⁰ European Advisory Commission.

1950-1963 Decimal File⁹²

Among the most import Decimal File numbers for the 1950-1954, 1955-1959, and 1960-1963 time periods are those in class 2--protection of interests, class 3--international organizations, and class 6--international political relations. Important Country Numbers include 00--the world, 11--United States, 54--Switzerland, and 62--Germany.

1950-1954 Decimal File

Box #s	File #	Subjects
863-864	200.1141	U.S. war claims, general; War Claims Commission; enemy property in allied and neutral countries.
865-872	200.6241	German war claims, general; looted property; Tripartite Gold Commission
894-897	211.6241	German assets in the United States
975	248.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Poland
983-900	249.1141	U.S. assets in, calims against Czechoslovakia
1001-1005	251.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against France
1010	252.1141	U.S. assets in, calims agaist Spain
1011	252.6241	German assets in Spain; the Spanish Accord
1012	253.6241	German assets in Portugal; the Portuguese Accord
1016-1017	254.1141	U.S. assets in Switzerland
1017-1018	254.6241	German assets in Switzerland; the Swiss Accord
1020	255.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Belgium
1024-1026	256.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against the Netherlands
1034-1035	258.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Sweden
1040	261.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against the Soviet Union
1041-1056	262.0041	Reparations from Germany, IARA, Jewish claims against Germany
1061-1064	262.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Germany
1080-1081	263.0041	Reparations from Austria, restitution, Jewish claims against Austria
1084-1088	263.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Austria
1089	263.6241	German assets in Austria
1092-1093	264.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Hungary
1093	265.0041	Reparations from Italy, the "Rome Treasure," disposition of non-monetary gold, Jewish claims
1147-1149	265.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Italy
1151-1152	265.6341	German assets in Italy
1513-1522	398.10	German Debt Commission
1528-1535	398.10	Bank for International Settlements
2720	611.00231	WWI Blacklist; enemy property seized by the United States
2818	611.54231	Safehaven; blocking Swiss funds
2928	611.62231	Safehaven; blocking German funds
2929	654.62231	Safehaven; German funds in Switzerland
2951A-2952	662.00231	Safehaven; German funds in the world

⁹¹ There are no boxes 4219 and 4221, but no records are missing.

⁹² For assistance using these records, including the locations, please consult the staff in the consultation area in Room 2600.

5048-5049 854.14 Banking in Switzerland; bank secrecy

1955-1959 Decimal File

Box #	Decimal #	Subjects
822-824	200.1141	U.S. war claims, general
825-827	200.6241	German war claims, general; Tripartite Gold Commission
856-993	211.6241	German assets in the United States
992-993	248.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Poland
998-1001	249.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Czechoslovakia
1022-1024	251.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against France
1037	252.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Spain
1037-1038	252.6241	German assets in Spain; the Spanish Accord
1039	253.6241	German assets in Portugal; the Portuguese Accord
1044-1045	254.1141	U.S. assets in Switzerland
1045	254.6241	German assets in Switzerland; the Swiss Accord
1047	255.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Belgium
1049-1051	256.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against the Netherlands
1060	258.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Sweden
1060	258.6241	German assets in Sweden
1067-1068	261.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against the Soviet Union
1070-1074	262.0041	Reparations from Germany, IARA, Jewish claims against Germany
1076-1079	262.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Germany
1098-1099	263.0041	Reparations from Austria, restitution, Jewish claims against Austria
1104-1107	263.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Austria
1108	263.6241	German assets in Austria
1110-1112	264.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Hungary
1115	265.0041	Reparations from Italy, the "Italian Treasure," division of gold, Jewish claims
1133-1146	265.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Italy
1147-1148	265.6341	German assets in Italy
1468-1469	398.10	German Debt Commission
1474-1479	398.10	Bank for International Settlements
2435	611.00231	WWI Blacklist; enemy property seized by the United States
2513	611.54231	Safehaven; blocking Swiss funds
2526-2527	611.62231	Safehaven; blocking German funds
4632	854.14	Banking in Switzerland; bank secrecy

1960-January 1963 Decimal File

Box #	Decimal #	Subjects
332-833	200.1141	U.S. war claims, general
333	200.6241	German war claims, general
340-341	211.6241	German assets in the United States
387	248.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Poland
388	249.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Czechoslovakia
393-394	251.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against France
398	252.6241	German assets in Spain; the Spanish Accord
399	253.6241	German assets in Portugal; the Portuguese Accord

401	254.6241	German assets in Switzerland; the liquidation of Swiss commitments under the Washington Accords
408	261.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against the Soviet Union
409	262.0041	Reparations from Germany, IARA, Jewish claims against Germany
410-411	262.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Germany
419-420	263.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Austria
421	264.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Hungary
426	265.1141	U.S. assets in, claims against Italy
778	398.10	German Debt Commission
11925	611.00231	WWI Blacklist; enemy assets seized by the United States
1261	611.54231	Safehaven; blocking Swiss funds and assets; the Interhandel case
1271	611.62231	Safehaven; blocking German funds
2952	854.14	Banking in Switzerland; bank secrecy

Subject-Numeric File February 1963-1966⁹³

February 1963-December 1963 Subject-Numeric File

Box #	File #	Subject
Box 341	FN 19 Gold	Tripartite Gold Commission

1964-1966 Subject-Numeric File

Box #	File #	Subject
Boxes 825-826	FN /19 Gold	Tripartite Gold Commission

Decentralized Office or "Lot Files"

Records of Under Secretary Dean Acheson

Dean Acheson served as Assistant Secretary of State from 1941 to 1945 and Under Secretary of State from 1945 to 1947. He was a member of various departmental and interdepartmental committees engaged in the economic aspects of the war effort and in postwar planning.

Records Pertaining to Economic Warfare 1941-44 Boxes 1-5 (Entry 670)

Box #	File Title
1	Administration of EO, EA, and EA/C Argentina Belgium EOB Matters-Agenda and Minutes of Meetings (Board of Economic Operations) Board of Economic Operations-Organization and functions Board of Economic Warfare-Administration Board of Economic Warfare-Clarification and Interpretation of Executive Order No. 9128
2	Genesis of OEW [Office of Economic Warfare], BEW [Board of Economic [Warfare], EDB[Economic Defense Board], and FEA [Foreign Economic Administration].

⁹³ Please consult the staff in the consultation area in Room 2600 for the location of the 1963-1966 Subject-Numeric File.

- Board of Economic Warfare-Minutes of Meetings, beginning 1-1-43
 Board of Economic Warfare-Minutes of Meetings of EDB and BEW,
 Reports, etc. filed at meetings.
- 3 Bolivia
 Brazil
 Caribbean Office
 China
 China-Freezing of Funds
 Combined Boards
 Cuba
 Dominican Republic
 Egypt
 Eire
 Ethiopia
 France and French West and North Africa
 Greece
 Iberian Peninsula Oil programs
 Iceland
 Iran
 Iraq
 Mexico
 Middle East Supply Center
- 4 Other American Republics
 Policy and Post-War Programs Committees
 Portugal
 "Present Status of Economic Warfare Activities and
 Recommendations for the Future," By John E. Russell
 Russia
 Russia (Since outbreak of Russia-German war)
- 5 Spain
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 Uruguay
 (the remainder of box 5 contains records relating to wartime relief,
 postwar rehabilitation, and international monetary stabilization,
 1941-1945) location: 250/46/35/04

Records Pertaining to Accounts of Blocked Nationals 1941-1944 (Entry 672)

Box #	File Titles
9	Argentina Bolivia Jose Dibos Valeavellano Ericsson Putnam Matter Honduras Japan Mexico Paraguay Phillips, N.V Pirelli do Brasil

Policy Committee-Minutes & Agenda
 Proclaimed List-Confidential List
 Standard-Vacuum Co.
 Sterling Products
 Sweden
 Von Rath case
 Wilkie Matter location: 250/46/35/05

Records of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees

The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees was organized in London in August 1938 as a result of the Evian Conference of July 1938, which had been called by President Roosevelt to consider the problem of racial, religious, and political refugees from central Europe. Its main purpose was to assist in the resettlement of refugees from Europe in countries allowing permanent immigration. At the Anglo-American conference at Bermuda in April 1943, recommendations were made to the Committee and adopted in August 1943 for an extension of its mandate and structure in order to take into account not only immediately urgent situations but also the longer-term problems of the postwar period. After the establishment of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration the Committee's responsibilities were limited to refugees in areas in which that Administration was not active and to refugees who for one reason or another did not come within the jurisdiction of the Administration, such as stateless refugees.

In July 1944, 37 governments participated in the work of the Committee. Of these, representatives of nine countries, including the United States, served on its Executive Committee. The primary responsibility for determining the policy of the United States with regard to the Committee was that of the Department of State. It ceased to exist in 1947, and its functions and records were transferred to the International Refugee Organization of the United Nations. Records of the Washington representative of the Committee were maintained at the State Department.

Records Relating to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees [lot file 52D408]

Alphabetical Subject File, 1938-1941

Boxes 1-15 location: 250/49/29/03

Miscellaneous Subject File, 1942-1947

Boxes 1-4 location: 250/49/29/01

Country Files, 1938-1941

Box 7 Contains information on Switzerland. location: 250/49/29/02

Records Relating to the International Refugee Organization (IRO) and the Displaced Persons Commission (DPC) [lot file 53D307]

Displaced Persons Subject File, 1944-1952

Box 16 contains information pertaining to the restitution of displaced persons, 1946-1947. location: 250/49/30/06

International Refugee Organization Subject File, 1946-52

Box 21 Folder entitled "IRO [International Refugee Organization] Adherence - Switzerland" location: 250/49/30/01

Records of the Division of Defense Materials

The Division of Defense Materials was created in October 1941, to assist other agencies in programs relating to the procurement, shipping, and supplying of strategic materials for the war effort.

Records Relating to Overall Trade Relations, 1941-1946 (Entry 357)

Box #	Country
18	Argentina location: 250/45/35/04
20	Portugal location: 250/45/35/04
20-21	Spain location: 250/45/35/04
21	Sweden location: 250/45/35/04
22	Switzerland location: 250/45/35/04

Miscellaneous Reports and Studies (Entry 359)

Box 25 contains folders with titles "Safehaven," "Economic Policy toward the Neutrals and Liberated Areas in Post Hostilities period," "Blockade Control-Smuggling," and "Smuggling." location: 250/45/35/05

Records of the Office of Intelligence

Division of Research for the American Republics

Country Files 1940-1945 (Entry 451A)

Contains correspondence with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Board of Economic Warfare and other agencies, as well, as State Department records and reports relating to economic warfare, totalitarian activities in certain countries, and related matters.

Boxes 1-6 location: 250/46/9/03

Miscellaneous Records 1942-1950 (Entry 451B)

Contains State, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Office of Strategic Services, and other agency reports and other records relating to various matters concerning economic warfare and Axis influences in the Western hemisphere.

Boxes 7-17 location: 250/46/9/03

Boxes 13 and 14 contain Reports prepared by the Special Section of the Division of American Republics on the activities of Nazi, Communist, Falangist, Spanish Republican, and other foreign groups in Latin America (5 volumes), 1942-1943, and "Action Taken by the United States Government to Eliminate Axis Influence from the Other American Republics," 1942.

Records of the Division of Research for Western Europe

Subject File Relating to Italian Economic Affairs, 1937-1951 (Entry 1452)
(Lot file 52D398)

Box #	File Title
1	Italy-External Assets
2	Italy-Assets in U.S. Italy-External Assets
3	Italy IT-A-451 Reparations 1948-1949 Rels. with Germany - German Assets three files "Rome Treasure 1950," "Rome Treasure 1949," and "Rome Treasure 1947-1948." 403 Reparations

105 Rome Treasure
 German Assets in Italy - 1949
 German Assets - General January-June 1950; January-June 1951; July-
 December 1951; January-June 1952; and, July - December 1952
 three files covering German Assets and German Libraries, 1950-1951
 Material on Commitment to Italians re German Assets
 German Assets and German Libraries 1950 location: 250/49/34/02

Records of the Division of World Trade Intelligence and Its Successor, Division of Economic Security Controls

On July 17, 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued a Presidential Proclamation which instructed the Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of Export Controls, and the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, to prepare an appropriate list of persons and firms working with or for Axis nations and persons to whom exports from the United States were deemed detrimental to the interests of national defense. As a result of this order the Secretary of State established on July 21, 1941, the Division of World Trade Intelligence to handle State Department responsibilities pertaining to the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. The Division was at first under the direct supervision of Assistant Secretary Dean Acheson but later became part of the Board of Economic Operations and successor economic offices. On March 1, 1945, it was renamed the Division of Economic Security Controls and as such became a part of the Office of Economic Security Policy on October 20 of that year.⁹⁴

Records of the Division of War Trade Intelligence

Microfilmed War Trade Intelligence Files, 1941-1946 (Lot 480)

Box 1 (10 rolls of negative 16mm film) location: 631/13/20/03

Records of the Office of Economic Security Policy

The Office of Economic Security Policy was established in October 1945. Its mission was to initiate, formulate, and coordinate State Department policies and activities aimed at economic security and at economic aspects of the occupation of Germany, Austria, Japan, and Korea. German and Japanese reparations negotiations were specifically charged to this office in 1946. The office absorbed the Division of Economic Security Control, the Office of the Advisor on German Economic Affairs, and the Office of the Advisor on Far Eastern Economic Affairs. The reparations, industrial, and financial responsibilities of the Division of Financial Affairs and the Division of Foreign Economic Development pertaining to the prospective peace treaties involving Germany, Austria, Japan, and Korea were transferred to this office when those division were abolished in 1946.

The three units of the Office of Economic Security Policy (the Division of Economic Security Controls, the Division of German and Austrian Economic Affairs, and the Division of Japanese and Korean Economic Affairs) were ordered to cooperate in fulfilling the Safehaven program of tracing the flow of enemy assets into neutral countries. The office administered the Safehaven mission until March 1947.

The Office of Economic Security Policy was abolished in July 1947. Its functions, personnel, and records were transferred to the Office of Financial and Development Policy.

⁹⁴ For other Division of World Trade Intelligence records see Records of Interdepartmental and Intradepartmental Committees (State Department) RG 353.

Records of the Division of Economic Security Controls

The Division of Economic Security Controls was established in March 1945. It assumed the functions of the former Division of World Trade Intelligence, such as the responsibility for American controls over foreign funds and properties mandated by the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals (Executive Order 8389). Among its new responsibilities were development of measures to prevent concealment or flight of enemy assets and looted property.

The Division of Economic Security Controls was administered by the Office of Financial and Development Policy until October 1945, when it was placed under the Office of Economic Security Policy.

The Safehaven program, having been completed, the functions and personnel of the division were returned to the Office of Financial and Development Policy in July 1947, and assigned to the newly-established Division of Occupied Areas Economic Affairs.

Safehaven Project Files (Lot File 54D374)

Safehaven Country File. 1945-1947. (Entry 369A)

Folders on Afghanistan, Belgium, British Empire, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Tangier, Turkey, and Soviet Russia.

Boxes 1-2 location: 250/45/35/07

Safehaven Subject File. 1945-1947 (Entry 369B)

Folders on Assets of Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, and Finland in neutral countries; Basic instructions, policies, and procedures; Bretton Woods--Resolution VI; Claims filed by Swiss firms with GAO; Currie Mission: negotiations, administrative details, Swiss press reports; German external assets; German External Property Commission; German repatriates from Turkey; German scientists and technicians; Gold policy; Insurance; Minutes of meetings of SAFEHAVEN Committee; Non-repatriables: heirless funds, non-monetary gold; Renegotiation of accord; Treaties-border questions:and, Washington Accord, 1946 [with the Swiss].

Box 3 location: 250/45/35/07

Records of the Economic Affairs Branch

Negotiations with Switzerland, 1943-57 (Entry 3067)

This series contains records pertaining to U.S. negotiations with the Swiss Government in the post-World War II period. Subjects include the seizure of German assets in Switzerland and the wartime attempts by the U.S. Government to have the Swiss company Interhandel divest itself of the U.S. company General Aniline and Title Corp under the Trading with the Enemy Act.

Boxes 1-17 location: 631/17/38/04

Box #	File Titles
1-5	Swiss Accord, January 1947-March 1957
6-7	Interhandel Documents
7-11	Interhandel
11	Swiss Accord, Arbitration Survey File
11-12	Swiss Accord, Maurer File (2 folders)
12	Swiss Accord, Metzger File
	Swiss Accord, Negotiation Book (2 folders)

12-13	Swiss Accord, Special Cases, Val Hogue (2 folders)
13	Swiss Accord, Survey File I; II Switzerland, APC I (folders 1 and 2)
13-14	Switzerland, APC II (2 folders)
14	Switzerland, APC III (folders 1, 2, and 3) Switzerland, APC IV
15	Switzerland, claims Swiss controls Switzerland, Defrosting, 1943-1946; 1946; 1946-1947, 1947-1956
15-16	Switzerland, Intercustodial Negotiations I; II; III
16	Switzerland, 1949 Negotiations I; II Background chronology & documents with respect to the Swiss note of August 9, 1956 concerning arbitration of the Interhandel case
17	Interhandel, FLSA paper drafts Minutes of the meetings of the Joint Commission, September 1946- November 1948 Safehaven Special subject folder, Joint Commission, 1946-1947

Subject Files 1947-1961 (Entry 3066)

Box 13 Folder "Tripartite Gold" location: 631/17/38/04

Records of the Office of Financial Operations

Records relating to the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold

The Tripartite Gold Commission (TGC) had its origins in the Paris Conference on Reparation of 1945 attended by the representatives of the Governments of Albania, Australia, Belgium Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, India, Luxembourg, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Norway, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Yugoslavia. An Agreement on Reparation was signed on January 14, 1946. Subsequently, Austria, Italy, and Poland joined the other countries in adhering to the Paris Agreement for the restitution of monetary gold as set out in Part III of the Agreement, entitled "Restitution of Monetary Gold." Basically, this provided that monetary gold looted by Germany and recovered by the Allied Forces, and monetary gold recovered from third countries, should be pooled and distributed to claimant countries in proportion to their losses.

The British, French, and United States Governments became responsible for verifying claims and distributing the gold. On September 27, 1946, the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold was established, and the three governments each appointed a Commission. The three Commissioners are instructed by, and report to, their respective governments. The Paris Agreement of 1946 does not impose any formal requirements on the three governments to report back to the signatories of the Paris Agreement or to the claimant governments. The proceedings of the TGC are considered confidential to the member governments because of the sensitivity of the adjudication of completing claims and of international movements of monetary gold. Information about the TGC has, however, been made public in Parliamentary debates in Great Britain, in British governmental publications, and in historical works.

The Tripartite Gold Commission's mandate came from the following agreement:

"Establishment of the Tripartite Commission, September 27, 1946: 1. In order to implement Part III of the Agreement on Reparation, signed in Paris on January 14th, 1946, the Government of the United States of America, His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, and the Government of France have established, on September 27th, 1946, a Commission known as the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold. 2. Each of the three Governments will appoint as from September 27th, 1946, a Commissioner as its representative on the Commission. 3. The Tripartite Commission for the

Restitution of Monetary Gold shall normally sit in Brussels, but shall be independent of the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency already located there. The Commission is nevertheless empowered to communicate, on behalf of the three Governments concerned with the Allied Governments, Members of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, through the Delegates accredited to the Agency by those Governments, with the Secretariat of the Agency, and, when necessary, with other Governments, on questions arising out of Part III of the Paris Agreement on Reparation. 4) The official languages of the Tripartite Commission for the Monetary Gold shall be English and French. 5) The functions of the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold shall be: (a) To request the submission of and to receive from Governments claiming the right to participate in the division of monetary gold found in Germany or which may be recovered from a third country to which it was transferred from Germany, claims for restitution of gold looted by or wrongfully removed to Germany, supported by detailed and verifiable data regarding such losses. (b) To scrutinize claims received and to determine the share of each claimant Government in the pool of monetary gold to be distributed by way of restitution in accordance with Part III of the Paris Agreement on Reparation and any other pertinent agreements. (c) In due course to announce the total value of the pool of monetary gold which will become available for distribution by way of restitution. (d) When all claims for restitution have been received and adjudicated upon, to announce the share in the pool of monetary gold which will become available for restitution to each country entitled to participate in the pool. (e) In such other ways as shall be decided by the three Governments establishing the Commission, to assist in the distribution of the pool of monetary gold available for restitution. (f) To perform such administrative acts as may be necessary to carry out the functions referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) through (e) above, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the opening and maintaining of bank accounts, and the making of contracts for the performance of necessary services. Expenses of the Commission incident to the carrying out of its functions shall be a first charge against the fund of monetary gold to be distributed. (6) Decisions of the Commission shall be by unanimous agreement of its members. 7. An official publication of the above text is being made in the *London Gazette*, the *State Department Bulletin*, and in the *Journal Officiel de la Republique Francaise*⁹⁵

The TGC was established in Brussels, co-located with the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency (IARA). The first Commissioners were also the three governments' Commissioners to the IARA, though the commission was constitutionally separate from and independent of the IARA. The status of the TGC was recognized as an international organization as a result of a Belgian law of August 1, 1952, retroactive to September 27, 1946.

By mid-1948 a considerable quantity of looted monetary gold had been taken into custody by the Allied authorities, primarily the Americans, or identified as having been deposited in their countries. By July 1948, a total of about 306,343 kg (kilograms) of gold in bars and coins had been deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or the Bank of England or was held at the Foreign Exchange Depository in Frankfurt by the Office of the Military Government, U.S. By December 1974, the grand total available for restitution was 336,890kg (about \$4.1 billion at today's prices)

On March 13, 1947, the TGC issued a questionnaire to potential claimant countries seeking information which would allow it to make awards from the gold pool on a proportionate basis. Claims were submitted by Albania, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, and Yugoslavia. Their claims totaled about 735,548kg, more than double the amount in the gold pool. The total claims validated by the TGC came to about 514,060kg.

The TGC decided that since the amount claimed was more than the amount in the gold pool, that the claimant governments would receive approximately 64% of their claim. The drafting of adjudications of

⁹⁵ Department of State *Bulletin*, September 29, 1946, p. 563.

claims began in 1952 and by 1958 10 adjudications⁹⁶ had been signed by the Commissioners on behalf of their governments. The eleventh, for Czechoslovakia, was signed in 1982.

The TGC, in October 1947, began making preliminary distributions of gold. By November 1950, a total of about 266,210kg of gold (worth about \$3.3 billion at today's prices) was distributed to Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Yugoslavia. The distribution of the share allocated to Albania was delayed because of a counterclaim by Italy to most of the gold in question. No preliminary distribution was made to Greece because the amount of the Greek claim was very small. Poland did not receive any of the preliminary distribution because, as a late adherent to the Paris Agreement, its claim was not made until 1950.

A second, quasi-final distribution took place between 1958 and 1982, when a total of about 58,016kg (worth about \$720 million at today's prices) was distributed to Austria, Belgium, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. The distribution to Albania did not take place until the winter of 1995-1996.

The remaining gold held by the TGC is awaiting final disposition.

Records relating to the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold, 1942-1962 (Lot File 62D115)

Boxes 1-29 location: Research Room 2000 Compartment 200 [250/63/26/05]

Box #	File Titles
1	91 Tripartite Gold Commission, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953
2	91 Tripartite Gold Commission, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1/57-6/57, 7/57-12/57, 1/58-3/58
3	91 Tripartite Gold Commission, 4/58, 5/58, 6/58, 7/58-9/58, 10/58-12/58, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962; 91-A Tripartite Gold Commission Terms of Reference
4	91-B Tripartite Gold Commission Basic Documents Tripartite Gold Commission Position of Gold Pool 91-C Tripartite Gold Commission Accounts with the Federal Reserve Bank, Bank of England, and France
5	91-C Accounts Established with Federal Reserve New York with Bank of England and France 1947-1954 91-M Minutes of Meeting of the Gold Commission 1st-140th
6	Tripartite Gold Commission Distribution of Gold Coins Czechoslovak Gold Claim 1960 91-S Tripartite Gold Commission Statistics German Inquiry Regarding "Confiscation of gold" 1960-1961 Czechoslovak Gold Claim 1952-1959 Netherlands Gold Claim January 1959- Netherlands Gold Claim June 1958-December 1958; Netherlands Gold Claim Documents 1947-1951 Greek Gold Claims June 1958
7	Polish Gold Claims June 1958 Portuguese Agreement on German Assets and Gold 1958-1959 Tripartite Gold Commission Draft Report

⁹⁶ Poland received two adjudications; one for pre-war Poland and one for Danzig.

- Tripartite Gold Commission Draft Awards
- IARA Reports and Final Liquidation
- 8 Tripartite Gold Commission
- I-E Tripartite Gold Commission Questionnaire⁹⁷
- I-F Tripartite Gold Commission
- 9 I-I Brussels Meeting
- I-J Transmittal Letters Tripartite Gold Commission Intermediate Award Drafts
- I-L Law #53 Gold
- I-L(1) Law 53 Gold Finnish non Monetary Gold
- I-L(2) Law 53 Gold Gunther Wagner Gold
- I-L(3) Two Bars Gold
- Tripartite Gold Commission Correspondence re Draft Report
- 10 Tripartite Gold Commission Background Gold Pot, Polish, Italian and Australian Participation in Pool
- Tripartite Gold Commission
- German Embassy Gold in Thailand
- 11 Tripartite Conference
- 12 Tripartite Gold Commission Decisions: Background, Austria, Albania, Danzig (Poland), Greece, Italy, Luxembourg
- 13 Tripartite Gold Commission Decisions: Poland, Yugoslavia (Preliminary) Czechoslovakia
- I-AG Austrian Gold Claim
- I-AG Albanian Gold Claim
- 14 I-AG(1) Tripartite Gold Commission Final Adjudications Austria
- I-AG(2) Austrian Claim-Salzburg Gold
- I-AG(3) Austrian Gold Collateral Deposits in the Bank of England
- I-AG(4) Austria - Miscellaneous
- Belgium Gold Award (Draft)
- 15 I-AH Belgium Gold Claim
- Answer of the Belgian Government to the Questionnaire of the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold (with 8 annexes)
- 16-17 annexes continue
- 17 Belgian Gold Claims - Resmelting belgian Gold
- I-AI Czechoslovakia Gold Claim
- I-AI (1) Final Adjudication - Czechoslovakia
- Czech Gold
- 18 I-AI Czechoslovakia Claim
- France
- 19 I-O Dolfuss-Meig Claim
- I-AJ Greek Gold Claim
- I-AJ(1) Data Concerning Greek Gold Claim for Losses Suffered by Private Persons

⁹⁷ In June 1947, the TGC issued a questionnaire to all members of the IARA, Poland, and Italy, calling for a statement of wrongful removal of monetary gold and also for a statement of movements, covering losses and receipts, during the wartime period. The questionnaire also contained a definition of monetary gold agreed for use by the TGC: "all gold which, at the time of its looting or wrongful removal, was carried as a part of the claimant country's monetary reserve, either in the accounts of the claimant Government itself or in the accounts of the claimant country's central bank or other monetary authority at home or abroad."

- I-A(2) Final Adjudication - Greece
- 20 I-AK Italian Gold Claim
- I-AK Documents on Italian Gold Claim
- 21 I-AK(1) Itscambi Claim
- I-AK(2) Final Adjudications - Italy
- I-AK(3) Italy - Fortezza
- I-AK(3) Italy Gold
- I-AK(4) Italian Peace Treaty Gold
- I-AL Luxembourg Gold Claim
- I-AL Answers of the Savings Bank of Luxembourg to the Questionnaire on Gold Claim
- 22 I-AL(1) Luxembourg Final Adjudications
- I-AN Polish Gold Claim
- I-AN(1) Poland - Final Adjudications
- I-AN(2) Polish - Danzig
- I-AO Yugoslav Claim
- I-AO(1) Yugoslavia - Final Adjudications
- 23 I-AM Netherlands Claim I; II; III
- I-AM(1) Netherlands Claim Final Adjudication
- I-O Private Claims Goldmann Claim
- Miscellaneous
- 24 Conference on German Assets in Portugal 1956
- Tripartite Gold Commission 1958 Extra Copies
- 25 I-U German Gold Holdings
- Germany Swedish Accord
- Germany Gold Miscellaneous
- I-U Germany Gold Holdings
- I-X German Gold Holdings Reichsbank Files
- I-W German Gold Holdings Reichsbank Files - Resmelting Belgian Gold
- I-AA Mint Records regarding Gold Smeltings - Prussian
- I-Y German Gold Holdings Reichsbank Files - French Report
- 26 I-AB German Gold Holdings Reichsbank Files - Berlin Report on the Netherlands Gold Vol 1; Vol II
- I-AC German Gold Holdings Reichsbank Files
- I-AD German Gold Holdings Cables VI(b)
- I-AE German Reichsbank Gold in the Pool
- 27 Economic Relations with Bulgaria
- Czechoslovakia - Financial Settlement 1945-1946; 1947-1950
- 27-28 Economic Relations With Czechoslovakia 1949-1955, 1956-1957, 1958, 1959, 1960
- 28 Economic Relations With Poland
- Economic Relations With Rumania
- 29 Legation Gold
- Soviet Gold Movement (Gold of Spanish Origin)
- Spanish Gold Held by USSR

Records of The Legal Adviser

The Legal Adviser, Green H. Hackworth, handled all matters of a legal nature for the Department

throughout the war.

Records relating to Postwar Settlement Issues, 1939-1963

Includes records relating to the postwar Paris Conference on Reparations, the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency (IARA), restitution of monetary gold, and defrosting of previously frozen assets.

Boxes 1-26 (Lot File 70D516) location: 631/A/03/06

Box #	File Titles
1	Paris Conference Preparations Paris Conference on Reparations Documents; II Paris Conference on Reparations Minutes 11/10/45-12/45; 12/5/45-12/21/45
2	Paris Conference Final Report IARA (Inter Allied Reparations Agency) IA; IB; IC
3-6	IARA ID; IIA; IIB; IIC; IIIA; IIIB; IV; VA; VI; VII; VIII; IX
7-8	IARA X; XI vol 1; XI vol II; XII vol III 1950; XIII vol IV 1950; XIV vol V 1951; XV vol VI 1951-1952
9-10	IARA XVI 1953-1955; IARA XVII 1956-1959; IARA XVIII 1956
10	IARA Brassert IARA Committee of Experts
11	IARA Dismantling Unit Refugee FUND IARA
12	Gold Declaration 1941 Gold General Gold Netherlands Gold Pot and Distribution Gold Protocol Rumania Gold and Private Loans Gold Turkey Looted Gold Non Monetary Gold Siamese Gold; Siamese Gold Claim
13	Spanish Gold Loan to Portuguese IARA Gold I 1945 March 1948; IARA Gold II April-October 1948; IARA Gold III November 1948-October 1949
14	IARA Gold IV November 1949-November 1950; IARA Gold V April 1950-December 1950; IARA Gold VI January 1950; IARA Gold VII January 1951-1952
15-18	IARA Gold VII August 1, 1952; IARA Gold VIII 1952; IARA Gold IX; IARA Gold X 1955-1956; IARA Gold XI 1957; IARA Gold XII January-May 1958; IARA Gold XIII June-December 1958; IARA Gold XIV January-August 1959; IARA Gold XV September 1959
18-19	IARA Gold Albano Italy 1945-1951 I; 1952 II; IARA Gold Albano Italy 1953 III; 1954 IV; 1954-59 V
19	Albanian Gold Claim June 1958
19-20	I-AF Albanian Gold Claim 1945-1950 I; I-AF Albanian Gold Claim 1951-1952 II
20	I-AF Albanian Gold Claim III Gold Arbitration

	I-AF Albanian Gold Claim 1953 IV
21	I-AF Albanian Gold Case V Documents Concerning the Monetary Gold of the Bank of Albania APC (Alien Property Custodian) General 1945-1946
22	APC General 1947-1957
22-23	APC Exec Comm I; II; III
23	APC Judicial Representations APC Letters Abroad (copies) APC Litigation APC Subversive Activities in Latin America APC Orders APC Patent License to Government APC Property Liquidation APC Property Liquidation pending APC Patent Policy
24	APC Religious and Charitable Property; APC Repatriates Property; APC Reports; APC Trip; APC Vestings Defrosting I 1939-1946; Defrosting I-A Securities 1944-1945
25	Defrosting II February 1947-October 1948; Defrosting III November 1948-1950
25-26	Defrosting IV Legislation; Defrosting V Legislation; Defrosting VI 1955-
26	Defrosting VII General License and Rulings Defrosting VIII 1950

Records Relating to German Assets, 1942-1959 (Lot File 60D139)

Boxes 1-43 location: 250/63/25/01

Box #	File Title
1	Legislation 82nd Congress, 83rd Congress Legislation 83rd Congress Correspondence
2	Legislation 84th Congress; Legislation 84th Congress Correspondence
2-3	Legislation 84th Congress Satellite Assets
3	Legislation 85th Congress; Legislation 85th Congress Correspondence Extension of Time 1949-1954
4	Legislation General 1949-50, 1951
5	Legislation First Decontrol Act of 1947; Legislation 1943-1944; Legislation Miscellaneous 1945-1946; Legislation
6	Legislation HR 5089 (1946) Legislation Creditor's Bill HR 5089, HR 6890 (1946) Legislation Patents Boykin Act (1946)
7	Legislation Returns (1946); Legislation Claims (1945) Legislation Trademarks (1943-1946) Legislation Claims (1942-1947); Legislation Claims (1946)
8	Legislation Gearhart Bills 1944 Legislation Transfer of German and Japanese Assets from Treasury to APC and Recommendations to Congress
9	Albania APC; Albania Defrosting

- Argentina APC; Argentina Defrosting
- Australia APC
- Belgium APC; Belgium Claims; Belgium Controls; Belgium Defrosting though 1945; Belgium Defrosting through 1946; Belgium Desequestration; Belgium general; Belgium patents
- Bolivia APC; Bolivia Controls
- Brazil APC; Brazil Controls
- Canada APC; Canada Claims
- Chile APC
- China Claims
- Colombia APC; Colombia Trade
- Costa Rica Niehaus Case E. Mauer's APC
- 10 Czechoslovakia Defrosting
- Czechoslovakia Sudeten, Status of
- Denmark APC; Denmark Claims; Denmark Defrosting
- Egypt Blocking
- El Salvador APC
- Esthonia APC; Esthonia Defrosting
- Finland APC; Finland Claims; Finland Defrosting
- 11 France APC; France Claims; France Controls 1939-1950; France Defrosting 9/44-6/45; France Defrosting July-December 1944; France Defrosting 1948-1950
- 11- France Claims
- 12
- 12 Greece APC; Greece Defrosting
- Guatemala APC
- Haiti APC; Haiti Replacement Program 1946-1948
- Iraq APC
- Ireland APC
- Korea APC; Korea Claims; Korea Defrosting
- Latvia Defrosting; Latvia APC; Latvia Claims
- Lebanon APC; Lebanon Currency
- Liechtenstein APC
- Lithuania APC; Lithuania Defrosting
- Luxembourg APC; Luxembourg Defrosting; Luxembourg Patents
- Malaya Defrosting
- 12- Mexico APC
- 13
- 13 Antitrust Files SYNTAX Mexico SA
- Mexican Claims
- Netherlands Claims 1946-1947; Netherlands Claims 1948; Netherlands Claims 1949-1950; Netherlands Claims APC 1950; Netherlands Claims October 1950; Netherlands Defrosting 1945-1946; Netherlands Defrosting Loans; Netherlands Defrosting 1947; Netherlands Looted Securities
- 14 Netherlands Decrees; Netherlands APC 1946-1949; Netherlands Looted Securities
- Norway APC; Norway Claims; Norway Controls; Norway Defrosting; Norway Intercustodial; Norway Patents
- 15 Panama Trade

- Peru APC
- Philippines APC
- Poland APC; Poland Claims; Poland Defrosting
- Portuguese Accord
- 16 Portuguese Accord Surrey File
- Portugal Accord; Portugal Accord Post File
- 17 Portugal Accord; Portugal Defrosting; Portugal E. Mauer
- 18 Portugal E. Mauer
- Portuguese Accord EMS File
- Rumania Claims 1946-1948; Rumania Claims 1948-1950; Rumania Defrosting
- Spain Accord; Spain Accord 1947; Spain Accord 1950-1952; Spain Accord 1953-1956; Spain Accord 1956; Spain Defrosting
- 19 Sweden Accord; Sweden Accord 1949-1954; Sweden Accord; Sweden Accord 1955-1956; Sweden Accord Supplement
- Svensk-Amerikanska Tradkompaniet SAB Bergslags Vardin AB
- Sweden Defrosting
- Swiss Accord Claims
- Switzerland Patents
- Thai Claims
- Turkey Accord
- United Kingdom Patents
- USSR Committees
- Venezuela APC
- Yugoslavia Claims
- Yugoslavia Defrosting 1945-1947; 1948-1950
- 20 Austria APC
- German Assets in Austria Final Report Oil; (Annexes)
- Austrian Contracts; Austria Defrosting
- German Assets in Austria Final Report Banks
- Austrian Looted Securities
- Austria Restitution
- 21 Austrian Trade
- German Assets in Austria Final Report-Insurance
- German Assets in Austria Final Report-State Property
- German Assets in Austria Final Report-Creditor Claims
- German Assets in Austria Final Report DDSG
- German Assets in Austria Final Report Industry
- 22 German Assets in Austria Final Report Industry (Annexes)
- Austrian Treaty Commission U.S. Delegation Special Industry Reports
- German Assets in Italy; German Assets in Italy 1954; German Assets in Italy 1955-1956; German Assets in Italy 1957
- German Assets in Italy Claims
- 23 German Assets Claims
- 23- Germany APC
- 24
- 24 Germany Claims; German Controls 1949-1950
- 24- German Assets in Latin America
- 25
- 26 Germany Copyrights

- Germany Divesting Law
Germany Immigration
Germany Patents; German Patents June 1946; German Patents 1947-1948
Accord on German Owned Patents
German Patents
27 German Refugees
German Restitution 2/50-4/50; 5/50-8/50; 9/50-10/50; 10/50-12-50
28 German Rolling Stock 11/46-11/47; 1/48-12/48; 1/49-3/50; 4/50
Germany Trade
Germany Trademarks 1946; 1947; 1948-8/50; 9/50-1955
29 German Treaty
German Validation Ordinance
German Assets in Austria 1946; 1948; 1948-1950
German External Assets
30 German Assets in Hungary
German Assets in Italy 1946-7/48; 1/49-7/49; 8/49-12/49
Intercustodial Agreement US-UK-Canada I; II; III
Intercustodial Documents I; II
31 Intercustodial Preparations I; II; III; IV; V
32 Intercustodial Problems I; II; III
Intercustodial Meetings I; II; III
32- Intercustodial ARA Assembly
33
33 Maurer Intercustodial I; II Drafts
34- Maurer Intercustodial III; IV; V; VI; VII; (no VIII was located); IX; X;
35 XI; XII; XIII; XIV; XV; XVI
36 Simsarian Intercustodial I: II: III: IV: V: VI: VII: VIII: (no IX was located) X
Surrey Intercustodial I
M H Cardozo Intercustodial
Intercustodial I January 1947
37- Intercustodial I; Intercustodial II 1947; III 1947; IV December 1947; I
39 1948; II 1948; I 1949; II 1949; III 1949; I 1950; II 1950; I 1951; July 1951
39 Intercustodial Current
Reichsmark I Mr. Maurer; Reichsmark II Mr. Maurer; Reichsmark III Mr. Maurer
40- Reichsmark IV (V and VI were not located); VII; (VIII and IX were not
42 located); X; XI; XII; XIII; XIV; XV; XVI; XVII
42 Cover Accounts Vol I A-K; Cover Accounts Vol II L-Z
U.S. Issued Securities-Certificates in Holland as Claimed by the U.S.

Subject Files of the Assistant Legal Adviser for European Affairs relating to Germany and Austria, 1945-1960 (Entry 1313)(lot File 59D609)

Germany

- | Box # | File Title or Subject |
|-------|--|
| 4 | Claims files 1953-1958 location: 250/49/18/01 |
| 10 | Restitution - Internal 1958 location: 250/49/18/02 |

Austria

Box # File Title
 20 Claims - Property Claims of U.S. Citizens
 Claims Settlement Agreement location: 250/49/18/03

General Records of the Assistant Legal Adviser for German Affairs relating to Germany and Austria 1946-1956 (Entry) (Lot File 57D54)

Austria

Box 30 Whole box on Austrian Looted Securities location: 250/49/18/05

Records of the Special Interrogation Mission to Germany, 1945-1946

In 1945, the Department of State sent a mission to Germany to interrogate former German government officials regarding German foreign relations, propaganda, the Nazi Party, and other subjects for the period 1939-1945. The mission, headed by DeWitt C. Poole, functioned from August 1945 to January 1946. Its purpose was to acquire political information from participants in the Nazi regime; to fill in gaps in the Department's knowledge of Nazi foreign policy and of Nazi activities abroad; reveal certain aspects of the operation of the Nazi administrative machine; and fix personal responsibility for major decisions and policies in the Third Reich.

Interrogations of Former High-Level Nazi Diplomatic and Military Officers
 1945-1946 (Entry 1082)

The records are arranged alphabetically by surname. Reports on the Interrogations of Former German Government Officials. Each report includes biographical information of the person interrogated, the date, place and language(s) of the interrogation; the interrogator(s); the method of recording the interrogation; and related pertinent materials concerning the subject of the interrogation and the person being interrogated. Most of the first three boxes of this material have been microfilmed as NARA Microfilm Publication M679, 3 rolls. The fourth box consists of material transferred to the National Archives in 1980. Although some of the folders have the same surname title as in boxes 1-3, the material is complementary and does not contain duplications.

Boxes 1-4 location: 250/48/30/03

Roll #	Person Interrogated ⁹⁸	Microfilmed Pages
1	Backe, Herbert	12
	Blaskowitz, Johannes	4
	Blomberg, Werner von ⁹⁹	14
	Boettichler, Friedrich von	9
	Bohle, Ernst Wilhem	120
	Borchers, Hans	9
	Bormann, Martin ¹⁰⁰	see note
	Brandt, Karl	1
	Brauchitsch, Walter Heinrich von	7
	Busch, Walter	6

⁹⁸ Names without the number of pages indicates that the interrogation records is contained in the boxes but was not microfilmed. The interrogations in Box 4 are indicated as Box 4.

⁹⁹ Field Marshal, former Reich War Minister and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces.

¹⁰⁰ Head of the Party Chancellery and private secretary to Hitler.

C (Herwarth)	19
Daluege, Kurt	5
Darre, Walter ¹⁰¹	16
Dieckhoff, Hans Heinrich	18
Dirksen, Herbert von	144
Doenitz, Karl von ¹⁰²	8
Eberstein, Karl von	25
Epp, Franz Ritter von	4
Feldtauge, Hanna	5
Frank, Hans ¹⁰³	35
Frank, Karl Hermann ¹⁰⁴	2
Frick, Wilhelm	19
Funk, Walter	2
Gienanth, Ulrich von	9
Goering, Hermann	179
Gottfriedsen, Bernd	13
Guderian, Heinz ¹⁰⁵	7
Haushofer, Karl	15

Roll

2	Hencke, Andor	159
	Hepp, Ernst Adolf	11
	Herwarth, Hans Heinrich	75
	Hess, Rudolf ¹⁰⁶	7
	Hessen, Philip von Prinz	3
	Hewel, Walter	1
	Hilger, Gustav	4
	Horthy, Nicholas ¹⁰⁷	9
	Hoyningen-Huene, Oswald	8
	Jodl, Alfred ¹⁰⁸	9
	Kaltenbrunner, Ernst ¹⁰⁹	3
	Keitel, Wilhelm ¹¹⁰	11

¹⁰¹ Reich Minister for Food and Agriculture and Reich Peasant Leader.

¹⁰² Grand Admiral who Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy after 1943 and subsequently Hitler's designated successor.

¹⁰³ Governor-General of Poland during World War II, beginning in October 1939. He confiscated Polish property and expropriated polish-owned art for his own use..

¹⁰⁴ Minister of State and virtual ruler of the Czech "Protectorate."

¹⁰⁵ German General promoted to Chief of the General Staff of the OKW (Army High Command) on July 21, 1944. He was dismissed by Hitler on March 21, 1945.

¹⁰⁶ Deputy Leader of the Nazi Party and after Goering the No. 3 man in Nazi Germany until May 10, 1941, he left Germany for Great Britain..

¹⁰⁷ Miklos De Nagybanya de Horthy, Hungarian Admiral and Regent of Hungary during most of World War II. He brought Hungary into the Axis alliance, but when began negotiating with the Allies in 1944 for an armistice, Hitler forced him to resign as regent.

¹⁰⁸ Chief of the Operations Staff of the High Command of the Armed Forces (OKW) from 1939 to 1945.

¹⁰⁹ Austrian Nazi who, in early 1943, became Reich Central Security Officer, and in February 1944, he was appointed head of the Abwehr.

¹¹⁰ Field Marshal, Chief of the Wehrmacht High Command OKW.

	Keppler, Wilhelm ¹¹¹	27
	Klee, Eugen	7
	Kleeberg, Gerhard Johannes Georg	5
	Koecher, Otto	8
	Koerner, Paul	2
	Kolbe, Fritz	8
	Kordt, Erich	27
	Kritzinger, Friedrich Wilhelm	1
	Kuehlmann, Richard von	5
	Lahousen, Erwin	9
	Lammers, Hans Heinrich ¹¹²	32
	Ley, Robert ¹¹³	17
	Loesch, Karl Heinrich von	21
	Meissner, Otto	90
	Mentzinger, Joseph Hermann F.	7
	Nagel, Jacob ¹¹⁴	3
	Heubacher, Hermann	36
	Neurath, Constantin von ¹¹⁵	11
Roll #		
3	Niebuhr, Dietrich	16
	Ohnesorge, Wilhelm	1
	Paeffgen, Theodor	9
	Papen Franz von	100
	Prittwitz, Friedrich Wilhelm von	4
	Rekowski, Carl Berthold Franz	7
	Reinecke, Hermann	see note
	Ribbentrop, Joachim von	32
	Riecke, Hans J	see note
	Ritter, Karl	8
	Rosenberg, Alfred ¹¹⁶	see note
	Sauckel, F	see note
	Schacht, Horace Greely Hjalmer	7
	Schmidt, Paul Otto Gustav	96
	Schirach, Baldur von ¹¹⁷	see note
	Scholz, Gerda ¹¹⁸	37
	Schwarz, Franz Xaver	5
	Schwerin Kosigk von	see note

¹¹¹ State Secretary and economic specialist in the Foreign Office.

¹¹² Chief of the Reich Chancellery.

¹¹³ Leader of the German Labor Front.

¹¹⁴ State Secretary in the Reich Post Ministry.

¹¹⁵ Served as Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia from March 18, 1938, until August 25, 1943.

¹¹⁶ From 1938 to 1945 he was head of the Party Foreign Affairs Department. On July 17, 1941 he was appointed to serve also as Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories. His "Rosenberg Task Force" (Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg) began in October 1940 to confiscate the great art treasures of occupied Europe.

¹¹⁷ Nazi Youth Leader from 1933 until July 1941 when he was sent to Vienna to serve as district leader for the Nazi Party.

¹¹⁸ Deals with Dr. Franz Alfred Six, RSHA Amt VII.

Seldte, Franz	see note
Seyss-Inquart, Arthur ¹¹⁹	see note
Six, Franz Alfred and Mahnke, Horst	179
Speer, Albert ¹²⁰	see note
Steengracht, Moyland von	16
Steinhaeuser, Conrad	3
Stempel, Heribert von	see note
Streicher, Julius	
Stroelin, Karl	22
Stukant, Wilhelm	see note
Tannenberg, Wilhelm Ernst August	7
Tannenberg, Wilhelm Ernst August	Box 4
Thomas, George ¹²¹	11
Thomas, George	Box 4
Thomsen, Hans	8
Thomsen, Hans	Box 4
Tuetzchler, Heinz von Falkenstein	26
Tuetzchler, Heinz von Falkenstein	Box 4
Twardowski, Fritz Ernst	3
Veesenmayer, Edmund ¹²²	30
Veesenmayer, Edmund	Box 4
Warlimont, Walter	48
Warlimont, Walter	Box 4

Records of the Pauley Reparations Missions, 1945-1948 (Lot File M-17 & M-18)

On April 27, 1945, President Harry S Truman designated Presidential Special Assistant Edwin W. Pauley as his personal representative, with the rank of ambassador, to head the U.S. delegation to the Allied Reparations Commission considering German reparations. At the Crimea Conference the major powers had agreed that Germany would be “obliged to the greatest extent possible to make reparations.” After negotiating the formula and methods for exacting reparations, Pauley led the U.S. Reparations Mission to Japan in late 1945 and a third mission concerning Japanese assets in Soviet occupied Korea and Manchuria in 1946. On March 7, 1947, Pauley transferred to the Department of State and was designated Special Advisor to the Secretary of State on Reparations.

General Records 1945-1948 (Entry 1106A)

Boxes 1-9 location: 250/48/32/03

European Mission Subject Files 1945-1947 (Entry 1106B)

Boxes 10-20 location: 250/48/32/04

¹¹⁹ Served as Deputy Governor-General of Poland, Reich Governor of Austria, and Reich Commissioner of the German-occupied Netherlands from 1940 to 1945.

¹²⁰ Reich Minister for Armaments and War Production from 1942 to 1945.

¹²¹ Former chief of the Wehrwirtschaftsamt of the OKW.

¹²² Former German Minister to Hungary.

Records of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of State for Occupied Areas, 1946-1949

(Entries 505D and 505E) (Lot File 55D370)

Commissioned in February 1946, the Assistant Secretary of State for Occupied Areas was directly responsible to the Secretary of State for the coordination of State Department policy on all occupation matters. The Assistant Secretary was the State Department representative on the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee and later was named permanent committee chairman. The Assistant Secretary submitted matters of concern to the appropriate bureaus for action and was the means by which all policy matters relating to occupied areas were presented to agencies outside the Department.

The major concerns of the Assistant Secretary were the occupation and governments of the four occupied countries (Germany, Austria, Japan, Korea), issues such as disarmament and security, economic and financial questions, and, with the aid of an Advisor on Refugees and Displaced Persons, relief and relocation of the victims of the war.

Box #	File Title
2	Reparations location: 250/46/27/04
5	230.365 Reparations, economy, finance; location: 250/46/27/05
6	334 German Assets, Reparations Vol. 1
	386.3 Reparations, German , Vol. 3 location: 250/46/27/05
7	451.1 Restitution: Austria to Italy location: 250/46/27/05

Records of the Bureau of European Affairs

Records of Component Parts of the Bureau of European Affairs 1944-1962

Briefing Books, 1944-1951 (Entry 1601) (Lot File 54D394)

Box 3 "German Assets in Austria, 1947--Report by U.S. Delegation, Austrian Treaty Commission; location: 250/63/08/07

Records of the Office of European Regional Affairs

Records Relating to the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, 1948-1956

(Lot File 60D500)(still part of Entry 1601)

Box #	File Title
36	German External Assets (GEA)--General Germany, Ireland, Japan, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States History of the German Reparation Program, 1949- Countries--General Czechoslovakia Greece India Satellites--General United Kingdom USSR German Patents Annual Report Reparations Accounts (Treasury) Chron File, US Delegation Reparation Summaries, Status Reports, 1948-1949

Claims for Reparations
 Accounting Problems
 Final Report, 1951
 Administration, 1956
 Documents

36-37 Minutes 70-265

37-38 Documents 260-1601, Parts I-III; Documents 160-1601, Parts IV-V
 location: 250/63/8/06

Records of the Office of European Affairs, 1935-1947 (Matthews-Hickerson Files)

Records of H. Freeman Matthews 1942-1947 and John D. Hickerson 1935-1947.

Matthews was Chief of the Division of European Affairs, 1943-44; Deputy Director of the Office of European Affairs, 1944; and Director of the Office of European Affairs, 1944-1947. Hickerson was Assistant Chief of the Division of European Affairs, 1937-1944, and Deputy Director of the Office of European Affairs, 1944-1947 (Lot Files 54 D394 and 395) National Archives Microfilm Publication M1244: (Entries 374-380)

Files of John Hickerson

Roll 7 File "Reparation paper - Edwin W. Pauley"

Files of H. Freeman Matthews

Roll 11 File "Argentina"

Roll 14a File "Germany - Reparations"

Roll 18 Files "Portugal," "Spain," "Switzerland"

Miscellaneous Office Files of the Assistant Secretaries of State for European Affairs, 1943-1957 (Entry 1274)(Lot File 59D233)

Box # File Title or Subject

26 German Assets [1954-1956] (two files)

27-28 Country files on Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland [1948-1955]
 location: 250/49/16/01

Records of the Office of British Commonwealth and Northern European Affairs, 1941-1953 (Entry 1172) (Lot Files 54D224 and 59D559)

Country Files

Box # File Title

13 Germany- "Assets in Switzerland" location: 250/49/3/04

14 Germany- "Reparations and Restitution" location: 250/49/3/04

19 Sweden-"Looted Gold" location 250/49/3/05

Records of the Office of Western European Affairs

Records of the Office of Western European Affairs Relating to Italy, 1943-1951
 (lot File 54D328) (Entry 381)

Box # File Title

1 Agreements, Pacts, and Treaties location: 250/46/2/02

2 Economic Matters, including Proclaimed List Vesting by Alien
 Property Custodian and Gold; location: 250/46/2/02

- | | |
|---|---|
| 4 | Italian-Great Britain Reparation
German Libraries-Background
Negotiations-Disposition of German Libraries in Italy
location: 250/46/2/03 |
| 6 | 313 German Assets
315 Looted Property [1950] location: 250/46/2/03 |
| 7 | 313 German Assets
315 Looted Property [1951] location: 250/46/2/03 |
| 8 | 522 Reparations [1950]
522 Reparations [1951] location: 250/46/2/03 |

Records of the Officer in Charge of Italian and Austrian Affairs

Subject Files Relating to Italian Affairs, 1944-1956 (Entry 1285) (Lot File 58D357)

Box #	File # and Title
12	519 Reparations 1952-1953 location: 250/49/15/06
13	522 Reparations.1953 location: 250/49/15/06
16	520.02 Albanian Gold 1954 location: 250/49/15/07
17	514 German Assets 1954 location: 250/49/15/07
18	520 Looted Property 1954 location: 250/49/15/07

Subject Files on Austria 1945-1950 (Entry 1174A) (Lot File 54D331)

Alpha-Numeric File

Box #	File # and Title
3	A-50 Reparations [1945]
4	A-711 Reparations [1946]
6-7	A-400 External Assets, German Assets, Gold Pot [1948]; [1949] location: 250/49/4/01

Austrian Desk Files, 1950-1954 (Entry 1174B) (Lot File 56D294)

Alpha-Numeric File

Box #	File # and Title
9	A581- German Assets in Austria [1953-1954]; A584- Looted Securities [1953-1954] location: 250/49/4/06

Records of the Office of Italian and Austrian Affairs, 1949-1953 (Entry 1174C)
(Lot File 54D541)

Austria Alpha-Numeric File

Box #	File # and Title
4	File A-400 External Assets, German Assets, Gold Pot[1950] location: 250/49/4/01

Austria Numeric File

Box #	File # and Title
8	File 585 External Restitution (Individual and Program)
8	File 586 Internal Restitution location: 250/49/4/02

Italy Decimal File

Box #	File # and Title
9	File 315 Looted Property location: 250/49/4/03

Decimal Files Related to Italy and Austria, 1953-1958 (Entry 3092)

Box #	File # and File Title or Subject
1-2	Alien property claims related to Austria, 1957-1958 location: 250/62/32/01
3	514 Italy, German Assets 1957 location: 250/62/32/01

Records of the Officer in Charge of Italian and Austrian Affairs (Entry 1282)
(Lot File 58D71)

Subject Files Relating to Italy, 1953-1956

Box #	File # and Title
6	514 German Assets in Italy 514 German Assets in Italy-Correspondence 514 German Assets in Italy- IARA - Third Countries 514 German Assets - American War Damage Claims 1955 519 Reparations 520.02 Albanian gold (Monetary Gold) location: 250/49/15/05

Records of the Officer in Charge of Italian and Austrian Affairs

Subject Files Relating to Austrian Affairs, 1954-1956 (Entry 1283)
(Lot File 58D72)

Box #	File # and Title
7	320 German Assets in Austria 391 Looted Property & Art location: 250/49/15/06

Subject Files Relating to the Austrian Occupation and Peace Treaty 1949-1955
(Entry 1284) (Lot File 58D223)

Box #	File # and Title
8	412 German Assets in Austria 585 External Restitution 586 Internal Restitution 586 Austrian Reparations to Israel July-Dec.1953 location: 250/49/15/06

Subject Files Relating to Italian Affairs, 1944-1956
(Entry 1285) (Lot File 58D357)

Box #	File # and Title
12	519 Reparations 1952-1953 location: 250/49/15/06
14	522 Reparations 1953 location: 250/49/15/07
16	520.02 Albanian Gold 1954 location: 250/49/15/07
17	514 German Assets (Minutes) 1954; location: 250/49/15/07
18	520 Looted Property 1954 location: 250/49/15/07
19	520.01 Salzburg gold 1954 location: 250/49/15/07

Records of the Office of Western European Affairs

Records of the Spanish and Portuguese Desk Officers 1942-1955 (Entry 1400)
(Lot Files 59D108)

Box #	File Title
3	1954, German Assets, Portugal location: 250/49/28/04
7	1956 German Assets location: 250/49/28/05
9	1957 German Assets in Spain location: 250/49/28/05

Alpha-Numeric Files of the Swiss-Benelux Desk, 1951-1962 (Entry 3091)

Box #	File # and File Title
11	N.19.8 Dutch gold pool claims location: 250/62/31/06
14-15	contain numerous files on the Interhandel case, relating to Switzerland, 1953-193; location: 250/62/31/07
15	S.6C.3 Return of German assets, 1957-1961 S.7.2A Swiss banking secrecy problems, 1956-1959 S.10.2 Claims and trials location: 250/62/31/07

Miscellaneous German Files, 1943-1954 (Entry 1174E)(Lot File 55D371)

Subject File

Box #	File Title
6	Reparations Restitution - German Internal location: 250/49/4/04

Records of the Office of German Affairs

Alpha-Numeric Files Relating to the Federal Republic of Germany, 1960-1962 (Entry 3090)

Boxes 5-12 contain information on German assets in the United States and Vested Assets in the United States 1949-1961 location: 250/62/31/03

Records of the Office of Eastern European Affairs

Records Relating to Economic Affairs, 1943-1963 (Entry 3087)

Box #	File Title
1	Claims and Blocked Assets, Bulgaria, Hungary, Russia Gold and foreign exchange reserves Poland claims, 1957 and before. location: 250/62/30/07
2	Poland claims 1958-1961 US Polish claims negotiations, 1960 location: 250/62/31/01

Miscellaneous Office Files, 1952-1960 (Entry 1276) (Lot File 76D232)

Box 41 contains information on Tripartite Gold Commission (1958), Polish Claims; location 250/49/16/03

Records Relating to Czechoslovakia 1958-1963 (Entry 3082)

Box 1 File C-400.2 Tripartite Gold Commission location: 250/62/30/05

Records of the Eastern European Division (Czechoslovakia), 1946-1950 (Entry 1173A) (Lot File 54D426)

Box #	File # and Title
2	C-400 Restitution [1948]
3	C-400 Restitution [1949] location: 250/49/3/06

Records of the Central European Division, 1944-1953 (Entries 381A,B,C)

These records were maintained by the Division of Central European Affairs formed in January 1944, to handle U.S. relations with Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia. As part of the Office of European Affairs, this Division consisted of a German Branch and an Austrian-Czechoslovakian Branch. The mission of the Division was to direct the daily conduct of relations with these countries. In order to fulfil this assignment, the Division evaluated information from various sources, prepared studies, tried to anticipate major problems, coordinated U.S. policy with other agencies, and worked with Allied and Occupation authorities.

The bulk of the records were created between 1944 and 1949, and deals primarily with the occupation of Germany, the problems of Austria, inter-Allied relations, economic and financial questions, legal and political affairs, and reparations. Included are files on external assets, reparations, restitution, restitution claims, and claims against Germany.

Boxes 1-5 location 250/46/2/04

Records of the Office of American Republic Affairs, Its Predecessors, and Its Successors

A Division of Latin American Affairs was created in 1909. In 1937 the name was changed to the Division of American Republics. At the same time, the Division of Mexican Affairs was incorporated into the Division of American Republics. In 1944 the Division became the Office of American Republic Affairs. In 1950 the Office of American Republic Affairs became the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs.

Memorandums Relating to Individual Countries, Mar. 2, 1918-Dec. 31, 1947 (Entry 209)

Boxes 17-20 Argentina Jan. 1937-December 1947 location: 250/44/7/01

Miscellaneous Memorandums Jan 4, 1938-Sept. 12, 1947 (Entry 214)

Box 65 File Proclaimed List, Aug. 1941-Dec. 1941 location: 250/44/7/07

Records of the Office of Middle American Affairs (Guatemala and El Salvador) 1942-1954 (Entry 1146) (Lot Files 58D78 and 58D18)

Box 2 File Guatemala, German Assets, 1954 location: 250/49/1/04

Records of the Office of Middle American Affairs (Costa Rica and Nicaragua) 1951-1955 (Entry 1147) (Lot File 57D15)

Box 4 File [Costa Rica 1954] German Assets

Box 6 File [Costa Rica 1955] Finance-German Assets location: 250/49/01/04

Office of Central American and Panamanian Affairs

Records Relating to Guatemala (Entry 1156) (Lot File 60D647)

Subject File

Box 5 File German Assets [1958] location: 250/49/2/02

Records Relating to the "Argentine Blue Book," 1945-1946

The Department of State on October 3, 1945, initiated consultation among the American republics concerning the collaboration of Argentina with enemy agents for espionage and other activities damaging to the war effort of the Allies. From October 1945 to February 1946, there was assembled and evaluated under the direction of Carl B. Spaeth, Office of American Republic Affairs, all information in the possession of the U.S. Government bearing on relations of Argentina with Germany and Italy. The results of the investigation, obtained from records of the

U.S. Government, those of Germany and Italy, and from interrogations of Germany and Italian officials responsible for activities in and with respect to Argentina were set forth in a memorandum, *Consultation Among the American Republics With Respect to the Argentine Situation*, commonly known as the "Argentine Blue Book" because of the color of its cover.

"Argentine Blue Book." 1946 (Entry 1083)

A printed copy of the "Argentine Blue Book" and typed copies of the index.

Box 1 location: 250/48/30/04

Drafts and Documentary Material for the "Argentine Blue Book." 1945-1946 (Entry 1084)

Arranged according to the book's table of contents. Contains drafts of parts of the book and copies of documentary material used in its preparation. Included are copies of diplomatic and consular reports, telegrams, reports of the State Department's Special Interrogation Mission to Germany, and printed and processed materials.

Boxes 1(part)-7 location: 250/48/30/04

Despatches From U.S. Embassies 1945-1946 (Entry 1085)

Arranged alphabetically by name of country and thereunder chronologically. Despatches from U.S. embassies in Latin America and Europe regarding significant trends in political affairs and international relations in Latin America, local comment on the situation in Argentina, editorial comments on affairs in Argentina and U.S. action concerning them, and other matters of interest to those charged with preparing the "Argentine Blue Book."

Boxes 8-15 location: 250/48/30/05

Telegrams From U.S. Embassies 1945-1946 (Entry 1086)

Arranged alphabetically by name of country and thereunder chronologically. Telegrams from U.S. Embassies in Latin America and Europe dealing with the procurement of material for the "Argentine Blue Book," editorial and other comments in foreign countries regarding the Argentine situation and the release of the "Argentine Blue Book," political and other international developments, and matters of interest to those charged with preparing the "Argentine Blue Book."

Boxes 16-20 location: 250/48/30/06

Interrogation Reports of the Poole Mission on the Argentine Situation 1945-1946 (Entry 1087)

Arranged alphabetically by name of person interrogated. Copies of the reports of the Special Interrogation Mission to Germany headed by DeWitt C. Poole, on its interrogations of German diplomatic, consular, military, and other officials regarding German activities in diplomacy, propaganda, and espionage.

Boxes 21-22 location: 250/48/30/07

Miscellaneous Affidavits and Interrogation Reports 1945-1946 (Entry 1088)

Arranged alphabetically by name of informant. Reports of interrogation of German diplomatic and consular officers and some affidavits of officers regarding their activities during the war.

Boxes 23-26 location: 250/48/30/07

Reports on Examination of Enemy Embassy Archives in Argentina 1945 (Entry 1089)

Arranged under Germany or Japan and thereunder chronologically. Reports of U.S. representatives in Argentina regarding their examination of the archives of the German and Japanese embassies in that country.

Box 27 location: 250/48/31/01

Miscellaneous Reports and Background Material 1945-1946 (Entry 1090)

Arranged in part randomly by agency transmitting the records, in part randomly by subject, and thereunder chronologically. Reports of the War, Navy, and Justice Departments; copies of Argentine public statements; and biographical sketches, chiefly of Argentine officials.

Boxes 28-29(part) location: 250/48/31/01

Memorandums on the Preparation of the "Argentine Blue Book" 1945-1946 (Entry 1091)

Arranged chronologically. Memorandums of the Department of State regarding the procurement of material, the assignment of duties to personnel, the organization of the project, and other matters related to the preparation of the "Argentine Blue Book."

Box 29(part) location: 250/48/31/01

Exhibits and Appendixes 1945-1946 (Entry 1092)

Arranged numerically, 1-7. Copies of memorandums, reports, and miscellaneous materials compiled in support of the U.S. position in the "Argentine Blue Book."

Box 30 location: 250/48/31/01

Records Relating to Reaction to the "Argentine Blue Book" 1946 (Entry 1093)

Arranged alphabetically by name of country of origin of the reaction. Various records relating to the reaction of the publication, including domestic and foreign press and official reactions from other American republics.

Boxes 31-32 location: 250/48/31/01

Miscellaneous Records 1944-1946 (Entry 1094)

Arranged randomly by subject or kind of record. Copies of memorandums, affidavits, telegrams, press releases, and other materials relating to preparation and publication of the "Argentine Blue Book."

Box 33 location: 250/48/31/01

Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State (RG 84)

From 1939 to 1941 the regular duties of the diplomatic and consular establishments (including political and economic reporting and commercial and administrative activities) did not change to any appreciable extent, although their work was increased by certain duties under the Neutrality Act of 1939. A tremendous increase in their workload took place, however, after the passage of the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941, the establishment of the "Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals" on July 17, 1941, and the growth of the foreign staffs of the economic agencies of the Government. After 1941 the Foreign Service was called upon to participate in the operation of the lend-lease program, the procurement of strategic materials abroad, the study of import requirements of nations receiving controlled exports from the United States, the distribution of information abroad, the promotion of the cultural relations program, and the promotion of Allied solidarity and the proposed organization of the United Nations.

Many of the dealings of the American Missions in Argentina, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey had to do with the concept of neutrality. In international law at the time, neutrality referred to the status of a state during an ongoing war between other states, whereby the neutral country adopts an attitude of impartiality toward the belligerents, thereby creating rights and duties under international law between the neutral state and the belligerents.

Under the traditional law of neutrality, a neutral state was obliged to treat the belligerents with strict neutrality. This meant abstaining from providing them with military support and preventing them from engaging in military activities on its territory.¹²³

Thus, dealing with the neutrals and the concept of neutrality was a difficult task for American diplomatic personnel. As one historian observed, the United States had “to convince the neutrals that international law is dynamic, capable of growth and expansion as the world over which it operates shifts and changes. The United States had, moreover, to harmonize its views with those held by the British Government, since mutual action was an imperative for effective conduct of business with the neutrals.”¹²⁴

The Foreign Service also played a key role in the Safehaven Program. A month after the adoption of Bretton Woods Resolution VI, the Secretary of State sent on August 29, 1944, a circular airgram to the United States diplomatic representatives in Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey notifying them that the Departments of State and Treasury and the Foreign Economic Administration were studying the problem of looted assets and similar questions. The Secretary of State informed them that he desired to be kept informed concerning “enemy investments, and enemy plans, as well as operations under such plans, to seek safe haven in neutral and other countries for assets and military and industrial potential in frustration of anticipated Allied controls following the cessation of hostilities.”¹²⁵ A similar message was sent on December 6, 1944, to the diplomatic representatives in the American Republics. Detailed reporting instructions were included as to the kind of information desired by the State Department.¹²⁶ On January 16, 1945, the Secretary of State notified all the diplomatic and consular officers except those in the American Republics of the importance of the “SAFEHAVEN project” and the desire to gather information “regarding suspect persons, entities, and transactions.” The Foreign Service personnel were informed that “reporting current SAFEHAVEN information should be given a very high priority.” They were instructed to prepare a register of all known enemy assets, including making a distinction between looted assets and other enemy held assets. They were also requested to report on individuals and their activities. “You should not hesitate,” they were instructed to, “report unconfirmed rumors or attempts by the enemy to transfer his assets to places of safekeeping abroad in anticipation of impending defeat or of the movements of enemy persons seeking refuge for similar reasons.”¹²⁷

Among the records of the Foreign Service posts and in the State Department Decimal File are found the fruits of the labor based upon the above instructions.

Most of the records filed at Foreign Service posts are arranged by post, thereunder by year, and thereunder by a Department of State foreign service post decimal classification scheme, and they often duplicate the records filed in the Central File of the State Department.

¹²³ A useful source on neutrality is Boleslaw A. Boczek, “Introduction: The Conceptual and Legal Framework of Neutrality and Nonalignment in Europe” in S. Victor Papacosma and Mark R. Rubin, eds., *Europe’s Neutral and Nonaligned States: Between NATO and the Warsaw Pact* (Wilmington, Delaware: SR Books, 1989), pp. 1-42

¹²⁴ Clarke, “Safehaven Study,” pp. 128-129.

¹²⁵ *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1944, Volume II*, p. 220.

¹²⁶ *ibid.* pp. 243-247.

¹²⁷ *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1945, Volume II*, pp. 852-859.

For the 1910-1948 period listed below are some decimal numbers that may be useful to researchers:

350	Property rights (as against the Government)
500	International congresses and conferences. International treaties.
711	War, Peace, Friendship, Alliance
711.1	Neutrality. Duties of neutrals.
711.2	Neutral commerce. Contraband of war. Blockade.
711.3	Enemy Property. Trading with Enemy.
820	Military Affairs.
830	Naval Affairs.
851	Financial conditions.
851.6	Banks. Banking.

On January 1, 1949 a new decimal filing system was developed. Below are some pertinent file numbers:

300	Political and governmental affairs-General.
310	International conferences and organizations.
320	international political relations.
500	Economic matters.
510	Trade relations.

Copies of the two file manuals (1910-1948 and 1949-) are located in the consultation area in Room 2600 and may be used by researchers to assist them in identifying specific file numbers.

Argentina

Argentina pursued a neutral policy after the United States entered the war in December 1941. United States-Argentine relations hit a low point in July 1944, when the American Ambassador was recalled. In August 1944 the United States Government began an economic pressure campaign through the blocking of Argentine gold deposits in the United States. Argentina formally declared war on the Axis powers on March 27, 1945.

Records of the U.S. Embassy, Buenos Aires, Argentina

General Records 1936-1952 (Entry 2023)

Boxes 1-232 location: 350/48/15/05

Classified General Records (Confidential File) 1936-1952 (Entry 2024)

Boxes 1-147 location: 350/48/20/03

Top Secret File 1949 (Entry 2025)

Box 1 location 350/48/23/03

Austria

Austria was incorporated into the Third Reich in March 1938. After the war an Allied Control Council was established for Austria. On December 15, 1945, the Allies recognized a new Austrian Government. On June 28, 1946, new control machinery was established for Austria by the Allies.¹²⁸ Austria regained its independence on May 15, 1955.

Records of the U.S. Legation/Consul, Vienna, Austria

General Records 1936-1941(Entry 2050)

¹²⁸ Department of State *Bulletin*, July 28, 1946, pp. 175-178.

Boxes 1-75 location: 350/49/2/02

Records of POLAD & USCOA, Vienna, Austria

General Records 1945-1952 (Entry 2054)

Boxes 1-134 location: 350/49/4/01

Supplemental General Records 1945-1946 (Entry 2055)

Boxes 1-2 location: 350/49/6/07

Classified General 1945-1955 (Entry 2056)

Boxes 1-105 location: 350/49/6/07

Top Secret Telegrams Sent and Received 1945-1948 (Entry 2058)

Box 1 location: 350/49/9/02

Top Secret USFA Cables 1947-1948 (Entry 2059)

Box 1 location: 350/49/9/02

Records of POLAD & High Commissioner USCOA, Vienna, Austria

Top Secret General Records 1945-1952 (Entry 2057)

Boxes 1-7 location: 350/49/9/01

Records of the U.S. Element of the Allied Commission for Austria

General Records 1945-1951 (Entry 2062)

Arranged alphabetically by subject and thereunder chronologically. Includes abstract sheets for the documents in each folder.

Boxes 1-52 location: 350/49/9/03

Box #	File Title or Subject
1	Assets Abroad
	Assets, German location: 350/49/9/03
4	Banking and Loans location: 350/49/9/04
20-26	Government Laws location: 350/49/9/06
42-43	Restitution location: 350/49/10/03

Austria Basic Handbook 1945 (Entry 2063)

Box 1 location: 350/49/10/04

Austrian Military Government Handbook (Entry 2065)

Box 1 location: 350/49/10/04

Index to Subjects 1945-1953 (Entry 2066)

Box 1 location: 350/49/10/04

Handbook on Allied Commission 1949 (Entry 2067)

Box 1 location: 350/49/10/04

Agenda of the Meetings of the Allied Council 1945-1955 (Entry 2069)

Box 1 location: 350/49/10/04

Minutes of the Meetings of the Allied Council 1945-1955 (Entry 2070)

Boxes 1-4 location: 350/49/10/04

Papers of the Allied Council 1945-1955 (Entry 2071)

Boxes 1-4 location: 350/49/11/03

Proceedings of the Allied Council 1945-1955 (Entry 2072)

Boxes 1-36 location: 350/49/10/05

Reports of the U.S. High Commissioner 1945, 1947-1955 (Entry 2082)

Boxes 1-5 location: 350/49/13/01

Records of the Inter-Allied Command Files, U.S. Element

General Records 1945-1955 (Entry 2092J)

Boxes 1-57 location: 350/49/15/04

Box 42 location: 350/B/9/06

Refiles 1945-1955 (Entry 2092K)

Boxes 1-3 location: 350/49/15/03

France

Germany invaded France on May 10, 1940. On June 22, 1940, France signed an armistice with Germany, which split the country into an occupied north and an unoccupied south. On November 11, 1942, Germany renounced the armistice and occupied all of France. Less than two years later France was free of German occupation. The French Committee for National Liberation, formed in Algiers in 1943, established a provisional government in Paris headed by General Charles de Gaulle. Both the United States and the United Kingdom on October 23, 1944, recognized the French Provisional Government. The Fourth Republic was created on December 24, 1946.

Records of the U.S. Embassy, Paris, France

General Records 1936-1941, 1944-1953 (Entry 2452A)

Boxes 1-574 location: 350/55/22/07

Classified General Records 1944-1953 (Entry 2453A)

Boxes 1-201 location: 350/55/35/02

Top Secret General Records 1944-1949, 1950-1951, 1954 (Entry 2454A)

Boxes 1-28 location: 350/56/4/03

Top Secret General Records 1950 (Entry 2454B)

Boxes 1-6 location: 350/56/13/04

Top Secret General Records 1952 (Entry 2454C)

Boxes 1-6 location: 350/56/13/05

Top Secret General Records 1953 (Entry 2454D)

Boxes 1-6 location: 350/56/13/06

Miscellaneous Top Secret General Records (Entry 2456)

Box 1 location: 350/56/4/07

Records of the Political Advisor to SHAEF (Paris), France

General Correspondence 1943-1944 (Entry 2483)

Box 1 location: 350/56/17/04

Special Correspondence 1943-1944 (Entry 2484)

Box 1 location: 350/56/17/04

(Contained in the same box 1 as Entry 2483)

Country Files 1943-1944 (Entry 2485)

This series is arranged alphabetically by country name and thereunder alphabetically by subject.

Boxes 2-9 location: 350/56/17/04

Box #	Country
2	Belgium Czechoslovakia Finland
3-6	France
7-8	Germany
9	Greece Italy Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Poland Rumania Spain Turkey Yugoslavia

Subject Files 1943-1944 (Entry 2486)

This series is arranged alphabetically by subject.

Boxes 10-22 location: 350/56/17/05

Box #	File Title
10	Civil Affairs (3 files)
11	Combined Civil Affairs Committee (2 files)
12	Finance and Currency G-2 Daily News Summaries G-2 Weekly News Summaries
13	G-2 Intelligence Notes
14	G-5 Civil Affairs Summaries Joint Intelligence Committee
15	Neutral Countries
20	O.S.S. Intelligence Reports

22 O.S.S. and U.S. Navy Reports
Refugees and Displaced Persons
War Criminals

Messages 1943-1944 (Entry 2487)

Boxes 23-25 location: 350/56/17/07

Records of the U.S. Embassy Vichy, France

General Records 1940-1942 (Entry 2489)

Boxes 1-42 location: 350/56/17/07

Classified General Records (Confidential File) 1940-1942 (Entry 2490)

Boxes 1-21 location: 350/56/18/06

Miscellaneous Records 1942 (Entry 2491)

Box 1 location: 350/56/19/02

Germany

On May 8, 1945, Germany surrendered unconditionally to the Allies. On June 5, 1945, a four-nation Allied Control Council became the *de facto* government of Germany. For purposes of control, Germany was divided into four national occupational zones, each headed by a Military Governor. On March 28, 1948, the Soviet Union walked out of the Allied Control Council. The United States, the United Kingdom, and the Benelux countries agreed on May 31, 1948, to set up a German state comprising the three western zones. The Federal Republic of Germany was proclaimed on May 23, 1949. Agreements in Paris in 1954 giving the Federal Republic full independence and complete sovereignty came into force on May 5, 1955.

Records of the Berlin [Germany] Mission

Finance Committee Records 1945-1952 (Entry 2527E)

Boxes 1-13 location: 350/56/35/06

Property Control Committee Records 1945-1952 (Entry 2527O)

Boxes 1-2 location: 350/57/2/01

Records of the Political Advisor for Germany

General Records (Entry 2528)

Box 1 location: 350/57/17/06

Records of the U.S. Political Advisor to the Supreme Allied Commander

Classified General Correspondence 1944 (Entry 2529)

Boxes 1-2 location: 350/57/17/06

Records of the Office of the U.S. Political Advisor for Germany, Berlin

Top Secret Correspondence of the U.S. Political Advisor for Germany, Robert Murphy, 1944-1949 (Entry 2530)

Box 1 location: 350/57/18/01

Classified General Correspondence of the Political Advisor, 1944-1949 (Entry 2531A)

Boxes 1-12 location: 350/57/18/01

Classified General Correspondence 1945-1949 (Entry 2531B)

Boxes 1-277 location: 350/57/18/02

Classified Miscellaneous General Correspondence of the Political Advisor, 1945-1948 (Entry 2532)

Box 1 location: 350/57/23/07

Top Secret General Correspondence 1945 (Entry 2532A)

Boxes 1-6 location: 350/57/23/07

Top Secret General Correspondence 1948-1949 (Entry 2532B)

Box 1 location: 350/57/24/01

Miscellaneous Classified Records 1948-1949 (Entry 2533)

Boxes 1-3 location: 350/57/24/01

Top Secret Cables to the Secretary of State 1945-1949 (Entry 2534)

Box 1 location: 350/57/24/02

Top Secret Cables from the Secretary of State 1946-1949 (Entry 2535)

Box 1 location: 350/57/24/02

Classified Cables Sent to the State Department 1945-1949 (Entry 2536)

Boxes 1-15 location: 350/57/24/02

Classified Cables Received from the State Department 1945-1949 (Entry 2537)

Boxes 1-14 location: 350/57/24/04

Top Secret Cables to Other Missions 1946-1949 (Entry 2538)

Box 1 location: 350/57/24/06

Classified Cables to Other Missions 1945-1948 (Entry 2539)

Boxes 1-7 location: 350/57/24/06

Top Secret Cables from Other Missions 1945-1949 (Entry 2540)

Boxes 1-2 location: 350/57/24/07

Classified Cables from Other Missions 1945-1949 (Entry 2541)

Boxes 1-22 location: 350/57/25/01

Records of the Office of the U.S. Political Advisor for Germany, Frankfurt

Top Secret Correspondence 1948-1949 (Entry 2542)

Box 1 location: 350/57/25/04

Classified General Correspondence 1946-1949 (Entry 2543)

Boxes 1-36 location: 350/57/25/04

Classified Cables Sent to the State Department 1946-1948 (Entry 2545)

Boxes 1-4 location: 350/57/26/03

Classified Cables from the State Department 1946-1948 (Entry 2546)

Boxes 1-3 location: 350/57/26/04

Top Secret Cables to and from Other Missions 1946-1949 (Entry 2547)

Box 1 location: 350/57/26/04

Classified Cables to Other Missions 1948 (Entry 2548)

Box 1 location: 350/57/26/04

Classified Cables Received from Other Missions 1947-1948 (Entry 2549)

Boxes 1-2 location: 350/57/26/05

Records of the Office of the U.S. Political Advisor for Germany, Heidelberg

Top Secret Cables to the Secretary of State 1948 (Entry 2550)

Box 1 location: 350/57/26/05

Top Secret Cables to Other Missions 1948 (Entry 2551)

Box 1 location: 350/57/26/05

Great Britain

Records of the U.S. Embassy, London, England

As the Safehaven program developed, especially as its instrumentation came to depend upon the negotiation of treaties between the Government of the United States and individual neutrals, or between the British and American Governments and the neutrals, the American Embassy in London became the chief center of the program's activities in Europe.

The Economic Warfare Division of the Embassy was organized in March 1942, "to establish a more intimate liaison between the manifold economic warfare activities centered in the Ministry of Economic Warfare (BEW) and comparable activities in the United States Government."¹²⁹ The division developed as an operating agency, taking active part in programs, after the termination of the war, became of special significance in the Safehaven program. For example, the division assisted in the formulation of the Blockade program, its personnel being represented on the Blockade Committee on equal terms with the British. This committee dealt with the concrete job of handling permits and of defining contraband. The work of its membership based on data furnished by other agencies of government resulted in the Proclaimed Lists--important themselves for Safehaven program purposes.

The division worked with MEW in planning new war trade agreements. As early as 1942 the British and Americans started conversations with Sweden and Switzerland relative to re-negotiating purchase-supply contracts on the basis of Allied war needs and war aims.

The division also had a Pre-Emptive Committee,¹³⁰ its chief concern being to watch matters pertaining to the preclusive purchase program undertaken by the United States Commercial Company, and the United

¹²⁹ Clarke, "Safehaven Study," p. 106. The division was headed first by Winfield Riefler and then by William T. Stone, both of the Foreign Economic Administration (FEA), and it was staffed by FEA, State Department, and Office of Strategic Services personnel. *ibid.*, p. 106n.65.

¹³⁰ According to Margaret Clarke "Since the preclusive files were later to yield rich clues to Germany's post-war penetration plans, the work of the committee with regard to preclusion was of considerable long-range significance." Clarke, "Safehaven Study," pp. 107-108.

Kingdom Commercial Corporation in Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and the Near East.¹³¹

The Division's Enemy Objectives Unit, staffed with Office of Economic Warfare and Office of Strategic Services personnel, was responsible for procuring, analyzing, and distributing economic intelligence procurable in Great Britain and in Europe and desired by processing and operating agencies in Washington, DC.

When the Safehaven program began to operate in a practical way--intelligence gathering in neutral Europe and trade negotiations with neutrals for Safehaven objectives, the American Embassy in London became the clearing house between the United States and its operators in Europe. Cables for agents in the neutral countries and from them, clearing through the Embassy. The staff there acted in both directive and advisory capacities. With the end of the war, the Embassy became the focal point for negotiations between civilian operating agencies of the United States and the American Military Government of Germany and Italy.¹³²

General Records 1936-1945, 1948-1954; 1955 (Entry 2599A)

Boxes 1-491 location: 350/58/17/04

Box 324A location: 350/58/27/05 (labeled as Entry 2599B)

Classified General Records (Confidential File) 1943-1954 (Entry 2600A)

Boxes 1-351 location: 350/58/28/04

Security-Classified General Records 1945 (Entry 2600C)

Boxes 323-324 location: 350/58/35/05

Security Segregated General Records 1938-1952 (Entry 2600D)

Boxes 287-321 location: 350/58/35/05

Secret General Records 1937-1955 (Entry 2601)

Box 1A location: 350/59/1/03

Top Secret General Records 1948-1955 (Entry 2602)

Box 1 location: 350/59/1/03

Top Secret Subject File 1946-1947 (Entry 2602A)

Boxes 102 location: 350/59/3/05

Records Maintained by Ambassador John G. Winant 1938-1946 (Entry 2603)

John Gilbert Winant served as the U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain in 1941, and served in that capacity until 1946.

Boxes 1-8 location: 350/59/1/03

¹³¹ Besides a blockade the British took measures to restrict the flow of good into Germany by means of control at the source. Exports from the Commonwealth and Empire were subject to licensing control from early in the war and in January 1940 the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation was established to make pre-emptive purchases of strategic goods to prevent them from falling into enemy hands and this practice was greatly extended from the summer of 1940. The United Kingdom Commercial Corporation handled the purchase and sale of goods from neutral countries, particularly Turkey, Spain, and Portugal. The United States Government would take similar measure once it entered the war, with the United States Commercial Company and other companies.

¹³² Clarke, "Safehaven Study," pp. 108-109.

Box #	File Title
1	Economic Matters
2	Germany
3	Jews
5	Palestine
5	Portugal
6	Refugees
8	World Jewish Congress

Italy

On September 3, 1943, Marshal Pietro Badoglio concluded an armistice with the Allies. the armistice provided for a Control Commission to regulate and execute the terms of the armistice under the direction of the Supreme Allied Commander. On November 10, 1943, General Eisenhower announced the establishment of the Allied Control Commission for Italy.¹³³ In October 1944 the United States decided to renew diplomatic relations with Italy.¹³⁴ Italy joined the war against Germany as a co-belligerent. A peace treaty was concluded on February 10, 1947, and it entered into force on September 15, 1947.¹³⁵

Records of the U.S. Embassy, Rome, Italy

Records Pertaining to German Assets in Italy 1945-1957 (Entry 2784)

Boxes 1-19 location: 350/62/7/05

Records Pertaining to German Assets in Italy 1947-1957 (entry 2784A)

Boxes 1-3 location: 350/62/7/07

Classified Records Pertaining to German Assets in Italy 1947-1957 (Entry 2785)

Boxes 1-2 location: 350/62/8/01

Portugal

Portugal, a Fascist state under the rule of Antonio Salazar, remained a neutral throughout the war, despite the terms of her alliance with Great Britain. Throughout most of the war Portugal sold its precious supplies of wolframite (a source of tungsten used for making steel alloy) to both sides, and was an active trading partner with Germany. As a result, Portugal found itself relatively well off when the war ended. Despite its neutrality, in October 1943, Portugal allowed the Allies to use air and naval bases in the Azores. In June 1944, Salazar, under Allied pressure, including Brazil, agreed to stop Portugal's wolfram shipments to Germany.

Records of The U.S. Embassy, Lisbon, Portugal

Lisbon was the chief distribution port for International Red Cross Committee relief supplies to prisoner-of-war and internment camps; the main link for civilian flights between the United Kingdom and the United States; and, a notorious center for spies. Lisbon became the center for tens of thousands of refugees from Central Europe, the Low Countries, and France.

General Records 1936-1945, 1950-1952 (Entry 3126)

Boxes 1-37 location: 350/67/9/04

¹³³ Department of State *Bulletin*, August 6, 1944, pp. 137-138.

¹³⁴ Department of State *Bulletin*, February 16, 1945, p. 287.

¹³⁵ Department of State *Bulletin*, June 1, 1947, pp. 1076-1080.

Classified General Records (Confidential File) 1942-1949, 1950-1952 (Entry 3127)

Boxes 1-46 location: 350/67/12/02

Top Secret General Records 1945-1949 (Entry 3128)

Box 1 location: 350/67/13/02

Top Secret Subject Files 1946-1952 (Entry 3129A)

Box 1 location: 350/13/06

Records Relating to German External Assets in Portugal 1947-1956 (Entry 3138)

Boxes 1-3 location: 350/67/13/06

Subject Files of the Financial Attache, James E. Wood 1942-1945 (Entry 3139)

Boxes 1-3 Box 1 contains material on Argentina and banks.

Box 3 contains information on gold and claims on German Government assets.
location: 350/67/13/06

Company and Individual Files of the Financial Attache, James E. Wood, 1943-1945
(Entry 3140)

Box 1 location: 350/67/13/07

Spain

Despite the sympathies of the Spanish Government under Francisco Franco with the Axis and its constant provocations, such as the seizure of Tangier in North Africa, and harboring spies and saboteurs, the United States and Great Britain followed a care policy in the expectation that Spain would not become an avowed belligerent. For most of the war Spain remained pro-Axis, but non-belligerent. Spain helped the Axis by servicing their planes, allowed their agents to operate in Madrid, and provided Germany with wolframite. After the fall of Mussolini in July 1943, Spain softened its stance against the Allies. After much pressure, in May 1944, Spain agreed to reduce drastically its tungsten exports to Germany, to hand over all interned Italian ships, to close the German consulate in Tangier, and to expel all German agents on Spanish territory. With respect to the latter, Spain continued to give Germany intelligence aid right up until the end of the war. It did not sever diplomatic relations with Germany until April 1945.

Spain had been asked in October 1944 to state its adherence to Bretton Woods Resolution VI. It did not do so until May 5, 1945. Neither did Spain freeze German assets nor the assets of Axis dominated countries until the same date. A few days later, however, Spain exempted from blocking the assets of countries with whom it still maintained diplomatic relations.¹³⁶

Records of the U.S. Embassy, Madrid Spain

General Records 1936, 1939-1945, 1950-1952 (Entry 3161)

Boxes 1-134 location: 350/67/23/04

Classified General Files (Security-Segregated Records) 1940-1952 (Entry 3162)

Boxes 1-187 location: 350/67/26/02

Secret General Records 1944-1945 (Entry 3163)

¹³⁶ Clarke, "Safehaven Study," pp. 185-187. Researchers on these issues should consult *FRUS*, 1944, Vol. II, pp. 213-251, and *FRUS*, 1945, Vol. II, pp. 852-932.

Boxes 1-2 location: 350/67/30/01

Top Secret General Records 1944-1945, 1947-1955 (Entry 3164)

Boxes 3-5 location: 350/67/30/02

Sweden

Sweden was able to survive during the war as a non-belligerent state by following a flexible policy towards to the Axis and the Allies. In September 1939 Sweden warned the Allies and the Axis that if either invaded their country they would destroy every factory, mine, and train in Sweden--meaning there would be no more steel or ball bearings for sale. In 1940, Sweden agree to allow German military to operate on Swedish territory. Sweden would also allow agents on both sides to function undisturbed. The 1940 transit agreement with Germany was terminated in August 1943, after strong American and British pressure. During the remainder of the war Sweden continued to pursue a policy which was generally accommodating to the Allies and unhelpful towards Germany.

The American Government in late 1944 and early 1945, as part of the Safehaven Program, attempted to have Swedes adhere to the Bretton Woods Resolution VI and to refrain from dealings with Gemany. In November 1944, Sweden adopted new exchange regulations which had the effect of blocking capital transfers. Sween also promised to conduct a census of Geman assets, but offer no guarantee that the findings would be made availabel to the Allies. However the Swedish Government did not agree to accept Bretton Woods Resolution VI, and rejected all but two of the specific Safehaven requests made by the Allies.¹³⁷

Records of the U.S. Embassy, Stockholm Sweden

General Records 1936-1952 (Entry 3195)

Boxes 1-138 location: 350/68/9/01

Classified General File (Confidential File) 1944-1952 (Entry 3197)

Boxes 1-13 location: 350/68/11/07

Top Secret General Records 1943-1952 (Entry 3198)

Boxes 1-4 location: 350/68/12/02

Switzerland

Surrounded on all sides by the Axis powers, Switzerland attempted to hold on to its traditional policy of neutrality. Despite the Allies establishing a black list of Swiss firms who traded with the Axis, the Swiss sold to the Axis and the Allies alike; its factories producing precision instruments, fuses, clocks and watches, and many other items. And Swiss banks, offering a safe, reliable repository for foreign funds, increased their holdings during the war, receiving regular shipments of gold from Germany.

Indeed, the German-Swiss financial connection was strong. According to one historian, by the end of 1944, "it was estimated that German investments and accounts in Switzerland amounted to \$600,000,000. It was also believed that considerable amounts of German assets were represented in securities, currencies, jewels, works of art, etc., held in Swiss safety deposit boxes. German real estate holdings in Switzerland were thought to be worth \$62,500,000..." "Privately owned German accounts were reported to be in excess of 500 million Swiss fangs. These," Margaret Clarke wrote, "were easy to cloak since the Secrecy Act

¹³⁷ Clarke, "Safehaven Study," pp. 162-165, 171-172. Researchers on these issues should consult *FRUS*, 1944, Vol. II, pp. 213-251, and *FRUS*, 1945, Vol. II, pp. 852-932.

permitted Swiss banks to hide ownership under numbered accounts.¹³⁸

The American Government in late 1944 and early 1945, as part of the Safehaven Program, attempted to have Switzerland adhere to the Bretton Woods Resolution VI and to refrain from dealings with Germany. The Swiss Government responded to these desires in February 1945, by freezing German assets. In March the Swiss put a prohibition on importing and exporting foreign currencies. On March 8, 1945, the Swiss stated it would block Romanian and Bulgarian assets and undertake a census of German assets. The Swiss also promised to prevent the Germans from exporting loot into Switzerland, and to take steps to make return of loot already in Switzerland to legal owners. And, the Swiss agreed to cease purchasing German gold. However, the Swiss objected to adhering to Resolution VI. Further, the Swiss were not persuaded to reveal the facts of the census of German assets, nor were they willing to reveal all the facts regarding future transactions with the Germans, make Swiss governmental machinery available to Allied inspectors and prosecutors, and allow their nationals to act as Allied agents against German interests. The Swiss regarded the Allies demands as contrary to their interests and position as a neutral.¹³⁹

Records of the U.S. Legation in Bern, Switzerland

General Records 1936-1946, 1949-1952 (Entry 3207)

Boxes 1-150 & 24A location: 350/68/16/01

General Records 1953-1955 (Entry 3209B)

Boxes 1-17 location: 350/68/30/04

General Records 1933-1963 (Entry 3209A)

Boxes 1-24 location: 350/68/30/01

Classified General Records 1940-1952 (Entry 3208)

Boxes 1-111 location: 350/68/19/01

Top Secret Subject Files 1942-1948 (Entry 3209)

Box 1 location: 350/68/30/01

Records of the Economic Section of the U.S. Legation, Bern

General Records, 1942-48 (Entry 3220)

Boxes 1-100 location: 350/68/24/06

Safehaven Subject Files, 1942-49 (Entry 3221)

Arranged alphabetically by subject.

Boxes 1-16 location: 350/68/26/06

Box #	File Titles
1	APC Representatives thru Clearing Switzerland and Germany
2	Czech Assets in Switzerland thru Disposition of Enemy Property
3	Enemy Assets thru German Dummy Firms

¹³⁸ Clarke, "Safehaven Study," p. 137.

¹³⁹ Clarke, "Safehaven Study," pp. 141-144. Researchers on these issues should consult *FRUS*, 1944, Vol. II, pp. 213-251, and *FRUS*, 1945, Vol. II, pp. 852-932.

- 4 German Economic Penetration thru German Government Archives
- 5 German Insurance Companies thru Gold in Switzerland
- 6 Good in Transit thru I.A.R.A.
- 7 Iida thru Japanese Legation
- 8 JEIA List thru Looted Works of Art
- 9 Merchandise in Free Ports thru Newsprint
- 10 Patent Data thru Patents
- 11 Petitions thru Press Reviews
- 12 Press Reviews thru Rapid Firm
- 13 Relations with Swiss Government thru Safehaven Negotiations with Spain
- 14 Safehaven Negotiations with Sweden thru Swiss Women Married to Germans
- 15 Tagermoos thru Trade with Germany
- 16 Trade with Germany thru X-Ray

Safehaven General Subject Files, 1942-49 (Entry 3222)

Boxes 1-18 location: 350/68/27/01

- | Box # | File Titles or Subjects |
|-------|--|
| 1 | Conversations with Swiss thru Enemy Assets |
| 2 | Enemy Assets |
| 3 | Enemy Assets thru Exposes |
| 4 | German Assets |
| 5 | German Individuals A-G |
| 6 | German Individuals H-L |
| 7 | German Individuals M-R |
| 8 | German Individuals S-Z |
| 9-12 | German Target Sheets-Intercepts from Germany |
| 13 | Japanese Assets in Switzerland |
| 14 | Joint Committee Meetings |
| 15 | Joint Committee Meetings thru London Conference |
| 16 | Negotiations thru Renegotiation of Washington Accord |
| 17 | Renegotiation thru Swiss Compensation Office |
| 18 | Trade with Japan thru Washington Conference |

Safehaven Name Files, 1942-49 (Entry 3223)

Boxes 1-118 location: 350/68/27/04

Safehaven General Name Files, 1942-45 (Entry 3224)

Boxes 1- 4 location: 350/68/29/07

Records of the U.S. Consulate, Basel, Switzerland¹⁴⁰

General Records 1936-1952 (Entry 3226)

Boxes 1A-58 location: 350/68/30/07

¹⁴⁰ Note: The Bank for International Settlements is located in Basel; as is the headquarters for The Swiss Bank Corporation, one of the three largest banks in Switzerland.

Supplemental General Records 1946 (Entry 3227)

Box 1 location: 350/68/32/01

Confidential File 1938-1949 (Entry 3228)

Boxes 1-16 location: 350/68/32/01

Records of the U.S. Consulate Geneva, Switzerland

General Records 1936-1952 (Entry 3233)

Boxes 1-90 location: 350/68/33/05

Classified General Records (Confidential File) 1936-1952 (Entry 3234)

Boxes 1-9 location: 350/68/35/04

Records of the U.S. Representative to the Economic Commission For Europe

Classified and Unclassified ECE and ECA Files, 1947-1951
(Entry 3238A)

Boxes 1-10 location: 350/69/2/01

Records of the U.S. Consulate Zurich, Switzerland¹⁴¹

General Records 1936-1952 (Entry 3241)

Boxes 1-130 location: 350/69/2/03

Political Reports and Press Reviews 1942-1943 (Entry 3242)

Boxes 1-3 location: 350/69/5/01

Classified General Records (Confidential File) 1935-1949 (Entry 3243)

Boxes 1-13 location: 350/69/5/01

Top Secret Records 1945 (Entry 3244)

Box 1 location: 350/69/5/03

Turkey

Turkey remained neutral until February 23, 1945, when it declared war on Germany.

Records of the U.S. Embassy in Ankara, Turkey

Safehaven Files 1944-1948 (Entry 3290)

Boxes 1-5 location: 350/69/26/01

Belgium

Records of the U.S. Embassy in Brussels, Belgium

Files of the U.S. Delegation to the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency (IARA)

The governments of Albania, the United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece,

¹⁴¹ Note: the headquarters of Credit Suisse and the Union Bank of Switzerland, two of the three largest Swiss banks, are located in Zurich.

India, Luxembourg, Norway, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, the Union of South Africa, and Yugoslavia,¹⁴² to obtain an equitable distribution among themselves of the total assets which had been agreed to at Potsdam on August 1, 1945, and at the Paris Agreement on Reparation From Germany of January 14, 1946, and other assets that may later have been declared to be available as reparation from Germany, established on January 14, 1946, an Inter-Allied Reparation Agency. This agency was mandated “to settle an equitable procedure for the restitution of monetary gold.”

Part I of the Agreement set out the procedures for reparations. Key portions include:

Article I, “Shares in Reparation,” provided that German reparation (exclusive of the funds to be allocated to “nonrepatriable victims of German action”) should be divided into two categories: Category A, “which shall include all forms of German reparation except those included in Category B; Category B, which shall include industrial and other capital equipment removed from Germany, and merchant ships and inland water transport.” Each Signatory Government would be entitled to the following percentage shares:

Country	Category A	Category B
Albania	0.05	0.35
United States of America	28.00	11.80
Australia	.70	.95
Belgium	2.70	4.50
Canada	1.50	3.50
Denmark	.25	.35
Egypt	.05	.20
France	16.00	22.80
United Kingdom	28.00	27.80
Greece	2.70	4.35
Luxembourg	.15	.40
Norway	1.90	1.30
New Zealand	.40	.60
Netherlands	3.90	5.60
Czechoslovakia	3.00	4.30
Union of South Africa	.70	.10
Yugoslavia	6.60	9.60

Article 6, “German External Assets,” provided that each Signatory Government should “hold or dispose of Germany enemy assets within its jurisdiction in manners designed to preclude their return to German ownership or control and shall charge against its reparation share such assets.”

It also provided, in paragraph C:

“German assets in those countries which remained neutral in the war against Germany shall be removed from German ownership or control and liquidated or disposed of in accordance with the authority of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, pursuant to arrangements to be negotiated with the neutrals by these countries. The net proceeds of liquidation of disposition shall be made available to the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency for distribution on

¹⁴² Subsequently Italy, Poland, and Austria would adhere to the Paris Agreement.

reparation account.”

Article 8, “Allocation of a Reparation Share to Nonrepatriable Victims of German Action,” provided that “in recognition of the fact that large numbers of persons have suffered heavily at the hands of the Nazis and now stand in dire need of aid...but will be unable to claim the assistance of any Government receiving reparations from Germany” the United States Government, in conjunction with several other countries working in consultation with the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, under the following guidelines to agreement regarding victims’ share in the reparations: paragraph A provided that “a share of reparation consisting of all the non-monetary gold found by the Allied Armed Forces in Germany and in addition a sum not exceeding 25 million dollars shall be allocated for the rehabilitation and resettlement of non-repatriable victims of German action; paragraph B. The sum of 25 million dollars shall be met from a portion of the proceeds of German assets in neutral countries which are available for reparation.; paragraph C. governments of neutral countries shall be requested to make available for this purpose (in addition to the sum of 25 million dollars) assets in such countries of victims of Nazi action who have since died and left no heirs.” Additionally, in paragraph F it was provided that “the non-monetary gold found in Germany shall be placed at the disposal of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees as soon as a plan has been worked out as provided above.”

Part II of the Agreement established the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency. Each signatory government was authorized to appoint a Delegate to the Agency and an alternate to act in the absence of the Delegate. The official functions of the Agency were to allocate German reparations among the Signatory Government in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement and of any other agreements in force among the Signatory Governments; serve as the medium through which the Signatory Governments receive information concerning, and express their wishes in regard to, items available as reparation; deal with all questions relating to the restitution to a Signatory Government of property situated in one of the Western Zones of Germany which may be referred to it by the Commander of that Zone (acting on behalf of his Government), in agreement with the claimant Signatory Government or Governments, without prejudice, however, to the settlement of such questions by the Signatory Governments concerned either by agreement or arbitration. The Agreement provided that the IARA would be based in Brussels, Belgium.

Part III of the Agreement, entitled “Restitution of Monetary Gold,” provided that:

“A. All the monetary gold found in Germany by the Allied Forces and that referred to in paragraph G below (including gold coins, except those of numismatic or historical value, which shall be restored directly if identifiable) shall be pooled for distribution as restitution among the countries participating in the pool in proportion to their respective losses of gold through looting or by wrongful removal to Germany.

“B. Without prejudice to claims by way of reparation for unrestored gold, the portion of monetary gold thus accruing to each country participating in the pool shall be accepted by that country in full satisfaction of all claims against Germany for restitution of monetary gold.

“C. A proportional share of the gold shall be allocated to each country concerned which adheres to this arrangement for the restitution of monetary gold and which can establish that a definite amount of monetary gold belonging to it was looted by Germany or, at any time after March 12th, 1938, was wrongfully removed into German territory.

“D. The question of the eventual participation of countries not represented at the Conference (other than Germany but not including Austria and Italy) in the above mentioned distribution shall be reserved, and the equivalent of the total shares which these countries would receive, if they were eventually admitted to participate, shall be set aside to be disposed of at a

later date in such manner as may be decided by the Allied Governments concerned.

“E. The various countries participating in the pool shall supply to the Governments of the United States of America, France, and the United Kingdom, as the occupying Powers concerned, detailed and verifiable data regarding the gold losses suffered through looting by, or removal to, Germany.

“F. The Government of the United States of America, France and the United Kingdom shall take appropriate steps within the Zones of Germany occupied by them respectively to implement distribution in accordance with the foregoing provisions.

“G. Any monetary gold which may be recoverable from a third country to which it was transferred from Germany shall be distributed in accordance with this arrangement for the restitution of monetary gold.”¹⁴³

Correspondence Reports, General 1945-1951 (Entry 2113A)

Boxes 1-2 location: 631/19/62/07

Plants & Other Industrial Capitol Equipment & Miscellaneous Subject Material (Entry 2113B)

Boxes 1-7 location: 631/19/62/07

Shipping, 1945-1951, Classified General Records (Entry 2113C)

Box 1 location: 631/19/63/01

Current Productions and Stocks, 1945-1950, Classified General Records (Entry 2113D)

Box 1 location: 631/19/63/02

German External Assets, 1945-1955, IARA Records of James W. Angell (Entry 2113E)

Box 1 location: 631/19/63/03

German External Assets, 1945-1955, Classified IARA Subject File (Entry 2113F)

Boxes 1-8 location: 631/19/63/01

German External Assets, 1946-1953, Classified General Records (Entry 2113G)

Boxes 1-12 location: 631/19/63/03

German External Assets, 1945-199, Classified IARA Chrono File (Entry 2113H)

Box 1 location: 631/19/63/04

Industrial Property Rights, 1945-1951, Classified General Records (Entry 2113I)

Box 1 location: 631/19/63/05

Captured Enemy Supplies 1945-1952, Classified and General Records (Entry 2113J)

Box 1 location: 631/19/64/01

Reparations Accounting 1945-1949, Classified General Records (Entry 2113K)

¹⁴³ *Germany: Distribution of Reparation: Establishment of Inter-Allied Reparation Agency; Restitution of Monetary Gold: Agreement Between the United States of America and Other Governments*, Department of State Publication 2966, Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1655, pp. 1-29. The agreement was opened for signature in Paris, January 14, 1946; it entered into force, January 24, 1946.

Boxes 1-2 location: 631/19/64/01

Tripartite Gold Commission, 1946-1956; Country Files (Entry 2113L)

Boxes 1-7 location: 631/19/63/05

Tripartite Gold Commission, 1946-1954, Classified General Records (Entry 2113M)

Boxes 1-16 location: 631/19/63/06

Tripartite Gold Commission, 1946-1950, Subject Files (Entry 2113N)

Boxes 1-7 location: 631/19/64/01

Miscellaneous Reparation and Restitution Questions, 1943-1951, General Records (Entry 2113O)

Box 1 location: 631/19/64/02

IARA Organization and Administration, 1945-1952, Classified General Records (Entry 2113P)

Boxes 1-2 location: 631/19/64/04

Arbitration Proceedings, 1944-1949, Classified Records (Entry 2113Q)

Box 1 location: 631/19/64/03

Press Material 1946-1951; Classified General Records (Entry 2113R)

Box 1 location: 350/49/24/05

Reference Materials 1944-1951 (Entry 2113S)

Boxes 1-12 location: 631/19/64/03

IARA Classified Subject File 1945-1961 (Entry 2113T)

Boxes 1-3 location: 631/19/64/05

IARA Incoming/Outgoing Cables, 1945-1948, Classified General Records (Entry 2113U)

Boxes 1-4 location: 631/19/64/05

Records of Interdepartmental and Intradepartmental Committees (State Department) (RG 353)

Records of the Secretary of State's Staff Committee, 1944-1947

During World War II more than 100 committees within the State Department dealt with numerous problems generated by that conflict and developed plans and programs for the postwar period. In late 1944 the Department established the Secretary's Staff Committee, giving it the authority to coordinate and direct these activities. By the terms of its establishing directive (Departmental Order 1301 of December 20, 1944), the Staff Committee replaced both the Policy Committee and the Committee on Postwar Programs, and, with the broadest jurisdiction of any departmental group, it became the final review and advisory body for foreign policy and international relations. Created to be "available for instant consultation with the Secretary," the Committee met at his call or, as was frequently the case, at that of the vice chairman. Its broad objective was to "advise and otherwise assist the Secretary in determining current and long range foreign policy...[based] on the full range and interests of the Department." Its composition was the Secretary of State as chairman, the Under Secretary (vice chairman), the Assistant Secretaries, the Legal Adviser, and the Special Assistant for International Organization and Security Affairs. Participation by others was by special invitation. The Committee was abolished by Departmental Announcement 575 of

June 18, 1947.

The records of the Committee relate both to the formulation and to the conduct of U.S. foreign policy. The Committee was concerned with virtually every major aspect of the Nation's involvement with international political, economic, and social programs. Of particular interest are the records involving decisions, commitments, and activities related to the multinational conferences at Yalta, Dumbarton Oaks, San Francisco, Potsdam, and Bretton Woods; armistice negotiations and postwar relations with former eastern European belligerents; the surrender of Germany and Japan and subsequent demilitarization, occupation, and economic programs there; the European Economic Commission; and international monetary and economic arrangements.

Regular Committee members received an agenda and, in many instances, one or more subject matter documents in advance of each scheduled meeting. The documents were topical staff studies that informed each member of various views within the Department on the subject under consideration. Each document analyzed a topic by addressing it as a "Problem," by making applicable "Recommendations," and then presenting a relevant "Discussion." The minutes of meetings paraphrase discussions of agenda items and of additional unscheduled matters considered urgent business by the Committee. After the conclusion of a meeting, a Daily (designated "SC/R"), Weekly ("SC/W"), or Monthly ("SC/M") Summary of Action and Directives was issued. These reports summarized the Committee's decisions, directives, and recommendations and provided a permanent reference for the Department in formulating policy.

Several points should be emphasized about the use of the Committee's records. Most of the series are arranged chronologically and in numerical sequence. The Committee frequently held two meetings on the same day, and the minutes of these sessions were consecutively numbered. The subject matter documents were often revised, in which case the original identification number was retained and an alphabetical or numerical suffix was assigned. (For example, document No. SC-00 might be reissued as SC-00a or SC-00/1). Also, it should be noted that there is no index to the minutes of the Committee meetings.

There were 70 sessions with related agenda; such sessions were called on short notice to consider urgent business. Researchers should exercise caution in using the agenda as a topical guide to the business of the Committee. Rather, they should consult entries in the Index to Documents and Reports on a particular subject, obtain the date on which the topic was considered by the Committee from the heading on the first page of the specified report, and then refer to the minutes of the meeting for that specific day.

The records of the committee have been microfilmed as Microfilm Publication M1054 (Entries 370-374, 376-381)

Roll #	Description
1	Index to Staff Committee Documents and Reports Agenda of Staff Committee Meetings December 20, 1944-January 18, 1947
1-2	Staff Committee Documents, Nos. 1-210, December 22, 1944-April 7, 1947
3-4	Minutes of Staff Committee Meetings, Nos. 1-207 December 20, 1944-January 18, 1947
4	Summaries of Staff Committee Meetings December 22, 1944-June 21, 1945 Reports to the Secretary on Staff Committee Meetings February 2-March 10, 1945 Daily Summaries of Action and Directives, SC/R Nos. 1-207; December 20, 1944-January 18, 1947
5	Weekly Summaries of Action and Directives, SC/W Nos. 1-33; January 13-October 1, 1945 Monthly Summaries of Action and Directives, SC/M Nos. 1-10;

November 1, 1945-August 1, 1946
 Miscellaneous Memorandums, Staff Studies, and Correspondence
 November 2, 1944-March 6, 1947

Records of the European Neutrals Committee, 1945-1946

The European Neutrals Committee (ENC) was formed in January 1945 to formulate a combined Anglo-American policy toward economic relations with and problems of European neutrals. The membership included the representatives of several U.S. Departments, including State, Treasury, and the Foreign Economic Administration, and two members from the British Embassy.

Minutes of Meetings January 1945-February 1946 (Entry 240)

Topics discussed at meetings included economic agreements, supplies, trade, and cooperation with the following neutrals: Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and Tangier.

Box 24 location: 250/67/34/06

Records of the Executive Committee of Economic Foreign Policy

The Executive Committee of Economic Foreign Policy (ECEFP) was established in April 1944, as an interdepartmental group, to function as the primary planning and coordinating body for economic policy. The ECEFP studied issues involved in economic warfare, anticipated the economic programs connected with Germany in the postwar period, and took steps to initiate plans which would operate effectively after the defeat of the Axis. It considered from time to time such matters as modification of wartime financial controls over foreign assets. It had, for example, considered the possibility of continuing the Proclaimed List after the surrender of Germany as a method of economic supervision of Axis friends.

The ECEFP assumed control for the special committee of the Division of Commercial Policy and directed the preparation of proposals for the international trade organization. The Committee was terminated at the end of 1949.

Files Concerning Interdepartmental Committees Related to the ECEFP February 9, 1944-August 3, 1949 (Entry 202)

Box 76. File labeled "5.19F. Interdivisional Committee on Reparation, Restitution, and Property Rights" This file covers the period february-September 1944. Also file labeled "Proposed Subcommittee of the ECEFP on Post-hostilities Control over Foreign Property." This proposal made by S. J. Rubin 1944. File covers the 1944 period. location: 250/67/35/07

Subject Files 1944-1949 (Entry 204)

Box 78 contains information about the Safehaven project, covering the 1944-1945 period. location: 250/67/35/07

Records of the Economic Warfare Planning Committee

The Economic Warfare Planning Committee (EWP) was established December 1, 1948. The EWP was to coordinate the views of the appropriate offices within the Department and advise the Secretary of State on plans and operations of economic warfare involving U.S. foreign policy.

Documents December 15, 1948-April 6, 1949 (Entry 302)

Includes various documents regarding economic warfare, and provides historicalbackground to economic warfare activities during World War II.

Box 22 location: 250/67/34/06

Memoranda and Reports October 1, 1948-February 10, 1951 (Entry 305)

Includes reports and draft reports relating to United States economic warfare activities during World War II.

Box 23 location: 250/67/34/06

Records of the Division of World Trade Intelligence and its Successor, Division of Economic Security Controls

On July 17, 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued a Presidential Proclamation which instructed the Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of Export Controls, and the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, to prepare an appropriate list of persons and firms working with or for Axis nations and persons to whom exports from the United States were deemed detrimental to the interests of national defense. As a result of this order the Secretary of State established on July 21, 1941, the Division of World Trade Intelligence to handle State Department responsibilities pertaining to the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. The Division was at first under the direct supervision of Assistant Secretary Dean Acheson but later became part of the Board of Economic Operations and successor economic offices. On March 1, 1945, it was renamed the Division of Economic Security Controls and as such became a part of the Office of Economic Security Policy on October 20 of that year.

The Division of World Trade Intelligence prepared the original "Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals" and maintained its various supplements and revisions from 1941 to 1946. The lists named persons and companies, resident in areas outside of enemy control, who directly or indirectly rendered substantial aid to the enemy war machine. Those listed were denied the privilege of trading with the United States.

After the victories in Europe and the Pacific, the List was reduced to a "hard core" of the worst offenders. With the concurrence of the Departments of the Treasury, Justice, and Commerce, the Department of State announced the withdrawal of the "Proclaimed Lists," also known as the "American Black List," effective July 8, 1946.

Record Set of the "Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals" 1941-1946 (Entry 36)

Arranged chronologically. Record set of "Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals," July 17, 1941; the seven supplements to the List, July 28, 1941-January 14, 1942; Revisions I through X of the List, February 7, 1942-December 20, 1945; the supplements to each Revision; and the notice of the List's withdrawal, July 8, 1946. As additions to and deletions from the List required continual changes in its composition, supplements to the original List, revisions of it, and supplements to these revisions proved necessary.

Boxes 1-2 location: 250/67/30/07

Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals Case Files 1941-1948 (Entry 36A)

Boxes 1-16 location: 250/67/30/04

British Statutory List 1940-1946 (Entry 37)

Arranged chronologically. File copies of the various amended versions of the British Statutory List, issued pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Order through the Board of Trade, Amendment No. 9 for 1940 (August 3) through Amendment No. 16 for 1946 (June 11), plus the Revocation of the List, July 6, 1946. The British Statutory List was very similar to the American Proclaimed List, in that it published the names of persons and firms in areas outside of enemy

control who had in some way rendered significant aid to the enemy war machine, and that those listed were proscribed from trading with the British Empire.¹⁴⁴

Boxes 2-3 location: 250/67/30/07

British War Trade Lists 1941-1944 (Entry 38)

Arranged chronologically. File copies of the War Trade Lists Nos. 6-18, June 1, 1941-November 1, 1944, and of the Advice Notes which supplemented the Lists, 1941-1945. The British War Trade Lists, issued by the Ministry of Economic Warfare, differed from the British Statutory List in that they contained all the information included in the latter, as well as the names on the British Black List and Ships War Trade Lists. The War Trade Lists were thus more comprehensive than the Statutory Lists, and were considered confidential, whereas the Statutory List was published. With the cessation of the British Black List on May 26, 1945, the War Trade List no longer differed significantly from the Statutory List, and a notice that no further Advice Notes would be forthcoming was issued on June 23, 1945.

Boxes 4-6 location: 250/67/30/07

British M.E.W. "G" List 1941-1943 (Entry 39)

Arranged chronologically. File copies of the British Ministry of Economic War

(MEW) "G" List, Nos. 4-10, September 1, 1941-March 1, 1943, with supplements to the List. The main purpose of the British MEW "G" List was to indicate to censorship, import, export, contraband, and other controls that transactions in which a name on the List was concerned required special watching. A Ships "G" List formed an annex to this list and its supplements. The MEW., which issued both the MEW "G" List and the Ships "G" Lists, announced on May 31, 1943, that it was discontinuing them because developments in economic warfare had rendered such lists less useful.

Boxes 6-7 location: 250/67/30/07

Canadian Lists of Specified Persons 1940-1945 (Entry 40)

Arranged chronologically. File copies of the Consolidations of the Lists of Specified Persons, 1940-1945, and of Revisions Nos. 9-62 of the Lists, March 24, 1941-November 29, 1945. The Lists of Specified Persons contained the names of all persons residing and/or carrying on business in neutral countries with whom persons in Canada were prohibited from trading under the Consolidated Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1939.

Boxes 7-8 location: 250/67/30/07

Proclaimed Lists of Various Countries 1941-1944 (Entry 41)

Unarranged. File copies of individual editions of the Proclaimed Lists of Australia, the Netherlands, Venezuela, El Salvador, Chile, France, and Brazil.

Box 8 location: 250/67/30/07

¹⁴⁴ A section of the Intelligence Division (MEW) was responsible for collecting evidence about firms and individuals suspected to have dealings with the enemy with a view to their being placed on the Statutory List or Black List. British firms were prohibited by the Trading with the Enemy Act operated by the Board of Trade and the Treasury from dealing with such firms and the lists were also used as evidence by the Contraband and Enemy Exports Committee. The placing of names on the lists was under the control of the Black List Committee which included representatives of the Admiralty, the Ministry of Shipping and, later on, of the United States.

Miscellaneous Materials Relating to Black Lists 1941-1945 (Entry 42)

Unarranged. Lists compiled by the British Ministry of Economic Warfare of undesirable or suspect seamen, 1943-1945; a copy of "The Federal Register," Vol. 8, No. 12, containing regulations governing the allocation of various scarce materials; and lists of Latin American firms that were aiding or had dealt with the enemy, prepared by the Treasury Department in July 1941.

Box 8 location: 250/67/30/07

Materials Relating to Distribution of the Proclaimed List 1941-1946 (Entry 44)

Arranged chronologically. Lists of those to whom the proclaimed List was sent, instructions to recipients for reporting on persons and firms whose names should be considered for inclusion in the List, examples of such reports, requests for copies of the List, and memoranda relative to List distribution.

Boxes 9-10 location: 250/67/30/07

Case Files 1941-1946 (Entry 45)

Arranged by the List, supplement, revision, or supplement to the revision under which the case was considered; thereunder chronologically; thereunder alphabetically by country; and thereunder alphabetically by surname of firm name. The case files consist of summaries of the information available on individuals and firms being considered for inclusion in the Proclaimed List and of the decisions made in each case.

Boxes 10-61 location: 250/67/31/01

Records of Actions taken by the Proclaimed List Committee 1941-1946 (Entry 46)

Arranged by the List, supplement, revision, or supplement to the revision under which the case was considered; thereunder chronologically; thereunder alphabetically by country; and thereunder alphabetically by surname of firm name. Records of the actions taken by the Proclaimed List Committee with regard to each case that it considered. The records consist of lists of individuals and firms whose names were to be added to, deleted from, or subsequently considered (action pending) for inclusion in the Proclaimed List.

Boxes 62-65 location: 250/67/32/01

Memoranda for the Committee 1941-1946 (Entry 47)

Arranged chronologically and thereunder alphabetically by country. These materials primarily consist of memoranda detailing special circumstances affecting the cases of individuals and firms whose names were considered for inclusion in The Proclaimed List, its supplements, revisions, and supplements to revisions; procedures to be followed in compiling revisions and supplements; instructions on reporting information regarding cases before the Proclaimed List Committee; and other matters relating to the Committee's work.

Boxes 66-69 location: 250/67/32/02

Working Papers Relating to the "Hard Core" List 1945-1946 (Entry 48)

Some arranged chronologically, some alphabetically by country. These materials consist of memoranda setting forth the principles for inclusion of the names of individuals or firms whose activities had placed them among the "hard core" of enemy sympathizers or supporters in their countries of residence on the later revisions and revision supplements of the Proclaimed List, and of lists of names of those who qualify, do not qualify, or required further investigation before a decision could be made, for the "hard core" List.

Boxes 69-72 location: 250/67/32/02

Miscellaneous Reports 1941-1946 (Entry 49)

Some arranged chronologically, some alphabetically; others unarranged. These materials consist of press releases relative to the activities of the Division of World Trade Intelligence, 1943-1946; recommendations for actions in cases under consideration by the Proclaimed List Committee; miscellaneous instructions and procedures; and notes on indexing.

Boxes 73-74 location: 250/67/32/03

Index to Lists of Blocked Nationals 1941-1946 (Entry 50)

Arranged alphabetically by country, thereunder alphabetically by surname or firm name, with subdivisions for names deleted from the List and names on the British Statutory List but not on the Proclaimed List. The card file consists of 5 x 8 inch index card containing names, addresses, information as to why the name was on the List, and references to related names and/or cases.

Boxes 1-21 location: 250/67/32/03.

Boxes 19-20 contains Blocked Swiss Nationals

Records of the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee

The State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee (SWNCC/SANAC) was established in December 1944, to coordinate the views of the State, War, and Navy Departments in matters in which they all had a common interest, and to establish policies for their Departments on politico-military questions referred to it. The Committee maintained liaison with the Joint Chiefs of Staff in order to obtain military approval for its decisions. Among its activities the Committee drafted directives for the control of Germany and Austria and coordinated the views of its member agencies on policy for presentation by the United States at international conferences. From the fall of 1947 until its termination in June 1949, the Committee was named the State-Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee.

SWNCC 10 Swiss Aid to Italy and Germany January 1945
LM 54 roll 1, frames 845-860

SWNCC 204. Restitution from Austria and Germany to Allies, October 1945-September 1948
LM 54, roll 17, frames 530-1122.

SWNCC 328. Concepts of War Booty, Restitution, and Reparations,
September 1946-February 1948. LM 54, roll 27, frames 1122-1303.

SWNCC 336. Definition of Non-Monetary Gold Under Paris Reparations Agreement of 1946,
October 1946-January 1949. LM 54, roll 28, frames 418-452.

Records of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas (RG 239)

The American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas, also known as the Roberts Commission, was established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on June 23, 1943, when he appointed Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts to chair the Commission. The Commission cooperated with the U.S. Army in protecting cultural treasures and gathered information about war damage to such treasures, and compiled data on cultural property appropriated by the Axis Powers and encouraged its restitution. It was abolished on June 30, 1946. Researchers interested in matters relating to art/cultural restitution matters will find many useful documents in this Record Group. There detailed finding aids for these records in the consultation area in Room 2600.

GOVERNMENT PRINTED SOURCES

American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas. *Report of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1946.

Foreign Relations of the United States [a publication of the State Department that serves as a key finding aid because the documents selected for printing include the source file designation.]

FRUS, 1944, Vol. II, pp. 1031-1068 "Interest of the United States in measures for the protection and salvage of artistic and historic monuments in war areas."

FRUS, 1945, Vol. II, pp. 933-957 "Interest of the United States in measures for the protection and salvage of artistic and historic monuments in war areas."

RECORDS

Reports 1944-1946 (Entry 6)

Box 9 folder "Looting Misc" contains news accounts on gold found in Germany and related matters. location: 350/76/35/06

Correspondence 1943-1946 (Entry 7)

Box 13 folder "Axis Victims League, Inc." location: 350/76/35/07

General Records 1943-1946 (Entry 10)

Box 24 two folders entitled "German Economic Penetration in Switzerland" includes a printed copy of circa 1945 Department of State Study [by Nicholas R. Milroy] entitled "German Economic Penetration in Switzerland." location: 350/77/1/02

London Files 1943-1945 (entry 12)

Box 37 folder "London File: Restitution Background Material" contains records of the Axis Victims League, Inc. location: 350/77/1/04

Records Relating to Restitution of Cultural Materials 1943-1946 (Entry 14)

Box 40 folder "United Nations Declaration (Looting of Property by Axis) [1943] location: 350/77/1/04

Miscellaneous Records 1944-1945 (Entry 23)

Box 49 folder "Safehaven Project-Basic Description" location 350/77/1/05

Subject File (Entry 73)

Box 82 folders entitled "Looting-Switzerland," "Swiss Reports," "Western Hemisphere-Study," and "Western Hemisphere-FBI Reports." location: 350/77/2/07

Records of the Foreign Economic Administration (RG 169)

Records of the Board of Economic Warfare (1941-1943)

On December 17, 1941, the Economic Defense Board became, by a change of name, the Board of Economic Warfare. For about four months thereafter there were no major changes in the functions and no significant changes in administrative organization. By an Executive order of April 13, 1942, however, the Board's powers, which hitherto had been limited chiefly to the control of exports, were significantly increased by giving to the Board a large measure of control over imports. It was also directed to "represent the United States Government in dealing with the economic warfare agencies of the United Nations for the

purpose of relating the Government's economic warfare program and facilities regarding the importation of strategic and critical materials.

As a result of the Executive order the Board was reorganized, and to the existing membership of the Board proper, presided over by the Vice President of the United States, Henry A. Wallace, there were added the Chairman of the War Production Board and the Administrator of the Office of Lend-Lease Administration.

The Offices of Exports, Imports, Economic Warfare Analysis, the General Counsel, and Administrative Management, established at that time, remained in existence during the life of the agency, although the branches and divisions of the offices underwent a number of changes.

By an Executive order of July 15, 1943, the Board of Economic Warfare was terminated and its functions, personnel, and records were transferred to the Office of Economic Warfare (OEW). The various centralized and decentralized files of the Board, which were taken over and maintained practically intact by the OEW, were later distributed to various units of the Foreign Economic Administration.

General Records

Classified Subject File July 1940-June 1942 (Entry 97)

Records of the Board of Economic Warfare and of its predecessors, the Economic Defense Board and the Office of the Administrator of Export Control, consisting mainly of copies of letters, memorandums, reports, minutes of meetings of committees, and other materials relating to all phases of export control and economic warfare and to the organization, administration, policies, and procedures of the agencies. The records are arranged in accordance with a subject-numeric classification system. Please consult the finding aids in the consultation area in Room 2600 for information regarding the classification system.

Boxes 1-247 location: 570/56/6/01

Geographic Central File July 1940-June 1942 (Entry 98)

Letters and memoranda, mainly copies, relating to export control matters involving specific countries and covering subjects similar to those described in the previous entry. The records are arranged alphabetically by country and thereunder by the same subject-numeric system used in the Classified Subject Central File.

Boxes 248-293 location: 570/56/11/01

Records of the Office of Economic Warfare (1943)

By an Executive order of July 15, 1943, the Office of Economic Warfare, headed by a Director, Leo T. Crowley, was established in the Office of Emergency Management. To it were transferred the functions, personnel, and records of the Board of Economic Warfare, which was abolished by the order. The Office of Economic Warfare was in existence for only about six weeks. Its functions and administrative organization were substantially those of its predecessors. By an Executive order of September 25, 1943, the Office of Economic Warfare and certain other agencies, together with their personnel and records, were transferred to and consolidated in the Foreign Economic Administration (FEA), which was established by that order. The records of the Office were later absorbed into the records of various units of the FEA.

Records of the Foreign Economic Administration (1943-1945)

In order to unify and consolidate the administration of governmental activities relating to foreign economic affairs, the Foreign Economic Administration (FEA), was established by an Executive order of September 25, 1943. The functions, personnel, and records of the office of Lend-Lease Administration, the Office of Economic Warfare, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations of the Department of State, and the foreign economic operations of the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination of the Department of State were transferred to the FEA.

The FEA was responsible for the wartime functions of export control, foreign procurement, lend-lease, reverse lend-lease, participation in foreign relief and rehabilitation, and economic warfare, including foreign economic intelligence. By an Executive order of September 27, 1945, the FEA was abolished and its remaining functions were divided among five agencies, including the Departments of State and Commerce.

Records of the Office of the Administrator

This Office included the Administrator, Leo T. Crowley, his immediate assistants, and six planning and administrative offices.

General Records

Subject File of the Administrator, January 1942-October 1945 (Entry 128)

Correspondence of Leo T. Crowley, FEA Administrator, and of Milo Perkins, Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare and Office of Economic Warfare, with members of Congress, other Government agencies, private industry, and the general public regarding policy matters in connection with the administration and operations of the above-mentioned agencies, cooperation with other Government agencies on foreign economic operations, legislation, and other matters requiring the attention of the Administrator (or his predecessor). One part of this file, covering the period January 1941-July 1944, is arranged according to a modified Dewey decimal classification scheme. The second part of the file, covering the period August 1944-October 1945, is arranged according to a subject-numeric classification scheme. This scheme is outlined in a binder in the consultation area in Room 2600.

Boxes 1-77 location: 570/56/19/04

Box #	File Title or Subject
1	Inter-American Affairs, Coordinator of (1941-1942) Joint Combined Chiefs of Staff (1942-1943) North Africa Economic Board (Aug. 27, 1943) State Department (1943-1944) State Dept.-Office of Economic Coordination, Foreign (O.F.E.C.) (1942-1943) U.S. Commercial Company (1943-1944) War Department (1943); location: 570/56/19/04
2	Censorship, Office of (1942-1943) Combined Chiefs of Staff (1942-1943) Commerce Department (Foreign and Domestic Commerce) (1941-1943) Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (1941-1944) Justice Department (1941, 1943-1944) Justice Department (Anti-Trust Division) (March 1942) Justice Department (Federal Bureau of Investigation) (January and March 1943) State Department (1941-1944) State Department-Office of Foreign Economic Coordination (September-October 1943) Treasury Department (Foreign Funds Control) (June 20, 1942) War Department-Combined Civil Affairs Committee (n.d.) War Information, Office of (1942-1944) location: 570/56/19/04
3	Justice Department (Federal Bureau of Investigation) (December

- 3, 1942)
 Criticism and Complaints- B.E.W. (1942-1944)
 EOP-Office of War Information (1942-1944)
 White House (Harry Hopkins) (1941-1943) location:
 570/56/19/04
- 4 Board of Economic Warfare Board Meetings; Minutes and other
 files (1941-1943) location: 570/56/19/04
- 9 Missions-Censorship Intercepts for Missions (June-October
 1943) location: 570/56/19/05
- 11 Office of Economic Warfare (July-October 1943)
 Board of Economic Warfare-Sub-Committee (1941-1943)
 Foreign Economic Administration - Organization (1942-1944)
 Bureau of Areas (1943-1944)
 Historian (1942-1944)
 Economic Warfare Analysis (1942-1943)
 Executive Director (1943); location: 570/56/19/05
- 12 Committees (1941-1944)
 Minutes-Office of Economic Warfare Analysis (May-June 1942);
 location: 570/56/19/05
- 13 Minutes-Meetings in Office of Stettinius (April-July 1942)
 State Department (1942-1943) location: 570/56/19/05
- 14 Procedures and Instructions (1941-1944)
 Directives (1943-1944)
 Copies of BEW Directives (1941-1942)
 Copies of BEW Orders (1942-1943)
 Licensing Procedures (1942-1943) location: 570/56/19/05
- 23 Reports-Progress (General) (1943-1944)
 Reports-Miscellaneous (1941-1944) location: 570/56/19/07
- 24 Report of the American Hemisphere Division-BEW (March
 1942) location: 570/56/19/07
- 25 Cartels (1942-1944)
 U.S. Commercial Company (1943-1944) location: 570/56/19/07
- 26 Preclusive Operations Division-Economic Warfare Deals (June
 18, 1943) location: 570/56/19/07
- 27 Censorship (1942-1944)
 Censorship Intercepts-Press (1942-1944)
 Politics and Propaganda (1942-1944) location: 570/56/19/07
- 29 Treasury Department (May 23, 1942)
 Vice President Henry A Wallace (1942-1943)
 White House; Wheeler, Senator B.K. (1941 & 1943) location:
 570/56/20/01
- 32 Blockade Systems (1942-1943)
 Navicerts¹⁴⁵ (1942-1943)

¹⁴⁵ British Missions in December 1939 began issuing navicerts, i.e., a certificate of destination for specified cargos, which would speed those cargos through contraband control. Initially, the Missions issued the navicert either on their own responsibility or after reference to the Ministry of Economic Warfare (MEW). Where all the cargo in a ship was covered by navicerts the ship could be given a navicert of its own. After the fall of France when the rigor of the blockade was greatly increased the navicert procedure was made compulsory and all un-navicerted cargo was liable to be regarded as destined for the enemy. All applications had to be referred to the MEW. At the same time

- Export Trade Control (1941-1944)
- General Licenses (October 13, 1943)
- Black Lists (1941-1942)
- Blocked Nationals (1942)
- Watch Lists (June 2, 1943) location: 570/56/20/01
- 33 Preclusive Buying and Procurement Contracts (1941-1944)
location: 570/56/20/01
- 40 Censorship (1944-1945)
Censorship-Intercepts (1944-1945)
Combined Civil Affairs Committee (1944-1945)
location: 570/56/20/02
- 41-46 Contain records relating to the Executive Policy Committee and
the Executive Policy Committee on Economic Foreign Policy
(1944-1945) location: 570/56/20/02
- 47 Committee-Joint Intelligence Committee (1944-1945); Has
minor mention of Switzerland being dependant on German trade.
location: 570/56/20/03
- 48-49 Contain records relating to various Liberated Areas committees
(1944-1945) location: 570/56/20/03
- 51-52 Contain information on the U.S. Commercial Company (1944-
1945) location: 570/56/20/04
- 57 Contains records relating to the cooperation between the FEA
and the Navy Department, State Department, War Department,
and other agencies. location: 570/56/20/05
- 62 Finance, Public-Banks and Banking (1944)
Finance, Public-Safehaven. (1944-1945) This file contains
information on the organizing and running the Safehaven
program. location: 570/56/20/05
- 65 Organization-Foreign Economic Administration (1943-1945)
Organization-FEA-Economic Intelligence (September -October
1944) location: 570/56/20/06
- 66 Personnel-Klaus, Samuel¹⁴⁶ (July-August 1944) location:
570/56/20/06
- 71 Reports-Bureau of Areas (1944-1945)
Reports-Enemy Branch-The Procurement of Economic
Information for Strategic Purposes (1942-1944)
Reports-Liberated Areas (December 20, 1944)
location: 570/56/20/07
- 72 Reports-U.S. Commercial Company (1944-1945)
Reports-War Department (October 1943)
Reports-Overall FEA Reports (1944-1945)
Reports-Overall FEA Reports (September 1944)
Reports-Special Areas (February-June 1944)
location: 570/56/20/07

the ship warrant scheme was introduced in conjunction with the Ministry of Shipping, whereby only those neutral shipowners who had given satisfactory evidence as to the employment of their vessels would be given access to British insurance, stores, repairs, and other facilities.

¹⁴⁶ Department of Treasury attorney. In 1944 Klaus was borrowed by the FEA from Treasury, and by January 1945 was Assistant General Counsel, FEA, assigned to the Special Areas Branch.

- 75 Trade-Blockade Systems (June 1944)
Trade-Cartels and Monopolies (1944-1945) location:
570/56/20/07
- 76 Trade Export-Blocked Nationals (1944)
Trade Export-Black Lists (1944-1945) location: 570/56/20/07

Geographic File of the Administrator January 1942-October 1945 (Entry 129)

Correspondence, mainly of Milo Perkins, Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare and the Office of Economic Warfare, and of Leo T. Crowley, FEA Administrator, with other Government agencies, representatives of the Administration abroad, and foreign missions in the United States, together with memoranda, reports, and other papers. The records relate in large part to policies of the FEA and its predecessors with respect to commodity requirements, supplies, requisitioning, transportation problems, surplus property disposal, and other economic matters as they concerned various foreign countries. That part of the file for the period January 1942-July 1944 is arranged alphabetically by geographic area or country and thereunder in accordance with a decimal classification system. The second part of the file, for the period August 1944-October 1945, is arranged alphabetically by geographic area or country and thereunder alphabetically by subject.

Boxes 1-28

Box #	Country and/or Subject
1	Africa location: 570/56/21/01
2	location: 570/56/21/01
3	location: 570/56/21/01
8	European Neutrals Germany location: 570/56/21/02
9	Iberian Peninsula location: 570/56/21/02
10	Italy Latin America Liberated Areas location: 570/56/21/02
12	Portugal location: 570/56/21/02
13	Spain Sweden Switzerland Turkey location: 570/56/21/02
15	Africa Argentina location: 570/56/21/03
18	European Neutrals location: 570/56/21/03
20	Germany location: 570/56/21/03
21-22	Italy location: 570/56/21/03
22	Liberated Areas; location: 570/56/21/04
24	Portugal location: 570/56/21/04
25	Spain
25-26	Sweden location: 570/56/21/04
26	Switzerland Turkey

location: 570/56/21/04

General Letters Sent 1942-1945 (Entry 130)

Boxes 1-16 location: 570/56/21/05

Letters to Field Representatives in Foreign Countries 1942-1945 (Entry 131)

Boxes 1-3 location: 570/56/21/07

Intraoffice and Interoffice Letters and Memoranda Sent January 1944-October 1945 (Entry 132)

Boxes 1-2 location: 570/56/21/07

Intra-Agency Memoranda Sent October 1941-December 1943 (Entry 133)

Boxes 1-2 location: 570/56/22/01

Letters Sent to Other Government Agencies March 1942-October 1945 (Entry 134)

Boxes 1-10

Box #	Agency
1	Alien Property Custodian American Embassies; location: 570/56/22/01
2	Censorship, Office of Combined Chiefs of Staff & Joint Chiefs of Staff Commerce Department; location: 570/56/22/01
3	Commerce Department Federal Reserve System, Board of Governors location: 570/56/22/01
4	Inter-American Affairs, Coordinator of Joint Chiefs of Staff, U.S. Justice Department; location: 570/56/22/01
5	Navy Department; location: 570/56/22/01
6	Reparations Committee-Allied on Securities and Exchange Commission
6-7	State Department; location: 570/56/22/02
7	Strategic Services, Office of Treasury Department location: 570/56/22/02
8	Vice President, Office of War Department; location: 570/56/22/02
9	War Information, Office of location: 570/56/22/02
10	White House; location: 570/56/22/02

Records of the Office of the Budget and Administrative Planning

Records of the Records Analysis Division

The Records Analysis Division was established in December 1943 to be responsible for the preparation of a history or histories of the FEA. It took over and continued historical activities that had been begun as early as 1942 in both the Office of Lend-Lease Administration and the Board of Economic Warfare.

File of William Lonsdale Taylor, Chief 1943-1946 (Entry 143)

File of the Historian of the Board of Economic Warfare, the Office of Economic Warfare, and the FEA and Chief of the Records Analysis Division. Consists of correspondence,

memoranda, progress reports, organizational charts, and administrative issuances dealing with the work and personnel of the Division, the organization of chapters of the history, requests for copies of records from FEA files, history committees, and related subjects. Arranged in part by subject, and in part chronologically by date of document.

Boxes 1-6 location: 570/56/22/02

Historian's Reports of Interviews 1943-1945 (Entry 144)

Boxes 1-2 location: 570/56/22/03

Monographs

Historical Monographs Prepared by the Division 1940-1946 (Entry 145)

Typewritten copies of monographs on the organization and operations of the FEA and its predecessor agencies, which were prepared by the staff of the Records Analysis Division. Some of the monographs are bound with supporting papers, consisting of copies of FEA records. Unarranged.

Boxes 1-21 location: 570/56/22/03

Historical Monographs Prepared Outside the Division 1940-1946 (Entry 146)

Boxes 1-6 location: 570/56/22/06

Box #	Monograph Title
1	Argentina-Policy of OEW Toward, July 1943 Blockade-British-American Black List Committee, December 15, 1942 Blockade-Blacklisting-Use and Administration, March 26, 1941 Blockade, Bargains and Bluff, n.d. Blockade Division, History of, January 25, 1945 Blockade Division, Operations of, September 14, 1943 Blockade Division, Enforcement Section, History of, 1944-1945 BEW-Economic Warfare - British Experience by Military Intelligence Division, July 17, 1941 BEW-A Functional Summary of Divisions and Committees, February 1942 BEW-Preliminary Statement of General Objectives and Operating Organization, May 15, 1945
2	Economic Warfare Analysis, 1943 Directives Issued by BEW, 1942-1943 Enemy Branch, Statement of Activities of the, October 15, 1945 Economic Foreign Policy Executive Committee, Report of the Activities of, September 1, 1944 European Axis Section and the European Division, August 1, 1942-December 31, 1944 Foreign Economic Administration Relations with Army, n.d.
3	Italy-FEA Participation in the Allied Control Commission, n.d. Italy-Allied Control Commission, n.d.
4	Liberated Areas, 1943-1944 Liberated Areas, Materials re, September 1945 Mission for Economic Affairs, American Embassy, London, November 30, 1944

- Mission for Economic Affairs (London), January 27, 1944
 Organizational Handbook, Board of Economic Warfare, January 1943
- 5 Procurement of Economic Information for Strategic Purposes, May 1945
 Preclusive Operations in the Neutral Countries in World War II, n.d.
 Relationship of FEA to Other Federal Agencies, June 18, 1945
 Relationship of BEW-FEA with Other Agencies, December 23, 1942
 South American Blockade, 1943
 Survey of Organization and Operations, Mission for Economic Affairs, American Embassy, London, by Bureau of the Budget
 Mission, American Embassy, London, November 30, 1944
- 6 Swiss Negotiations, History of, May 3, 1945
 Swiss Negotiations, Survey of, September 13, 1943
 United States Commercial Corporation-Its Organization, Operations and Objectives, June 24, 1944
 White Paper - History of the Administration of the British White Paper, December 8, 1944
 Functions of the Economic Warfare Division of the American Embassy, London, October 15, 1943

Records Assembled by the Historian

Reports on the Organization of the Division of Controls July-August 1941 (Entry 148)

Box 1 location: 570/56/23/01

Historical File on the Office of Economic Warfare and Predecessor Agencies 1941-1943 (Entry 150)

Among the folder headings included in this series: Argentina; Blockade; Board of Economic Warfare; British Empire; Intelligence (history); Office of Censorship; Office of Economic Warfare Analysis; Office of War Information; Policy Committee; State Department; and, Treasury.

Boxes 1-9 location: 570/56/23/01

Historical File on the Foreign Economic Administration 1943-1945 (Entry 151)

Among the folder headings included in this series: Argentina; Board of Economic Warfare; Bretton Wood Meeting; British Empire and United Kingdom; Cartels; Commerce Department; Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Europe's monetary situation; Foreign Economic Administration (numerous folders); Germany (General objectives of U.S. economic policy); Portugal; Spain; State Department; Sweden; Switzerland; and, Turkey.

Boxes 906-919E location: 570/56/23/03

Administrative Issuances of the Economic Defense Board, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Office of Economic Warfare, September 1941-November 30, 1943 (Entry 153)

Boxes 920-929 location: 570/56/23/06

FEA Administrative Issuances December 1943-October 1945 (Entry 154)

Boxes 930-930C location: 570/56/24/01

Budget Materials 1941-1946 (Entry 155)

Boxes 931-947A location: 570/56/24/01

Minutes of Meetings of the Board of Economic Warfare August 13, 1941-July 15, 1943
(Entry 156)

Box 948 location: 570/56/24/04

Research Reports and Studies 1942-1944 (Entry 157)

Research reports and studies of various divisions of the FEA and predecessor agencies on such subjects as the economy of enemy, neutral, and allied countries, possibilities of and programs for the development and procurement of strategic commodities, problems of occupation, and enemy methods of occupation, together with miscellaneous reports on sources of economic intelligence and other subjects of interest to the Board of Economic Warfare, the Office of Economic Warfare, and the FEA. Arranged by division symbol and thereunder numerically.

Boxes 1-27 location: 570/56/24/04

Economic Warfare Studies of the Army Industrial College 1940-1941 (Entry 158)

Boxes 936-964A location: 570/56/25/01

Records Pertaining to Foreign Economic Administration's Relations with France 1943-1945
(Entry 160)

Boxes 969-975 location: 570/56/25/02

Cables of the Combined Committee for French North and West African Civil Affairs 1943-1944
(Entry 161)

Box 976 location: 570/56/25/03

Minutes of Meetings of French North African Committees 1943-1945 (Entry 162)

Box 977 location: 570/56/25/03

"Brief Historical Statement of Foreign Economic Administration" 1943-1944 (Entry 163)

Boxes 978-979 location: 570/56/25/03

Foreign Projects Reports January 1943-December 15, 1943 (Entry 167)

Processed copies of periodic reports on foreign projects of the Board of Economic Warfare and the FEA, prepared by the Office of Administrative Management. They contain information concerning the country involved, the Board of Economic Warfare's or FEA's representative, the status of the project, its sponsor, the assignment of the project, and the approximate period of time assigned it. Arranged chronologically.

Box 983C location: 570/56/25/05

Records Relating to the Bureau of Areas and the Bureau of Supplies 1944-1945
(Entry 168)

Boxes 984-988 location: 570/56/25/05

Records of the Office of the General Counsel 1942-1943 (Entry 169)

Boxes 989-990 location: 570/56/25/05

Material on the "SAFE HAVEN Project" 1943-1945 (Entry 170)

Boxes 991-993 location: 570/56/25/06

Includes in Box 991 a "Safehaven Study" by Margaret Clarke, n.d., 193pp.

Economic Program Policy Statements 1944-1945 (Entry 172)

Set of processed issuances of the FEA headed "Economic Program with Reference to [various countries of the world]." and supplements thereto. This set of program issuances was compiled by the historian's staff. Arranged by country under two major headings, Economic Programs and Supplements.

Boxes 1-2 location: 570/56/25/07

Progress Reports of FEA Special Representatives and Missions 1943-1944 (Entry 173)

Typed copies of progress reports from FEA special representatives and missions in foreign countries, which were assembled by the Historian and his staff. Arranged alphabetically by country and thereunder chronologically.

Boxes 1-7 location: 570/56/26/01

Intelligence Memoranda of the Italian Division 1944-1945 (Entry 179)

Boxes 1-3 location: 570/56/26/04

Weekly Operations Reports of the Office of Economic Warfare August 1941-November 1943 (Entry 180)

Boxes 1-2 location: 570/56/26/05

Weekly Notes on Current Economic Information 1942-1944 (Entry 182)

Box 1 location: 570/56/26/05

Addresses and Statements of BEW and FEA Officials 1942-1946 (Entry 185)

Box 1 location: 570/56/26/06

Records of the Office of Economic Programs

The Office of Economic Programs (OEP) was established on September 13, 1943. It included specialized staffs of advisers who assisted the Administrator and other high officials of the agency in preparing foreign economic policies and programs. The Office represented a consolidation of the War Trade Staff of the Office of Economic Warfare and the Government Liaison and Reciprocal Aid Division of the Office of Lend-Lease Administration. The Office, whose chief was an Assistant FEA Administrator,¹⁴⁷ was largely composed of personnel consisting of economists who served as consultants on such diverse matters as supplies and resources, foreign development, foreign finance, trade policy, and lend lease.

The OEP acted as the integrating unit for the operational branches within FEA whose own projects had to be brought into harmony with the central policies of the Administration. Operational approaches within the framework of FEA were often dissimilar and even in cases, where objectives were not identical in practice, conflicting. OEP had to keep differences in mind and attempt to solve them. Operations personnel, enthusiastic about their programs and bent on achieving their ends quickly and efficiently, had to be reminded of political considerations. It was a primary function of the OEP to conciliate differences and keep the strategy of economic warfare to a consistent pattern.

¹⁴⁷ The first head of the Office of Economic Programs was V. Frank Coe. When he resigned from FEA to take a position in the Office of Monetary Research in the Department of the Treasury, James W. Angell replaced him.

In 1944 through V. Frank Coe and L. Currie, the OEP was brought directly and originally into the Safehaven program. It was in OEP, under Coe that the Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy (ECEFP) was established. An interdepartmental unit, maintained by Angell after Coe left FEA, the ECEFP, animated by OEP, studied issues involved in economic warfare, anticipated the economic programs connected with Germany in the postwar period, and took steps to initiate plans which would operate effectively after the defeat of the Axis.

Since the OEP had, throughout the period of its existence kept in touch with the work of other departments also concerned with economic warfare, and since it maintained close contact with the Department of Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board, it had already had, before the Safehaven program was organized, practical experience with some of the aspects of German penetration. Advising on commodity agreements and studying the cartel and combine methods of German industry, it had also a background of practical knowledge of what the pattern of German post-hostilities aggression was likely to be.

The Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy (ECEFP), guided largely by OEP, had considered from time to time such matters as modification of wartime financial controls over foreign assets. It had, for example, considered the possibility of continuing the Proclaimed List after the surrender of Germany as a method of economic supervision of Axis friends.

With the development of the Safehaven Program idea, the ECEFP took over serious study of the matter of controlling enemy assets after the war. Out of this consideration a new committee, the Interdepartmental Committee on Post-Hostilities Controls over Foreign Property was organized. Its membership was composed of representatives from the Departments of State, Treasury, Justice, Commerce, and the Alien Property Custodian, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and the FEA. The committee studied, considered, and made recommendations with respect to wartime property and financial controls over foreign assets. It was also made recommendations on the control and disposition of enemy assets in neutral and other non-Axis countries.

The thought was that many departments and agencies were involved in these problems and that the Committee would be a clearing house for the problems as they were defined and for the various departmental proposals as they were worked out. So far as the Safehaven Program was concerned, the Committee would coordinate recommendations regarding programs for dealing with Germany's hidden assets and with its devices of economic penetration. It would also consider policies with respect to United States, and United Nations' attitudes towards neutrals used by the Germans for purposes of economic expansion.

During 1944 the Executive Policy Committee, FEA, met regularly and consistently studied Safehaven problems. Through its relationships with other Departments it brought the FEA attitude toward control of Germany into focus, and through the FEA Administration and its legal advisors pressed for implementation of a strong United States policy toward neutrals with respect to the problem of postwar German penetration. Its policies and views were submitted to the Interdepartmental Committee on Post-Hostilities Controls over Foreign Property for critical consideration.

Central Files February 1942-October 1945 (Entry 200)

Boxes 1-19

Box #	File Title
9	Finance, Public-1-1 Foreign Funds Control
10	Finance, Public-11-1 Safehaven location: 570/57/4/05

Geographic Central Files 1943-1945 (Entry 201)

Boxes 1-6

Box #	Country and/or Subject
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- 1 Africa
American Republics
Argentina; location: 570/57/4/06
- 3 Germany; location: 570/57/4/07
- 4 Italy
Latin America
Liberated Areas; location: 570/57/4/07
- 5 North Africa
Portugal; location: 570/57/4/07
- 6 Spain
Sweden
Turkey
West Africa; location: 570/57/4/07

Interoffice Memoranda and Letters Sent (Addressee File) November 1943-October 1945
(Entry 202)

Boxes 1-4 location: 570/57/4/07

Reading File of Interoffice Memoranda December 1943-August 1945 (Entry 203)

Box 1 location: 570/57/5/01

Reading File of Interoffice and Intraoffice Memoranda December 1943-August 1945
(Entry 204)

Box 1 location: 570/57/5/01

Records of the Business Organization Staff

Miscellaneous Records Relating to Monopolies and Cartels April 1942-October 1945
(Entry 210)

Box #	File Title
8	Argentina, 1943; location: 570/67/5/04
14	Flight of Axis Capital to Switzerland, Spain, and Argentina, 1945 location: 570/57/5/05
24	Swiss Bank, 1944-1945 location: 570/57/5/06
25	Swiss Foreign Trade, 1944 location: 570/57/5/07

Records Relating to Svenska Kullager Fabriken (SKF)¹⁴⁸ March 1942-January 1945
(Entry 211)

Boxes 1-3 location: 570/57/5/07

Records of the Foreign Economic Development Staff

Reports on Foreign Economic Conditions (Subject Files) March 1942-April 1945
(Entry 212)

Boxes 1117-1118 location: 570/57/5/07

¹⁴⁸ Owned by Sweden's Stockholm Enskilda Bank. SKF, with its subsidiaries, was the largest manufacturer of bearings on earth. It controlled 80 percent of blast furnances, foundries and factories and plants in the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany. The largest share of its production until late in World War II was allocated to Germany; 60 percent of the worldwide production of SKF was dedicated to the Germans.

Reports on Foreign Economic Conditions (Geographic File) 1942-1945 (Entry 213)

Boxes 1119-1121 location: 570/567/6/01

Records of the Lend-Lease and Foreign Finance Staffs

General File 1943-1945 (Entry 215)

Boxes 1134-1135

Box #	File Title
1134	Germany-Policy Documents Germany-Secret Material
1135	Gold Latin America Liberated Areas Special Watch Instructions (SWI) Office of Censorship location: 570/57/6/03

Informational Materials on Foreign Financial Conditions and Developments 1943-1945 (Entry 216)

Boxes 1136-1137

Box #	Country and/or Subject
1136	Africa, French North Enemy Branch Enemy Branch - Staff Meetings Enemy Branch - TIDC (Technical Industrial Disarmament Committee) Germany- Charts (1938)
1137	Italy Latin America Spain Sweden Switzerland Turkey location: 570/57/6/03

Records of the Programs and Reports Staff

General Subject File of the Director 1944-1945 (Entry 217)

Boxes 1138-1141 location: 570/57/6/03

Records of the Office of the General Counsel

The various legal offices of the agencies absorbed by the FEA became part of the Office of the General Counsel. In addition to its legal functions the Office coordinated liaison activities with Congress.

Central File November 1943-September 1945 (Entry 231)

Boxes 1158-1168 location: 570/57/6/06

Subject File of the General Counsel 1941-1945 (Entry 237)

Boxes 1169-1175 location: 570/57/7/01

File of the Assistant General Counsel, Special and Pan-American Branch November 1941-
June 1944 (Entry 238)

Boxes 1186-1187 location: 570/57/7/04

File of the Consultant on International law January 1943-August 1944 (Entry 243)

Boxes 1196-1197 location: 570/57/7/05

Records of the Bureau of Areas

The Bureau of Areas was established on November 13, 1943, by a consolidation of those units of the predecessors of the Foreign Economic Administration that were not assigned to the Bureau of Supplies or to the Office of the Administrator. The units of the Office of Economic Warfare that were transferred to the Bureau of Areas included the area divisions of the Country programs Branch of the Office of Exports; the Area Branch, excluding the South Pacific Division, of the Office of Imports; and the Enemy and the Blockade and Supply Branches of the Office of Economic Warfare and Analysis. From the Office of Lend-Lease Administration the Bureau received the geographic divisions of the Office of Foreign Liaison, the Office of Soviet Supply, and the Overseas Missions Divisions; and from the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations there were transferred to the Bureau the Divisions of Field Operations, Supply and Transport, Progress Reports, and Program and Requirements. The Bureau also inherited the "liberated areas" activities of the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination of the Department of State. These offices, branches, and divisions were merged into the Bureau of Areas, and the functions they performed were assigned to the six branches of the Bureau.

Records of the Office of the Executive Director

The Office of the Executive Director planned and directed the programs and policies of the Bureau of Areas pertaining to foreign countries, maintained liaison with the Bureau of Supplies, the staff units of the Office of the Administrator, and various interdepartmental and intergovernmental committees; and supervised the activities of the foreign field missions of the Foreign Economic Administration, working closely in that connection with the diplomatic missions of the Department of State. Its Area Program Coordination Staff reviewed the economic policies of the Administration for each country and coordinated these with the overall supply program, served as a clearance office for instructions from the branches of the Bureau of Supplies to the branches of the Bureau of Areas, and acted as the secretariat for the Administration's Allocations Committee. The Field Operations Staff was the administrative unit in the Bureau that served the foreign field missions by coordinating the activities of these missions with those of the operating branches of the Administration in Washington, supplying the field with digests and newsletters of economic information, and expediting the exchange of reports between the branches in Washington and the offices in the field. Matters relating to lend-lease, reverse lend-lease, and the British White Paper were handled by the Lend-Lease Staff of the Office of the Executive Director; and administrative duties for the branches and staffs of the Bureau were performed by the Executive Officer.

Executive Director Records (Entry UD 1)

Boxes 1-9

Box #	File Title or Subject
2-3	Country Files; location: 570/57/33/03
4	Economic Warfare Analysis Jurisdictional Disputes State-BEW Cooperative Agreement location: 570/57/33/03
7	Navy Department

- State Department
- State Department-Relations With location: 570/57/33/03
- 8 Treasury Department
- Vice President
- War Department
- White House location: 570/57/33/03
- 9 Safehaven location: 570/57/33/04

Deputy Executive Director Records (Entry UD 2)

- | Box # | File Title or Subject |
|-------|--|
| 10-12 | Committees location: 570/57/33/04 |
| 13-15 | Country Programs location: 570/57/33/04 |
| 18 | President, The...and Vice President location: 570/57/33/05 |
| 19 | Turkish Division location: 570/57/33/05 |
| 20 | German Control Council |
| | German Division |
| | German Letters and Memoranda |
| | J.I.C. ¹⁴⁹ - Intelligence Liaison |
| | T.I.I.C. ¹⁵⁰ -Safehaven location: 570/57/33/05 |
| 21 | Italian Division |
| | Neutral Countries Division; location: 570/57/33/05 |
| 23 | Currie, Laughin location: 570/57/33/06 |
| 25 | Navy Department |
| | State Department 1944-1945 |
| | State Department 1942 location: 570/57/33/06 |
| 26 | Treasury Department |
| | War Department location: 570/57/33/06 |

Records of the Area Program Coordination Staff

Program Coordination Staff Records (Entry UD 3)

- | Box # | File Title or Subject |
|-------|--|
| 29-39 | Country Files location: 570/57/33/06 |
| 42 | Economic Warfare location: 570/57/34/01 |
| 43 | Meetings, State Department |
| | OWI Reports location: 570/57/34/01 |
| 44 | Relationship Between State and FEA Foreign Service |
| | location: 570/57/34/02 |

Records of the Field Operations Staff

Field Operations Staff Records (Entry UD 4)

Box 46 location: 570/57/34/02

Records of the British Empire and Middle East Branch

All aspects of the FEA's relations with the British Empire and countries in the Middle East were handled by this branch. Its representatives conferred with those of the British Empire on joint aspects of economic warfare and provided for an interchange of economic, political, and

¹⁴⁹ Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC).

¹⁵⁰ The Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee (TIIC).

military information about lend-lease activities and foreign trade.

Records of the Turkish Division

Turkish Division Records (Entry UD 7)

Boxes 1-47 location: 570/58/11/06

Records of the Enemy Branch

The Enemy Branch was responsible for planning the economic program to be put into effect when the enemy countries should be occupied. It prepared studies and reports for the industrial disarmament of the enemy to prevent future wars, including analyses of the entire economic structure of the Axis countries. The Enemy Branch was established on December 30, 1944, with the name the German and Austrian Branch; a name change was shortly forthcoming. It had a leading role in the Safehaven Program. When it was established and responsibility placed in it for Safehaven activities, the External Security, Intelligence Service, and other staff which hitherto had been independent divisions, were made part of it. In addition, the Branch included personnel from the old independent divisions which had been involved in Safehaven operations. Thus in the beginning of 1945 the Enemy Branch, under the direction of Henry H. Fowler,¹⁵¹ the Safehaven Program was the responsibility of one unit.

Among the first activities of the Branch was pulling together information for the Currie Mission to Switzerland. An important document developed for this purpose was a "Preliminary List of German Cloaks in Switzerland." This report included a list of five important Swiss banking firms which actively helped Germany be concealing its assets, assisting in then expansion of its holding companies, and disguising its foreign accounts.¹⁵² The covering memorandum to the report, dated January 1, 1945, stated that "these lists contain only partial information, although they are based on a careful study of intercepts, they do not cover all the activities of those banks. Yet they indicate the tremendous amount of such assistance given by the Swiss to the enemy. This assistance which served to finance the enemy's purchases of critical war material has become less important at the present stage of the war. However, it should serve at this time to demonstrate to the Swiss the extent of the damage they have done to the Allied war effort in the past." "In addition," the memorandum continues, "it should be pointed out that their aid to the enemy in the banking field was clearly beyond the obligations under which a neutral must continue trade with a belligerent and dictated solely by the profit motive of the Swiss banks." The memorandum concludes by stating "The Swiss should make up for this undue amount of aid given to the enemy, which we have not interfered with up to the present time, by full compliance with our Safe haven objectives and other remaining financial warfare objectives."¹⁵³

The report listed five banks certain to have cooperated with the Germans. they were Bank Wadenswil; H. Sturzenegger & Cie., a private bank of Basel and closely allied with I.G. Farben; the Swiss Bank Corporation; Johann Wehrli and Company, Zurich; and Financiere A.G. The report lists thirteen holding and finance companies which acted as cloaks for German assets.¹⁵⁴ The report also contained a section on intelligence not entirely verified, including the unconfirmed statement that "it was reported---October 10,

¹⁵¹ Fowler had been formerly General Counsel for the Office of Production Management and the War Production Board (September 1941-September 1944). In September 1944 he was assigned to the Mission on Economic Affairs in London.

¹⁵² Clarke, "Safehaven Study," pp. 130-131.

¹⁵³ Clarke, "Safehaven Study," p. 131.

¹⁵⁴ Clarke, "Safehaven Study," pp. 132-134.

1944, that accounts are held for Hitler in the Swiss Union Bank, Basel, by a German official named Max Amann.”¹⁵⁵

Records of the Blockade Division

The chief functions of the Blockade Division were to administer blockade control measures; to determine blockade clearance for United States exports to neutral countries in Europe; and, so far as the Preclusive Purchase Operations were concerned, to provide data on the supply needs of neutrals and the enemy, and to make recommendations for preclusive operations.

The purpose of the Blockade Division was to control neutral shipping and thus to prevent strategic goods from reaching the Axis through neutral trade channels. To achieve this end the following devices were employed: the Navicert; Ship's Warrant, Seizure and Search; the exercise of British Prize Law, the American proclaimed List, and the British Black List.

The Division was also involved in efforts to stop Germany's smuggling efforts. As the blockade became increasingly successful during the course of the war, and as Germany's supplies grew thinner, it had recourse to smuggling. Smuggling to Germany of easily concealed strategic items and materials increased during 1942 and 1943, alerting both the United States and Great Britain and causing them to take steps to destroy illicit trade between the enemy and the neutrals. In the summer of 1943 the United States Government became so concerned over the problem that through the Department of State the Blockade Committee in London was urged to recommend to the British that through searches of vessels bound from Argentina to neutral European ports be instituted. The United States Navy concurred in this recommendation.

Anticipating the crisis arising because of smuggling, the Blockade Division had already, in June 1943, made a study of the problem and had issued instructions on combating blockade evasion. In its *Blockade Enforcement Manual, June 1943*, the Division stated “the Axis can finance smuggling in Latin America in two specific ways. In the first place it can use funds already in existence in Latin America, and in the second place it can transmit new or additional funds for that purpose. There are still a considerable number of German and other Axis corporations, German and Italian Banks, Axis nationals and their sympathizers in Latin America with large funds built up before the war, which can be put to use to finance smuggling and other activities beneficial to the Axis. In addition Axis corporations in Latin America which are producing profits can make new funds continuously available so that the investments do not need to be liquidated. Because many Axis funds are cloaked so that they cannot readily be discovered, no estimate of their size is possible. A number of Axis banks are still operating in Buenos Aires such as the Banco de Napoli and the Banco Aleman Transatlantica, but their activities seem to be rather limited. New or additional funds can be transferred from the Axis to South American agents. The axis can remit funds directly to the Argentine, or can use European neutral countries which in turn remit funds to all countries in Latin America. These remittances are not met simply through the exchange of marks for local currency, because these countries rarely wish to invest in marks. Therefore new funds have to be remitted by the Axis to Latin America in the form of goods, coins, stamps, dollar notes, and securities.”¹⁵⁶

The Blockade Division not only collated the material it had accumulated in the process of operating its special activities, but it had asked for the intelligence resources of the Federal Bureau of Investigation,¹⁵⁷ the Office of Censorship, the Office of Navy Intelligence, the Army's Military Intelligence (G-2), and the

¹⁵⁵ Clarke, “Safehaven Study,” p. 134. Max Amann served as Hitler's banker and oversaw his royalties from *Mein Kampf*.

¹⁵⁶ Cited in Clarke, “Safehaven Study,” pp. 50-51.

¹⁵⁷ In Argentina the Legal Attache of the American Embassy was an FBI agent. Regarding smuggling as a subversive activity, the FBI had primary jurisdiction. The Naval Attache was in charge of stopping ships and searching for contraband.

Board of Economic Warfare. Diplomatic Missions were requested to report information on local smuggling rings, and related material at hand in Washington was examined. All available facts were checked and a file was made which listed the names of smugglers, the names of ships used in blockade running, the kinds of commodities smuggled, the names of ports to which deliveries of smuggled goods were made, routes, and methods and means of concealing goods.

The Enemy Branch (later known as the European Enemy Division) made studies of enemy supply positions with respect to materials being smuggled, thus providing the Blockade Division with guides on the importance or relative insignificance of blockade evasions. The greatness of the enemies' need for material guided the counter measures taken smugglers and helped to determine the nature and extent of preclusive purchases.

The significance of the blockade work of the Blockade Division, so far as the Safehaven Program is concerned, is that there was created in the Division a backlog of information about firms and individuals who were actively assisting the Axis, and who would bear watching the future.

Blockade Division Records (Entry UD 8)

Boxes 1-144 location: 570/58/17/07

Box #	Country and/or Subject
54	Argentina location: 570/58/18//07
55	Austria location: 570/58/18/07
56-57	Axis location: 570/58/19/01
68-73	French North Africa location: 570/58/19/02
75-76	Germany location: 570/58/19/03
78-79	Iberian Peninsula location: 570/58/19/04
90-105	Portugal location: 570/58/19/05
107-108	Spain location: 570/58/20/01
131-133	Sweden location: 570/58/20/04
134-135	Switzerland location: 570/58/20/05
136	Turkey location: 570/58/20/05
139-144	Blockade Division's relationship with other agencies. location: 570/58/20/05

Blockade Division Records (Entry UD 16)

Records relate primarily to neutral countries.

Boxes 1-8 location: 570/58/21/01

Records of the Intelligence Service Staff

Intelligence Service Staff Records (Entry UD 9)

Records relate to a variety of matters, including Safe Haven, Special Watch Instructions, and value of censorship material to the FEA.

Boxes 1-12 location: 570/58/20/06

Records of the European Branch

The area covered by the European Branch included France, Italy, Eastern Europe, the Balkans, Northern Europe, and the neutral European countries. Together with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, this Branch assisted in preparing and carrying out programs for the relief, rehabilitation,

and reconstruction of the liberated portions of its area, reviewing requisitions for supplies and determining their essentialness.

Records of the Office of the Director

Office of the Director Records (Entry UD 10)

Box 2 of this series contains a folder entitled "Safehaven" that contains four reports labeled: "Looted Art in Occupied Territories, Neutral Countries and Latin America" (May 5, 1945), "Report of Activities No. 4" (June 1945), "The Vesting of German Assets in Spain: A Case Study in Vesting of German Assets Abroad" (July 1945), and "Extra-Territorial Effect of Economic Measures Taken By the Occupying Powers in Germany: Problems of Recognition and Enforcement in Neutral Countries" (May 1945).

Boxes 1-4 location: 570/58/14/01

Records of the Neutral Countries Division

Neutral Countries Division Records (Entry UD 12)

Boxes 1-9 location: 570/58/14/07

Records of the Liberated Areas Branch

Liberated Areas Branch Records (Entry UD 15)

Boxes 1-18 location: 570/58/21/01

Records of the Pan American Branch

Central File October 1942-November 1945 (Entry 384)

Boxes 2318-2332 location: 570/57/34/02

Reports and Dispatches from United States Missions in Latin America December 1941-November 1945 (Entry 385)

Boxes 2333-2493 location: 570/57/34/04

Records of the Office of the Director

General File of the Director 1943-1945 (Entry 398)

Boxes 2509-2513 location: 570/58/3/02

Geographic File of the Director 1942-1945 (Entry 399)

Boxes 2513-2514 location: 570/58/3/03

Records of the Economic Intelligence Division

Until the German and Austrian (Enemy Branch) was created late in 1944, the Economic Intelligence Division had been a separate unit of FEA under the Special Areas Branch, and had serviced most departments of the agency. The Division had its origins in pre-war 1941, when it was discovered that it would be necessary to gather information on the economic resources of Japan for the administration of export control. After December 7, 1941, the Board of Economic Warfare established Analysis Sections and Intelligence Sections on geographical lines, the purpose being to procure economic data for the armed forces and for other United States and Allied Governmental agencies.

Collaborating throughout the war with the British Ministry of Economic Warfare and with other intelligence units operating for the United States, the Economic Intelligence Division, which later became the Intelligence Service Staff, gathered, compiled, classified and made available to the proper authorities

the data received from censorship intercepts, foreign radio broadcasts, foreign publications, American business firms with foreign interests, representatives of foreign countries, returned travellers, refugees, and United States intelligence agents operating in foreign countries.

The division maintained close liaison with Military Intelligence (G-2) and the Office of Naval Intelligence, having representatives of those two services attached to the office in Washington, DC. In addition, it maintained a close relationship with the Office of Strategic Services, the Office of Censorship, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. FEA special agents in the field, United States Commercial Company representatives, FEA business experts, and United States diplomatic officers and intelligence agents operating in foreign countries contributed reports to the unit.

Numbered Subject Files (Entry 500B)

Boxes 1-2103 location: 570/59/5/02

Indexes to the Numbered Subject Files

Index by Country (Entry 500AO)

Boxes 1-323 location: 570/58/22/01

Box #	Country and/or Subject
12-18	Argentina location: 570/58/22/03
20-22	Austria location: 570/58/22/05
22-25	Axis Powers location: 570/58/22/07
136-161	Germany location: 570/58/26/06
184-190	Italy location: 570/58/28/04
253-258	Portugal location: 570/58/31/01
266-273	Spain location: 570/58/31/04
275-279	Sweden location: 570/58/31/06
279-283	Switzerland location: 570/58/31/07
287-290	Turkey location: 570/58/32/02
309	United States (Safehaven) location: 570/58/33/01

Index by City (Entry 500A1)

Boxes 324-378 location: 570/58/33/04

Box 325 Basel, Switzerland location: 570/58/33/05

Box 326 Bern, Switzerland location: 570/58/33/05

Index by Subject (Entry 500A2)

Boxes 379-420 location: 570/58/35/04

Index by Recipient (Entry 500A3)

Boxes 421-425 location: 570/59/2/01

Index by Foreign Government (Entry 500A4)

Boxes 426-433 location: 570/59/2/02

Index by Name of Organization (U.S. Government Agency) (Entry 500A5)

Boxes 434-470 location: 570/59/2/04

Index by Allied Organization (Entry 500A6)

Boxes 471-474 location: 570/59/3/07

Index: Major Hart's File (Entry 500A7)

Box 475 location: 570/59/3/07

Index: Pulleston's File (Entry 500A8)

. Box 476 location: 570/59/3/07

Records of the Office of Inter-American Affairs (RG 229)

The Office of Inter-American Affairs was established by an Executive order of July 30, 1941, in the Office for Emergency Management, as the successor to the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics. Until March 1945 the agency was named the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (OCIAA). Its purpose, as stated in the Executive order was to "provide for the development of commercial and cultural relations between the American Republics" and thereby to increase the solidarity of the Western Hemisphere and further "the spirit of cooperations between the Americas in the interest of Hemisphere defense." More specifically, the Office was directed to formulate and execute programs in the commercial and economic fields and the files of the arts and sciences, education and travel, the radio, the press, and the cinema that would further national defense and strengthen the bonds between the nations of the Western Hemisphere. It was required to work closely with the Department of State in promoting Hemisphere solidarity.

The Office was headed by Nelson A. Rockefeller as Coordinator until shortly before its name was changed, by an Executive order of March 23, 1945, to the Office of Inter-American Affairs, which was headed by Wallace K. Harrison as Director. The Office as early as April 1941 had lost many of its economic responsibilities to the Board of Economic Warfare and in the same year some of its long-range cultural activities were taken over by the Department of State. By an Executive order of August 31, 1945, the informational activities of the Office of Inter-American Affairs were transferred to the Department of State; and by an Executive order of April 10, 1946, the Office was abolished and its remaining functions and responsibilities were transferred to that Department.

General Records

Central Files 1940-1945 (Entry 1)

Arranged according to a filing scheme that is reproduced in appendix I of National Archives Inventory No. 7 (consult finding aids in Room 2600). This scheme divides the records by subject, function, or correspondence into six major headings, which a number assigned to each: (0) Inter-American Activities in the United States, (1) Basic Economy, (2) Commercial and Financial, (3) Information, (4) Administration, and (5) Alphabetical. Within each major heading the files are arranged by subjects and subtopics and thereunder chronologically, except for No. 5, which consists of correspondence with other U.S. Government agencies, the Pan American Union, and the United Nations. These records are arranged alphabetically by agency and thereunder either chronologically or by agency subdivisions or names of officials. See Inventory No. 7 for further description of arrangement and content.

Boxes 1-500 location: 350/74/34/06

Records of the Department of Transportation

The Department of Transportation was established as the Transportation Division in 1942 to promote the transportation program of the Office. In 1945 it was combined with the Department of Economic Development to form the Department of Transportation and Economic Development.

Records Concerning Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals ("Black List") 1945-1946

(Entry 42)

Arranged Chronologically. Copies or parts of the list with memorandums and action proposals for additions and deletions. The list was of persons or firms in Latin America and elsewhere aiding, or suspected of aiding, the Axis Powers. It was prepared by the Interdepartmental Committee on the Proclaimed List, which was composed of representatives from various U.S. Government agencies, including the OIAA, and from the British and Canadian Embassies. Earlier records relating to the Proclaimed List are in the central files (Entry 1)

Boxes 666-668 location: 350/76/13/03

Records of the Department of Information

The Department was established in 1942 to bring together and continue the activities of press, radio, motion-picture, and education units that had been inherited by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs from its predecessor. In August 1945 the Department was abolished and its functions and records were transferred to the Department of State.

Records of the Regional Division

The main function of the Regional Division, established in 1942, was to direct and correlate the activities of the various coordination committees. The Division maintained working relations with the Department of State, obtaining from it approval for field projects of the coordination committees. The coordination committees provided local guidance in adapting the Office's program, to local conditions, checked on the effectiveness of the program in each country, and executed programs that could not be handled efficiently by United States diplomatic representatives.

Records of the Coordination Committee for Argentina

General Records 1941-1945 (Entry 98)

Arranged by subject, type of record, or correspondence and thereunder chronologically. Most of the correspondence is with coordination committees and missions in other Latin American countries and OIAA divisions in Washington. It relates to administrative and financial matters, organization, functions, activities, and projects of the Committee. A substantial amount concerns propaganda and information activities through the press, radio, and motion picture media.

Boxes 1234-1258 location: 350/76/26/05

Records of the High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG) (RG 466)

The U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (USHCG) represented the U.S. Government in Germany, including on the Allied High Commission for Germany, and with respect to economic matters of concern to the Economic Cooperation Administration and the Mutual Security Agency. The Position of USHCG, commonly referred to as "HICOG," was established in the Department of State by an Executive order of June 6, 1949. The Office of USHCG was established in the State Department on September 21, 1949. It assumed many of the functions and activities of the U.S. Group Control Council, Germany (USGCC, August 1944-October 1945) and the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) [OMGUS] (October 1945-1949). It was abolished on May 5, 1955, by proclamation of the Allied High Commission for Germany. Its remaining functions were transferred to the Department of State (U.S. Embassy, Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany).

John J. McCloy served as the U.S. High Commissioner during the 1949-1952 period.

Records of the United States High Commissioner for Germany, John J. McCloy

Classified General Records 1949-1952

Arranged chronologically by year, thereunder by document number.

Boxes 1-43 location: 250/68/9/02

Top Secret General Records 1949-1952

Arranged chronologically by year, thereunder by document number.

Boxes 1-6 location: 250/68/10/01

Historical Analysis of the McCloy Administration, 1949-1952. (Entry 8)

Arranged chronologically. A register (journal) of daily activities conducted by McCloy, with references to documents in the two preceding series of records.

Boxes 1-4 location: 250/68/10/03

Records of the Office of the Executive Director

General Records 1949-1955

Arranged chronologically by date segments: 1949-1952 and 1953-1955, and thereunder by the Department of State foreign service post decimal filing scheme.

Boxes 1-114 location: 250/68/10/03

Box #	File #	File Title
6-11	321.3	German External Assets (1949-1952) location: 250/68/10/04
47	321.3	German External Assets (1953-1955) location: 250/68/11/03

Security-Segregated General Records 1949-1955

Arranged chronologically by date segments: 1949-1952 and 1953-1955, and thereunder by the Department of State foreign service post decimal filing scheme.

Boxes 1-234 location: 250/68/12/5

Box #	File #	File Title
21-27	321.3	German External Assets (1949-1952) location: 250/68/13/01
162- 163	321.3	German External Assets (1953-1955) location: 250/68/15/07

Top Secret General Records 1953-1955

Boxes 1-3 location: 250/83/23/1

General Hay's Files 1949-1951

Boxes 1-6 location: 250/83/23/02

Records of the Office of the Executive Secretary

General Records 1947-1952

Arranged numerically by an agency-assigned file number. This series consists of records that were transferred to, created, maintained, or used by the Office of the Executive Secretary (OES), a high level office that reported directly to the High Commissioner. Many of these records

consist of correspondence of Alexander R. Forest (Chief of the Policy Report Branch of the OES) and document his contacts with various military officials, foreign representatives, and others involved in the occupation and administration of Germany after World War II. Many of the documents were originally created by the Office of Military Government, US (OMGUS) and were later used and filed in various offices of the U.S. High Commission for Germany (HICOG) after the dissolution of OMGUS. A large segment of this series includes agendas and minutes of the Allied High Commission (HICOM) meetings (1949-1952).

Boxes 1-98 location: 250/83/23/03

Miscellaneous Files Relating Primarily to Berlin

Arranged in two segments: alphabetically by subject, and numerically by agency-assigned Roman numeral. A box list describing the folder titles is enclosed in Box 1 of this series.

Boxes 1-14 location: 250/83/25/03

Records of the Historical Division

Publications Relating to the United States Occupation of Germany 1945-1953

Arranged according to an agency prepared title list. This list of titles appears in the first folder of Box 1 of the series.

Boxes 1-5 location: 250/68/17/05

Miscellaneous Publications.

Box 1 location: 250/83/25/05

Miscellaneous Microfilm Prepared by the Historical Division Pertaining to HICOG, OMGUS, and POLAD 1945-1952

Boxes 1-23 location: 250/83/25/05

Records of the Office of the General Counsel

Records Relating to Agreements Between the Allied High Commission and the Federal Republic of Germany 1949-1955

Arranged by a numerical filing system or by type of agreement.

Boxes 1-17 location: 150/83/26/03

Records of the Decartelization and Deconcentration Division

General Subject Files 1948-1955

Arranged alphabetically by subject. A list of files is contained in the RG 466 finding aid in the consultation area in Room 2600.

Boxes 1-6 location: 250/83/28/04

Cartel Subject Files 1947-1955

Arranged alphabetically by name of cartel or business. A list of files is contained in the RG 466 finding aid in the consultation area in Room 2600.

Boxes 1-72 location: 250/83/28/06

Records of the U.S. Element, Tripartite I.G. Farben Control Group (TRIFCOG)

Security-Classified Records Relating to I.G. Farben 1949-1954

Arranged by a 3 volume agency-created numeric file plan entitled *Inventory of Files and Records of the Tripartite I.G. Farben Control Group (TRIFCOG), U.S. Element*¹⁵⁸ Records consist of translations of German documents in the Nuremberg trial of I.G. Farben and include interrogations of high ranking I.G. Farben employees.

Boxes 1-14 location: 250/83/29/02

There are numerous series of records created by this entity in our custody. Researchers should consult the RG 466 finding aids in the consultation area in Room 2600 for specific series descriptions, boxes, and locations.

Records of the Law Committee

Records of the U.S. Representative to the HICOM Law Committee 1949-1955

Arranged alphabetically by subject of record. This series contains the records of the U.S. representative on the Law Committee of the tripartite Allied High Commission for Germany (HICOM)

Boxes 1-21 location: 250/84/13/01

Records Pertaining to HICOM Laws and Regulations 1949-1955

Arranged by law or regulation number.

Boxes 1-25 location: 250/84/13/04

Records of the U.S. Secretariat, Allied High Commission

General Records 1949-1952

Arranged chronologically.

Boxes 1-27 location: 250/68/23/04

Allied High Commission Document File 1949-1955

Boxes 1-63 location: 250/84/14/06

Records of the Property Office

Records Relating to Restitution of Property under U.S. Military Government Laws and Compensation to Persecutees under the General Claims Laws.

Arranged in two segments: by agency-assigned decimal number, and alphabetically by name of claimant. This series consists primarily of records created by the Office of Military Government US (OMGUS) that were loaned to the U.S. High Commission for Germany (HICOG) by the Department of the Army after the dissolution of OMGUS. In addition, there are many HICOG records in this series that were created while HICOG assumed the duties of providing restitution of property by implementing Military Government No. 59 and the Unified General Claims Laws. Many of the files contain correspondence of Werner Lowenthal who served in restitution-related positions under OMGUS and HICOG and ultimately served as Property Officer in the Office of the General Counsel under HICOG. This series includes a copy of Military Government Law No. 59; amendments to the laws; instructions for implementing the law; correspondence between Lowenthal and various restitution agencies; and correspondence with the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (JRSO).

¹⁵⁸ This finding aid is applicable to the records of all the series of TRIFCOG records.

Boxes 1-10 location: 250/84/23/07

Records of the Regional Land Commissioners

Records of the Office of the Land Commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden

Records of the Intelligence Division

Records of the Denazification Section

Denazification Files on Dr. Hjalmar Schacht and Franz Konrad 1947-1950

Arranged by type of record and thereunder by volume number (Schacht trial transcripts, protocols) or chronologically (Schacht press releases, Konrad case files).

Boxes 1-4 location: 250/84/28/05

There is a possibility that other pertinent records may be found within the various land commissioners offices records. Researchers should consult the RG 466 finding aids in the consultation area of Room 2600.

Records of International Conferences, Commissions, and Expositions (RG 43)

Records of Meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers and Related Conferences, 1945-1949

The Council of Foreign Ministers, established to work out postwar settlements, held its first formal session in September and October 1945 in London. It was followed by the Paris Conference on Reparations, and the Tripartite Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Moscow, later the same year. In 1946-1949 five more sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers were held in Paris, New York, Moscow, and London. During the same years related conferences, such as the Paris Peace Conference and the Austrian Treaty Commission, were held. The records of these meetings include official conference documents (agenda, minutes, and records of decisions), correspondence, telegrams, memoranda, reports, working papers, speeches, and draft agreements. There are separate subject files in addition to the records of each conference. The conference records are arranged by conference and thereunder by subject or type of record. The subject files are arranged alphabetically and thereunder chronologically. (Lot File Nos. M88 and 52-M64). Boxes 1-321 location: 250/8/24/05 Only selected records follows. Researchers interested in all the records should consult the finding aids in the consultation area in Room 2600.

Records Relating to the Paris Conference on Reparations

The Paris Conference on Reparations was an 18-power conference held in Paris, November 9-December 21, 1945. At the invitation of the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France, as the powers occupying the western zones of Germany, met to discuss a recommendation for the adoption of the Paris Agreement on Reparations, which established policies and procedures for the division of German assets among the 18 governments.¹⁵⁹

Background Memoranda and Reports, June 24, 1944-October 23, 1945

Box #	File Titles
11	Background Memoranda (3 folders) Angell Mission - Repmems 1-18 Report on German Reparations to the President of the United States, February to September 1945

¹⁵⁹ For additional records, see the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State (RG 84); records of the U.S. Embassy in Brussels.

location: 250/8/24/07

Numbered Documents

Box #	File Titles
11	Numbered Documents, September 27-December 24, 1945 location: 250/8/24/07

Telegrams Sent to and From James W. Angell

Box #	File Titles
11	Telegrams Sent to Angell October 26-December 27, 1945 Telegrams From Angell 1-200 October 29, 1945-January 1, 1946 location: 250/8/24/07

Data on Claims by Individual Countries

Box #	File Titles
12	Data on Claims by Individual Countries November 23-December 13, 1945 location: 250/8/24/07

Final Act of the Conference

Box #	File Title
12	Final Act of the Conference, December 21, 1945 location: 250/8/24/07

Final Report of James W. Angell

Box #	File Title
12	Final Report of James W. Angell February 18, 1946 location: 250/8/24/07

Miscellaneous Records Relating to Reparations 1944-1948

Box #	File Title
13	Accomplishments of the Conference Albania Berlin Protocol Relating to Reparations, Memorandum on the Provisions of Clay, General Conversations, Memoranda of Czechoslovakia Egypt Ethiopia Finland Gold Gold, Iberian Gold, Polish Gold, Restitution of Gold, Rumanian Germany, Reparations location: 250/8/24/07
14	Germany, Paper on German Reparations by Edwin W. Pauley Germany, Restitution Greece Italy Miscellaneous

Murphy Cables
 Press Release of the Paris Conference, January 14, 1946
 Restitution, ACC [Allied Control Council] Definition of Term
 Sub-Committee
 Telegrams, Berlin-Incoming
 Working Papers, Reinstein and Bray location: 250/8/24/07

Records of Meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers and Related Conferences

Reference and Working Papers Relating to the First, Second, and Third Sessions of the
 Council of Foreign Ministers and the Paris Peace Conference

Country File 1945-1946

Box#	File Title and/or Country
85	Albania
	Australia
	Austria location: 250/8/26/04
86-87	Balkans location: 250/8/26/04
87	Belgium location: 250/8/26/04
87-88	Berlin location: 250/8/26/04
88	Brazil location: 250/8/26/04
88-90	Bulgaria location: 250/8/26/04
90	Byelorussia
	Canada location: 250/8/26/05
91	China
	Costa Rica
	Cuba
	Czechoslovakia
	Egypt
	El Salvador location: 250/8/26/05
91-92	Ethiopia location: 250/8/26/05
92-93	Finland location: 250/8/26/05
93	France location: 250/8/26/05
93-94	Germany location: 250/8/26/05
95-96	Greece location: 250/8/26/05
96	Guatemala
	Haiti
	Honduras location: 250/8/26/05
96-100	Hungary location: 250/8/26/05
100	India
	Iraq
	Iran location: 250/8/26/06
100-119	Italy location: 250/8/26/06
119	Japan
	Korea
	Lithuania
	London (British Discussions, Informal Economic Clauses of Treaty)
	Mexico
	Netherlands

New Zealand
 Norway
 Panama
 Poland
 location: 250/8/27/02
 120-124 Rumania location: 250/8/27/02
 124 Russia
 South Africa
 Tangier and Morocco
 Transylvania
 location: 250/8/27/02
 124-126 Trieste location: 250/8/27/02
 126 Turkey
 Ukraine
 location: 250/8/27/03
 126-127 Venezia Giulia location: 250/8/27/03
 128-129 Yugoslavia location: 250/8/27/03

Miscellaneous Subject File 1945-1946

Box #	File Title and/or Subject
137-141	Reparations location: 250/8/27/04

Working Papers of Jacques Reinstein, William Bray, and Samuel Reber 1945-1946

Box #	File Title or Subject
141	Austria Bulgaria Finland Germany Hungary location: 250/8/27/05
142	Italy location: 250/8/27/05

Records of the Austrian Treaty Commission May-October 1947

Austrian Treaty Commission-Subject Files 1947

Box #	File Title or Subject
161	Banks (German) location: 250/8/28/01
161-162	Austria location: 250/8/28/01
162	German Assets German External Property Committee Austria-German Property Reparations, Paris Conference Reparations, Potsdam location: 250/8/28/01

Economic Studies and Preliminary Reports

Box #	File Title
163	Reports on German External Assets in Austria location: 250/8/28/01
164	Report and Recommendation by the U.S. Delegation on

German Assets in Austria location: 250/8/28/01

Records of the Council of Foreign Ministers, Fifth Session, London,
November 25-December 15, 1947

Subject Files - Country 1947

Box #	File Title or Country
181	Albania Armenia Austria location: 250/8/28/04
182	Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Byelo-Russia Canada China Cuba Czechoslovakia Danube Denmark location: 250/8/28/04
183	Egypt France Germany-Allied Control Commission location: 250/8/28/04
186	German Assets German External Assets location: 250/8/28/04
191	OMGUS Reports and Studies: Reparations--Progress of German Reparations/Restitution in the Four Zones location: 250/8/28/05
192-193	German Reparations location: 250/8/28/05
197	Greece Hungary location: 250/8/28/06
198	India Iran Italy Japan Korea Libya location: 250/8/28/06
200	Luxembourg Mexico Netherlands New Zealand Norway Palestine Poland Poland-Gold

location: 250/8/28/07
 201 Ruhr
 Saar
 South Africa
 Syria
 Trieste
 Turkey
 Ukraine
 location: 250/8/28/07

Subject Files - General 1947

Box #	File Title or Subject
206	Farben, I.G., Report on location 250/8/28/07
207	Gold Pool location: 250/8/28/07
208	Reparations Restitution location: 250/8/29/01
209	Statements of Foreign Ministers: Reparations location: 250/8/29/01

Rome Conference on Implementation of the Peace Treaties

Box #	File Title
222	Italian Treaty-Article 74, Reparations Italian Treaty-Article 75, Restitution by Italy location: 250/8/29/03

Records of Meetings on European Questions 1949

Records of Discussions Regarding Swiss-Allied Accord

Box #	File Titles
304	Swiss-Allied Discussion-Tripartite Discussions Swiss-Allied Accord-Official Report of the U.S. Delegation Swiss-Allied Accord-Quadripartite Discussions location: 250/8/30/07

Records of the Council of Foreign Ministers, Sixth Session, Paris, May 23-June 20, 1949

Subject Files of the Sixth Session

Box #	File Title
310	Restitution Program in the US Occupied Zone of Germany location: 250/8/31/01

Records of Post-CFM 1949 Meetings

Subject File 1949-Alphabetically By Country

Box #	File Tile or Country
313	Albania Germany location: 250/8/31/02
314	Germany-Assets Germany-Reparations location: 250/8/31/02
316	Greece Hungary Italy Japan

Luxembourg
 Netherlands
 Palestine
 Poland
 Trieste
 Yugoslavia
 location: 250/8/31/02

Subject Files 1949-General

Box # File Title
 317 Reparations location: 250/8/31/02

Records of the Council of Foreign Ministers and of Other Meetings of the Foreign Ministers of the United States and the European Powers, 1943-1955 [Lot File M-88]
 [Entry URU MLR 16 accretion]

CFM Working Groups

Box # File Title or Subject
 #
 110 Intelligence Reports 1946-1947 (3 folders)
 Office of Intelligence Research Reports 1947 (3 folders)
 location: 250/10/17/06

Reports and Studies on Germany 1945-1953

Box # File Title or Subject
 120-126 German Reparations; Box 125 contains "Reparation:
 OMGUS Reparation & Restitution Reports, 1945-1948
 location: 250/10/18/01

Contractual Arrangements

Box # File Title
 137 Draft Conv.-Claims Against Germany
 Draft Conv.-Compensation for Victims of Nazi Persecution
 Draft Conv.-General Claims location: 250/10/18/03
 145 Internal Restitution April thru November 1952 location:
 250/10/18/04
 148 Reparations July 1951 thru December 1953 location:
 250/10/18/04

Inter-Governmental Study Group for Germany, London-Paris 1950-1951

Box # File Title
 165 Working Paper on Reparation Problems location: 250/10/18/07

Subject File

Box # File Title
 #
 171 Finance: Banking (German Banks, Foreign Banks) location:
 250/10/19/01
 172 Reparations; Restitution location: 250/10/19/01
 178 Restitution with Other Countries: Austria, Brussels, Czech. Govt.,
 Danish Minorities in Schleswig-Holstein, Federal Republic (2

folders), and Israel Restitution location: 250/10/19/02

Tripartite Commission on German Debt

Box #	File Title
190	Swiss Accord Position Papers USDel/TCGD(52) Swiss Accord 1-20 location: 250/10/19/04
191	German Text re Swiss Accord location: 250/10/19/04

Conference on German External Debts, London, February-August 1952

Box #	File Title
195	Report of Conference on German External Debts, February-August 1952 BIS [Bank for International Settlements] - Position re Y.L. in Debt Conf. location: 250/10/19/04

Conference on German External Assets and Looted Gold, Washington January 6-21, 1953

Box #	File Title
197	Tripartite Mtg. on German External Assets and Looted Gold, January 1953-Memos and Documents External Assets - German-U.S. Discussions
198	German Assets - Dux External Assets - 1942-1945; External Assets - 1945-1949 German External Assets - 1948-1952 External Assets - October 1952 - May 1953
199	External Assets 1953-1955 Negotiations & Position Paper Art Looting Investigation Unit-Final Report French Report - BIS [Bank for International Settlements] Material Germany - Control of I.G. Farben Rumania - Negotiations Sweden Accord Allied-Swedish Conference on Looted Dutch Gold
200	Background Information on Looted Gold with Specific Relation to Swedish Accord (Netherlands Gold) [2 envelopes]
201	Additional Gold Claim Against Sweden Swedish-Negotiations; Swedish-Negotiations & Accord Swedish, Negotiations re Looted Gold; Swedish-Negotiations-Minutes Swedish-Safehaven Legation
202	Swedish - Safehaven Negotiations - Legal Opinion Swiss-Allied Accord Implementation of Gold Payment Swiss - Assets in the United States Swiss Claims-Debts Clearing & Swiss Accord Documents Swiss - Constitution Swiss - National Bank BIS [Bank for International Settlements], Other Swiss Banks Switzerland - General Switzerland - List of Firms Owned or Controlled By Germans Swiss - Negotiations - Volume I Swiss - Negotiations - Final Agreement - Volume III
203	German Economic Penetration in Switzerland

Switzerland - Safehaven Gold Transactions
 Swiss - Safehaven Legislation, Jurisprudence, Court Decisions
 Switzerland - Swiss Negotiations, German Mark Exchange Rate and
 Gold Commission
 Spanish - Negotiations
 Turkish - Negotiations
 German - Vesting Decree
 External Assets (Miscellaneous)
 location: 250/10/19/04

German Debt Subject File

Box #	File Title
218	Assets location: 250/10/20/01
219	Banking Finance - Inc. Reichsbank location: 250/10/20/01
220-221	Claims (6 olders) location: 250/10/20/01
221	Gold Clause/Goldmark Problem location: 250/10/20/01
222	Negotiations on Claims (6 folders) location: 250/10/20/01
223	Procedure for Settlement of Claims Against Germany Restitution and Indemnification Claims (1951) Claims (3 folders) Banking BIS (Bank of International Settlement) location: 250/10/20/01
223-229	Claims location: 250/10/20/01
235	Reparations location: 250/10/20/03
236	External Restitution Reports 1946-1950 Restitution - ISG Negotiations (1951) location: 250/10/20/03
237	Restitution - Securities location: 250/10/20/03
237-241	Securities and German/Foreign Currencies location: 250/10/20/03

Subject and Working Files of Jacques J. Reinstein,¹⁶⁰ 1945-1951

Subject File Relating to Italy

Box #	File Title
252	Agreements with Other Countries Albania Inter-Allied Reparation Agency Armistice (Revised) Assets in Allied Territory Assets in Ex-Enemy Territories Assets in the United States Cables (Jan-June 1946); Cables (July-Dec 1946) Cables (Charts & Maps) Cables-Background Data location: 250/10/20/05
253	Claims by & on Other Enemy States Colonies Contracts, Prescriptions & Judgments Debts

¹⁶⁰ Reinstein in 1945 was the Associate Chief, Division of Financial Affairs; Economic Adviser, U.S. Delegation, Council of Foreign Ministers, September 11-October 2, 1945.

- Directives and Basic Cables
- Dollar Bonds
- Economic & Financial Clauses (Italian Statements)
location: 250/10/20/06
- 254 Economic Relations (General)
- Economic and Financial Conditions
- Foreign Indebtedness
- Gold, Restitution of
- Industrial Property (1946) [2 folders]
- Insurance
- Latin American Views on Treaty
- Miscellaneous
- Property in Allied Territory
- Renunciation of Claims (Article 66) location: 250/10/20/06
- Background File Relating to Italy
- 255 Allied Financial Agency Reports
- Armistice, Revision of
- Assets Abroad
- Bank of Italy Reports 1946
- Communications
- Debts, Intergovernmental
- Early Drafts, Commentaries, and Memos location: 250/10/20/06
- 256 Clearing and Payments Agreements
- Economic Conditions, General
- Economic & Financial Clauses (General)
- Economic and Financial Mission
- Exports
- Foreign Assets in Italy location: 250/10/20/06
- 257 Foreign Exchange Position - AC Report
- Four Ambassadors
- Implements of War
- Information Being Collected
- IRIS Research - London
- Italian Gold
- Labor Articles and Reparations
- Peace Treaty, General; Peace Treaty: Patents
- Private Debts and Claims
- Public Statements
- Relations with Enemy and Neutral Countries
- Reparations and Restitution location: 250/10/20/06
- 258 Restitution
- State Research and Analysis Reports
- Treatment of Enemy Property in World War I
- Treaty Drafts
- War Booty; War Damages location: 250/10/20/06
- Background File Relating to Trieste
- 259 Italy: Trieste
- Economic & Financial Conditions, Deficit, Commission, etc.
- Trieste (Documents and Drafts)

CFM [Council of Foreign Ministers] Moscow 1947
 Trieste CFM Moscow 1947 Trieste - Misc. location: 250/10/20/06

Subject File Relating to Bulgaria

- 259 Assets in Germany
 Bulgaria location: 250/10/20/07
- 260 General
 Reparations
 Working Papers
 UN Property location: 250/10/20/07

Subject File Relating to Hungary

- 260 Assets in Germany
 General
 Gold
 Reparations; Restitution
 Working Papers
 U.N. Property
 US and USSR Exchange of Notes
 Vienna Award
 location: 250/10/20/07

Subject File Relating to Romania

- 261 Assets in Allied Territory
 Assets in Germany (Soviet Proposal)
 General
 General Economic Conditions
 Industrial Property
 Military & Political Development
 location: 250/10/20/07
- 262 Minority Property
 Property in Allied and Associated Territory
 Reparations; Restitution
 Soviet-Rumania Economic Collaboration Agreements
 UN Property
 location: 250/10/20/07

Subject File Relating to Satellites and the Danube

- 263 Assets in Allied Territories
 Contracts, Prescriptions & Judgments
 Debts
 External Assets
 General
 General Economic Relations
 German Assets in
 Industrial Property
 Renunciation of Claims
 Reparation; Restitution
 Scope of Application
 Settlement of Disputes

U.N. Property
location: 250/10/20/07

Miscellaneous Subject File

264 Albania
Czechoslovakia
ECOSOC; ECOSOC: Reconstruction
Ethiopia
Eximbank Policy
Finland
Greece
Japanese Reparations
Poland
Reparations - General
Safehaven - General; Safehaven - Swiss
Turkey
UNRRA - General
U.S.S.R.
Views of Ex-Enemy States
Yugoslavia
location: 250/10/20/07

Subject File Relating to Treaties

264 Italy Corrected Master Text Paris
Hungary, Finland Corrected Master Text Paris
Rumania Corrected Master Text Paris
location: 250/10/20/07

265 Italy: Proposed Amendments to Treaty [2 folders]
Balkans: Proposed Amendments to Treaties [2 folders]
Drafts of Satellite Peace Treaties
Comments on Bulgaria Treaty
Italian Treaty: Comments by Other Countries
Italian Observations on Italian Treaty
Comments on Finland Treaty
Comments on Rumania Treaty
Comments on Hungary Treaty
location: 250/10/20/07

266 Commission Reports on Bulgaria Treaty
Commission Reports on Finland Treaty
Commission Reports on Hungary Treaty
Commission Reports on Italy Treaty
Commission Reports on Romania
CP: US Statements Annexed to Reports of Economic Commissions
Observations on Peace Treaties New York (46)
location: 250/10/20/07

267 Rumania, Hungary [3-ring binder]
Italy [3-ring binder]
Bulgaria [3-ring binder]
CFM (NY) (46) Background Memos
CFM NY Report of the Drafting Committee (Peace Treaty with

Italy)

CFM (NY) (46) Trieste Misc. Proposals, Drafts, etc.

location: 250/10/21/01

Negotiation File

- 267 Italy - Civil Affairs Agreement
 Italy: Contracts, Prescription & Negotiable Instruments (Annex 7)
 Italy: Effect of Annexes (Article 74)
 Italy: Free Territory of Trieste (Annex 9)
 location: 250/10/21/01
- 268 Italy: Claims Against Germany (Article 67)
 Italy: General Economic Clauses (Article 71)
 Italy: Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property (Annex VI)
 Italy: Insurance (Annex 6)
 Italy: Prewar Debts (Article 70)
 Italy: Prize Courts and Judgments (Annex VIII)
 Italy: Free Territory of Trieste Economic & Financial Provisions (Annex XIII)
 Italy: Ceded Territories (Annex 3)
 Italy: Property in Allied Territories (Article 69)
 Italy: Reparation (Article 64); Italy: Restitution (Article 65)
 location: 250/10/21/01
- 269 Italy: Settlement of Disputes (Article 72)
 Italy: Settlement of Disputes
 Italy: Scope of Application (Article 73)
 Hungary
 Balkans & Finland: Contracts, Prescription & Negotiable Instruments (Annex 5)
 Balkans: Danube; Balkans: Debts; Balkans: Force & Effect of Annexes; Balkans: General Economic Clauses; Balkans: Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property; Balkans: Insurance; Balkans: Prize Courts & Judgments; Balkans: Property in Allied Territory; Balkans: Renunciation of Claims; Balkans: Reparation
 location: 250/10/21/01
- 270 Balkans: Restitution; Balkans: Settlement of Disputes; Balkans: Scope of Applications; Balkans: Transfer of German Assets
 Finland: Negotiable File
 location: 250/10/21/01

Background File on German Industry and Trade

- 270 Background Papers May 1950
 Berlin
 Berlin Financing & Trade promotion
 Conversations among Messrs. Reinstein, Trimble, and Stevens
 Decartelization
 Dismantling
 East-West Trade
 Foreign Investments in Germany
 Law 75 - OIR Report
 Level of Industry & PRI History

- 271 location: 250/10/21/01
 Saar (German Memo.)
 Telegrams re Law 75
 UK-German Trade Talks;
 UK-German Trade and Payment Agreement
 location: 250/10/21/01

Surrender File (Working Security Committee Documents)

- 271 Index of Working Security Documents (WS)
 WS Mins. 1-40; WS Mins. 41-62
 271-275 WS Documents; WS Documents 1-459 location: 250/10/21/01

General Subject File

- 275 Albania
 Austria
 CFM Prep. 1949 Austria: Articles 42 & 35
 Austria: general 1946
 CFM London 1948 Austria - German Assets
 CFM Prep. 1949 Austria - Instructions to the US Deputy for the
 Austrian Treaty
 Preliminary Draft of Austrian Treaty - Paris
 location: 250/10/21/02
- 276 Austria - Treaty between US & Austria 1921
 Austrian Treaty Working File
 Axis Penetration of European Insurance
 Consultation with Benelux
 Association of Benelux Countries in Policy Regarding Western
 Germany
 Brief for Secretary - WFM Sept. 1951
 Bulgaria
 Bulgarian Delegation Annexes Relating to Greek Claims for
 Reparations from Bulgaria
 Contractual Relations - HICOM Minutes
 Contractual Arrangements: Miscellaneous
 CFM Prep. 1948 Deconcentration-Decartelization (Germany)
 CFM Prep. 1948 Drafts & Notes
 CFM Prep. 1948 Economic Prospects of Germany
 CFM Prep. 1948 PPS 37 - Policy Questions Concerning a Possible
 German Settlement location: 250/10/21/02
- 277 CFM Prep. 1948 Reparations (Germany)
 CFM Prep. 1948 Special Consultative Group on German Policy
 Questions
 French Comments on Draft Directive (and Translation) 9/4/51
 German Economics
 Germany (Economics) Questions and Answers [3-ring binder]
 Occupation Statute Germany
 The Peace Treaty with Germany - Recommendation of the
 American Jewish Committee
 Restitution of IDENTIFIABLE Property - Germany
 location: 250/10/21/02

- 278 Germany: Ruhr and Rhineland
 Germany - Treaty between US & Germany 1921
 Hungary
 Index - Miscellaneous
 Instructions from Foreign Ministers to HICOM, September 14, 1951
 Agenda Working File
 Benelux - Asso. with Ger. Study Group
 Claims
 Contractual Arrangements
 Divesting of title Law
 location: 250/10/21/02
- 279 German Libraries
 Israeli Claims
 PLI
 Reparations [2 folders]; Restitution
 Rhur
 Saar
 Waiver of Claims
 Catudal: Incoming Letters; Catudal: Outgoing Letters
 Letters: Luthringer
 Letters: Russell, Radius, Rubin, Kindleberger
 Letters: Spiegel, Stibravy
 Logistical & Financial Support (Annex 5) location: 250/10/21/02
- 280 CFM London 1945 JJR Notes; CFM London 1947 JJR Notes;
 CFM London Germany - Drafts and memos; CFM London 1947
 Jewish Proposals re German & Austrian Treaties CFM London
 1947 Germany-Miscellaneous
 JJR Memos to Byrnes & Dunn
 JJR - Minutes Ministers Mtgs
 Comments on Moscow Conference from Vienna
 JJR Notes - Moscow - 1947
 JJR Notes - CFM New York Meetings
 JJR Memoranda - Paris July 10, 1946
 Paris Conf[erence]. Organization and Procedure
 Ruhr Agreement and Jackson, Stevens, Alphan Letters; Ruhr -
 Interchanges with French
 location: 250/10/21/02
- 281 Secret Minutes of Ruhr Agreement
 Rumania
 Russian Requisitions and reparations Policy in Occupied and
 Liberated Countries
 CFM(46): Outgoing Telegrams, January-March; CFM(46):
 Outgoing Telegrams, April-July; CFM(46): Incoming Telegrams;
 PC: Incoming Telegrams; PC: Outgoing Telegrams
 Teletype Conference with Washington
 Teletype Conferences Feb. 12 [1946]; Teletype Conference - Feb.
 13; Teletype Conferences - March 14 [1946]; March 30, 1946;
 April 24; May 8 location: 250/10/21/03
- 282 Italy: Renunciation of Claims location: 250/10/21/03

- 283 Italy: Reparation (Italian Ability to Pay)
 Italy: Reparation - Miscellaneous (CFM - Paris, London); Italy:
 Reparation - Miscellaneous (Peace Conference); Italy: Reparation -
 Miscellaneous (CFM New York)
 Italy: Reparation (Ships)
 Italy: Albanian Reparation Claims; Italy: Egyptian Reparation
 Claims; Italy: Ethiopian Reparation Claims; Italy: French
 Reparation Claims
 Italy: Reparation Demands by Greece (Documents)
 Italy: Reparation Demands by Greece location: 250/10/21/03
- 284 Italy: Mexican Reparation Claims; Italy: Netherlands Reparation
 Claims; Italy: Polish Reparation Claims; Italy: U.K. and Colonies
 Reparation Claims; Italy: U.S. Reparation Claims Italy: U.S.S.R.
 Reparation Claims; Italy: Yugoslav Reparation Claims; Italy:
 Reparation Claims by Other Countries
 Italy: Scope of Application
 Italy - Shipping and Inland Transport
 Italy: War Debts to Neutrals
 War Expenditures
 location: 250/10/21/03

Department of the Treasury Records

Records of the Department of the Treasury (RG 56)

The Department of Treasury was chiefly responsible during World War II, as before the war, for managing the financial affairs of the United States Government. All of its operations were greatly expanded during the war, and several special functions were assigned to the Department in connection with the war, such as the control of American assets owned by designated foreign governments and nationals.

The Department's war-related activities were handled for the most part by its regular organizational units, although special units were established, such as for the wartime control of foreign funds.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who served as the Secretary of the Treasury throughout the war, took a relatively active role in efforts to accomplish the return Axis looted assets. On February 22, 1945, he issued the following declaration:

“On January 5, 1943, the United States and certain others of the United Nations issued a warning to all concerned, and in particular to persons in neutral countries, that they intend to do their utmost to defeat the methods of dispossession practiced by the government with which they are at war against the countries and peoples who have been so wantonly assaulted and despoiled.¹⁶¹ Furthermore, it has been announced many times that one of the purposes of the financial and property controls of the United States Government is to prevent the liquidation in the United States of assets looted by the Axis through duress and conquest.

“One of the particular methods of dispossession practiced by the Axis powers had been the illegal seizure of large amounts of gold belonging to the nations they have occupied and plundered. The Axis powers have purported to sell such looted gold to various countries which continue to maintain diplomatic and commercial relations with the Axis, such gold thereby providing an important source of foreign exchange to the Axis and enabling the Axis to obtain much-needed imports from these countries.

¹⁶¹ For text of the Inter-Allied Declaration Against Acts of Dispossession Committed in Territories Under Enemy or Control, see *FRUS*, 1943, Volume I, pp. 443-444.

“The United States Treasury has already taken measures designed to protect the assets of the invaded countries and to prevent the Axis from disposing of looted currencies, and other looted assets on the world market. Similarly, the United States Government cannot in any way condone the policy of systematic plundering adopted by the Axis or participate in any way directly or indirectly in the unlawful disposition of looted gold. In view of the foregoing facts and considerations, the United States Government formally declares that it does not and will not recognize the transferene of title to the looted gold which the Axis at any time holds or has disposed of in world markets. It further declares that it will be the policy of the United States Treasury not to buy any gold presently located outside of the territorial limits of the United States from any country which after the date of this announcement acquires gold from any country which has not broken relations with the Axis, unless and until the United States Treasury is fully satisfied that such gold is not gold which was acquired directly or indirectly from the Axis powers or is not gold which any such country has been or is enabled to release as a result of the acquisition of gold directly or indirectly from the Axis powers.”¹⁶²

Correspondence of the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury

The Office of the Secretary of the Treasury included the immediate office of the Secretary, the office of the Under Secretary, the offices of the several Assistant Secretaries or other officials who exercised for the Secretary general supervision over particular bureaus or comparable units of the Department, and the offices of special consultants or advisers to the Secretary on various subjects. The Secretary, besides his other duties, served as an adviser to the President on fiscal and other aspects of the war. He was also a member of several Federal boards and committees, among them the Board of Economic Warfare and the War Refugee Board.

Transcripts of conferences, memoranda, personal correspondence, and copies of papers coming to the desk of the Secretary during the war are among the Morgenthau Papers in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library at Hyde Park, New York.

Central Files of the Office of the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries

Name and Subject Index to the Central Files [Entry 193] 1933-1956 (Entry 192)

Boxes 1-36 location: 450/57/12/05

Central Files of the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury 1933-1956 (Entry 193)

Boxes 1-246 (includes a box 206A) location: 450/57/13/01

Box #	File Title
20	Board of Economic Warfare 1941-1943 War Refugee Board 1944-1945 location: 450/57/13/04
61	Germany (Miscellaneous) location: 450/57/14/03
123	Switzerland [1939-1946] location: 450/57/15/05

Central Files of the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury 1957-1966 (Entry 193A)

Boxes 1-129 location: 450/57/18/02

Office Files of Secretaries, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries 1932-1965

Records of Assistant Secretary John L. Sullivan

Box 191 contains folder entitled “General Counsel’s War History.” Included is a copy of

¹⁶² *FRUS*, 1944, Volume II, pp. 213-214. During 1944 Argentina, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey did not declare publicly their adherence to the declaration or notify the Department of State of their acceptance of its principles and their intention to implement the declaration. *ibid.*, p. 214n.6.

a typewritten 78page-history that was prepared early in 1947, and related records.
location: 450/57/25/04

Records of Assistant to the Secretary John W. Pehle

Various series, including chronological and subject files. circa 1940-1945

Boxes 206-224 location: 450/57/25/06

Miscellaneous Records of the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries

History of Treasury Participation in Formulation of German Occupation Program, ca. 1944-1946 (Entry 199C)

Box 1 location: 450/57/28/05

Activity Reports 1933-1961

Box #	Office Name	
10	Foreign Funds Control July 1946-July 1947	location: 450/57/30/04
17	Office of International Finance 1946-1948	location: 450/57/30/05
19	Division of Monetary Research 1946	location: 450/57/30/05

Monthly Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury 1945-1961

Boxes 25-33 location: 450/57/30/06

Records of the Legal Division

By section 512 of the Revenue Act of 1934, there was created the office of the General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury. The law provided that the General Counsel should be the chief law officer of the Department and perform such duties in respect to its legal activities as were prescribed by the Secretary or required by law. By order dated June 20, 1934, the Secretary prescribed the duties of the General Counsel and established the Legal Division, which was placed under the direct supervision and control of the General Counsel.

The General Counsel was responsible for and in charge of all legal activities of the Treasury Department, including all legislation pertaining to the affairs of the Department; rendered formal legal opinions for the information and guidance of administrative officers of the Department; prepared or reviewed material for publication, official regulations, Treasury Decisions, and other rulings and orders concerning laws administered by the Department, and cooperated with the Department of Justice with respect to litigation in which the Treasury Department had an interest.

Records of the Office of the General Counsel

Correspondence and Subject Files ca 1927-1963 (Accession 56-74-0001)

Boxes 1-17 location: 450/63/9/01

Subject Files ca. 1940-1957 (Accession 56-58A845)

Boxes 1-6 location: 450/63/9/05

Chronological Files ca. 1940-1957 (Accession 56-58A845)

Boxes 7-12 location: 450/63/9/07

Subject Files ca 1940-1957 (Accession 56-58A845)

Boxes 13-31 location: 450/63/10/02

General Correspondence 1934-1947 (Entry 352M)

Arranged in several alphabetically arrangements by subject.

Boxes 1-69 location: 450/60/24/04

Records of the Assistant General Counsel (for the Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Accounts, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the Bureau of the Mint) 1903-1956

Subject Files ca. 1903-1956 (Accession 56-67A752)

Boxes 1-11 location: 450/63/11/02

Records of the Assistant General Counsel (for Customs, Coast Guard, and Foreign Funds Control)

Subject Files 1941-1943 (Accession 56-61A331).

These records pertain almost exclusively to ship movements and seizures, and other customs matters

Boxes 1-3 location: 450/63/11/05

Records of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs (OASIA) was, during the World War II period, named the Office of the Assistant Secretary in Charge of Monetary Research and Foreign Funds Control. The Assistant to the Secretary in Charge of Monetary Research supervised both the Division of Monetary Research and all matters relating to the management and operation of the United States Stabilization Fund. He also had general supervision of all foreign relations of the Department. In December 1944 the Assistant to the Secretary was replaced by the Assistant in Charge of Monetary Research and Foreign Funds Control. Both of these positions were held by Harry D. White.

Records of the Division of Monetary Research

The Division of Monetary Research, established on March 25, 1938, supplied information and analyses and made recommendations to assist the Secretary of the Treasury and other Treasury officials in formulating and executing the international financial policies of the Department. The Division was headed by the Director of Monetary Research, a position held by Harry D. White until 1945, when Frank Coe became Director. Although the Division was essentially a research and not an operating unit, it was authorized to act for the Treasury Department in exchange stabilization and other international financial negotiations and to implement stabilization agreements through use of the United States Stabilization Fund. During the war the division had representatives stationed in various foreign countries to deal directly with the governments of those countries on financial matters, and emergency field officers to assist military authority on financial and currency problems related to invasion and occupation. The Division also represented the Treasury Department in interdepartmental groups concerned with international affairs.

At the outbreak of the war in Europe the Division was directed to prepare analyses of the international aspects of the fiscal policies of the United States and of foreign countries, and throughout the war it continued to make studies of the financial positions of foreign countries. When the Treasury Department's Foreign Funds Control was established in April 1940, the Monetary Research Division was assigned to do research for it.

In 1943 the Division began sending representatives to work directly with military headquarters in the various theaters and to establish Treasury representation in United States

embassies and legations in a number of capitals. At the same time, it undertook work in the field of postwar planning. Its members performed research, prepared memoranda, and rendered technical assistance in connection with the numerous conferences of technical experts that culminated in the International Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods in June 1944.

With the end of hostilities it furnished economic analyses and provided most of the Treasury advisers for the United States representatives in the many postwar international economic conferences and organizations.

Records of the Deputy to the Assistant Secretary and Secretary of the International Monetary Group

Records of the Bretton Woods Agreements 1938-1946 (Entry 360O)

The Bretton Woods Conference, also known as the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, was held during 1944. Economic and financial experts of 44 members of the United Nations met to discuss balanced economic relationships between nations. The American delegation was led by Henry Morgenthau, Jr. In August 1944 the United Nations represented at the Conference adopted Resolution VI, calling upon the neutral governments to take all necessary steps within their respective jurisdictions to (1) immobilize looted assets; (2) uncover and control enemy property; and (3) hold German assets for the disposition of the post-hostilities authorities in Germany.

Boxes 1-59 location: 450/60/30/04

Records of the Assistant Secretary relating to Monetary and International Affairs, 1934-1946
Chronological File of Harry Dexter White, 1934-1946 (Entry 360P)

There is a listing at the beginning of each folder of the subject content of Mr. White's correspondence.

Boxes 1-13 location: 450/60/31/05

Staff Memoranda of Harry Dexter White, 1941-1946 (Entry 360Q)

Boxes 14-15 location: 450/60/31/07

Intra-Treasury Memoranda of Harry Dexter White, 1934-1945 (Entry 360R)

Boxes 16-20 location: 450/60/32/01

Memoranda of Conferences held in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1938-1945 (Entry 360S)

Box 20 location: 450/60/32/01

Memoranda of Conferences held in Harry Dexter White's Office, 1940-1945 (Entry 360T)

Boxes 20-21 location: 450/60/32/01

RECORDS CURRENTLY BEING ACCESSIONED AND PROCESSED

Newly accessioned Department of Treasury records, mainly from the predecessor offices of the Office of International Affairs have recently been declassified and moved to an unclassified stack area. The most heavily used and pertinent records have then been moved to the Textual Research Room (Room 2000) hold area to make them more accessible. Thus the location for these newly declassified records is the "Research Room Hold Area." The Compartment of the Hold Area is given, followed, In brackets [], by the eventual location. Because the records are not being thoroughly processed (e.g., reboxed into archives boxes), the records are being identified under the accession number under which the Treasury Department

retired the records to the Federal Records Center.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT RECORDS IN THE RESEARCH ROOM HOLD AREA AND OTHER
NEWLY ACCESSIONED AND DECLASSIFIED TREASURY DEPARTMENT RECORDS NOT
MOVED TO THE HOLD AREA**

Accession 56-66A-155

Correspondence with other Government Agencies, including the Alien Property
Custodian, State Department, and Treasury representatives abroad ca. 1930s-1950s

Boxes 1-3 location: 450/81/19/05

Incoming Correspondence

Box #	Country/Area
10	Germany location: 450/81/20/01
11	Germany Greece Italy location: 450/81/20/01
12-13	Italy location: 450/81/20/01
15	Latin America location: 450/81/20/02
20	Portugal location: 450/81/20/04
21	Sweden location: 450/81/20/04
22	Switzerland location: 450/81/20/04
23	Turkey location: 450/81/20/05

Country Files

Box #	Country/Area
28-32	Latin America location: 450/81/20/07
32-34	Argentina location: 450/81/21/01

Division of Monetary Research

Monthly Reports to the Secretary Box 67 location: 450/81/22/06

Office of International Finance

Monthly Reports to the Secretary Box 68 location: 450/81/22/06

Office of International Finances

International Conference Files Boxes 69-70 location: 450/81/22/06

Accession 56-66A-816

Special Subject Files

Boxes 1-2 "Looted Gold" location: Compartment 3 [450/80/19/01]

Box #	File Titles
1	Austria Bank for International Settlements, General Bank of France Mission to Berlin, 1946 Bank Report on Netherlands Gold, 1941 (Volumes I and II) BIS-Documents Relating to Gold Possibly Delivered to BIS at Constance

- Bulgaria
- Correspondence -Dutch Gold Shipped to Germany
- France
- German Correspondence (Grzesinki)
- Germany
- Gold Bars Received by Swiss National Bank from Deutsche Reichsbank
- Hungary
- Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, General Location and Recovery
- Miscellaneous
- Negotiations for Restitution, Lisbon, 1946
- 2 Netherlands (Volumes I and II)
- Netherlands-Gold Looted by Germans and Acquired by BIS
- Portuguese Position
- Prussian Mint Records re Smeltings
- Report of Subcommittee and Supplement to Report, Lisbon, 1947
- Resmelting Belgian Gold
- Spain (Volumes I and II)
- Treasury Missions and Conferences
- Tripartite Conference Reports on Reparation and Restitution, Brussels, 1946
- Yugoslavia

Boxes 3-4 Miscellaneous statistical reports received from De Nederlandsche Bank
location: Compartment 3 [450/80/19/01]

North Africa Office Records

location: 450/19/02

- | Box # | File Title |
|-------|--|
| 5 | Bank Instructions and Blocked Accounts
Bank of International Settlements location: 450/80/19/02 |
| 6 | BEW Reports French Africa
Black List
Blocked Enemy Accounts location: 450/80/19/02 |
| 7 | Economic Warfare
Enemy Accounts
Enemy Assets location: 450/80/19/03 |
| 8 | Foreign Funds Control location: 450/80/19/03 |
| 9 | German Financial Methods in Connection with Occupation location:
450/80/19/03 |
| 10 | Letters-North African Representatives-U.S. Treasury location:
450/80/19/04 |
| 11 | Office of War Information (OWI) location: 450/80/19/04 |
| 12 | Swiss Francs; location: 450/80/19/04 |
| 13 | Trading with the Enemy Act
Economic Warfare; location: 450/80/19/05 |

Miscellaneous Subject Files

Box 30 "Safe Haven, 1951" These records pertain to Latin American activities

location: Compartment 3 [450/80/20/03]

Foreign Funds Control Activities ca. 1940-1950

Box #	File Title or Subject
37-38 (part)	Census of Foreign-Owned Property Records location: Compartment 3 [450/80/20/06]
38(part)-39	Census of U.S. Property Abroad

The above records relate, for the most part, to the administrative aspect of undertaking the Census in 1941 (TFR-Form 300) and 1943 (TFR-Form 500).

location (for Box 39): 450/80/20/01

Special Subject Files Boxes 45-54

location: Compartments 3-4 [450/80/20/07]

Box #	File Title
45	Administration of Executive Order 8389 Applications Relating to U.S. Imports and Exports Authorizations, Licenses and Reports Censorship Conflicting Custodianship Congressional Hearings-Kilgore Committee on German Financial Penetration, 1945 Currency Imports Reported by Federal Reserve Banks Currency Imports to the United States, 1941-1942 Currency Imports: Tables Currency (United States) Reported Movement
46	Developments Discussion of Documents and Other Matters Pertaining to the Foreign Funds Control Enforcement Division Exchange Control: Chronology January 1941-June 1942; Originals; Completed Requests
47	Flight of Axis Capital General Information on the Administration, Structure and Functions of the Foreign Funds Control, 1940-1948 General License No. 94 General License, Rulings and Authorizations History of the Foreign Funds Control Operation Holland: Study on Banks Sponsored and/or Controlled by German Interests, 1945; Study on the Central Bank and the Eight Largest Commercial Banks, 1944 Investigations: Bata Company; Stehlik, R.F.; Wallenbergs; Williamson, Hugh
48	Germany: External Assets and Obligations MGAX-1; Declarations consisting of the following: (a) German Property Located in and Claims Against the United States (Books 1-4), (b) Foreign (U.S.)Property Located in and Claims Against Germany (Books 5- 27), and (c) Present Holders of German-owned Foreign (U.S.)

- Securities (1 book).
- 49-50 Germany: List of N.S.D.A.P. Members in Foreign Countries (Nazi Party List)
- 51 Latin America: Enemy Property
Latin America: Reports
Licensing Division
Licensing: Reports of Applications Reviewed
Meetings in Director's (Pehle) Office
Monthly Activity Reports
Organization
Proclaimed List: 1941-1946; Proclaimed List: General Information
Proclaimed List: Meetings with Nominating Committee
Property Reports
Stamp Trade
Statistical: Progress Reports; Weekly Reports; Miscellaneous Countries
Statistical Program, General
- 52 Summary of Trade Applications
TFR: 300-500 (1942-1952) Volumes I through IV
300-Galley Proof and Worksheets
300-Memoranda
300-Questions and Answers (Insurance Companies)
300-Receipt of Reports
500-Memoranda
500-Correspondence
- 53 TFR: 600 - 1948-1949
600-Codes
600-Tabulation Results
100- 1940-1941¹⁶³
- 53-54 Trade Tables - June-November 1941; December 1941-May 1942
- 54 Trading with the Enemy Act
Transactions Affecting Foreign Bank Accounts in New York Area
Treatment of American Assets Abroad
Foreign Funds Control: Correspondence (1943-1949)
Foreign Funds Control: Memoranda (Staff) during the years 1943-1950
Freezing Program
- 55 Special Subject Files Relating to the Freezing Program
location: Compartment 4 [450/80/21/03]
File Title
Agenda
American Property Abroad
Analysis of Trade Applications

¹⁶³ The duplicate TFR Form-100 Reports and the duplicate originals TFR Form 100-Reports were legally destroyed in July 1987 after having been appraised as disposable by NARA and approved for destruction by the Department of Justice. The forms were used to report property situated in the United States on April 8, 1940, in which certain countries or any national thereof had at any time on or since April 8, 1940, had any interest. These reports were filed in triplicate on or before May 15, 1940, at any Federal Reserve Bank, in accordance with Executive Order 8389 of April 10, 1940, and regulations of the same day.

Chemie, I.G.
 Chronology (1940-1942)
 Johnson Act
 Joint Committee (State and Treasury)
 Minutes of Meetings with Foreign Funds Control
 Policy
 Representatives Abroad
 Status of Cases

Country and Area Files Relating to the Freezing Program

Boxes 56-57 Compartment 4 [450/21/03]

Legal Records

Special Subject Files

Miscellaneous Records Relating to the Defrosting Program and Legislation, including information on the Bretton Woods Agreement Act and the Trading with the Enemy Act. Contains specific files on Austria, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Box 61 location: Compartment 4 [450/80/21/05]

Miscellaneous Records Relating to Looted Securities, including "General-Volumes I through IV (1944-1947); "Netherlands," and "Restitution of Looted Securities Located in Austria and Germany" Box 62 location: Compartment 4 [450/80/21/05]

Records of the Office of the Technical Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury

Stabilization Records

Subject File 1936-1942

Box #	File Title or Subjects
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74	"Germany" and "Gold" location: Compartment 4 [450/80/22/02]
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80	Switzerland, including the Bank for International Settlements location: Compartment 4 [450/80/22/04]
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Accession 56-66A1039

Miscellaneous Committee Records

Box #	File Title or Subject
23	Combined Liberated Areas Committee, ca. 1945-1946. location: Compartment 6 [450/80/30/02]
24-26	Treasury Department participation in the Board of Economic Warfare. Box 24 contains a folder entitled "(Board of Economic Warfare): Economic Defense: Functions Administered by Treasury," which contains a copy of a memorandum prepared by Harry D. White for Secretary Morgenthau's signature, October 7, 1941, to the Vice President, concerning "Economic Defense Functions Administered by the Treasury." Box 25 contains information on economic warfare in Latin America, 1941-1943. Box 26 contains information on Swedish trade with the Axis, 1942-1943. location: Compartment 6 [450/80/30/02]
33	Liberated Areas Committee 1945-1946. Also included is a folder on the Kilgore Committee, a U.S. Senate Subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs, June-December 1945, looking into German economic

- penetration of neutral countries, elimination of German resources for war, Germany's resources for a third world war, and related matters. Included are published copies of Senate documents, drafts and copies of testimony by Treasury staff, and related records. location: Compartment 6 [450/80/30/05]
- 34 Occupied Areas Committee, 1946. Also included is one folder entitled "Occupied Areas Committee-Country" 1943, that contains files on Scandinavian countries, the Lowlands, Italy, France, East Indies, China, Central Europe, and the Balkans. location: Compartment 6 [450/80/30/05]
- 35 Treasury Department participation in the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee, 1945-1947
location: Compartment 6 [450/80/30/06]
- 62 Inter-Allied Reparations Agency (IARA). Contains folders entitled "IARA:- Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold," [1950-1953]; "IARA-Looted Gold-Restitution and Claims Volume I," [1943-1947]; "IARA-Looted Gold-Restitution and Claims Volume II," [1948-1951]; and "IARA-Looted Gold-Location and Recovery," [1945-1959]. location: Compartment 6 [450/80/32/01]

Accession 56-67A245

Country Files

- | Box # | File Title or Subject |
|-------|---|
| 8 | Economic warfare in French Africa; contains a folder entitled "French Africa-Gold," covering the 1942-1944 period. location: Compartment 6 [450/81/3/01] |
| 10 | French North Africa including a folder labeled "F.N.A. Safehaven," 1945. " location: Compartment 7 [450/81/3/01] |
| 11 | "F.N.A. Trading with the Enemy." location: Compartment 8 [450/81/3/02] |
| 13 | "Tangier-FFC"
"Tangier German Assets"
"Tangier Gold"
"Tangier Proclaimed List" location: Compartment 8 [450/81/3/02] |
| 33 | Denmark, including folders labeled "Denmark Safehaven & Defrosting Program (inc. Enemy Property and FFC), 1944-1949 location: Compartment 8 [450/81/4/02] |
| 34 | Norway and Sweden, including folders labeled "Norway Gold & Silver (inc. transactions in Norwegian Accounts); "Norway Foreign Funds Control. location: Compartment 8 [450/81/4/02] |
| 35 | Sweden, including folders labeled "Sweden German Assets," "Sweden Gold and Silver (including transactions in Swedish Accounts), Sweden Negotiations," "Sweden, Negotiations Swedish Allied 1954," [volumes 1 and 2]; "Sweden Safehaven," and "Sweden War and War Related Activities(including FFC)." location: Compartment 8 [450/81/4/03] |
| 36-39 | Country files on Albanian, Baltic States, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Balkans, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, USSR. Contains information on banks, banking, foreign assets control (including gold). location: Compartment 8 [450/81/4/03] |

Miscellaneous World War II Records and Studies

Box #	File Title
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- 66 Censorship Items
 - Correspondence with Military Intelligence
 - Economic Survey of German Europe and the Far East
 - Economic Warfare
 - Foreign Funds Control location: 450/81/2/04
- 67 Naval Intelligence
 - Nazi Industrial War Machine
 - North Africa
 - Office of Strategic Services location: 450/81/2/04

Accession 56-67A1804

Country and Area Records 1934-1952

Box #	Country
1-2	Austria location: 450/80/34/03
4-10	France location: 450/80/34/04
13-21	Italy location: 450/80/34/07
23	Portugal location: 450/80/35/03
24-25(part)	Spain location: 450/80/35/04
25(part)-29	Switzerland location: Compartment 6 [450/80/35/04]

Box 25 contains information on banks and banking, bank investigations, and blocked assets in the United States.

Box 26 contains information on the Bretton Woods Conference, Foreign Funds Control activities, and defrosting of Swiss assets.

Box 27 contains the following file titles: German Assets; German Assets-Currie Mission; German External Assets-Negotiations-Reports & Exhibits; German External Assets Vol. I-Negotiation Briefing Data; German External Assets Vol. II-Negotiation Briefing Data; Gold & Silver; Investigations; Mission to the United States; Safehaven.

Boxes 28-29(part) contain information on transactions in Swiss Francs

Box 29(part) contains file "Switzerland: War and War Related Activities"

Special Subject Files

Gold Records 1931-1959

Subject Files

Boxes 49-55; location: Compartment 7 [450/81/1/05]

External Debt Settlements by West Germany 1950-1957

Boxes 58-62(part); location: Compartment 7 [450/81/2/01]

Box 61 contains file GER/1/436 Claims of BIS

Tripartite Commission on German Debts 1951-1953

Boxes 62(part)-63; location: Compartment 7 [450/81/2/02]

Accession 56-68A2809

Area Records

World (WOR), 1946-1959

Box#	File #	File Title
26	WOR/0/100	Financial and Economic Studies and Reports -Volume I
	WOR/2/000	Money, Banks and Banking - Volume I
	WOR/2/300	Gold Reports and Statistics - Volume I location: 450/81/16/06

Europe (EUR), 1941-1959

28	EUR/2/00	Money, Banks and Banking, General (1941-1959)
	EUR/3/11	Treasury Policy and Activities - European Trade and Payments (1942-1959)
	EUR/9/00	War and War Related Activities (1941-1946) location: 450/81/16/06

International Statistics Division

Working Group Records

Box 36 contains file "Gold and Dollar Assets in the U.S. of ERP Countries"
location: 450/81/17/02

WDR Records

Box 37 contains forms (WDR-22 and WDR-18) relating to reports of gold and
statements of government finances for various countries, including Austria,
Germany, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey. location:
450/81/17/02

Foreign Funds Control Activities

Records relating to the Census of American-Owned Assets in Foreign Countries
(TFR-500)

Box 38 contains a subject file relating to the census location: 450/81/17/03

Box 39-contains country files location: 450/81/17/03

Boxes 39(part)-42 (part) contain details regarding certain American property in
various countries location: 450/81/17/03

Boxes 42(part) contains miscellaneous records relating to the TFR-500 Census
location: 450/81/17/04

Box 43 contains files on the Census of Foreign Owned Assets in the United
States (TFR-300) location: 450/81/17/04

Box 44 contains various completed FFC forms, 1945-1946
location: 450/81/17/04

Accession 56-69A7584

Legal Staff Records

Country Files ca. 1940-1950 Boxes 1-3 Compartment 4 [450/80/22/06]

Box #	File Title
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	Argentina
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- 1 General (1943-1950)
 - Banking Transactions and Instructions to Banks (1940-1950)
 - Economic Controls (1941-1947)
 - Shipment of Gold to Argentina (1943-1946)

French Africa

- 2 General - Volumes I and II (1942-1949)
 - Banknotes and Shipments of Gold and Currency (1943-1944)

Germany

- 2 General (1936-1952)
 - Morgenthau Plan (1944-1945)

Italy

- 3 General (1946-1948)

Poland

- 3 Polish Gold Claims Against France (1942-1943)

Sweden

- 3 General (1948)
 - Mission to Sweden (1947)

Switzerland

- 3 General (1941-1947)

Turkey

- 3 General (1946)

Special Subject Files

Boxes 4-7 contain information on Gold 1933-1959
location: Compartment 4 [450/80/22/07]

General Office Records of the Undersecretary for Monetary Affairs

Budget and Fiscal Records

Box #	File Title or Subject
40	Switzerland 1943-1952 location: Compartment 4 [450/80/24/05]
41-46	Swiss, Argentine, and other countries' banks and central banks, including information on buying and selling gold. Box 43 also contains American dealings with the Bank for International Settlements (1938-1959) and Box 46 contains information on the War Refugee Board (1944-1945) ca. 1936-1959. location: Compartment 5 [450/80/24/05]

Accession 56-70A6232

Legal Records

Box 22 Contains information on looted gold; the gold Commission; negotiations with Switzerland, Portugal, and Sweden for recovery of looted gold; the Swedish Gold Conference, the

Bank for International Settlements. circa 1946-1954 location: Compartment 9 [450/80/25/07]

Box 24 Swiss Bank Investigations circa 1950s.

location: Compartment 9 [450/80/26/01]

Country and Area Records

Box 48 Folder "GER/3/15 Gold General 1949-58 vol.1" deals with looted and other gold matters relating to Germany. Included is a printed copy of Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2252 "Restitution of Monetary Gold: Submission to an Arbitrator of Certain Claims with respect to Gold looted by the Germans from Rome in 1943; Agreement between the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and France, signed April 25, 1951, entered into force April 25, 1951."

location: Compartment 9 [450/80/27/02]

Box 53 Germany - Safehaven Agreements and German External Assets 1951-1959

location: Compartment 9 [450/80/27/04]

Box 54 Germany - Looted Gold 1950-1959; contains information on German Assets in the United States, 1940-59 and U.S. Germany discussions relating to German External Assets/Safehaven 1954-1959.

location: Compartment 9 [450/27/04]

Box 75-76 Switzerland 1947-1959; contain information about Swiss banking financial/economic situation 1946-1959.

location: Compartment: 9 [450/80/28/04]

Accession 56-75-101

Foreign Exchange Reporting Section Records

Reports

Box #	File Title
29	Balances in earmarked Gold: FRBNY [Federal Reserve Board New York] Weekly and Monthly Statements 1937-1947; location: 450/81/6/02

Miscellaneous Subject Files

Box #	File Title
39	Balances and Earmarked Gold Held for Foreign Account, Volumes I and II (1939-1949) Estimated Gold, Short-Term Dollar, and Long-term Dollar Assets of Participating Countries (June 1945-November 1948) Estimated World Gold and Dollar Resources Selected End-Years 1945-1955 and March 31, 1956 Gold Tables and Capital Movements (1940-1941) location: 450/81/6/06

Report Files

Box #	File Title
42	Estimated Gold and Dollar Resources of Foreign Countries Monthly Report of NAC (June 1945-March 1967); location: 450/81/6/06

Subject File

Bank For International Settlements (BIS)

Box #	File Titles
169	BIS/0/00 General, Volumes 1-2 (1947-1969) BIS/0/75 Meetings and Documents (1954-1969) BIS/0/98 Letters to Finance Ministers (1945) BIS/2/00 Looted Gold (1945-1948) BIS/4/00 Liquidation (1944-1948) location: Compartment 9 [450/81/12/01]

Legal Staff Records

General Subject Files

War and War Related (World War II) Activities

Box #	File Title
237	Authority of Allied Military Command and Government in Territories Occupied (1943) Axis Instruments and Decrees Relating to Control of Foreign Property (1940-1942) Belgian Financial Matters (1944) location: Compartment 9 [450/81/15/03]
238	Currency Programs: General, Volumes I -V (1944-1950) Big Bill Program (1945) Foreign Currencies (1944-1945) Legal Background Memoranda re Currency Programs (1934-1945) Directives for Treatment of Germany Post SHAEF (1945) Directives of Other Areas Excluding Germany (1945) Dutch Decrees (1943-1944) Economic Warfare (1942-1943) External Assets Interrogations: General (1944-1946) External Assets Interrogations: Goering (1945) Volumes I-IV location: Compartment 9 [450/81/15/03]
239	External Assets Interrogations: Himmler (1945-1946) External Assets Interrogations: Hitler (by Schroeder and Schaub) (1945-1946) External Assets Interrogations: Heuman and Company (1945) External Assets Interrogations: I.G. Farben (1945) External Assets Interrogations: Kaltenbrunner (1945) External Assets Interrogations: Ribbentrop (1945) External Assets Interrogations: Kreutzer (1946) External Assets Interrogations: RHSA (Reich Security Office) (1945) External Assets Interrogations: Schellenberg (1945) External Assets Interrogations: Switzerland (1946) French War Settlement Negotiations-(1946) Volumes I and II Foreign Economic Policy (1944) Legal Memoranda (1944-1945) Netherlands Decrees (1940-1942) -The Netherlands-Occupation

Decrees- M.E. Locker (1940-1942)
 Post War Dutch Problems (1942)
 Post War Planning (1942-1943)
 location: Compartment 9 [450/81/15/04]
 240 Programs for Germany (1944-1945)
 Reoccupied Areas: Organizational Procedures (1943)
 War Criminals (1944-1945)
 War Property Loss Program (1943-1944)
 location: Compartment 9 [450/81/15/04]

General

241 Bank For International Settlements (1940-1945)
 location: Compartment 9 [450/81/15/04]
 242-244 Gold; location: Compartments 9-10 [450/81/15/05]

Accession 56-77- 52

Assistant General Counsel

Legal Subject Files 1952-1972

Box 5 contains information on Swiss bank secrecy laws.¹⁶⁴ Included is a file on a 1942 Swiss Bank investigation, including a “Final Report: Swiss Bank Investigation” and a July 3, 1942 memorandum by Bernard Bernstein pertaining to the Swiss investigation. location: Compartment 6 [450/38/33/07]

Box 6 contains a file of legal memoranda between 1943 and 1957. Included is one, a 16-page memorandum dated April 21, 1945, regarding the Allied Control Commission and vesting German Property situated outside of Germany. location: Compartment 6 [450/38/33/07]

Records Declassified but not relocated to an unclassified stack area. Please consult with the staff in the consultation area in Room 2600 about the location of these records.

Accession 56-69A4707 processing location: 490/39/25-31

International Statistics Division General Records 1944-1959

Alphabetical Subject File Boxes 43-48

Box #	File Title
43	Allied Commission on Reparations Alien Property Custodian
45	Foreign Exchange Controls Foreign Funds Control, General Foreign Funds Control, Miscellaneous Blocked Assets Foreign Funds Control, Regulations
47	Gold and Foreign Exchange Reserves-Tripartite Commission Looted Gold-Countries Looted Gold-Miscellaneous
48	Safehaven Deposits in America

Country Files

Germany 1931-1952 Boxes 73-86

¹⁶⁴ The Swiss Bank secrecy law is part of Article 47 of the comprehensive Swiss Bank Act of 1934.

Box #	File Title
73	Banks and Banking - Volumes I and II
74	Bretton Woods Cartels (including Trademarks and Patents) Claims Against - Position Papers Claims Against - Working Group Documents
75	Claims - Intergovernmental Study Group- Volumes I and II Communications (including Censorship) Currency, General - Volumes I and II Currency - Counterfeit and Captured
76	Decartelization, General Decartelization-Investigation of Bosch Company
78	Economic and Financial, General - Volumes I and II External Assets Farben: 1. Camouflage of External Assets 2. General Aniline and Film American I.G. 3. Hearings and Exhibits to Testimony 4. History of Military Control
79	5. I.G. Chemie 6. Interrogations and Investigations 7. Miscellaneous Materials 8. Reports 9. Standard Oil Case 10. War Crimes (Basic Information and Exhibit List) 11. War Crimes - Investigating Team Materials Financial Arrangements
80	Foreign Exchange Control Foreign Funds Control (including SOFINA) Gold: 1. Currency and Loot Recoveries (Discover and Accounting) 2. Currency and Loot Recoveries (Non-RBK Caches "Closed" Depots) 3. Currency and Loot Recoveries (Problem of Disposition) 4. Looted Holdings and Transfers 5. Prussian Mint Records Concerning Smeltings 6. Records Found and Research Thereon 7. Recovered (Origin and Claims by Countries)
81	Insurance Interrogations, Miscellaneous Interrogations - Testimony of Emil Puhl
82	Looted Property, General Looted Property - Inter-Allied Declaration Military Government: 1. General Information 2. Investigations 3. Program (Including Allied Control Council) 4. Reports 5. Termination Programs 6. Treasury Participation
83	Policy:

- 84
 - 1. Morgenthau Plan
 - 2. Suggestions of Other Agencies
 - 3. Policy Toward, General - Volumes I and II
 - 4. Policy Toward and Negotiations (U.S.)
 - Property Control
 - Reparations - Volumes I and II
 - Restitution
- 85
 - Safehaven
 - Securities (including Dollar Bonds)
- 86
 - Treasury Studies:
 - 1. Considerations on the Reorganization of the Germany Currency, Public Debt, Banking and the Budget
 - 2. Corporations and Other Forms of Business Organizations in Nazi Germany (Concentration of Capital and Other Developments)
 - 3. Economic Position of Germany
 - 4. German Government Finance
 - 5. How Defeated Germany Rose to Power
 - Vesting
 - War Crimes (including Nazi Underground Activities)

Records of the Under Secretary

Country Records

Box 107 - Switzerland

Gold Records

Box 108

Monetary and Stabilization Fund Records, General 1934-1952 Boxes 122-123

Records of Office of Foreign Assets Control (RG 265)

Midway in World War II it became apparent that the United States Government had increasing need for comprehensive financial information on American property interests in foreign countries, particularly enemy and enemy-dominated nations, for purposes related to the so-called "freezing controls" administered by the Treasury Department, to military phases of the war, and to preparations for peace negotiations.

The Foreign Funds Control (FFC), which had been established in the Office of the Secretary, Treasury Department in April 1940, immediately after the invasion of Norway and Denmark by Germany, and which in 1941 had taken a census of foreign assets in the United States was given the responsibility for taking the so-called census of American-owned assets in foreign countries in 1943 to provide the needed data.

The taking of the census of American-owned assets in foreign countries was one of the many activities of the FFC in carrying out the responsibilities of the Secretary of the Treasury in the financial warfare program of the United States Government. In the beginning the FFC was responsible for placing restrictions on foreign exchange transactions, on the export or withdrawal of gold, silver, coin and currency, on transfers of credits, securities or any other evidences of ownership or of indebtedness involving property of the countries or nationals of the countries that had been invaded by the German and Russian armies. After the United States entered the war the FFC was responsible for severing all financial and commercial intercourse between the United States and any countries outside the Western hemisphere that directly or indirectly benefited the Axis, for the prevention of all financial and commercial transactions

between the United States and any other American Republic that directly or indirectly benefited the Axis, and for stopping all financial and commercial activity on the part of persons or corporations in the United States whose influence or activity was deemed inimical to the security of the Western Hemisphere.

With the increase in its functions the FFC was formally established as a separate administrative unit of the Department, with the status of a bureau and with a director as its head, on September 11, 1942. It continued in that status until July 15, 1947, when its residual functions, personnel, and records were transferred to the Treasury Department's Office of International Finance. An Executive order of August 20, 1948, transferred responsibility for all pending work related to foreign funds control to the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice. All records of the FFC, excepting those described below and a few housekeeping records, were turned over to the Office of Alien Property in October 1948. For descriptions of those records see the Records of the Office of Alien Property (RG 131) in the Department of Justice section of this finding aid.

In taking the census of American-owned assets in foreign countries, the FFC utilized the central office and field organization that had been developed in the activities of its Licensing and Enforcement Divisions in "freezing" assets of enemy and enemy-dominated nations, in preventing the use of frozen or "blocked" assets by the Axis, in licensing transactions in such assets, and in investigatory work. The forms on which the reports of assets owned were to be made were obtainable in the central office in Washington and in the field at Federal Reserve Banks, and outside the continental United States from the Government officials in the Territories and possessions or United States consuls. Since the census was to serve the needs of the whole Government and to eliminate the necessity for recurring or overlapping demands on investors and others in the nation, the report forms and instructions were adopted after their review by interagency representatives of the Departments of State and Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare (late the Foreign Economic Administration) and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The proposed forms and instructions also were discussed with representatives of banks, industry, and insurance companies to insure that accurate and useful data could be obtained economically and expeditiously.

The basic report form used in taking the census was designated "TFR-500." The above-mentioned census taken in 1941 by the FFC of foreign assets in the United States was reported on forms known as "TFR 300,"¹⁶⁵ and a census taken by the FCC in 1948 of assets blocked in the United States as of June 1, 1948, was reported on a "TFR 600" form.¹⁶⁶ These forms were turned over to the Office of Alien Property,

The census of American-owned assets in foreign countries on the TFR 500 forms was announced on June 3, 1943, through the issuance of Special Regulation No. 1, under Executive orders 8389, as amended, and 9193. Detailed instructions concerning the reporting requirements were stated in Public Circular No. 22 which was issued on July 1, 1943, and amended from time to time.

The basic requirements as to liability for filing the Form TFR-500 reports were very broad but certain exceptions and exemptions were provided. In the words of Public Circular No. 22, reports were required to be filed by "(1) every person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States having at the close of business on May 31, 1943, any interest whatsoever, direct or indirect, in any property in a foreign country on such date and by (2) every person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States with whom any foreign organization was allied on May 31, 1943."

The word "person" was defined to include an individual, partnership, association, corporation, or other organization. The following were considered as subject to the jurisdiction of the United States:

¹⁶⁵ The alphabetical index to the TFR-300 Reports, the TFR-300 Reports, the TFR-300 Reports (Series C-1), and TFR-300 Reports correspondence were legally destroyed in July 1987 after having been appraised as disposable by NARA and approved for destruction by the Department of Justice.

1. Any citizen of the United States whether in the United States or in a foreign country.
2. Any corporation or other organization created or organized under the laws of the United States, or any State, Territory, district, or possession thereof.
3. Any individual resident in the United States on May 31, 1943, including any individual continuously within the United States for 3 months next preceding that date, and
4. Any person not otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to the extent that on May 31, 1943, such person had any branch, office, or representative within the United States.

Certain overall exceptions were made to the foregoing general provisions, to the extent that the person came within the following categories on or after May 31, 1943, and remained therein until the final reporting date:

1. Citizens of the United States in enemy or enemy-occupied territory.
2. Members of the armed forces of the United States serving outside the continental United States, and
3. Officers or employees of foreign governments and members of immediate families of such persons, provided they were not citizens of the United States.

Subsequently (as of March 23, 1945) citizens of the United States in enemy or enemy-occupied territory were required to report as soon as consular offices were opened in such territory.

Special forms, all, bearing the TFR-500 number, were provided for different classes of reporters. Series A-I was for the use of individuals, series A-II for corporations and other organizations, series A-III for executors, administrators, or trustees, and series A-IV for custodians and nominees in this country who held property for persons not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Each of these forms called for data with respect to the reporter and for a summary by countries of the reporter's foreign property.

Series B was to be used by all reporters. This form contained a schedule of 37 property types with spaces in which the total required value of property of each type in a given jurisdiction was to be entered. Separate forms had to be filed with relation to each jurisdiction in which the reporter had any property required to be reported. On the reverse side of the form the property was to be described in some detail, except for property in class A, Interests in Allied Foreign Organizations, which was to be described in series C and C supplement forms.

Public Circular No. 22 contained a complete description of property classes and types. These descriptions were sufficiently broad to include all types of property. The following exceptions were specified:

1. Repudiated currency and obligations;
2. Claims against a United States branch of a foreign person;
3. Personal furnishings and equipment; and
4. Goods in transit.

The circular was so worded to include certain special types of contracts and to exclude all others.

Property damaged, destroyed, or seized at any time between January 1, 1938 and May 31, 1943, as a result of war or a "scorched-earth" policy carried on by any country, or through any confiscatory action or duress by a country that on May 31, 1943, was at war with the United States, or was occupied by such country was reportable.

¹⁶⁶ The TFR-600 Reports and related records were legally destroyed in July and November 1987 after having been appraised as disposable by NARA and approved for destruction by the Department of Justice.

General exemptions from reporting were provided as follows:

1. Property sold or otherwise disposed of or seized, confiscated, destroyed, or lost before the owner became subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;
2. Property of any person whose total holdings in all foreign countries had an aggregate value less than \$10,000, except for foreign bonds, payable by their terms in United States dollars, and interests in allied foreign organizations, license agreements, franchises and concessions, and certain contracts, all of which were reportable regardless of value; and
3. Property of any person in any one country if the holdings in that country had an aggregate value of less than \$1,000 except again that foreign bonds payable by their terms in United States dollars and interests in allied foreign organizations, license agreements, franchises and concessions, and certain contracts were all required to be reported regardless of value.

Property was deemed to be foreign when at the close of business on May 31, 1943, it came within one of the following categories:

1. Tangible property located in a foreign country;
2. Intangible property issued or created by or constituting an obligation of a foreign country or a person within a foreign country; and
3. Currency and coin, securities, and negotiable instruments for the payment of money issued or created by the United States, or an agency or person therein, if the property or evidence was located abroad or was held through a foreign custodian.

Because of wartime conditions the dates as of which property was to be valued necessarily varied according to the country in which the property was located. In general, property in continental Europe was to be valued as of August 1, 1939, while property in China, Japan, and Southeastern Asia was to be valued as of December 1, 1941. In other words, property in enemy and enemy-occupied countries was governed by valuation dates so fixed that data would be available and would be affected only to a minor extent by the war. Property in other parts of the world was to be valued as of May 31, 1943. In all cases, only property actually or presumptively held at close of business on May 31, 1943, was reportable. Values were reportable in two columns, the first to be the cost of face value and the second to be the book, market, or estimated value. Cost was defined as original cost to the person reporting regardless of the date on which incurred, and without inclusion of interest or carrying charges or deduction for depreciation, obsolescence, depletion, or revaluation, but excluding the cost of any portion of the property disposed of before May 31, 1943. Face value instead of cost was requested relating to securities and mortgages. Values expressed in terms of foreign currencies were convertible into dollars at rates specified in Public Circular No. 22. If the rate for any jurisdiction was not included in the table, reporters were instructed to use the latest rate before May 31, 1943, as generally quoted by foreign exchange dealers.

The data collected on the Form TFR-500's were analyzed and published in 1947 as a Treasury Department bulletin entitled *Census of American-Owned Assets in Foreign Countries*. According to this publication approximately 220,000 reports were filed by individuals, corporations, fiduciaries, and others liable under the reporting requirements. The reports were filed in duplicate with the Treasury Department in Washington or with the appropriate representatives of the Foreign Funds Control in the field or abroad. Those submitted elsewhere than to the central office of the FFC ultimately were forwarded to Washington. Most of the reports were filed in the period 1943-1945 but some amended reports were made after that date voluntarily or upon demand from the Treasury Department. The reporting requirements were suspended with the revocation of Public Circular No.22, as amended, on June 28, 1946.

The Treasury Department retained both the original and duplicate reports and both collections were accessioned by the National Archives. The original reports in the "A" series were filed alphabetically

within the four sub-series, and their related original "B" and "C" reports were filed with the appropriate series "A" reports. Although the requirements specified that the reports were to be filed in duplicate, exhibits were nevertheless frequently filed in single copy only. In such cases the exhibits generally were associated with the related original form report. The duplicate TFR-500's were not arranged in the same manner as the original filings. The chief difference being that the related series "B" and "C" reports were not associated with the series "A" reports but were maintained in an arrangement by country and thereunder alphabetically. Because the original and duplicate reports were arranged differently and because the only duplicates that were used as the "work copies" show the conversion of foreign currency values into United States dollars, it was decided to retain the entire collection intact.

TFR-500 Original Reports Series A-I (Reports by Individuals) 1943-1945 (Entry 1)

A typical file consists of the original signed copy of the Series A-I "Summary Report," and related copies (originals, usually) of Series B "Detailed Property Report" with respect to each foreign country in which reportable property was located and of Series C "Report of Interests in Primary Allied Organizations." Also included in some case files are letters received and copies of letters sent by the FFC concerning the filing and acceptability of the reporting forms. The Series A-I reports are usually stamped to indicate place and date of receipt. Those filled by the FFC on the basis of information furnished by the individual are marked to indicate that fact.

The Series A-I reports are one-page documents of four parts. Parts A and B give information concerning persons reporting (name, address, citizenship status, nationalization data) and a summary of property in foreign countries (from the Series B report), respectively. Part C indicates name of person preparing the document if other than the person who owns the property or by one of his "regular employees." Part D is the affidavit portion of the report.

The Series B "Detailed Property Report," submitted for each country or "jurisdiction" in which there was reportable property, and filed with the related Series A-I report contain information on the cost or face value and on the book, market or estimated value "as required" for each of the several types of property held as of May 31, 1943, and on total indebtedness to foreign persons that is secured by property reported on the form, and descriptions of property items of types specified in instructions for submitting the report. Also reported are names, addresses, and citizenship of each person other than the reporting individual who has any interest whatsoever in any item of property listed (with certain exceptions), including any indebtedness secured by the property.

The Series B report form (as well as the Series C form mentioned below) also requested descriptions of circumstances if certain types of property were "believed to have been damaged, destroyed, or seized between January 1, 1938, and May 31, 1943, as a result of war or a 'scorched-earth' policy carried on by any country at war with the United States." Instructions on the use of the Series B form, however, stated that reports did not in any way constitute a registry of claims against enemy or enemy-occupied countries.

The Series C "Reports on Interests in Primary Allied Organizations," submitted for each such organization (including each foreign branch) and for each foreign country or "jurisdiction" contain the name and address of the persons reporting and of the organization, information on the type of organization its "chief types of business," the principal properties, location of factories, names of directors and other data relating to ownership and interrelationships with other foreign organizations. Attachments such as statements of assets and liabilities are found with some of the Series C reports. Arranged alphabetically by name of persons shown on the Series A-I reports.

Boxes 1-458 location: 450/69/17/02

TFR-500 Original Reports Series A II (By Organizations) 1943-1945 (Entry 2)

The records in this series are comparable to those described in Entry I in physical characteristics. The related Series B and C reports (usually originals) are physically attached to the primary document, the Series II "Summary Report by Organization," as are related documents such as correspondence, statements of assets and liabilities, profit and loss statements, etc., and the reports are usually stamped to indicate date and place of receipt. The Series A-II reports are one-page documents of four parts. Parts A and B give information concerning the reporting organization (name, address, type of organization, statement of gross assets as of May 31, 1943, names of directors, etc.), and a summary of property in foreign countries (from the Series B report), respectively. Part C indicates name of person or persons preparing the report if other than "regular officers or employees of the reported." The series B and C reports filed with the Series A-II reports are comparable in content to those described in Entry 1. An occasional Series C Supplement "Report of Interests in Secondary Allied Organizations" is found with the files. Arranged alphabetically by names of organizations shown on the Series A-II reports.

Boxes 459-575 location: 450/69/26/04

TFR-500 Original Reports Series AIII (By Executors or Trustees) 1943-1945 (Entry 3)
The Series A-III reports are one-page documents of four parts comparable to those on the Series A-I and A-II reports. Information concerning the estate or trust reported on includes name, date of creation, statement of gross domestic and foreign assets, "name, address and citizenship of each person having any power of appointment, or any other right or power to direct or control the distribution of the corpus or income," name, address, and citizenship of each beneficiary, other than unknown beneficiaries, and full description of any power of revocation. As in the case of Entries 1 and 2 there are separate Series B and C reports for each foreign country in which property reported on is located. Arranged alphabetically by name of estate or trust.

Boxes 576-652 location: 450/69/28/07

TFR-500 Original Reports Series A-IV (By Custodians or Nominees) 1943-1945 (Entry 4)

Reports on property (primarily securities) held by American custodians and nominees of foreign assets on behalf of persons resident in foreign countries, with supporting documents comparable to those found in the series A-I, A-II, and A-III case files. Information concerning the "account" includes name of account, and name, address, and citizenship of each owner not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Information concerning the custodian or nominee includes name, address, citizenship or political entity under which organization was effected, and relationship to account. Arranged alphabetically by name of account.

Boxes 653-701 location: 450/69/30/04

Boxes 688-695 Swiss Banks location: 450/69/31/02

TFR-500 Duplicate Reports Series AI, AII, and AIII Reports (Entry 5)

A single alphabetical file of the duplicate copies of the Series A-I, A-II, and A-III reports described in Entries 1, 2, and 3. This series consists only of the form reports specified, there being no related papers attached to the reports. The duplicate copies were used as work copies in the Treasury Department in converting foreign currency values into United States dollars, for adjusting reported value figures, and for statistical purposes. Arranged alphabetically by name of reporter, irrespective of type of series.

Boxes 702-883 location: 450/69/31/04

TFR-500 Duplicate Reports Series A IV (Entry 6)

Duplicate copies of the Series A-IV reports described in Entry 4. These duplications were used for the same purposes as those indicated in Entry 5. The reports are without attached or related documents. Arranged alphabetically by names of accounts.

Boxes 884-895A location: 450/69/35/02

TFR-500 Duplicate Reports Series AI Unnecessary Reports AI-IVS 1943-1945 (Entry 7)

Duplicates of original reports apparently excluded from statistical analyses made by the FFC as reports that were not necessary under announced requirements. The Series A-I reports are filed in one alphabetical sequences; the Series A-II, A-III, and A-IV reports are intermixed and are in no apparent order.

Boxes 1216-1226 location: 450/69/35/04

TFR-500 Duplicate Reports Series B-Detailed Property Reports 1943-1945 (Entry 8)

Duplicate copies of the Series B reports that are filed with the related original reports in A series reports. Arranged alphabetically by country, thereunder by number in a series apparently assigned in the statistical analysis work done by the FFC.

Boxes 896-1215 location: 450/69/35/05

Boxes 1192-1194 Switzerland location: 450/70/6/05

TFR-500 Duplicate Reports Series C-Reports of Interests in Primary Allied Organizations 1943-1945 (Entry 9)

Duplicate copies of the Series C reports that are filed with the related original reports in A series reports. Filed with some of the reports are a FFC Form 171 "Adjustment Sheet" apparently used by the FFC in its statistical analysis work. Arranged alphabetically by country, thereunder by name of primary allied organization.

Boxes 1227-1254 location: 450/70/7/02

Boxes 1248-1249 Switzerland location: 450/70/7/06

TFR-500 Duplicate Reports Series C Supplement Reports of Interests in Secondary Allied Organizations 1943-1945 (Entry 10)

Duplicate copies of the Series C reports that filed with the related original records in the A Series described in preceding entries. Filed with some of the reports are a FFC Form 170 "Analysis Sheet" apparently used by the FFC in its statistical analysis work. Arranged alphabetically by country, thereunder by name of secondary allied organization.

Boxes 1255-1275 location: 450/70/7/06

TFR-500 Statistical Control Sheets 1945 (Entry 11)

This series contains two groups of control sheets, both of which may have been produced in the course of preparing the bulletin referred to in the introduction. One group of sheets (on FFC form 144) title "Summary Control, Series A-B (I, II, and IV)" bears the following typewritten identification: "Alphabetical index of United States corporations having foreign subsidiaries/November 15, 1945." The data on the sheets appear to be based on information reported in the Series "C" reports. The other and larger group of sheets (on FFC forms 141) bears

the following typewritten identification: "Listing, by Showing Worth of Foreign Companies/Nov. 15, 1945." The sheets, though perforated, are connected and some in the latter group are in duplicate with carbon paper between the copies. Entries on the sheets in the first group are alphabetical by name of corporation; those in the second by number assigned in the FFC.

Boxes 1276-1277 location: 450/70/8/02

Department of Justice Records

General Records of the Department of Justice (RG 60)

The Department of Justice (DOJ) performed functions during World War II that fundamentally did not differ from those performed in peacetime, but the Department's work was nevertheless greatly influenced by the war. It had large responsibilities for enforcing the Federal laws; it rendered legal advice and opinions to the President and the heads of Government agencies; it investigated violations of most Federal legislation; it prosecuted offenders against Federal laws and otherwise represented the interests of the United States in the courts; and it supervised the activities of the United States attorneys and marshals in the various judicial districts.

With entrance of the United States into the war the Department became primarily concerned with the preservation of the internal security of the country, the protection of civil rights, and the maintenance of law and order that were essential to the successful prosecution of the war. It clarified many wartime legal problems through formal opinions and advice on the complex questions of laws involved in making and carrying out war plans. The Department also gave close attention to the drafting of legislation needed to safeguard internal security and to promote the activities of other agencies and to the preparation of Executive orders and proclamations implementing the powers of the President for carrying on the war.

Close cooperation existed between the Department of Justice and many other agencies in handling particular war problems. Several units of the Department cooperated with the Board of Economic Warfare and its successor, the Foreign Economic Administration, in handling problems presented by cartels.

Within the Department of Justice a War Division was established on May 19, 1942, to bring together in one division a number of nonprosecutive and noninvestigative activities having special relationship to the war that had hitherto been scattered among several of the Department's organizational units. The War Division's chief predecessor was the Special Defense Unit, which had originated in April 1940 as the Neutrality Laws Unit in the Office of the Attorney General. It was continued in the War Division as the Special War Policies Unit. The Division was abolished on December 28, 1945.

For some 15 months after the establishment of the War Division the Special War Policies Unit was responsible for directing and coordinating the activities of the Department of Justice relating to espionage, sabotage, sedition, subversive activities, and the registration of foreign agents. This Unit was abolished when the War Division was reorganized on August 28, 1943. Its functions in relation to the laws against subversive activities were transferred to the Department's Criminal Division. Its other functions were distributed among several of the other sections of the War Division. The records of the Unit and its predecessor are in Classes 146, World War II, and 148, War Policy, of the Department's Classified Central File.

On April 21, 1942, all nonlitigation functions that the Department of Justice had performed in the enforcement of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended by the First War Powers Act, were transferred by Executive order to the Office of the Alien Property Custodian (APC). The Alien Property Section was established in May 1942 as part of the War Division to represent the Office of Alien Property Custodian in all litigation in which it was interested. The Section also represented the United States in

matters arising from the administration of foreign funds control by the Treasury Department, and it rendered legal advice to the APC and the Treasury Department on problems related to alien property and foreign funds control and helped to formulate legislative recommendations. The cases handled by the Alien Property Section dealt largely with admiralty, copyrights, estates, enemy banks, patent problems, and suits against the APC for the return of property or the payment of debts. These activities were transferred to the Claims Division in December 1945. Most of the records of the Section, consisting of legal studies, interoffice memoranda, and court briefs, were filed in the Central Classified File, in Class 9-21, Alien Property, and Class 146, World War II.

The Economic Warfare Section, which originated as the Economic Section of the Antitrust Division in 1942, was transferred to the War Division on August 28, 1943. Its chief functions were to collect industrial information, prepare reports on enemy or enemy-controlled industrial organizations, and aid in making this information available for use in the economic warfare efforts of the Allies. In fiscal year 1944 the Bureau of the Budget designated the Section as the central agency of the Government to carry out research in the field of international cartels.

Among the objectives of the Economic Warfare Section were 1) to discover and analyze important intercompany connections among European firms and the control of these firms by Germans; 2) to analyze the means by which German control could be eliminated; 3) to examine the legal problems that might arise because of the use of intercompany connections by the German government as a means of espionage and economic warfare; 4) to analyze intercompany agreements between foreign and American companies in order to determine their effects on American trade and commerce; and 5) to examine the effect of cartel agreements among foreign companies upon the trade, commerce, and business structure of Latin America and other countries.

In carrying out these objectives the Economic Warfare Section engaged in studies of particular aspects of international cartels with emphasis on the techniques employed by the Germans to penetrate the economies of other countries, especially the United States and Latin American countries; participated in the formulation of plans and prepared guides for the investigations of industrial combines in enemy or enemy-held countries during the period of occupation; and made studies of the efforts of enemy interests to obtain control of important assets in conquered areas and to screen their efforts in order to avoid the economic consequences of defeat. The Section also made analyses of the French, Swedish, Swiss, and other banking institutions that might have helped to establish and maintain German economic influence outside of Germany. The Section was dissolved at the end of 1945. Its records were kept as a separate group and not filed with the Central Classified Files.

Records of the Antitrust Division

Records of the Economic Warfare Section

Central Correspondence 1940-1944 (labeled as Entry 285A)

Boxes 1-4 location: 230/30/5/04

Subject File (arranged alphabetically by subject) (labeled as Entry 285B)

Boxes 5-226 location: 230/30/50/05

Records of the Special War Policies Unit

Subject File (labeled as Entry SWPU)

Arranged alphabetically by subject

Boxes 1-22 location: 230/31/5/01

Miscellaneous Material Boxes 23-26 (labeled as Entry SWPU)

Boxes 23-26 location: 230/31/5/05

Office Files (labeled as Entry SWPU)

Arranged under file designation 148-War Policy.

Boxes 27-80 location: 230/31/5/05

Records of the Latin American Section

The Latin American Section acted as the technical legal staff of the U.S. representative on the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, also known as the Inter-American Advisory Committee for Political Defense. The Committee was created as an advisory body by Resolution XVII of the Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, held at Rio de Janeiro, January 15-28, 1942. The Resolution provided that the Governing Board of the Pan American Union (PAU) consult the Governments of the American Republics, determine the functions of the Committee, prepare the regulations for governing its activities, and fix its budget of expenditures.

The report of the Special Committee of the Governing Board of the PAU was approved by the Board at its session on February 25, 1942, and was sent to the 21 Governments with the proposed regulations. The Governing Board gave approval of these two documents on April 6, 1942, and named the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, United States, Mexico, Uruguay, and Venezuela to be members of the Committee who would represent the 21 nations. Carl B. Spaeth and William Sanders were successively members from the United States.

In each country a liaison officer was named to serve the members of the Committee headquartered in Montevideo. Lawrence A. Knapp, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, was Liaison Office for the United States. Miguel A. de Capriles, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, was assigned to the staff of the Liaison Officer for the United States. He also served as Assistant Chief of the Latin American Section. The Committee for Political Defense attempted to establish a solid front of the Americas against common external dangers. The Committee recommended ways that the Governments of the Americas, acting individually and as a group, could prevent invasions by Axis powers or their nationals, agents, or sympathizers.

Reports of Sessions of Consultative Visit[s] to the U.S. 1942-1945 (Entry 286)

Consists chiefly of reports of the sessions of the consultative visit of the Advisory Committee for Political Defense to the United States, with annexes and exhibits for each session. The reports of the eight technical sessions related to the following subjects: 1) Registration and Surveillance of Aliens; 2) Detentional Internment, Expulsion, and Repatriation of Dangerous Axis Nationals; 3) Entry and Exit of Persons, and Clandestine Crossing of Frontiers; 4) Control of Organizations and Propaganda; 5) Prevention of Abuses of Nationality; 6) Protection of Plants and Facilities Against Sabotage; 7) Protection of Ships, Ports, and Shipping Information; and, 8) Control of International Communications. There are also reports on inspection trips relating to plant protection and port security and on "Non-Technical Events." Arranged chronologically by date of session and thereunder numerically by numbers of annexes and exhibits.

Boxes 1-3 location: 230/30/49/05

Records Relating to Consultative Visit[s] 1942-1945 (Entry 287)

Correspondence, memoranda, press releases, photographs, and negatives relating to arrangements for events, and the general report on the Consultative Visit. Arranged by subject.

Boxes 1-2 location: 230/30/49/06

“Previously Classified Files” From Boxes 1-17 [which boxes 1-17 not identified!]

Boxes 1-2 location: 230/30/49/05

Country Files (Entry 288)

Correspondence of Miguel A. de Capriles with other Government officials, memoranda, and other records relating to the work of the Committee in regard to particular Latin American countries and the United States. Many of the records are in Spanish, French, and Portuguese. Arranged alphabetically by name of country.

Boxes 1-9 location: 230/30/49/06

Subject File of Miguel A. De Capriles (Entry 289)

Correspondence with other Governments agencies, memoranda, reference material, and other records relating to such subjects as anti-Semitism; aliens, including citizenship, repatriation, and dealing with enemy aliens; annual reports and activities of the Committee; refugees; the Dies Committee (House Un-American Activities Committee); sabotage; intelligence operations; propaganda; and security of ports. Arranged alphabetically by subject with a separate section at the end on port and shipping security arranged alphabetically by subject or name of country.

Boxes 1-13 location: 230/30/50/01

Reference Material (Entry 290)

Arranged chronologically.

Boxes 1-3 location: 230/30/50/03

Resolutions of the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense (Entry 291)

Boxes 1-3 location: 230/30/50/03

Administrative File (Entry 292)

Boxes 1-4 location: 230/30/50/03

Records Relating to the InterDepartmental Security Service Committee (Entry 293)

Box 1 location: 230/30/50/04

Department of Justice Central Files

Classified Central Files 1914- (NARA’s holdings basically end in 1939, with the exception of File Classification 146) The records are arranged in numerically designated classes, each of which covers some general subject based either upon a specific legislative act or group of related acts or upon specific functions assigned to the Department. NARA has custody of most Class 146 files for the World War II period. Class 146 primarily deals with World War II matters.

Classes 146-154 were created during World War II to provide for records relating to certain specific problems that arose during that period. For access to many post-1939 case files which are indexed in the two series of indexes below, the researcher will have to contact the Department of

Justice Records Officer.

Class 146-39 Trading with the Enemy Act Violations

Boxes 1-12 location: 230/19/4/06

General Index to Classified Central Files 1928-1951

Arranged alphabetically by name of individuals, organizations, and other entities.

Boxes 1-1229 location: 230/6/02/09

Boxes 1230-2060 location: 230/B/08/02

Subject Index to Various Classified Central Files (Entry 1001) circa 1925-1980

Arranged alphabetically by subject.¹⁶⁷

Boxes 1-137 location 230/32/21/02

Records of the Office of Alien Property (RG 131)

The World War II Office of Alien Property Custodian, also known as APC, was established within the Office for Emergency Management by an Executive order of March 11, 1942. By an Executive order of April 21, 1942, there were transferred to it the functions, personnel, and property of the Alien Property Division, which had been established in the Department of Justice by the Attorney General on December 9, 1941, to handle certain enemy property responsibilities that resulted from the entrance of the United States into the war.

An Executive order of July 6, 1942, defined in detail the powers and duties of the new Office of Alien Property Custodian and clarified the distinction between its authority and that of the Secretary of Treasury in relation to alien property. The order gave to the Secretary of the Treasury authority over foreign-owned properties that constituted general purchasing power and required no active management, such as cash, bullion, bank deposits, and securities. To the Custodian it gave authority over types of foreign-owned property that were productive resources requiring active management, such as business enterprises, patents, copyrights, trademarks, and ships. An Executive order of June 18, 1945, extended the jurisdiction of the Custodian to cover all property of whatever nature in the United States owned by Germany or Japan or nationals of those countries, but the earlier limitation of its authority with respect to some types of property of other enemy countries or their nationals was not changed.

An Executive order of October 14, 1946, terminated the Office of Alien Property Custodian and transferred its functions, funds, personnel, records, and property (except those connected with property in the Philippine Islands) to the Department of Justice, in which it became the Office of Alien Property.

Leo T. Crowley held the position of Custodian from 1942 to 1944 and James E. Markham, from 1944 to 1946.

An important collection of records within the record group are those created by the Foreign Funds Control during World War II. The Foreign Funds Control was organized in April 1940 to administer the authority assigned to the Treasury Department by an Executive order of April 10, 1940, placing restrictions on transactions in foreign exchange; the export or withdrawal of gold, silver, coin, and currency; and transfers of credit, securities, or any other evidences of ownership or of indebtedness involving property of the countries or nationals of the countries that had been invaded by German and Soviet armies. After the entry of the United States into the war the scope of the Control's activity widened to include (1) the severing of all financial and commercial intercourse between the United States and the Axis and Axis-dominated countries; (2) the prevention of all financial and commercial intercourse between the United States and any countries outside the Western Hemisphere that directly or indirectly benefited the Axis; (3) the prevention

¹⁶⁷ Also known as the Attorney General's Subject Index. An example: Under "Nazi," card #26, there is a March 5, 1947, reference to heirless assets in the United States of Nazi victims. The card indicates that the State Department will address Governor Thomas Dewey of New York to try to get cooperation between the New York legislature and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. The Card references DOJ case file 9-21-012, which is not in NARA's custody.

of all financial and commercial transactions between the United States and any other American Republic that directly or indirectly benefited the Axis; and (4) the stopping of all financial and commercial activity on the part of persons or corporations in the United States whose influence or activity was deemed inimical to the security of the Western Hemisphere.

The Executive order of April 10, 1940, broadened by subsequent amendments, enumerated the countries with which unlicensed financial and commercial intercourse should be prohibited. A Presidential proclamation of July 17, 1941, authorized the Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Administrator of Export Control, and the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, to prepare and maintain a "blacklist," officially known as the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, naming all persons and business concerns whose activities were deemed to be in the interest or behalf of the Axis nations or against the interest of national defense.

On July 6, 1942, the President issued an Executive order clarifying the respective jurisdictions of the Secretary of the Treasury (acting through the Foreign Funds Control) and the Alien Property Custodian (APC). This order authorized the Secretary to handle (1) all dollar balances, bullion, and securities of governments or nationals except those belonging to an enemy business; (2) all property of the occupied and neutral countries and their nationals except those particular business enterprises which the APC determined that he must in the national interest assume control; (3) all transactions or business dealing with countries frozen under the Executive order of April 10, 1940, and its amendments; and (4) all other phases of freezing control. The order stipulated that if the Secretary of the Treasury should have occasion to vest any property (other than the assets of foreign governments and central banks), such property should be vested in the APC.

The Foreign Funds Control was abolished on July 15, 1947, and its residual functions, personnel, and records were transferred to the Treasury Department's Office of International Finance. An Executive order of August 20, 1948, transferred responsibility for all work that still remained to be done with foreign funds control to the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice.

PRINTED SOURCES

The Alien Property Custodian: A Legislative Chronological History and Bibliography of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 50 U.S. Code App. 1-40, and the Operations of the Office of Alien Property Custodian, 1917-1952 U.S. Senate, Committee on the Judiciary (82d Congress, 2d Session). [A basic document which can be used as a general legislative and chronological history and a bibliographic guide to all the published authoritative material pertaining to the Alien Property Custodian and the administration of the Trading With the Enemy Act.]

RECORDS

The following records of the Office of Foreign Funds Control of the Treasury Department, 1940-47, were transferred to the Office of Alien Property Custodian.

Records Created by the Foreign Funds Control

Foreign Funds Control Subject Files 1942-60

This series consists of correspondence, memoranda, reports, circulars, investigative reports, general licenses, tabulations, proclaimed lists, foreign documents, and other records relating to the major activities of the Foreign Funds Control during World War II. The files touch on such subjects as foreign assets control; the Safehaven program; freezing controls; defrosting activities; the denazification program; German bankers; Latin American currency problems; gold; and, financial activities involving many countries, including all the major neutral countries. The records are arranged alphabetically by subject.

Boxes 1-511 location 230/38/9/04

Box #	Files Pertaining to:
19-20	Argentina location: 230/38/10/03
27	Axis Assets in Neutral Countries, Concealment of location: 230/38/10/05
29-34	Banks, Foreign location: 230/38/10/06
37-38	Belgium location: 230/38/11/02
51-52	British Embassy location: 250/38/11/06
83	Currency location: 230/38/13/03
84	Currency-Axis-Fascist Currency Lists; location: 230/38/13/03
95	Defrosting Conference Bltns.; location: 230/38/13/06
133-134	Discussion of FFC Documents (i.e., explanation of all the documents governing the activities of the FFC); location: 230/38/15/06
135	Four Leading Spanish Banks; location: 230/38/15/06
135-140	France location: 230//38/15/06
140-142	France, North Africa location: 230/38/16/01
142	France, West Africa location: 230/38/16/02
169-170	German Banks (Biographies) location: 230/38/17/04
170-171	Germany (General File) location: 230/38/17/04
171	Germany (List of dangerous Germans); location: 230/38/17/04
172	Germany (Denazification Program); location: 230/38/17/05
172-173	Germany (Selected Financial Laws); location: 230/38/17/05
173-174	Germany (Property in) location: 230/38/17/05
177	Gold location: 230/38/17/06
179	Greece, Defrosting of Greek Assets; location: 230/38/17/07
198-210	Hoffman, La Roche location: 230/38/18/06
225-228	Italy location: 230/38/20/01
307-310	Netherlands location: 230/38/24/01
315-316	Non Transactional Communications between Germany and the rest of the world; location: 230/38/24/03
316-317	North Africa location: 230/38/24/04
318-320	Norway location: 230/38/24/05
346	Portugal (Aid to Axis); location: 230/38/25/07
347-352	Proclaimed Lists location: 230/38/26/01
381-392	Safehaven Project location: 230/38/27/05
424-425	Spain location: 230/38/29/05
426-430	Special Blocked Nationals; location: 230/38/29/06
434-436	State Department location: 230/38/30/01
445-447	Sweden location: 230/38/30/05
447-460	Switzerland location: 230/38/30/06
477	Turkey (Includes: Gold and Currency Markets, references to German gold, possibly looted gold entering Turkey) location: 230/38/32/02

Docket Files 1942-60

This series contains correspondence, memoranda, applications, Alien Property Custodian reports, FFC reporting forms; investigation reports, customs reports, FBI reports and correspondence, and other records of investigations of activities that appeared to be in violation of freezing regulations, and financial activities outside the United States that tended to benefit the enemy. Among those investigated were the American Bosch Company, the American Civil

Liberties Union, Anheuser Busch Company, Baron Edouard De Rothschild, Dow Chemical, General Analine and Film Company, the German American Bund, Hugo Stinnes Corporation, Kawasaki Company, Serge Rubinstein, UFA Films, Mitsubishi, and the Yokohama Specie Bank. The records are arranged numerically by docket number. An alphabetical listing, giving docket number, is in the first box.

Boxes 1-248 location: 230/38/33/07

Foreign Funds Control Investigative Reports 1942-60

This series consists of investigative reports and exhibits. The investigations were of firms and individuals engaged in illegal financial transaction; transactions, while not illegal, which caused suspicions regarding loyalty; and, investigations pertaining to blocking actions and the proclaimed lists. The investigations involved foreign exchange, securities, ships, commercial enterprises, merchandise, diamonds, jewelry, artwork, and stamps. The files of several field offices, including New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Washington, DC, and San Francisco are contained in this series. The records are arranged by an alpha-numeric scheme. The first box contains an alphabetical listings of the cases.

Boxes 1-39 location: 230/38/45/05

The following records were created or received by the Alien Property Custodian:

Orders

Vesting orders, supervisory orders, and general orders were the three basic forms of control used by the APC and the Office of Alien Property. Vesting orders were the instrument used in the seizure of property or interests in property described in the order. During World War II over 5,000 vesting orders were issued by APC, vesting some 500 business enterprises, banks, and insurance companies; over 50,000 patents and copyrights; and thousands of pieces of property and assets. By July 1, 1952, over 13,000 more vesting orders were issued. The vested property was returned or liquidated by various means. A primary way was by allowing a title or debt claim, of which over 67,000 were made. Another means by which property was returned to private hands was by the issuance of divesting orders, whereby the Federal Government relinquished vested proprietary interests. The vesting orders were published in the *Federal Register*. A complete listing of all the vesting orders, giving the vesting order number, summary description of the vested property, and the *Federal Register* citation is contained in the annual reports of the Office of Alien Property and Office of Alien Property.

Supervisory orders provided for the direction, management, supervision, and control of specified foreign-owned property by the APC without transfer of ownership to the APC. The APC issued supervisory orders for four main purposes: to facilitate investigations; to supplement vesting orders; to acquire control over the property of nationals of enemy-occupied countries; and, to acquire control over the property of internees. In contrast to vesting orders and supervisory orders, which referred to specified pieces of property, general orders required certain classes of persons, or persons having interests in certain types of property, to perform or refrain from performing certain acts.

General orders were issued not only as a means of controlling property, but also for a variety of other purposes. Several of the general orders gave the APC control over transactions relating to property of nationals of certain foreign countries in patents, trademarks, and copyrights. Seven of the general orders related to the discovery of the interests of different persons in property subject to the control of the APC. Three general orders required payment to the APC of royalties due to nationals of enemy and enemy-occupied countries under contracts based on rights in

patents, copyrights, and trademarks. Four general orders dealt with claims against the Custodian. One general order set up exchange ratios between the currency of the United States and that of five enemy countries to provide for the discharge of certain obligations, the amount of which was fixed in foreign currency.

The vesting orders and the general orders were published in the *Federal Register*. The supervisory orders were not.

General Orders

Case files consisting of copies of general orders, correspondence, and memoranda. Arranged numerically by general order number.

Box 488 location: 230/39/4/02

Supervisory Orders

Case files consisting of originals and copies of supervisory orders, recommendations for supervision, memoranda, and copies of recession and termination orders. Arranged numerically by supervisory order number.

Boxes 484-486 location: 230/39/4/01

Legal Records

Between 1942 and 1965 the Alien Property Custodian, later the Office of Alien Property, were involved in some 3,000 suits and other judicial proceedings. One of the litigative cases, the Interhandel case, because of its importance, is separately described below.¹⁶⁸ Many of the suits involved title claims for return of vested property under sections 9(a) and 32 of the Trading with the Enemy Act; section 207 of the International Claims Settlement Act, and claims for payment of debts owed by the prevesting owners of vested property under section 34 of the Trading with the Enemy Act and section 203 of the International Claims Settlement Act. Suits were also initiated by the APC under section 17 of the Trading with the Enemy Act to enforce compliance with vesting orders.

Cases involving vested property in estates or trusts were by far the most numerous among those suits and judicial proceedings in which the APC had an involvement. The litigation involving estates and trusts encompassed a variety of types of cases, including those pertaining to provisions in wills that attempted to prevent vesting of enemy interests in estates by postponing distribution thereof until after the war. Other litigation concerned the constitutionality of the laws of certain States which provided, in effect, that foreigners residing outside of the United States could not take property by succession unless a reciprocal right existed in favor of American citizens under the laws of the countries of which such foreigners were citizens. Most of the remaining estate and trust cases involved attacks on wills, proof of heirship, and revocation of trusts.

Other suits and judicial proceedings in which the APC had an interest pertained to actions relating to banks and insurance companies in liquidation; matters relating to corporate and individual insolvencies; matters involving taxes and assessments; matters relative to patents, trademarks, and copyrights; actions relating to real property; causes in admiralty; and matters involving property seized in World War I.

¹⁶⁸ In late 1982, when the litigation case files were appraised by the preparer of this finding aid, the Department of Justice still physically and legally retained about 100 cubic feet of another large case, the Bonnar or General Dyestuff case.

Administrative “O” File 1941-1959¹⁶⁹

This series consists of correspondence, memoranda, telegrams, lists of cases, summaries of cases, status reports on cases, and other records relating to legal and litigative matters involving alien property. The series is arranged chronologically.

Box 1 location: 230/38/49/06

Litigative Case Files¹⁷⁰ 1942-1965

This series consists of correspondence, memoranda, cables, affidavits, depositions, judgment orders, pretrial conference material, motions, briefs, stipulations, complaints, trial transcripts, investigative reports, copies of vesting orders, and other legal records. Arranged numerically by case number.¹⁷¹

Boxes 1-89 location: 230/38/49/06

Records Relating to the Interhandel Case

In October 1948, Interhandel, a Swiss holding company known also as I.G. Chemie, brought suit against the Attorney General of the United States under section 9 of the Trading with the Enemy Act in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, for the return of 93 percent of the stock of the General Aniline & Film Corporation (GAF), a Delaware Corporation, and about 1.8 million dollars in cash. The property had been vested under the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended by Vestings Orders containing formal findings that the property belonged to I.G. Farbenindustrie, A.G. (I.G. Farben) of Germany, an enemy nation (e.g., Vesting Order No. 907, February 15, 1943, 8 Fed. Reg. 2453). The suit was filed not in Interhandel’s name, I.G. Chemie, under which it did business in German-speaking Basel, but in its rarely used French name, Societe Internationale pour Participations Industrielles Et Commerciales S.A.

The Interhandel complaint charged that the GAF property had been wrongfully seized by the Alien Property Custodian because Interhandel had never been either an enemy or an ally of an enemy of the United States. Interhandel did not dispute the United States claim that I.G. Farben controlled I.G. Chemie (Interhandel) before June 1940. It contended, however, that after that date they had cut all ties with I.G. Farben. The United States charged that from the time of the plaintiff’s incorporation in the 1920s to the surrender of Germany in 1945 that Interhandel had participated in a conspiracy or common plan with the private Swiss banking house of Hans Sturzenegger & Cie. (prior to 1940 known as Eduard Greutert & Cie.), I.G. Farben, and others to cloak the ownership, control, and domination by I.G. Farben of properties in the United States and in many other countries.

¹⁶⁹ The rest of this series contains a 96-page mimeographed study entitled “Alien Property Litigation in World War II, prepared by Robert M. Vote, dated September 1, 1949. This study contains a seven-page alphabetical index listing approximately 300 cases mentioned in the study. The rest of the series is located in the Washington National Records Center in Box 295 of Accession 131-64E0896. The records are still in the legal custody of the Department of Justice.

¹⁷⁰ Researchers may also wish to consult the U.S. District Court records for related records. Additionally researchers may find useful the description of important cases in the published annual reports of the Alien Property Custodian and the Office of Alien Property, as well as those of the Department of Justice. Copies of these annual reports may be obtained from the National Archives Library at College Park, located within the Archives II building.

¹⁷¹ There are more litigative case files located in the Washington National Records Center in Suitland, Maryland in Accession 131-64E0896 Boxes 295(part) to 538. These records are still in the legal custody of the Department of Justice.

On July 5, 1949, the U.S. District Court ordered the production, discovery, and inspection by both parties of the records of the other, including, in the case of production by the plaintiff, the papers and books of the Sturzenegger firm, which the Government contended was the controlling influence in and alter ego, of the petitioner.

In the fall of 1949, in compliance with the order, the Government produced and the plaintiff copied approximately 20,000 documents ordered to be produced by the Office of Alien Property. The plaintiff, however, because of Swiss secrecy laws, refused to produce the records of Hans Sturzenegger & Cie. In November 1952, in a hearing extending over 5 days, the District Court reviewed the failure to produce the records, and held in a comprehensive opinion dated February 19, 1953, that the significance of the records was such that unless the plaintiff complied fully with the order for production by June 15, 1953, the complaint would be dismissed with prejudice. After additional extensions, the court, on December 21, 1953, entered an order dismissing the complaint. The plaintiffs then took the case to the United States Court of Appeals, which granted them an additional extension of time to produce the required documents. On August 6, 1956, the District Court, finding that there had been no compliance with the order for discovery in the time permitted by the Court of Appeals, entered an order upon the 1955 mandate of the Court of Appeals affirming the 1953 order of dismissal and adjudging that the plaintiff's complaint stood dismissed with prejudice.

While these legal battles were being fought, the Attorney General ran GAF as a vested property, one of over 400 corporations that the United States controlled as a result of vesting. Additionally, throughout the legal proceedings, the petitioner's attorney, John J. Wilson, and others attempted to work out an out-of-court settlement that would divide up the vested property among the stockholders, Interhandel, and the United States Government.

In June 1953 the Interhandel suit was legally reinstated when the United States Supreme Court decided in favor of Interhandel and reversed the lower courts. It held that Interhandel, even without the submission of the Swiss documents, was entitled to a hearing on the merits of the case.

While continuing to pursue their claim in the United States District Court, the plaintiffs continued their efforts to negotiate a settlement. Assisting them in their efforts was Prince Radziwell, President Kennedy's brother-in-law. Negotiating with Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Deputy Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, and Assistant Attorney General William H. Orrick, Radziwell and other spokesmen for the plaintiffs during 1962, were able to persuade the Government to settle out-of-court. They were assisted by Congress, which passed a bill in October 1962 permitting the sale of GAF without court action, and the President, who signed the bill into law on October 22, 1962. With the bill signed the sole remaining company in active operation under the supervision of OAP was ready for disposal by the United States Government.

With most of the details worked out for an out-of-court settlement, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, on March 4, 1963, held a press conference to announce the settlement of the Interhandel case. Anticipating criticism, he stated "Our fundamental aim throughout has been for the government to step out of its unnatural role as the owner of a private corporation and to end the extensive litigation in this case." He maintained that if the Government was to go ahead and sell GAF without first settling the suit, as the law now allowed, it would be faced with from one to three years litigation over its right to do so. Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach added that if there had been sale without a prior settlement, Interhandel would have fought the constitutionally of the 1962 sales amendment in the courts and if it lost in the United States courts, it would have carried the case to the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

On March 6, 1963, at a press conference President Kennedy was questioned about the Interhandel settlement and pending sale. He was asked:

“Mr. President, for twenty years the Justice Department has assured Congress that it had evidence showing that the Interhandel was a cover for the Girm firm of I.G. Farben, and therefore the seizure of General Aniline & Film in this country during World War II was justified. Now, in the past few days, there has been an agreement between Justice and Interhandel on the division of the proceeds from the sale of Aniline. Has the Justice Department discovered its facts are wrong...or is this the result of pressure from the Swiss government?”

President Kennedy replied:

“No, I would say that the agreement is an equitable agreement. It could have gone on ten years more in the courts, and it has been now fifteen or twenty years and lawyers have enjoyed it, but I don’t think that there is anything else. I don’t think we would get a better arrangement if we continued the litigation for another ten years. We feel that the arrangement which has been worked out will return the assets to those who have a claim to them, and I think the division of resources is fair.¹⁷²

Although the announcement of the settlement brought forth much criticism in the press and in Congress, the Government and Interhandel proceeded to work out the details for approval by the court. On December 20, 1963, a stipulation of settlement was signed by the Department of Justice and Interhandel that provided for the sale of GAF to the public and the division of the proceeds between the Government and Interhandel in the agreed proportions. The proposed compromise of the litigation was presented to the United States District Court, and on April 1964, the court approved the settlement and authorized the sale.

On March 9, 1965, the GAF stock was sold by sealed bid at the largest competitive auction in Wall Street history. A syndicate, headed by Blyth & Company, with a bid of nearly 330 million dollars was the winner. Payment to Interhandel netted about 122 million dollars—an impressive amount, especially in view of the fact that in 1950 Interhandel was willing to settle for 14 million dollars.¹⁷³

Office Files Relating to the [Interhandel] I.G. Farben Case

This series contains the files of the office of Alien Property relating to the case brought by the I.G. Chemie Co. for the return of property seized by the U.S. Government after World War II from the I.G. Farben Co. The files include correspondence files, I.G. Chemie documents, pleadings, motions, briefs and court decisions in the litigation in the District Court, Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court. Issues relating to the case include the testimony of witnesses, Swiss inspection, litigation, recapitalization, sale, good faith, and other issues. Arranged in numerical order by folder number. The folders are arranged by type of document or by general subject and thereunder chronologically.

Boxes 1-159 location: 230/44/45/04

Box #	File Title
12-13	Kilgore Committee
33-37	Press Clippings
37	Swiss Secrecy v. Steiger & Meyers memos
49	Swiss Inspection - July-August 1950

¹⁷² *Public Papers of the President of the United States: John F Kennedy; Containing the Public Messages, Speeches and Statements of the President January 1 to November 22, 1963* (Washington, DC, United States Government Printing Office, 1964) pp. 240-241.

¹⁷³ This administrative history of the Interhandel case was based on information contained in the records and the brief for the respondents in the Supreme Court of the United States (October Term, 1957, case number 348).

- 51 Basel File, Correspondence with Washington
- 132 Swiss Law Material No. 1-55 - #953
- 133 Swiss Law Material No. 56-110 - #953
Hermine Meyer Memo; October 1, 1946, Swiss "Secrecy Laws" #957
- 135-136 Swiss Note - #977; Swiss Note - #977(1)
- 137 Background Chronology and Documents (Re: Swiss Note of August 9, 1956)
Swiss Accord Files - Outlines of Contents - #978
- 139 Swiss Note, January 11, 1957 - #979(a)

FBI Work Papers Relating to the I.G. Farben Case 1962-1963

This series contains records of the FBI investigation of I.G. Farben financial transactions and the relations between I.G. Farben and its subsidiary companies. Folder one contains a list of subjects that were being investigated. Arranged by subject and thereunder by the name of the Special Agent Accountants working on the case.

Boxes 1-2 location: 230/44/42/03

Records Relating to the Deposition of Hans Sturzenegger 1929-1950

This series consists of depositions taken of Dr. Hans Sturzenegger (1949-1950), a Swiss banker, and documents introduced by him in the case of I.G. Chemie Co. of Switzerland against the United States. The I.G. Chemie Co. was attempting to secure the return of the General Aniline & Film Co. that was seized at the end of World War II because of its relation to the Germany company, I.G. Farben. I.G. Chemie sought to regain the GAF property or for payment of the value of the property. Arranged in two sections, the first containing transcripts of Hans Sturzenegger's deposition arranged chronologically, and the second containing copies of the documents introduced by Sturzenegger as exhibits which are arranged by exhibit number. Box 7 contains a log book of Sturzenegger exhibits.

Boxes 1-22 location: 230/44/41/03

Records Relating to the Discovery by Plaintiffs of Department of Justice Documents, 1940-1962

These records relate to the legal efforts by I.G. Chemie, for the return of the General Aniline & Film Co. property or for payment of the value of the property. Arranged in five sections: lists of documents made available to the plaintiffs, descriptions of the documents arranged by document number, correspondence about the documents arranged chronologically, cross reference tables, and miscellaneous files.

Boxes 1-8 location: 230/44/41/03

- | Box # | Contents |
|-------|--|
| 1 | Inspection of GAF Documents by Larry Klinger May 1-2, 1962
Government Documents Not Exhibited for Inspection (through #24126) |
| 2 | Discovery Documents (Original list of documents shown)
Description of Documents #1507-2846 |
| 3 | Description of Documents #4581-6450 |
| 3-4 | Description of Documents #17000-24126 |
| 4 | Correspondence Documents II, 1951 |
| 5 | Correspondence Documents II (thru December 1950)
I.G. Chemie v. Kennedy (List of names) |

- 6 Report on Investigation of I.G. Farbenindustrie
Cross Reference Tables - Obsolete
- 7 Currie Documents
Numbers Assigned Overseas Branch
- 8 Nurnberg Documents
Work Progress Reports for File Room

U.S. Court of Appeals Records in the I.G. Chemie Case 1948-1953

This series contains the proceedings, motions, briefs, and exhibits relating to the appeal by I.G. Chemie in its case against the U.S. Government. Arranged by document type in published volumes.

Boxes 1-2 location: 230/44/41/03

Records Relating to Settlement Negotiations with the I.G. Chemie Co. 1961-1963

This series contains files that were maintained by Assistant Attorney General William Orrick, who was responsible for alien property matters, regarding settlement negotiations with the I.G. Chemie Co. in its case against the U.S. Government. Arranged by subject according to an alphabetical filing code and thereunder arranged chronologically.

Boxes 1-4 location: 230/44/41/06

I.G. Farben Files Relating to Swiss Banks 1928-1945

This series contains photostatic copies of I.G. Farben correspondence taken from company files in Germany. The files also contain English translations. The documents concern I.G. Farben Company's dealings with Swiss banks. Arranged by document number. All documents are under the main classification number 20 with sub-numbers ranging in broken sequence from 2-53 to 20-1162, with some sub-numbers being further divided.

Boxes 1-9 location: 230/44/41/07

Captured I.G. Farben Documents 1905-1956

This series consists of the main body of documents obtained from I.G. Farben and other sources in Germany and the United States for use in the Interhandel case. The documents, with translations, are numbered from 1 to 28,697. Each file includes a brief summary, description and cross-references. The documents extensively detail I.G. Farben business dealings before and during World War II. A master card index was maintained by the Office of Alien Property describing these documents.¹⁷⁴ Arranged by document number, generally in chronological order with some segments arranged by company and thereunder chronologically.

Boxes 1-394 location: 230/44/48/06

Miscellaneous I.G. Farben Documents 1902-1946

Documents obtained from the I.G. Farben company and from other sources for use in the Interhandel case. The documents in this series were considered less important than those in the

¹⁷⁴ This index was last seen by the preparer of this finding aid in the basement of the Todd Building in Washington DC in the fall of 1983. The Todd Building was being used by the Department of Justice for several of its units at that time. The index consisted of 28,697 4-by-6-inch index cards giving document number and summary of the contents of the documents. It appears this index is stored at the Washington National Records Center in Suitland, Maryland under accession number 131-94-0001 and is scheduled to be accessioned into the National Archives in the near future.

series described above. The records relate to the business dealings of the I.G. Farben Co. and the I.G. Chemie Co. as they relate to the attempt by I.G. Chemie to regain property seized after World War II. A master card index was maintained by the Office of Alien Property describing these documents. Arranged by document number. The documents are generally arranged in chronological order.

Boxes 1-49 location: 230/45/6/06

Classified I.G. Farben Documents 1941-1952

This series contains the previously classified portion of the miscellaneous documents obtained from I.G. Farben and other sources in Germany and the United States, relating to the trial of the Interhandel case. A complete list of the documents was maintained on a master index card file for the trial. This card file is not present. A partial list is given in document 21537 "Bernstein Report-List of Exhibits." Arranged by document number with numbers. The documents are primarily numbered in chronological order.

Boxes 1-16 location: 230/44/42/01

Box #	File Numbers
1	Document number list - 16792
2	16797-17103
3	17131-18488
4	18492-18724
5	18739-19157
6	19160-20348
7	20363-20744
8	20775-21268
9	21288-21537 (Bernstein Report-List of Exhibits)
10	21538-21667
11	21670-21932
12	21933-22204
13	22214-23000
14	23058-23562
15	23585-23964
16	23967-27349

I.G. Farben Chronological File 1920-1951

This series contains a chronological set of I.G. Farben Co. and related documents. This series was compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the convenience of the attorneys in the case. The documents contain the number that corresponds to the numbered series of I.G. Farben documents. Arranged chronologically.

Boxes 1-26 location: 230/44/42/04

I.G. Chemie Documents 1928-1945

These documents are business records and correspondence taken from the files of the I.G. Chemie Company. Included are photocopies of the original documents and English translations. The files were selected by attorneys of the Department of Justice in reference to the seizure of I.G. Farben assets after World War II. The attorneys went to Switzerland in 1950 and reviewed the original documents. Arranged in three groups; an alphabetical list of documents, a group of documents arranged numerically; and a group of documents arranged by the company name of companies that dealt with I.G. Chemie.

Boxes 1-2 location: 230/44/41/02

Records of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States (RG 299)

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, from 1948 to 1954, the War Claims Commission, was created under the Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1954, effective July 1, 1954, and was transferred to the Department of Justice. The Commission is a quasi-judicial, independent agency within the Department of Justice which adjudicates claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments, either under specific jurisdiction conferred by Congress or pursuant to international claims settlement agreements. Funds for payment of the Commission's awards are derived from congressional appropriations, international claims settlements, or the liquidation of foreign assets in the United States by the Departments of Justice and the Treasury.

The Commission's organization and functions are defined in the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1621 et seq.), the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (50 U.S.C. app. 2001 et seq.), and the Iran Claims Settlement Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

War Claims Commission Minutes 1949-1954 (Entry 3)

Boxes 1-5 location: 230/43/34/05

Summary Sheets, Cost Estimates, and Other Records Relating to War Damage Claims (Romanian Claims Program) 1956 (Entry 11)

This series consists chiefly of records created or accumulated in April 1948 by the general manager of Romano Americana, S.A., of Bucharest, Romania, and subsequently transferred from the State Department to the Romanian Claims Division of the Commission. The records document the role of the Commission and its predecessors in assisting U.S. nationals in their efforts to recover compensation for property or financial losses sustained in Romania during World War II. The records includes records from the U.S. Embassy (Bucharest) legation records (dating from 1940) which support claims of American Jews against the fascist Romanian government to recover expropriated property and other assets. Arranged by type of record, thereunder by volume in alphabetical order, thereunder by subject heading, and thereunder by section number.

Boxes 1-3 location: 230/43/35/01

Records Relating to American Claims Against Romania 1945-1951 (Entry 11A)

This series contains State Department records relating to American claims against the Romanian government.

Box 1 location: 230/43/35/02

Pilot and Precedent Decisions for the Polish and Title III Claims Programs 1956-1967 (Entry 12)

This series consists of proposed and final decisions rendered by the Commission on claims of American citizens and nations to restitution or compensation of property or financial losses sustained in consequence of operation of laws or official acts of infringement of rights or expropriation of property in Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Poland in the World War II era. The records are arranged by type of decision, thereunder sequentially by volume number, thereunder by name of claims program, and thereunder chronologically. Each decision has an assigned claim number and decision number, and decision numbers run consecutively, though there are gaps.

Boxes 1-2 location: 230/43/34/03

Lists of Bulgarian Laws on Nationalization and Confiscation and Related Records 1955-1956 (Entry 13)

This series consist mainly of compilations of annotated lists of Bulgarian laws and proclamations (1945-1955) on nationalization of foreign, including American property. Among the other records are copies of State Department legation records dating from 1942. Arranged chronologically (laws) or by subject (other records)

Box 1 location: 230/43/35/02

Decisions, Opinions, and Related Records 1950-1957 (Entry 16)

This series consists mainly of opinions rendered by the General Counsel on World War II-related property claims of American citizens against foreign governments. Other records include panel opinions and decisions based on Public Law 285, and related legislative histories and yearly reports. Arranged by type of decision (pilot, panel) of chairmen of commissioners, or by opinion of the General Counsel, and thereafter numerically. Other records are arranged by subject.

Boxes 1-5 location: 230/43/22/07

Transcripts of Hearings 1952-1959 (Entry 17)

This series consists mainly of transcripts of hearings of the War Claims Commission and the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission regarding the disposition of claims of American citizens and corporations arising from the confiscation or expropriation of property by the governments of Germany, Japan, the Soviet Union, and various European nations before and during World War II. Arranged chronologically by date of hearing.

Boxes 1-5 location: 230/43/24/05

Correspondence, Memorandums, and Reports Concerning the Resolution of POW, Civilian Internee, and Corporate Claims 1950-1956 (Entry 18)

The records in this series chiefly related to the interpretation and enforcement of the restitution provisions of the legislation which established the Yugoslavian, Chinese, and Czechoslovakian property claims programs. Other records include lists of confiscated property claims by religious claimants and lists of Hungarian claims of aggrieved American nationals, and statements relating to various American claims against the Italian Government. Arranged by name of claims program, thereunder by subject, and thereunder chronologically.

Boxes 1-6 location: 230/43/24/05

Yugoslavian Program Claim Files, 1950-1981 (Entry 20)

These records pertain to claims submitted by American citizens whose real property or other tangible assets had been expropriated or sequestered by authority of the Yugoslavian government during World War II. The records are arranged sequentially by claim docket number (Y-251 thru Y-1807) and thereunder chronologically. Boxes 1-103 location: 230/43/35/02;

Box 13 location: 230/D/14/02; Boxes 104-126 location: 230/43/37/04; and,

Boxes 127-230 location: 230/43/38/01

State Department Correspondence and Other Records for the Polish and German Claims Program 1954-1962 (Entry 21)

This series consists chiefly of correspondence and other communications between officials in the U.S. State Department and in the U.S. Embassy at Danzig, Germany, concerning the processing and disposition of claims of American citizens or companies whose property had been

seized in Nazi-controlled Poland and Germany. Other records include documentation of individual claims and copies of final decisions on claims based on the War Claims Act of 1948 and the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949. The records are arranged by type of claims program, thereunder by subject, and thereunder chronologically.

Boxes 1-3 location: 230/43/34/04

State Department Correspondence Relating to the Polish Program 1922-1960 (Entry 21A)

This series contains State Department correspondence relating to American commercial and personal losses in Poland before, during, and after World War II. The records are arranged alphabetically by name of correspondent.

Boxes 1-6 location: 230/43/34/03

Miscellaneous State Department Records Relating to the Polish Program 1921-1959 (Entry 21B)

This series contains miscellaneous State Department records relating to American claims against the Polish government. The records are arranged by subject.

Box 1 location: 230/43/34/04

Correspondence, Reports, and Other Records for the Soviet (Title III), German, and Other Claims Programs 1954-1964 (Entry 22)

This series consists mainly of background legal documentation relating to the claims of American holders of repudiated Imperial Russian ruble bonds and German Weimar Republic dollar bonds. Other records include State Department correspondence with U.S. Embassy officials in Moscow and Berlin, and indexes, lists, and reports concerning claims of American citizens or companies whose property had been seized in Soviet Russia before World War II or had been expropriated or destroyed in fascist Japan, in Nazi Germany, fascist Italy, and in occupied Balkan countries during World War II. The records are arranged by name of claims program, thereunder by subject, and thereunder chronologically.

Boxes 1-3 location: 230/43/34/02

OMGUS Property Control Correspondence Maintained by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States 1945-1949 (Entry 23)

This series consists chiefly of correspondence between executive officers or counsel of American corporations that held interests in Germany of heads of American-owned German corporations and officials of the Property Control and External Assets Branch of the Property Division of the Office of Military Government for Germany (OMGUS). The Property Control Division reviewed, investigated, and documented the claims of companies for compensation for loss of property sustained at the hands of the Nazi Government in Germany in the 1930s and 1940s. Other records include background legal documentation supporting these corporate claims and other claims of American citizens for restitution.

The records are arranged consecutively by claim number and thereunder by name of individual or corporation.

Boxes 1-4 location: 230/43/34/05

POW and Civilian Internee Compensation Claim Files 1950-1967 (Entry 24)

These records pertain to claims to compensate former American and Filipino POWs, American merchant seamen, and civilian American citizens determined to be legally eligible to

receive benefits because they had suffered imprisonment, internment, detainment, or expropriation of property at the hands of hostile forces during World War II and the Korean Conflict. The records are arranged by type of war claims program (World War II POWs and civilian internees, and Korean War POWs), thereunder in claim number order, and thereunder chronologically.
Boxes 1-3 location: 230/43/24/01

Records relating to Pre-War American Business Investments 1945-1947 (Entry 27)

The records in this series were gathered by one of the predecessors of the Commission from various sources and concern the pre-war investment of American companies in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Danzig. Included is an index to Yugoslavian claims, an index to the holdings of American firms in Czechoslovakia, an index of American claims to property in the U.S. and Russian zones, and a list of secret and confidential correspondence concerning American property claims. The records are arranged by subject.

Box 1 location: 230/43/23/07

Records relating to Claims Filed Under Public Law 285 1948-1963 (Entry 28)

This series concerns Public Law 285 signed into law on August 9, 1955. The law was established to consider war damage claims of U.S. nationals against the governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Italy, and the Soviet Union and against certain nationals of the Soviet Union. The records relate to such specific matters as war losses, debt claims, Balkan claims, and Soviet and Italian claims, German assets, and court opinions and decisions. The records are arranged by subject.

Boxes 1-6 location: 230/43/23/07

Records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (RG 65)

During World War II the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) had general charge of the investigations of all violations of Federal laws, with the exception of those matters that were specifically assigned by legislative enactment or otherwise to some other Federal investigative body. During the war the FBI directed the greater part of its attention toward internal security problems. The agency also extended its activities during the war to many Latin America countries by sending liaison agents to work with the police and intelligence forces of those countries.¹⁷⁵

Special Intelligence Service [Latin American World War II] Records

Case File FBI HQ File 64-4104

Box 16 location: 230/32/37/03

¹⁷⁵ Researchers interested in FBI activities in Latin America will find cited throughout this finding aid references to records relating to the Special Intelligence Service activities in Latin America. Additionally, the FBI should still have in its possession a significant body of Special Intelligence Service records. In 1981, officials of the National Archives and Records Service (now NARA) reviewed the FBI's records and identified in a report to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia that the FBI had some 50,000 case files in headquarters (i.e., Washington, DC) in file Classification 64 ("Foreign Miscellaneous"). The SIS program is well-documented in the Classification 64 holdings.

Department of Commerce Records

Records of the Department of Commerce (RG 40)

The Department of Commerce's primary missions before the war were to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishing industries, and the transportation facilities of the United States. During World War II its activities were directed mainly towards assisting the prosecution of the war.

Department Histories of World War II, 1945-1953 (Entry 4)

Boxes 1-2. Box 1 contains "The War Role of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce" prepared in 1946. location: 570/2/52/02

Records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (RG 151)

After America's entry into World War II the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce provided commercial information to various Government agencies; made special studies and reports for them; acted as a major fact-finding organization in the field of foreign commerce for the Foreign Economic Administration; and it aided business in converting to the production of war materials or in sustaining the civilian economy under wartime conditions.

Records of the Office of International Trade

Central Files

Central Files 1945-1949 (Entry UD 13)

County Files 1945-1949

Boxes 612-613 Switzerland location: 570/55/14/06

Records of the European Division

Records Relating to Treaties, Tariffs, and Negotiations, Switzerland, 1905-1952
(Entry UD 23)

Boxes 1-9 location: 570/55/24/05

Correspondence and Reports on German Cartels, Monopolies, and Industrial Firms 1945-1949
(Entry UD 26)

This series, which is arranged by the name of the firm, contains reports originated by American and British Foreign Office and other intelligence organizations and sent by the Commercial Attache London to the Bureau. The reports contain a summary of the historic development of the firm, its principal works and activities, and its economic importance.

Boxes 1-17 location: 570/55/25/03

Other Agency Records

Records of the Office of War Information (RG 208)

The Office of War Information (OWI) was established by an Executive order of June 13, 1942, "in recognition of the right of the American people and of all other peoples opposing the Axis oppressors to be truthfully informed about the common war effort." To achieve a coordinated governmental war information program, both foreign and domestic, the functions and records of the Office of Facts and

Figures and of the Office of Government Reports and the coordinating functions of the Division of Information in the Office for Emergency Management were transferred to the OWI. The Foreign Intelligence Service, Outpost, Publication, and Pictorial Branches of the Office of the Coordinator of Information were also transferred to the OWI. The Executive order provided, however, that dissemination of information to the Latin American countries should be continued by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The OWI was terminated, effective September 15, 1945, by an Executive order of August 31, 1945.

Records of the Overseas Operations Branch

The Overseas Operations Branch, established June 1942, succeeded to the functions of the Foreign Information Service of the Office of the Coordination of Information. It planned and carried out the wartime propaganda activities of the Federal Government in all countries except those of Latin America. The Branch established Outposts in more than 20 neutral and Allied Nations, and in areas where it had no representatives it provided State Department missions with informational materials for distribution.

Records of the Office of Policy Coordination

The Office of Policy Coordination, established September 16, 1944, succeeded to the functions of the former Chief of Liaison. It was responsible for all liaison with Government agencies and other governments on matters of propaganda policy and intelligence. On behalf of the Deputy Directors, it drafted the weekly Overseas Central Directive and performed related functions such as the coordination, clearance, interpretation, and issuance of directives for the deputies, the Review Board, and the San Francisco and New York Offices.

Area Policy File 1943-January 1946 (Entry 358)

Interoffice correspondence, cables, memoranda, and reports pertaining to the OWI's information policy for various foreign countries.

Box 111 (Portugal) location: 350/73/24/03

Box 112 (Spain, Sweden, Switzerland) location: 350/73/24/03

Policy Subject File 1942-January 1946 (Entry 359)

Cables and memoranda exchanged by the Policy Coordinator with the New York and San Francisco Control Offices, Outposts, and other units regarding policy guidance. Also included are directives concerning the release or treatment of such news subjects as neutrals. In addition the series includes reports from Outposts on their operations, and intelligence materials.

Box 115 (Neutrals, 1944) location: 350/73/24/03

Box 827 (Switzerland, 1944-1945) location: 350/73/24/05

Records of the Bureau of Overseas Intelligence

The Bureau of Overseas Intelligence was established in August 1943 to replace the Bureau of Research and Analysis. The Bureau was responsible for the collection of intelligence materials, liaison with other Government agencies having intelligence materials, and the furnishing of offices of the OWI with intelligence materials from its central intelligence files. It maintain current summaries of conditions in various regions of the world, furnished background material for use in operations, and maintained a running audit on the reliability of its intelligence sources.

Records of the Central Intelligence Division

The Central Intelligence Division, among its other functions, was to maintain a central

repository of intelligence material and a central repository for all foreign operational information in Washington.

Central Intelligence Records 1942-1945 (Entry 365)

Intelligence materials consisting of OWI and non-OWI publications and documents.

Box #	File Title or Subject
152-153	Dealings with the Ministry of Economic Warfare location: 350/73/25/04
205	Switzerland 1942-1943 location: 350/73/26/05
216	Switzerland 1943-1945 location: 350/73/26/07

Records of the Regional Analysis Division

The Regional Analysis Division was established in August 1943. It classified intelligence materials according to the geographic area concerned and analyzed intelligence from the foreign media; prepared intelligence reports for policy and background; and made its intelligence reports and materials available to other parts of the OWI.

Informational File on Europe 1941-1946 (Entry 367)

Correspondence, memoranda, reports, and processed material concerning intelligence data on various European countries. These records were collected from private sources, apparently as background material.

Box 254 (Switzerland) location: 350/73/27/04

Box 348 Mostly European Intelligence Papers prepared by the B.B.C. regarding European neutrals (1941-1943); the Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland (1942-1943); and, the Scandinavian countries (1943-1944). location: 350/73/27/05

Records of the Office of Censorship (RG 216)

The First War Powers Act, approved on December 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 840), contained broad grants of Executive authority for the prosecution of the war, including a provision for censorship. The next day the President signed Executive Order 8985, which established the Office of Censorship and conferred on its Director the power to censor international communications in "his absolute discretion." Byron Price was appointed Director of Censorship and remained in that office throughout the agency's existence.

When the office of Censorship was organized under a civilian director, the censorship activities carried on by the War Department were placed in the Postal Division under the direction of a Chief Postal Censor.

By Executive Order 9631 the Office of Censorship was formally abolished as of November 15, 1945.

During 1944 and 1945 the Office of Censorship was an active participant in Safehaven program activities. Throughout the summer and fall of 1944 the Foreign Economic Administration (FEA) explained its specific Safehaven Program needs in terms of intercept material. For example, on September 13, 1944, the FEA Administrator wrote the Director of The Office of Censorship

that the latter's office needed to broaden its activities, in part because of the "growing use...being made of censorship intercepts on Axis business arrangements in neutral countries, especially in view of Germany's plan to make use of neutrals for concealing assets." Indeed, the FEA's Economic Intelligence Division received from and processed intercepts relating to German economic penetration as it was accomplished through flight of German capital (actually in motion); use of German assets outside of German-controlled

Europe, in neutral countries, and in countries like Turkey and Argentina; and, German personnel operating in neutral countries in technical, managerial and engineering capacities.¹⁷⁶

By mid December 1944, the Office of Censorship, guided by an outlined provided by the Blockade Division of the FEA had provided its staff with directives for intercepting Safehaven information. Censors and examiners were further instructed on Safehaven intelligence requirements when a directive was issued to them on January 1, 1945. To be watched for were evidences of: 1) export and import activities disguised to conceal illegal or deceptive business arrangements; 2) stockpiling in neutral countries by the enemy; 3) investments of new capital in any form by cloaks; 4) manipulations in Switzerland of free currency, and transfers through Swiss banks to Argentine banks through sales of Swiss francs; 5) gold exchanges for free currency; 6) rendition of services, such as acting as depository for assets; 7) travels by Nazis who fled or had been evacuated from formerly German occupied territories; 8) activities of people leaving from Germany and German-occupied Europe, or Germans in neutral countries to Western Hemisphere; 9) Nazi political agents in neutral countries in Allied-occupied countries; in Prisoner of War Camps; 10) Nazi propaganda agents anywhere; 11) transfers of stockpiles of merchandise from one country to another; 12) transfers to neutral countries of treasure,--gold, currency, books, manuscripts, art objects, etc., looted by the Germans; 13) German holdings in neutral countries: gold, bank deposits, securities, cartel and contractual agreements, claims, mortgages, accounts receivable, patent rights and trademarks, options, etc.; and, 14) technical, skilled and managerial personnel operating in neutral countries but of German origin and Nazi persuasion.¹⁷⁷

General Records

Administrative Subject File 1941-1945 (Entry 1A)

Correspondence, memoranda, reports, and related materials documenting the planning, organization, administration, and operations of the Office of Censorship and its component units. The records, originating in all the operating units of the Office and in the advisory boards, relate to the development of policies and programs for the examination of international communications and the supervision of a voluntary censorship of the domestic press and radio; the allocation and distribution to interested Government agencies of useful information intercepted in the process of censorship; the handling of special types of communications, such as privileged mail, financial mail, and prisoner-of-war mail; and numerous other censorship activities. Included in the file are reports of evasions and attempted evasions of censorship. Arranged according to a subject-numeric classification scheme; part of which is indicated below..

Boxes 1-957 location: 650/27/3/01

Box #	File Title
003-A	Subject Matter
17	Smuggled Masterpieces; location: 650/27/3/03
003-A/3	Finance & Trade
20	Argentine-Spanish Clearing Arrangement Activ. Cartels location: 650/27/3/03
22	Insurance location: 650/27/3/04
23	Safe-Haven Projects Sofina System Swiss Watches location: 650/27/3/04
24	Misc. Finance & Trade location: 650/27/3/04

¹⁷⁶ Clarke, "Safehaven Study," pp. 96-99

¹⁷⁷ Clarke, "Safehaven Study," pp. 99-100.

24-26 Blockade Information location: 650/27/3/04
 003-A/8 Political
 32 Argentina & Bolivia
 Italy
 Spain
 Turkey
 location: 650/27/3/05
 003-C User Agencies
 51 Photostatic Copies-German Correspondence (OSS-OWI)
 Alien Property Custodian location: 650/27/4/01
 51-52 Board of Economic Warfare (Office of Economic Warfare) location:
 650/27/4/01
 52 Coordinator of Information
 Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs location: 650/27/4/01
 53 Federal Reserve System
 Foreign Economic Administration location: 650/27/4/01
 53-54 Justice Department location: 650/27/4/01
 55 Navy Department
 location: 650/27/4/01
 55-56 Office of Strategic Services location: 650/27/4/01
 57 Securities & Exchange Commission location: 650/27/4/02
 57-58 State Department location: 650/27/4/02
 58 Treasury Department location: 650/27/4/02
 59-60 War Department location: 650/27/4/02
 61 White House location: 650/27/4/02
 003-D Information from other Agencies
 63 Alien Property Custodian
 Board of Economic Warfare (OEW)
 Justice Department
 Navy Department
 Office of Strategic Services location: 650/27/4/02
 64 Office of War Information
 State Department location: 650/27/4/03
 64-65 War Department location: 650/27/4/03
 007 Publications
 81 Proclaimed List Check; location: 650/27/4/05
 010 Relationships-Cooperation/ 010-C/1
 105 Justice
 Navy location: 650/27/5/01
 106 State
 Treasury
 War
 Alien Property Custodian
 Board of Economic Warfare location: 650/27/5/02
 107 Coordinator of Information
 Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
 Office of Strategic Services
 Office of War Information location: 650/27/5/02
 108 Securities and Exchange Commission location: 650/27/5/02
 010-E Cooperation-Other Countries

113 Portugal
 Spain
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 Turkey location: 650/27/5/03
 120 Argentina location: 650/27/5/04
 012 Censorship Operations
 152 Germany location: 650/27/6/01
 154 Switzerland location: 650/27/6/01
 012-A/5 Evasion of Censorship
 227 Argentina
 Spanish
 Swedish
 Swiss location: 650/27/7/05
 012-A/6 Privileged Mail
 241-242 Swiss Diplomatic Pouch Mail location: 650/27/7/07
 244-245 Reports on Opening of Privileged Mail location: 650/27/8/01
 250 Enemy Diplomatic location: 650/27/8/01
 251 Complaints re Censorship of Diplomatic Mail (Argentina, Spain,
 Switzerland) location: 650/27/8/01
 012-A/8 Correspondence with Enemy Countries
 258 Swiss Family Mail location: 650/27/8/02
 012-A/10 Examination of Mail
 260 Argentina location: 650/27/8/03
 261 German location: 650/27/8/03
 262 Italian location: 650/27/8/03
 265 Sweden
 Turkey location: 650/27/8/03
 012-A/11 Financial
 266 Financial Transactions- U.S.-European Neutrals location: 650/27/8/03
 012-F Enemy Suspects
 575 British Lists
 Diplomats & Officials
 MEW "G" List
 MID [Military Intelligence Division] Summary of Information location:
 650/27/14/06
 576-577 Proclaimed List (Printed Copies) location: 650/27/14/06
 577-579 Special Watch Instructions location: 650/27/14/06
 579-583 Watch Lists location: 650/27/14/06
 012-H Censorship in Foreign Countries
 620 Portuguese location: 650/27/15/05
 621 Spanish
 Sweden
 Switzerland location: 650/27/15/05
 622 Argentina location: 650/27/15/05
 016-D/1 Postal Training
 754-755 Blockade Training location: 650/27/18/03
 755 Business Training
 Cartel Training location: 650/27/18/04
 755-756 Finance Training location: 650/27/18/04

022 Reports
834 Swiss Office of Commercial Expansion Bulletin location: 650/27/20/01

Index to the Administrative Subject File 1941-1945 (Entry 3)

Copies of outgoing correspondence and memoranda that form a cross-reference file to Entry 1. A few originals of inconsequential incoming correspondence are in the file. The copies are arranged alphabetically in three parts, as follows:

(1) "Public," by name of person, firm, or organization to whom the Communication was addressed; (2) "Censorship," by name of author of the document (this part contains only copies of communications between individuals within the censorship organization); and (3) "Other Agencies," by name of the Government agency to which the letter was addressed. At the bottom of each document is the file number in the Administrative Subject File under which another copy, together with the incoming communication and any other pertinent document, is filed."

Boxes 958-1199 location: 650/27/22/05

Records of the Office of the Director

Many of the records created by the Office are in the Administrative Subject File (Entry 1).

A History of the Office of Censorship 1941-1945 (Entry 4)

Typewritten copies of the official history, reviewing the policies, procedures, and experiences of the Office of Censorship, from the points of view of the Director's Office, the component divisions, and the individual field stations. Each volume is documented with such pertinent exhibits as copies of correspondence, memoranda, directives, manuals, codes, minutes of meetings, charts, and citations of legal authority.

Boxes 1-7 location: 650/27/27/04

Historical File (Postal Censorship) 1934-1945 (Entry 5)

Material assembled by the Director's Office as an aid in writing the part of the official history relating to postal censorship. Included are reports, drafts, and charts pertaining to the historical development of sections and subunits of the headquarters office of the Postal Division, 1943-1945; and histories, reports, training materials, general orders, a journal of daily events, and some correspondence reflecting the planning for postal censorship before World War II by the Censorship Branch of the Military Intelligence Division, War Department General Staff, and the organization and operation of postal censorship under Army officers, 1934-1942. Materials relating to headquarters history are arranged by section; the rest of the records are unarranged.

Boxes 1207-1213B location: 650/27/27/05

Records of the Administrative Division

Submission Slips (Intercepts December 1941-August 1945 (Entry 36)

Negative 16mm microfilm copies of submission slips containing the texts or portions of texts of intercepted communications presented by censors as submissible information of interest or value to user agencies and branches of Censorship. Arranged in four parts: 1) 1942; 2) January-August 1943; 3) 1943, and 4) Final Submission; thereunder arranged alphabetically by name of sender, addressee, and any intermediaries.

Boxes 1-425 location: 650/43/23/06

Records of the Liaison and Digest Section

U.S. Censorship Flash Index 1942-1945 (Entry UD 1)

Photostatic copy of an index, current as of August 15, 1945, to the Watch List and Censorship Daily Reports, consisting of names watched by censors in the handling of international communications. Names placed on the Index at the specific request of a Government agency or branch of Censorship, or because they appeared on a recognized Government blacklist, were called Watch List names and formed what was officially known as the U.S. Censorship Watch List. Certain numbers, called Watch List Numbers, were used to indicate these names:

1000- the name was on the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals

4600-the name was watch-listed at the request of a Government agency or branch of Censorship.

4601-essentially the same as 4600, used to signify different types of handling by Cable Censorship.

5000-the name was on Treasury Department's List of Special Blocked Nationals.

7500-the name was of interest to a Government agency or to Chief Cable Censor with respect to telecommunications only.

7600-the name was on the British Statutory List.

7700-the name was of high security interest to security agencies and the Technical Operations Division.

If a name was not accompanied by one of the above numbers, it was called a Non-Watch List name, and was listed on the Index only because there was information regarding the name in the Censorship Daily Reports. Non-Watch List names were followed by other numbers which represented Daily Reports. The Index consists of 50,600 strips, or 38,100 names, allowing for cross-listings, of which 23,600 strips, involving 16,117 names, represented the Watch List. In addition to the names and addresses and identifying numbers of subjects watched, the index strips also carry certain distinctive letters, numbers and symbols which guided the censors in handling pertinent documents. Arranged alphabetically by name of person, business firm, and organization.

Box 1 location: 650/43/22/01

Indexes to Daily Reports Below 3,000. 1942-1945 (Entry UD 2)

Photostatic copies of names indexes involving Censorship Daily Report numbers below 3,000 which were deleted from the Flash Index. These include all listings involving Non-Watch List numbers below 3,000 eliminated as obsolete in January, 1944, and 4900 listings, in combination with Report numbers below 3,000, which were deleted in October 1944, and in May, 1945. Prior to the latter date, 4900 was a Watch List number, embracing names appearing on the U.S. List of Unsatisfactory Consignees. In October 1944, all 4900 listings involving names in the Western Hemisphere except Argentina were deleted and in May 1945, the remaining Argentine and Eastern Hemisphere names were eradicated, discontinuing 4900 as a Watch List number. The photostats in this series cover only those 4900 listings involving names also appearing in Daily Report numbers below 3,000. Arranged by list, thereunder alphabetically by name of person, firm, and organization.

Box 2 location: 650/43/22/01

Address Flexoline 1943-1945 (Entry UD 3)

Photostatic copy of an index to addresses which needed to be watched for security reasons. Also indexed are the names associated with an address, or whether an address was an "Any Name" address. Arranged alphabetically by name of country, subdivided by city and street

address.

Box 2 location: 650/43/22/01

Censorship Daily Reports 1941-1945 (Entry UD 6)

Brief printed digests of intelligence information concerning persons, firms, and organizations of definite subversive interests or whose communications were particularly informative, compiled by Censorship for the use of censors in writing more complete and accurate submission slips as a result of having a background of facts concerning the subject. The information ranged from the statement that nothing of a suspicious nature is known to a complete statement of adverse activities. The following information on a subject was included when known: true name and aliases, business and residential addresses, nationality and citizenship, occupation and approximate income, general reputation, political affiliations and sympathies, family connections, business, political, and personal associates, banking affiliations, sources of any income not accounted for by ordinary legitimate commercial activities, and any discrepancy between spending and earning habits. Arranged numerically, 1-8601, by Report numbers.

Boxes 3-6 location: 650/43/22/01

Source Material for Censorship Daily Reports 1941-1945 (Entry UD 7)

Correspondence, memoranda, reports, and teletypes furnishing information briefly summarized in the Censorship Daily Reports. Also included are originals and copies of correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by government agencies, copies of submission slips, and copies of proposed Daily Reports. Arranged numerically, 3003-8601, by Report Number. Source materials to deleted obsolete reports below 3,000 were destroyed.

Boxes 7-34 location: 650/43/22/01

Weekly Censorship Reports August 1942-August 1944 (Entry UD 9)

Mimeographed summaries of selected quotations taken from intercepted communications reflecting political and economic conditions abroad, and living conditions and morale in Germany and German-occupied Europe. Arranged by Report number, 1-101.

Boxes 35-38. location: 650/43/22/06

Special Reports November 6, 1942-November 23, 1943 (Entry UD 10)

Hectographed compilations of quotations selected from letters handled in the censorship process. Arranged by Report number, 1-82.

Boxes 39-40 location: 650/43/22/06

Traffic Analyses February 1943-May 1945 (Entry UD 11)

Hectographed copies of reports based on analyses of the intercepted communications of specific persons, business firms, or organizations, each tying together a series of letters to tell a story. Some of these stories include transactions in Swiss watches, illegal transfers of funds, and attempts at evasions of export controls. Arranged chronologically. An alphabetical index to names of parties involved is at the front of Accopress binder.

Box 41 location: 650/43/22/06

Special Watch Instructions April 8, 1943-August 9, 1945 (Entry UD 12)

Mimeographed copies of instructions for censors, numbered, 1-428, providing background information on the persons requested to be watchlisted, the specific type of information desired by

the interested agency, and the action to be taken by the censor. These instructions were devised for the purpose of furnishing user agencies exactly and only what they desired, thereby eliminating useless submissions. Arranged in two parts, Active SWIs and Canceled SWIs, thereunder numerically by instruction number.

Box 42 location: 650/43/22/06

Index to Special Watch Instructions April 8, 1943-August 9, 1945 (Entry UD 13)

Typewritten list of Special Watch Instructions, recorded in numerical order, showing date each was requested and the name of the requesting agency. Instructions which were later canceled are indicated by red lines drawn through them, with the date of cancellation typed in red in the margin.

Box 42 location: 650/43/22/06

Special Watch Instruction Cancellation and Amendment List May 1944-August 1945 (Entry UD 14)

Mimeographed lists, numbered 1-35, of cancellations, revisions, and amendments to Special Watch instructions, with related correspondence and memoranda. Arranged numerically by List number.

Box 43 location: 650/43/22/07

Agency Watch List Request File 1941-1945 (Entry UD 15)

Letters and memoranda received and copies of letters and memoranda sent relating to requests by Government agencies, British Censorship, and branches of U.S. Censorship to have certain suspect individuals, firms, and organizations placed on Censorship's Watch List; copies of Special Watch List Instructions prepared by requesting agencies; and lists of current Watch List requests of particular agencies. Arranged alphabetically by agency, foreign censorship, and branch of U.S. Censorship.

Boxes 44-57 location: 650/43/22/07

Correspondence Reporting Corrections to the Watch List November 1942-August 1945 (Entry UD 16)

Letters and memoranda received from field censorship stations reporting additions, changes of address, and differences in spelling of watchlisted names on the basis of traffic examined or of information in their possession; memoranda relating to telephonic instructions received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation correcting names and addresses of subjects watchlisted at the Bureau's request; and mimeographed form requests by Censorship's Technical Operations Division to add, delete, or change names placed on the Watch List at their behest. Arranged in three parts, as described above, each part arranged chronologically.

Box 57 location: 650/43/23/02

Proclaimed List Cloak File June 1943-June 1945 (Entry UD 17)

Correspondence and memoranda relating to aliases and addresses used as cloaks by persons and firms listed on the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals in order to obtain mail or goods in circumvention of censorship and Government regulations, and to procedures for the control of cloaks. Arranged Chronologically. Box 58 location: 650/43/23/02

Correspondence Relating to Local Watchlisting January 23, 1943-August 13, 1945 (Entry UD 18)

Letters received and copies of letters sent, with related materials such as memoranda and teletypes, relating to requests by Government agencies and branches of Censorship to place certain names on Local Watch Lists at those stations where their mail was most likely to be intercepted. Arranged chronologically.

Box 58 location: 650/43/23/02

Miscellaneous Watch List Correspondence April 14, 1944-August 17, 1945
(Entry UD 20)

Correspondence and memoranda received and copies of correspondence and memoranda sent relating to the allocation of submission slips to British Censorship, a comparison of the U.S. Confidential List with the British Black List, the routing of submissions, and the preparation of Special Watch Instructions. Arranged chronologically.

Box 58 location: 650/43/23/02

Card Index To the Watch List 1942-1945 (Entry UD 22)

Cards 4 x 6 inches, maintained for all names appearing on the official Watch List, showing name and address, any aliases, date of watchlisting request, name of requesting agency, code classification, any Special Watch Instructions issued on the name, and date of deletion. Arranged in two parts, Active File and Deleted File, thereunder alphabetically by name of subject watched.

Boxes 1-19 location: 650/43/28/03

Records of the Postal Division

War Department Censorship Files June 1941-March 1942 (Entry 19)

Records of the Information Control Branch of the Military Intelligence Division relating to the planning, organization, and early operations of postal censorship at headquarters and in the military departments and corps areas under the direction of Army officers. The records (War Department File MID 000.73) are mainly for the period from June 1941, when active War Department preparation for postal censorship began, until March 1942, when the administration of postal censorship was transferred to the Office of Censorship. The records consists of correspondence, memoranda, reports, and related materials, and pertain to all aspects of postal censorship, including the handling of privileged mail and "Watch-list" communications and the exchange of intercepted information with British Imperial Censorship. Arranged by subject and by department and corps area. Boxes 1291-1307 location: 650/27/28/03

Records of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service (RG 262)

The Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service (FBIS), originally called the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service, was established in the Federal Communications Commission in February 1941 to record, translate, and analyze foreign broadcast programs and to report on them to interested Government agencies. Monitoring stations intercepted broadcasts of foreign news, intelligence, or propaganda emanating from belligerent, occupied, and neutral countries. At the monitoring stations recordings, transcripts, and translations of selected broadcasts were made and teletyped, cabled, or mailed to Washington headquarters where they were edited and significant parts (occasionally full texts) teletyped to concerned Government war agencies. Special analyses and daily and weekly summaries were also prepared at headquarters and distributed to appropriate agencies and officials. On July 28, 1942, the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service was renamed the Foreign Broadcast intelligence Service.

The FBIS was transferred to the War Department in December 1945 and placed under the Military

Intelligence Division of the General Staff. On August 5, 1946, it was transferred to the Central Intelligence Group of the National Intelligence Authority, where it was renamed the Foreign Broadcast Information Service on November 1, 1946, and the Foreign Broadcast Information Branch on December 31, 1946.

This record group comprises only records created by the FBIS and its predecessors. Records created after December 31, 1946, by the Foreign Broadcast Information Branch (later Division) are among the records of the Central Intelligence Agency (RG 263).

Central Files

Transcriptions

Transcripts of Monitored Foreign Broadcasts 1940-1946 (Entry 3)

English translations of foreign shortwave broadcasts, consisting of full texts, text excerpts, and summaries sent to the national office by typed transcript, teletype, and cable.

Boxes 121-126 Berne December 1941-December 1946 location: 190/22/34/06

Box 606 Switzerland August-November 1946 location: 190/22/9/06

Records of the Princeton Listening Center

Transcripts of monitored shortwave broadcasts, 1941-1945.

Boxes 12-13 Switzerland; location: 190/23/30/01

Records of the Central Intelligence Agency (RG 263)

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was created under the National Security Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 495) approved July 26, 1947, and established under the National Security Council in the Executive Office of the President. The CIA inherited the personnel, property, and records of the Central Intelligence Group, which had been set up under a Presidential directive of January 22, 1946, to assist the National Intelligence Authority. Both the Central Intelligence Group and the National Intelligence Authority ceased to exist when the terms of the 1947 act took effect.

The CIA correlates and evaluates intelligence relating to national security and disseminates it within the Government. It also advises and makes recommendations to the National Security Council concerning intelligence matters and performs, for the benefit of the existing intelligence agencies, such additional services of common concern as the National Security Council decides can be more efficiently carried out by a central organization.

Records of the Foreign Broadcast Information Branch, 1947-1948

The Foreign Broadcast Information Branch was the successor organization to the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service (See Record Group 262). It became part of the Central Intelligence Agency on July 26, 1947.

Transcripts and Memoranda

Daily English Transcripts and Summaries of Monitored Foreign Radio Broadcasts
January 1947-January 1948 (Entry 1)

Box # Monitored Location

19-20 Berne location: 190/24/17/06

261 Switzerland location: 190/24/22/05

The Murphy Collection on International Communism 1917-1958

Boxes 82-84 pertain to Switzerland, ca. 1939-1954 and contains information relating to German external assets and related matters. location: 190/25/1/03

Records of the Federal Reserve System (RG 82)

The Federal Reserve System was established as an independent agency by the Federal Reserve Act of December 23, 1913. It serves as the national central bank. Among its duties are executing Federal monetary policy; transferring funds; handling government deposits and debt issues; and supervising and regulating banks.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board determine general monetary, credit, and operating policies for the Federal Reserve System, and formulate rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of the Federal Reserve Act.

Records of the Board of Governors

Central Subject File 1913-1954 (Entry 1)

Box #	Decimal #
655	301.231 Foreign Banks - Switzerland; contains information about wartime and postwar dealings with Swiss banks. location: 450/63/31/02
2445-2447	550 Gold location: 450/64/32/05

The following Federal Reserve Board Records were accessioned in early March 1997 and should be available for researchers in the near future. Please consult with the Archives II Textual Reference Branch staff in Room 2600 as to the availability of the records and for information regarding the box numbers and locations for the specific files:

***Index of Items Pertaining to Nazi-Related Assets in the Federal Reserve Board Records Accessioned Into the National Archives*¹⁷⁸**

Switzerland

1. Banking, Bank Nationale Suisse, 1920-53

- a) Highlights of the annual reports for 1939, 1941, 1943, and 1946 (Federal Reserve Board (FRB) and Federal Reserve Board-New York (FRBNY) staff, 5/26/47, 7/13/44, 6/12/42, 4/13/40).
- b) Memos on gold holdings and gold policy of Banque Nationale Suisse (FRB and FRBNY staff, 1/5/44, 7/20/43, 5/4/43, 4/24/43, 3/24/43, 8/26/41, 5/17/38, 5/10/38, 4/4/38, 3/25/38, 3/17/38, 3/3/38, 2/10/38, 1/25/38, 1/18/38, 1/6/38, 12/28/37, 12/21/37, 12/9/37, 11/8/37, 5/25/37).
- c) Memo on withdrawal of 100 million francs from the Swiss National Bank as part of settlement of Allied claims on gold looted and resold by Germany to Switzerland during the war (FRBNY staff, 2/20/47).

3. Finance, 1938-54

- a) Memos on:

¹⁷⁸ The following information about the records in this list was prepared by the Federal Reserve Board and graciously made available to the preparer of this finding aid.

Financial situation of Switzerland (FRBNY staff, 5/16/41)

German annexations of Swiss investments (American Consulate General in Zurich, 9/20/39).

4. Gold, 1929-54

a) Memo on Swiss gold shipments to Germany (possibility that this unusually large shipment consists of Czech gold which had been held under earmark in Switzerland, presumably at the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) (FRBNY staff, 4/18/39)

b) Memos on:

Swiss government's gold holdings (FRBNY staff, 7/26/46, 7/2/46),
 French gold in Switzerland (gold of Bank of France) (FRB staff, 5/4/43),
 Gold holdings of Swiss National Bank (FRB staff, 4/24/43),
 Swiss gold holdings (FRB staff, 11/19/41),
 Swiss gold transactions (FRB staff, 10/21/41, 10/18/41, 10/16/41, 8/11/41),
 Swiss gold & banking fund in Second District (FRB staff, 8/21/41),
 Swiss gold movements (FRBNY staff, 2/7/40, 3/1/39, 2/3/38)
 Swiss gold shipments to Germany (FRBNY staff[?], 4/18/39)

5. General, 1929-54

a) Memos on:

Recent economic developments in Switzerland (section E on German assets in Switzerland) (FRB staff, 4/29/53),
 German-Swiss talks (? last word illegible) (re: Washington Agreement) (FRB staff, 9/20/51),
 German assets in Sweden and Switzerland (FRBNY staff, 10/23/45),
 Postwar economic problems of Switzerland (Section 4 on foreign assets in Switzerland) (by Kriz [FRBNY staff], 9/18/45),
 Freezing of foreign funds in Switzerland and Sweden (FRBNY staff, 7/20/40),
 International flight of capital to Switzerland in 1931 (FRB staff, 5/35, 12/34),
 Gold and American assets held by Italy and certain Balkan countries (FRBNY staff, 6/10/40),
 Comments on cable re: Swiss gold movements (FRBNY staff, 6/3/40),
 Swiss investments in the United States (FRB staff, 12/5/38)
 Swiss restrictions on foreign funds and the Swiss Equalization Fund (FRBNY staff, 12/28/37)

Germany

1. Economic and Political Position, 1937-1954

a) Paper, "Economic Coordination of Conquered Areas by Nazi Germany" (by R. Tirana [FRB or FRBNY staff], 12/19/40). PP 30-78 are on money and banking in occupied areas, pp. 65-70 in specific are on the disposition of monetary gold from central banks. On p. 67, the author states "...the Bank for International Settlements, shortly after March 1939, took it upon itself, apparently without adequate legal justification and merely with the authorization of President Beyen, to obligingly transfer this third of the Czecho-Slovak gold abroad to the German Reichsbank."

b) Paper, "Property Transferred Under the Nazi Regime in Germany" (by Foreign Economic Administration, Liberated Areas Branch, 6/44). This paper deals with the

theft/confiscation/pillage of private property by the Nazis, basically stating that it occurred on a gigantic scale, listing the discriminatory laws that enabled this to occur, and giving recommendations to the occupying military government to protect the dispossessed. The paper is very general and gives no specific statistics with regard to the scope of the problem.

2. Relations with Foreign Countries, 1937-44

a) Paper on repatriation of foreign securities in German hands (British Government, Ministry of Economic Warfare, Enemy Branch, 3/23/44)

b) Memos on:

The German cost of occupation of France (FRBNY staff, 9/14/40),
Germany's gain through Czech annexation (FRBNY staff, 3/17/39),
Austrian and German monetary reserves (FRBNY staff, 3/15/38)

3. Gold, 1927-54

a) Memo on German gold position (FRBNY staff, 4/11/45). Deals with monetary gold. P.2 states "Czech gold worth 23 million dollars deposited with the B.I.S., and re-deposited by the latter in London, was transferred by the Bank of England to a German account, but apparently was never actually shipped to Germany."

b) Paper, "Gold Held in Germany" (by H. Dernburg [FRB staff], 4/45). Deals with monetary gold.

P.3 states "In March 1939 Germany acquired from Czechoslovakia some 460 koruny of gold equivalent to \$16 million, as a reserve for the bank note circulation in the Sudetenland annexed by Germany. After this transfer, the Czechoslovak National Bank still retained a gold reserve of 1,570 koruny on deposit outside of the country, about 930 million with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and the rest with the Bank of England. Immediately after the establishment of the Protectorate, the National Bank, now under a "Special Commissioner" of the German Reichsbank, ordered the two institutions to transfer the gold to Czechoslovakia. The Bank of England refused to transfer the gold since the British Government had blocked all Czech funds in England to protect British claims against Czechoslovak debtors. The BIS, however, consented to transfer the 930 million, most of which the institution had deposited in an earmarked account with the Bank of England. The Bank of England permitted the transfer of this gold, but, according to some reports, it took the form of a transfer of gold from one Bank of England earmarked account to another, namely from that of the BIS to that of the Reichsbank. Because of the type of transfer which took place it appears that with the exception of the 460 million koruny previously mentioned no Czechoslovak gold was physically transferred to Germany before the war."

c) Paper on distribution of looted gold recovered from Germany (by Kriz [FRBNY staff], 4/18/49) (paper deals with monetary gold, not private assets)

d) Memos on:

German gold pool (FRB staff, 10/10/47),
The Axis and gold (FRBNY staff, 8/30/40),
German gold movements (FRBNY staff [?], 7/20/39, 3/27/39, 2/23/38),
Germany's gold and devisa position (FRBNY staff, 9/30/37)

4. Gold, Gold Looted by Germany, 1945 -- contains detailed text and tables giving reserves, deposits of gold, etc., prepared by the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.), (OMGUS) Division of Investigation of Cartels and External Assets (DICEA). The file is comprised of papers on the

following items:

- a) Report on Gold of the Banca d'Italia Taken to Germany and Subsequently Entered on the Books of the German Reichsbank (OMGUS, DICEA, 12/14/45).
- b) Report on the Gold of the National Bank of Bohemia and Moravia Acquired by the Berlin Reichsbank Subsequent to the Occupation of Prague (OMGUS, DICEA, 11/1/45).
- c) The Hidden Gold-Reserve Program Initiated by the German Reichsbank During Schacht's Second Term of Office (OMGUS, DICEA, 11/14/45).
- d) Report on the Gold of the Sparkasse Luxembourg Acquired by the Reichsbank, Berlin, from the Banque de France in Marseilles (OMGUS DICEA, 10/21/45).
- e) Gold, silver, platinum, foreign currency, etc., owned by the Japanese government or the Bank of Japan (OMGUS, DICEA, 10/3/45).
- f) Gold of the Banque Nationale de Belgique Acquired by the Reichsbank, Berlin, from the Banque de France, Marseilles (OMGUS, DICEA, 8/23/45).

5. Finance, General, 1924-51

a) Memos on:

- The status of German assets in Switzerland (re: disposition of German assets according to the Washington agreement of 1946)
(FRBNY staff, 8/27/51)
- Germany's clearing debts to European countries (British Government, Ministry of Economic Warfare, 4/19/44)

6. General, 1934 - Jun 1948

a) Paper on the treatment of German clearing balances, gold and occupation costs in the peace settlement (FRB staff, 4/12/44)

b) Memos on:

- Germany's clearing debts to European countries (British Government, Ministry of Economic Warfare, 4/19/44),
- The ACC (Allied Control Council) directive concerning German external assets (FRB staff, 11/18/46),
- German assets in Sweden and Switzerland (FRBNY staff, 10/23/45),
- German and Italian retaliation to American freezing order (FRBNY staff, 7/31/41)

7. Finance, War, 1941-1947

a) Papers on:

- Foreign financial contributions to Germany during the war (FRB staff, 5/45)
- Nazi war finance and banking (NBER, 9/10/43)

b) Memos on:

- Methods of financial control employed by Germany in occupied territories (FRBNY staff, 2/25/43),
- German war financing (FRB and FRBNY staff, 12/15/42, 10/19/42, 8/8/42, 2/10/42, 5/41),
- Bank of France statement shows German preparation against a second front (FRBNY

staff, 9/8/42),
 French credits to Germany (FRB staff, 2/5/42),
 European contributions to the German war economy
 (FRBNY staff [?], 1/19/42)

8. Reoccupation Study, Civil Affairs Handbook, 1943-1952

a) Paper on German banking penetration in continental Europe (FRBNY staff, 9/44)

9. Banking: Reichsbank Direktorium, 1923- 1954

a) Memos on:

Distribution of the Reichsbank's profits (FRBNY staff, 4/27/44).
 Reichsbank's dollar transactions through Swiss banks (FRBNY staff, 7/7/41)
 Attachment of Reichsbank funds in this (NY?) market (FRBNY staff, 11/15/40)

b) Translation of the decree governing the absorption of the Austrian National Bank by the Reichsbank. (translation of decree by FRBNY, 3/17/38)

10. Banking: General, 1923-54

a) Memos on:

The functioning of the German commercial banking system during the war, including tables detailing assets (FRBNY staff, 6/5/44; British Governmentt, Enemy Branch, Foreign Office and Ministry of Economic Warfare, 7/44)
 Penetration of German commercial banks in occupied Europe (by Pauline Reinsch [FRB staff?], 2/1/43, 8/7/42)

Bank for International Settlements

1. General, 1936-1980

a) Memos on:

Compendium of info on BIS (FRB staff, 5/26/43). States that legally the BIS is Axis-controlled.
 Memos/letter on Voorhis Resolution for Congressional Investigation of BIS (FRB staff, 3/31/43, 3/29/43, 3/29/43, 1/19/45)
 Copy of Voorhis Resolution (House of Representatives, 1/8/45)
 British Government's view of the activities of the BIS (FRB staff, 3/9/43)
 Einzig articles on BIS (FRBNY staff, 3/9/43).
 Application of BIS to use funds with the First National Bank of New York (FRB staff, 12/22/42)
 Status of BIS (FRBNY staff, 12/9/42)
 Ownership & control of BIS shares (FRBNY staff, 9/11/44, 5/18/44, 5/29/41, 6/28/40, 6/6/40, 6/3/40, 6/1/40)
 Immunity of BIS assets in wartime (FRBNY staff, 5/31/39)
 Letter to Secretary General of the League of Nations (State Dept., 7/29/38) stating that the U.S. cannot at the present time become a signatory of the convention relating to the interpretation of Article X (regarding privileges to be granted to the BIS) of the Hague Agreement
 Letters, regarding BIS short-term loans to other countries, that mention the U.S. Government (NAC) deliberations re: BIS (NAC Secretary, FRBNY president, FRB Chairman, 10/22/47, 10/21/47, 10/3/47, 11/4/47)

Wartime activities and present position of the BIS
 (by Kriz [FRBNY staff], 6/12/47)

Letters to Congress re: enclosed copy of Kriz' memo on wartime activities of the BIS
 (FRB & FRBNY staff, 2/19/48, 2/13/48)

Letter re: Kriz' memo on wartime activities of the BIS. Reference that Gov. Frere and M. Auboin (of the BIS) would like to have the info re: BIS' wartime activities made available to people in responsible positions) (FRBNY staff, 6/4/47)

Resumption of the meetings of the BIS Board of Directors
 (by Kriz [FRBNY staff], 2/6/47)

Lending on gold by BIS (by Kriz [FRBNY staff], 12/21/46)

Letter/memo indicating that FRBNY withdrew its total balance from its account in the BIS and the reasons for this.
 (FRBNY VP, FRB staff, 5/28/46, 5/23/46)

The extent of Germany's and Japan's interest in & control of the BIS
 (FRBNY staff [?], 7/2/46)

Nature and status of BIS (FRBNY staff [?], 4/15/44)

Resume of historical American attitude toward the BIS
 (FRB Governor, 3/15/50)

Letter, plus copy of agreement giving authoritative interpretation of the Hague Agreements of 1930 re: rights & obligations of BIS
 (BIS Chairman, 1/24/50)

Letters among Treasury, the BIS, FRB, and FRBNY re: BIS blocked assets in the U.S.
 (Secretary of the Treasury, FRB staff, FRB Chairman pro tem, BIS Chairman, 4/5/48, 3/26/48, 3/31/48, 3/15/48, 3/12/48, 3/6/48, 3/6/48)

Memo/letter on status of NAC report on BIS
 (FRB staff, NAC Acting Secretary, 12/4/47, 12/1/47)

Policy of U.S. govt toward the BIS (FRB staff [?], 1/22/48)

Possible functions of the BIS (BIS, 10/13/47)

Status, principal activities, and resources of the BIS
 (by Kriz [FRBNY staff], 11/26/47)

- b) Two versions of Kriz' paper on the BIS wartime activities and present position (FRBNY staff, 6/11/47, 3/11/47)
- c) Speech delivered by M. Frere, Chairman of BIS, at 18th annual general meeting. Mentions unblocking of BIS assets in the U.S. See pp. 4-7, 9. (BIS, 6/14/48)
- d) Articles on the BIS, with sections on the BIS' wartime activities (by M. Auboin [BIS], 5/55; Mr. Schloss, 1958, 9/70; and the BIS, 5/80). Excerpt from *The Morgenthau Diaries: Years of War, 1941-45* (1967)

2. Annual Reports, 1940-1954

- a) Summaries of different chapters of BIS annual reports for 1944-45, 1943-44, FY42 [ending 3/31/43], 1941-mid42, 1940-mid41, FY40, FY39 (FRBNY staff, 3/24/44, 1/12/43, 12/22/42, 12/21/42, 12/21/42, 12/18/42, 12/18/42, 10/16/41, 9/29/41, 9/26/40, 9/23/40; FRB Staff, 11/28/42; BIS[?]12/1/43)
- b) Letter to BIS giving a wealth of economic/financial information on U.S. and other countries (FRB staff, 2/21/41)
- c) Summaries of chapters of postwar BIS annual reports for FY45, FY46, and FY47. Only includes chapters concerning status of BIS, unblocking of BIS assets in U.S., BIS dealings

with Germany, and movements of gold. (FRBNY staff, 8/6/48, 7/29/48, 8/20/47, 7/30/47, 10/7/46, 6/19/46, 3/21/46, 7/10/45, 7/6/45, 7/6/45, 6/23/45, 5/12/44, 4/17/44, 4/17/44, 4/8/44)

- d) BIS press communique for the FY46 annual report (BIS, 6/16/47)
- e) 13th and 18th BIS Annual Reports. In 18th Annual Report, see pp. 11-13. (BIS, 6/43, 6/48)

Allied Reparations Commission

1. General, 1945-1946

- a) Memos on German reparations (FRB and FRBNY staff, 1/9/46, 6/15/45)
- b) List of FRB studies of various aspects of the German economy relevant to the reparations problem (FRB staff, 5/10/45)

Capital Movements

1. General, 1930-45

a) Memos on:

- Recent changes in Swiss, Dutch, French, and British accounts at FRBNY (FRB staff, 2/27/39)
- Gold and the capital inflow (FRB staff [?], 2/27/39)
- Periods in short-term capital movement, 1935-36 (FRB staff [?], 12/29/38)
- Tables showing gold and capital movement between the U.S. and foreign countries (FRB staff, 11/29/38, 1/2/45, 2/11/45, 10/19/42)
- Reports/memos/letters on recent developments in capital and gold movements and in foreign exchange (FRBNY staff, 9/21/42, 8/6/42, 5/6/42, 2/25/42, 2/13/42, 9/23/41, 6/5/41, 12/16/40, 9/20/40, 7/17/40)
- Table on distribution by countries of the deposits of foreigners in the 2nd Federal Reserve District (FRB staff, 7/16/42)

Countries (other than Switzerland and Germany):

Argentina

1. Banking, Banco Central de la Republica Argentina, 1935-51

a) Memos on:

- Gold and foreign exchange holdings of the Argentine Central Bank (FRB and FRBNY staff, 3/21/51, 4/14/50, 4/23/48, 8/29/46)
- Argentine gold transactions of Samuel Montagu and Co. (FRBNY staff, 8/9/46)
- Nationalization of the Banco Central de la Republica Argentina (FRBNY staff, 3/30/46)
- Letter to Central Bank of Argentina re: Argentine gold holdings and exchange rate (FRB staff, 2/20/46)
- Ban on gold shipments to Argentina (FRB staff, 2/26/45, 9/13/44)
- Argentine gold problem (FRB staff, 1/22/45)
- Argentine participation certificates (FRBNY staff, 11/1/43, 10/7/43)
- Summary of annual report of Banco Central of the Argentine Republic (FRBNY staff, 5/27/42, 5/6/41, 5/5/40)
- Letter re: measures taken by the Central Bank in connection with foreign banks regarding

the capital within the country (translation) (Source unknown but probably Argentina, 3/1/42)

Gold items in annual report of the Central Bank of Argentina (FRB staff, 7/11/41)

Argentina: gold deposits for foreign account (FRBNY staff, 8/7/39)

Letter to FRB containing series for 'gold abroad and foreign exchange' item of Argentine central bank balance sheet (Banco Central de la Republica Argentina staff, 2/12/38)

Argentine foreign currencies fund (FRB staff [?], 6/22/36)

2. Banking, Banco Central de la Republica Argentina, Weekly Cables (New York Memos), 1942-43

- a) Memos on interpretation of weekly cable from Buenos Aires (FRBNY staff, 3/17/43, 3/2/43, 2/15/43, 2/5/43, 2/1/43, 1/29/43, 1/13/43, 1/7/43, 12/30/42, 12/19/42, 12/16/42, 11/30/42, 11/19/42, 11/14/42, 11/5/42, 10/29/42, 10/19/42, 10/14/42, 10/5/42, 9/30/42, 9/21/42, 8/28/42, 8/22/42, 8/12/42, 7/29/42, 7/20/42, 7/13/42, 6/18/42, 6/3/42, 5/28/42, 5/20/42, 5/12/42)

3. Banking, General, 1924-49

- a) Memos on:

Letter re: measures taken by the Central Bank in connection with foreign banks regarding the capital within the country (translation) (Source unknown but probably Argentina, 3/1/42)

Conversion in pesos of foreign currency accounts held by Argentine banks (FRBNY staff, 9/3/41)

4. Finance, 1937-51

- a) Memo on telephone conversation with Mr. Hanson re: economic situation in Argentina. Discusses blocked Argentine balances in London, Argentina gold and foreign exchange holdings (FRB staff [?], 12/2/40)

5. Gold, 1932-49

- a) Memos on:

Argentine gold, dollar, and foreign exchange holdings (FRB and FRBNY staff, 3/3/49, 9/18/47, 7/24/47, 8/29/46, 1/28/43, 3/12/41, 2/15/41, 1/27/41, 12/3/40)

Blocked sterling in Argentina (FRB staff, 9/19/46)

Memos, cables, letters re: Argentine gold held under earmark in the U.S., suspension of gold shipments from the U.S. to Argentina (FRBNY staff, 5/14/45, 5/7/45, 5/7/45, 4/30/45, 3/27/45 [includes letter from Treasury], 2/17/45, 8/14/44 [includes in attachments cables from the Central Bank of Argentina]; State Dept, 3/3/45; FRB staff, 2/21/45 [?], 2/20/45, 2/7/45, 1/26/45, 1/22/45, 1/20/45, 9/13/44)

Estimate of Argentine gold (FRB staff, 11/17/44)

Gold makes Argentina vulnerable (FRBNY staff, 8/25/44)

Gold shipments to Buenos Aires (FRBNY staff, 6/14/43)

Gold purchases by Argentina and Brazil (FRB staff, 10/6/42)

Argentine gold movements and foreign trade (FRB staff, 4/18/41)

Current comments on Argentina, including gold developments in 42Q3, gold and trade movements 1940-41 (FRB staff [?], 10/5/42)

Sales of Argentine gold in Brazil (FRBNY staff, 4/24/40)

Argentine gold deposits for foreign account (FRBNY staff, 8/7/39)

Invisible reserves in Argentina gold and foreign exchange representing holdings accumulated in the secret funds set by the government since 1933 (FRBNY staff, 11/9/38)

Letter to FRB containing series for 'gold abroad and foreign exchange' item of Argentine central bank balance sheet (Banco Central de la Republica Argentina staff, 2/12/38)

6. General, 1918-1954

a) Memos on:

Argentine economic problems and the shifting pattern of economic policy. Section on exchange reserves and foreign trade (FRBNY staff, 6/29/54)

Anglo-Argentine agreement on sterling balances and gold accumulated during the war (FRB staff, 10/11/46 [?], 10/7/46)

Blocked sterling in Argentina (FRB staff, 9/19/46)

Dollar valuation of Argentine gold and foreign exchange (FRB staff, 8/29/46)

Laws governing the rights of foreigners to property in Argentina (State Department, 3/46)

Inquiry of FRB of Chicago regarding trust accounts in Uruguay (FRB staff, 5/15/46)

Creation of Political Economic Bureau in the Ministry of Finance of Argentina (FRBNY staff, 4/24/46)

Letter to FRB staff requesting information on German investments in Argentina. FRB staff response saying in essence "I'm working on it." No final reply in this file from Board Records, however. (League of Nations, 3/19/46; FRB staff, 4/17/46)

Profile of Willy Burhaus, Director of Banque Italo Belge in Buenos Aires and Montevideo, suspected of being a Nazi sympathizer (Source unknown, presumably foreign [the English is clear but not fluent], 12/31/44)

Speech by Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, detailing the anti-Axis, pro-Allied actions of the Argentine government (Argentine Government, 7/26/44)

Argentine assets in the U.S. in light of recent blocking maneuvers (FRBNY staff, 11/15/43)

Argentine dollar deposits in NY (FRBNY staff, 2/11/43)

Discussion of the 'neutral' position of Argentina as shown in the comments of a prominent Argentine lawyer. The author, H. Wallich, believes that the only question is whether the Argentine Government is simply isolationist or whether it actually favors Germany. (FRBNY staff, 10/7/42)

Argentine foreign funds control (FRBNY staff, 8/18/42, 6/19/42, 5/6/42)

International financial movement. Paper detailing Argentine regulations on international financial transactions. Section III concerns Axis countries. (FRB staff [?], 6/15/42)

Treatment of dollar deposits to Argentina (FRBNY staff, 5/23/41)

Recent activity in Argentine accounts in NY (FRBNY staff, 5/17/41, 5/14/41)

Freezing regulations in Argentina (FRB staff, 3/24/41)

Summary of remarks by Mr. Verrier, head of the Research Department of the Central Bank of Argentina. Discusses the central bank's foreign exchange and gold reserves. (FRBNY staff, 3/7/41)

Telephone call from Mr. Norman, Asst Financial Counselor to the Argentine Embassy re:

Treasury regulations on the importation of securities. Discussion of blocked Argentine deposits in Britain, gold reserves and movements (FRB staff, 6/8/40)
 Argentine Foreign Currencies Fund (FRBNY staff, 6/22/36)
 Estimated Balance of Payments of Argentina, including gold movements (FRB staff [?], 6/7/33)

Austria

1. Banking, Oesterreichische Nationalbank, 1923-54

a) Letter to FRBNY re: reestablishment of Austria's account with FRBNY and asking procedure to be followed re: depositing with FRBNY Austria's share of "gold pot" (i.e., monetary gold reparations) (Minister of Austria, 10/30/47)

b) Memos on:

Postwar status of Austrian National Bank (FRBNY staff, 11/10/47)
 Austrian banking situation (FRBNY staff, 4/18/38)
 Austrian monetary situation (FRBNY staff, 4/14/38)

2. General, 1923-48

a) Papers/memos on:

Austrian finance. Paragraph on p. 2 deals with problem of German assets from the war. (FRB staff, 6/48)
 Austria's ability to repay (FRB staff, 10/28/46)
 Financial policy in liberated Austria. Beginning p.9, section on reparation problems. (FRB staff, 1/45)

3. Reoccupation study, Civil Affairs Handbook, 1943

a) Paper on money and banking in Austria. Discusses central bank, sequestration of property of anti-Nazis and Jews. See pp. 68-72. (FRB staff, 11/43)

Belgium

1. Reconstruction and Recovery, Foreign Economic Administration Mission to London, 1943 - June 1944

a) Paper money and banking. Section beginning p. 118 on the invasion crisis and the exile of the National Bank, including what happened to Belgian central bank gold. (FRB staff, 6/44)

2. Banking, Banque Nationale de Belgique, 1923-54

a) Memos on:

Position of the National Bank of Belgium, based on balance sheet figures for 1938-44 (by Kriz [FRBNY staff], 10/8/45)
 Belgium National Bank statement of 1/11/45 (FRBNY staff, 2/23/45)
 Translation of article [?] discussing the development of the National Bank of Belgium in 1942 in the light of the balance sheet of 12/25/42 (Echo de la Bourse [?], 1/27/43)
 Balance sheets of the Belgian National Bank and the Bank of Issue in Brussels (FRBNY staff, 4/25/41)
 New Belgian central bank (FRBNY staff, 9/17/40, 8/16/40)
 Letter to FRBNY re: transfer of funds from Belgium to the U.S.

(Governor's Office of Bank Nationale de Belgique, 3/25/39)

3. Gold, 1926-54

a) Memos on:

Gold purchases of the Belgian Bank of Issue (FRBNY staff, 9/17/47)
 Belgium's loan of gold to Britain in March 1941 (FRBNY staff, 4/15/43)
 Letter to U.S. Treasury Department. on gold transaction between National Bank of Belgium and the Bank of France from 5/8/40-6/25/40
 (FRB staff, 2/6/41)
 Belgian gold holdings (FRB and FRBNY staff, 10/18/40, 6/24/38)
 Gold reserves of Belgian govt (FRB staff, 8/23/40)
 Gold holdings of Belgium and the Netherlands (FRBNY staff, 5/10/40)

4. General, 1932-August 1946

a) Memos on:

Foreign assets of Belgian individuals and corporations (FRB staff, 10/4/45)
 Report to Office of Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner on Belgium. Short section on central bank reserves and international financial position (FRB staff, 7/24/45)
 Survey of post-war financial needs (FRB staff, 6/14/45)
 Belgium's dollar assets (FRBNY staff, 4/5/45)
 Paper on money and banking in liberated Belgium (FRB staff, 4/45)
 Paper on general and economic info and background history of Belgium. Beginning p. 18, section on Belgian gold. (FRB staff, 7/18/44)
 Paper on the economy of Belgium. Short section, pp. 11-12, on German acquisition of Belgian property (Source unknown [FRB staff?], 3/2/43)

Brazil

1. Banking, Banco do Brazil, 1923-53

a) Memos on:

Gold and foreign exchange holdings of Brazil (FRB staff, 6/12/47)
 Japanese dollar credits with the Bank of Brazil (Consular report from Rio de Janeiro, 7/30/41)
 Bank of Brazil to hold official dollar accounts of Japan and Portugal
 (FRB staff, 11/26/40)

2. Banking, General, 1939-54

a) Memo on Banco Alianca do Rio de Janeiro, S.A., which was on a list of blocked nationals for a short while (FRB staff [?], 6/22/45)

3. General, 1927-54

a) Memos on:

Operations under the U.S.-Brazilian stabilization agreement. Gives gold and foreign exchange assets of the Banco do Brazil (FRBNY staff, 2/16/48)
 Gold purchases by Argentina and Brazil (FRB staff, 10/6/42)
 Transfer of Japanese funds from NY to Brazil (FRBNY staff, 5/5/41)
 Sales of Argentine gold in Brazil (FRB staff, 4/24/40)
 Brazilian gold purchases (FRBNY staff, 2/2/40)
 Report to the Executive Committee on Commercial Policy Relative to the Funding of

American Blocked Balances in Brazil
(FRB staff [?], 12/13/34)
Blocked credits in Brazil (FRB staff [?], 12/10/34)

Bulgaria

1. Reoccupation study, Civil Affairs Handbook, 1943
 - a) Paper on money and banking in Bulgaria. Contains table giving central bank assets 1940-43. See p. 94. (FRB staff, 9/43)
2. General, 1938-1954
 - a) Memo on gold and dollar resources of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Turkey (FRBNY staff, 2/19/41)

Czechoslovakia

1. Banking, Narodni Banka Ceskoslovenska, 1923-1954
 - a) Reports on condition of Czechoslovak National Bank as a result of the recent crisis in 9/38 (Consular reports, 10/10/38, 10/10/38)
2. Banking, General, 1923-47
 - a) Memo on annual report of National Bank of Bohemia and Moravia for 1939 (FRBNY staff, 4/17/40)
3. Finance, 1937-46
 - a) Memo on Czech monetary reserve and foreign debt (FRBNY staff, 3/15/39)
4. Gold, 1929-43
 - a) Memo on Czech gold and devisen holdings (FRBNY staff, 4/21/39)
5. Reoccupation study, Civil Affairs Handbook, 1943-1945
 - a) Memos on:
 - Gold of the Czechoslovak National Bank. Discusses BIS transfer of Czechoslovak gold to German account and subsequent blocking of Czech funds by Deputy Manager of the National Bank, who had fled to Switzerland and ordered the blocking. (FRB staff [?], 8/24/44)
 - Czech gold. Brief mention of transfer of small amount of Czech gold to London. (FRB staff [?], 8/15/44)
 - b) Paper on money and banking in Czechoslovakia. Gives assets of central bank, 1939-44. Discusses transfer of Czech gold to German account by BIS and subsequent blocking of Czech funds by Deputy Manager of the National Bank, who had fled to Switzerland and ordered the blocking. See pp. 134-136, 184-187, 226-227. (FRB & FRBNY staff, 5/45)
6. General, 1922-54
 - a) Memos on:
 - Official Czechoslovak balances in this market (meaning U.S.? 2nd FR District?) (FRBNY staff, 8/15/41)
 - Czechoslovakian deposits in 2nd FR District (FRBNY staff, 10/19/40)
 - Article on the Czech crown under Nazi rule (*The Economist*, 5/18/40)

Germany's gain through Czech annexation (FRBNY staff, 3/17/39)

Danzig, Free City of

1. General, 1939-40

- a) Translation of decree concerning the taking over of the Bank of Danzig by the German Reichsbank (Reichsgesetzblatt I, 9/5/39)

Denmark

1. Reoccupation study, Civil Affairs Handbook

- a) Paper on money and banking in Denmark. Gives assets of central bank, 1940-44. See p. 130. (FRB and FRBNY staff, 6/45)

2. General, 1923-54

- a) Personal request to FRB for unblocking of specific Danish bonds held by the individual (Swiss[?] private citizen, 4/3/48)

b) Memos on:

Report to the Office of Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner on Scandinavian countries of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (FRB staff [?], 7/17/45)

Gold coverage for Danish note circulation (FRBNY staff, 12/15/41)

Danish funds in New York (FRBNY staff, 12/3/41, 11/21/41)

Economic developments in Denmark since 4/41 (FRBNY staff, 11/5/41)

Swedish-Danish-German triangular payments. Mentions Danish blocked funds in NY (FRBNY staff, 7/10/40)

Principles for administering control of Danish and Norwegian property (FRB staff [?], 4/13/40)

Dollar resources of Scandinavia: other recent developments (FRBNY staff, 4/9/40)

Europe

1. General, 1922-42

a) Memos on:

Allied policy toward German purchases of property in Europe (FRBNY staff, 4/16/42)

Recent European gold developments (FRBNY staff, 8/27/40)

Finland

1. Banking, Finlands Bank, 1923-53

- a) Memo on the position of the Bank of Finland (FRBNY staff, 1/15/41)

2. General, 1930-54

- a) Memo on dollar resources of Scandinavia (FRBNY staff, 4/9/40)

France

1. Banking, Banque de France, 1919-1944

a) Memos on:

Bank of France statement shows German preparation against a 2nd front (FRBNY staff,

9/8/42)

Revaluation of the Bank of France gold reserve (FRBNY staff, 3/1/40)

2. Banking, Banque de France, Statements (New York memos), 1937-1945

- a) Memos on Bank of France statements (FRBNY staff, 2/15/45, 8/14/41, 1/12/39, 3/9/39, 3/2/39, 2/23/39, 2/18/39, 2/9/39, 2/2/39, 1/28/39, 1/19/39, 1/5/39)

3. Economic conditions, 1935-Apr46

- a) Paper on the effects of WWII on the economy of France. Contains sections on Bank of France's assets, German acquisition of French property, reparations for French property taken by Germany. (Source unknown [FRB staff?], 2/25/43)

4. Finance, General, 1938-54

- a) Memos on:

Suggested disposal of uncertified blocked assets
(by Kriz, [FRBNY staff], 11/24/47)

Statement re: National Solidarity Tax implications for, among other things, American holdings blocked in France during the war
(Embassy of France to the U.S., 5/7/46)

French dollar balances held by the Bank of Canada (FRBNY staff, 2/5/45)

Memo/press article on occupation costs paid by the French Government to Germany
(FRBNY staff, Associated Press, 9/13/43, 8/26/41, 7/15/41, 9/14/40)

Preliminary notes on French international financial position
(FRBNY staff, 1/2/45)

5. Gold, 1920-54

- a) Memos on:

Sale of gold by Bank of France. Mentions French repayment of Belgian gold that the French turned over to the Germans in 1940.
(FRB staff [?], 6/8/45)

France-U.S., short term assets and gold (FRB staff, 12/16/43)

French gold in Switzerland (FRBNY staff, 5/4/43)

French gold reserves (FRB or FRBNY staff [?], 6/14/43)

News articles on French gold (*The London Economist*, 3/15/41; *New York Sun*, 3/11/41; *The Financial News*, 11/12/40)

The ownership of gold earmarked for French account (FRB or FRBNY staff, 6/19/40)

French gains of gold and foreign exchange since November (FRB staff, 3/2/39)

Effect of special gold arrangement with France in spring of 1935 on reported capital movement, (FRB staff [?], 1/20/39)

6. Reoccupation study, Civil Affairs Handbook, 1943-1944

- a) Paper, plus addendum, on money and banking in France. Contains information on occupation costs paid by the French, assets of the Bank of France, Belgian monetary gold held by the Bank of France and given to Germany, the removal of almost all of the Bank of France's gold holdings to other countries before the German occupation. See pp. 174-181 of paper. (FRB staff, 9/43, 9/44)

7. General, 1937-1951

a) Memos on:

- Letters/memos to Federal Reserve Board re: claim of Alfred Bergman against the French Government arising out of services purporting to have been rendered to General de Gaulle, beginning about April 1941, in connection with obtaining the release of French Government funds then blocked by the U.S. Treasury Department. (FRBNY and FRB staff, 3/28/49, 2/9/49, 1/19/49, 5/27/48)
- French loans and possible use of gold (FRB staff [?], 1/29/46)
- Report to the Office of Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner re: France. Contains information on French gold assets remaining practically intact during the war. (FRB staff [?], 7/18/45)
- Excerpt from pp. 66,113-3 of CCH War Law Service -- Foreign Supplement re: French requisition of U.S. dollar accounts (French Government [?], 9/27/44)
- French funds in New York (FRBNY staff, 2/19/43)
- Frozen French assets (FRBNY staff, 2/3/43)
- Dollar funds of the Fighting French funds (FRBNY staff, 11/6/42, 10/1/42, 8/7/42)
- New light on German control over the French chemical industry (FRBNY staff, 4/22/42, 12/24/41)
- French interests in the Hungarian General Credit Bank (FRBNY staff, 1/16/41)
- Economic significance of the French capitulation. Gives figures, as of end-February, 1940, for French gold stock and for French banking funds and other short-term assets other than gold in the U.S. (FRB-Chicago staff, 6/26/40)
- Effect of special gold arrangement with France in spring of 1935 on reported capital movement, (FRB staff [?], 1/20/39)

Hungary

1. Banking, National bank of Hungary, 1929-48

a) Memos on:

- Status of National Bank of Hungary (FRBNY staff, 10/9/45)
- Change in gold stock of National Bank of Hungary (BIS press review, 1/20/42)
- Annual report of the National Bank of Hungary (FRBNY staff, 4/21/41)

2. Gold, 1932-46

a) Memos on:

- Hungarian gold and foreign exchange situation (FRB staff, 3/29/46)
- Hungarian gold and dollar resources (FRBNY staff, 2/20/41)
- Revaluation of Hungarian gold and devisa reserve (FRBNY staff, 2/6/39)

3. General, 1923-50

- a) Memo on the Russian grip on Hungary. Relates to the settlement of Russian claims against the Hungarian clearing debt to Germany; this debt was regarded by the Soviet authorities as a German asset under the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. (FRBNY staff, 5/7/48)

Italy

1. Banking, Banca d'Italia, 1923-54

a) Memos on:

Annual report of the Bank of Italy, 1945 (FRBNY staff, 7/19/46)
 Balance sheet data of the Bank of Italy, 1940-45 (FRBNY staff, 3/19/46)
 Appointment of Luigi Einaudi as Governor of Bank of Italy. Mentions that previous
 Governor, Vincenzo Assolini, was sentenced to prison for assisting the Germans
 to seize the gold held in the vaults of the Bank of Italy. (FRBNY staff, 1/6/45)
 Trial of Vincenzo Assolini (FRBNY staff, 10/11/44)

2. Gold, 1932-54

a) Memos on:

Value of a ton of gold. Gives figure for Italian gold reserves at end-1940. (FRB staff [?],
 11/22/44)
 Gold and American assets held by Italy and certain Balkan countries
 (FRBNY staff, 6/10/40)

3. Reoccupation, General, 1943

a) Paper on foreign investments seized in Italy (U.S. Government, Office of Economic Warfare,
 Blockade and Supply Branch, Reoccupation Division, 9/43)

4. General, 1915-47

a) Memos on:

Economic reconstruction of Italy (FRB staff, 5/25/45)
 German and Italian retaliation to American freezing orders
 (FRBNY staff, 7/31/41)

Japan

1. Banking, Bank of Japan, 1923-54

a) Memo, paper on:

Weekly statement of the Bank of Japan. Contains a summary of the changes between
 9/27/41 and 3/25/44 (FRBNY staff, 1/4/45)
 Role of the Bank of Japan in the Japanese war effort
 (Commerce Department, 4/44)

2. General, 1922-50

a) Memos on:

Certified copies of Board's records for use in Tokyo trials
 (FRB staff, 6/5/46, 5/28/46)
 Memos. letters on transfer of Japanese funds to Brazil
 (War Department, 6/3/46; FRBNY staff, 5/5/41, 3/26/41)
 Bank of Brazil to hold official dollar accounts of Japan and Portugal
 (FRB staff, 11/26/40)
 Article, memos on freezing of Japanese funds
 (*Foreign Commerce Weekly*, 1/17/42; FRBNY staff, 4/8/41)
 American investments in Japan and Japanese investments in the U.S.
 (FRBNY staff, 2/3/41, 9/11/40)
 Japanese dollar balances (FRBNY staff, 11/29/40, 10/19/40)

3. Gold, 1928-54

a) Memos, letters on:

- Gold held in Japan claimed by Siam (FRBNY staff, 5/4/48)
- Japanese gold reserves, assets (FRB and FRBNY staff, 7/1/44, 3/31/41, 7/19/40, 5/7/40, 2/29/40, 9/29/38)
- Japanese gold movements (FRB staff [?], 1/10/42, 9/16/39)
- Japan's undisclosed gold stock (FRBNY staff, 9/10/40)

4. International Position, 1937-46

- a) Memo on Japan's international assets (FRBNY staff, 12/28/38)

Netherlands

1. Banking, De Nederlandsche Bank N V, 1923-1954

a) Memos on:

- Netherlands Bank advances on gold (FRBNY staff, 7/20/44)
- Netherlands Bank informs FRBNY that the right to dispose of gold account "F" and dollar account "F" with FRBNY no longer belongs to the Netherlands Bank but has been transferred to the Netherlands Government effective 5/13/40 (FRBNY staff[?], 5/22/40)

2. Reoccupation Study, Civil Affairs Handbook, 1944

- a) Study on money and banking in the Netherlands. Section on the period of occupation discusses anti-Jewish measures and what happened to Dutch assets. See pp. 137-147. (FRB staff, 7/44)

3. General, 1923-54

a) Memos on:

- Netherlands claim for war damage (Conference for Reparation Payments at Paris, 1/22/46)
- Report to the Army-Navy Commissioner on the Netherlands (FRB staff, 7/25/45)
- Letter giving BIS figures on Netherlands clearing claims and occupation costs (FRB staff, 4/6/44; excerpt from the 13th BIS Annual Report)
- Royal Netherlands Decree of 5/24/40 (FRB staff, 5/26/43)
- Dutch accounts in the U.S. (FRB staff, 12/21/42)

Norway

1. Banking, Norges Bank, 1923-1954

a) Memos on:

- History and condition of the Norges Bank in exile (FRBNY staff, 7/16/42)
- Accounts of the years 1940-41, with observations explaining the accounts (Norges Bank in London, 6/30/42)
- The Bank of Norway. Last paragraph says gold holdings of the Bank of Norway were removed from the country before and during the invasion by Germany. (FRBNY staff, 1/3/41)
- Letter to FRBNY from the State Department stating the authority of the Minister of Norway in Washington to operate all accounts and other assets in the U.S. belonging to the Norwegian Government, the Norges Bank, and all other

Norwegian Government institutions of any kind (State Department, 5/8/40 [with attachments from the State Department and the Government of Norway])

2. General, Nov 1921-1954

a) Memos on:

- Norway's gold and foreign exchange holdings (FRB staff [?], 8/20/46)
- Report to the Office of the Army-Navy Commissioner on Scandinavian countries (FRB staff, 7/17/45)
- Public finance in Norway (British Government, Ministry of Economic Warfare, 9/7/42)
- FR comments on the cost of German occupation to Norway (FRB staff and National War Agencies, 8/24/42)
- Norway's economic hardships (Norwegian Liaison Office in Sweden, 4/27/42)
- Article on gold reserves in Denmark and Norway (*The Economist*, 4/13/40)
- Dollar resources of Scandinavia (FRBNY staff, 4/9/40)

Philippines

1. General, 1934-Jun 1946

a) Memos on:

- Repayment of bank loans in the Philippines. P. 4 states that the capital of foreign banks was confiscated. (FRBNY staff, 9/12/45)
- Letters re: freezing of Philippine assets in the U.S. (FRB staff, 1/20/42; Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, 1/15/42)

Poland

1. Banking, Bank Polski, 1923-49

a) Memos on:

- Bank Polski and Polish gold (FRB staff, 10/7/46, Bank Polski, 12/5/40)
- Storage of Bank Polski notes (FRBNY staff, 3/1/43)

2. Banking, National Bank of Poland, 1946

a) Memo on Bank Polski and Polish gold (FRB staff, 10/7/46)

3. Gold, 1928-47

a) Memos on:

- 1938 decree mandating the report and offer of residents' gold holdings to the Bank of Poland (FRBNY staff, 7/15/47)
- The odyssey of Bank Polski's gold holdings, from invaded Poland, to France, to Senegal, to the U.S. (FRB and FRBNY staff, 6/20/44, 3/10/44, 4/1/43, 8/29/40)
- Polish gold (FRBNY staff, 3/28/44)

4. General, 1907-50

a) Memos on:

- Paper on economic and financial developments in Poland. P. 41 mentions Polish gold during the war (FRB staff, 12/46)
- Polish situation. Section on Polish assets in the U.S. (FRB staff, 3/21/46)
- Polish assets in the U.S. (FRB staff [?], 3/30/42)

Rumania [sic]

1. Banking, Banque Nationale de Roumanie, 1923-47

a) Memos on:

Rumanian National Bank. Mentions gold stocks. (BIS Press Review, 3/11/42)
 News article on Rumanian funds (*N.Y. Herald Tribune*, 7/17/41)
 Rumanian gold reserve (FRBNY staff, 5/20/40)

2. General, 1934-54

a) Memos on:

Rumanian gold. (FRBNY staff, 11/10/43, 5/20/40)
 Rumania. Mentions gold & dollar assets in the U.S. (FRB staff, 1/5/43)
 Rumanian assets in England (FRBNY staff, 9/21/40)

Sweden

1. Banking, Sveriges Riksbank, 1917-54

a) Memos on:

Sveriges Riksbank advances on gold (FRBNY staff, 7/20/44)
 Summaries of 1942, 1940 annual reports for Sveriges Riksbank
 (Legation of Sweden in NY, 6/21/43; FRBNY staff, 4/1/41)
 Increase in gold holdings of Swedish Riksbank (FRBNY staff, 6/9/43)
 Comparison of gold and foreign exchange holdings of the Swedish Riksbank and the
 Swiss National Bank with the amounts held in NY by these banks (FRBNY staff,
 8/26/41)
 Swedish and Netherlands accounts with FRBNY (FRB staff, 5/23/40)
 Draft letter to FRBNY re: authority of Messrs. Bostrom and Eriksson to dispose of certain
 assets of Sveriges Riksbank (State Department, 5/22/40)
 Change in gold cover for Swedish note issue (FRBNY staff, 2/1/40)

2. Gold, 1930-43

a) Memos on:

The Swedish gold market (FRBNY staff, 9/19/40)
 Loss of Swedish gold and dollars (FRBNY staff, 3/19/40)

3. General, 1918-54

a) Memos on:

Swedish-Allied agreement on German assets (FRBNY staff, 8/9/46)
 German assets in Sweden and Switzerland (FRBNY staff, 10/23/45)
 Summary of Swedish Business Cycle Institute's report on Swedish economic outlook,
 Autumn 1941. Contains some information on the Riksbank's foreign assets
 (Legation of Sweden in NY, 3/30/42)
 Swedish gold, exchange, and trade policies (FRB staff [?], 1/15/42)
 Sweden's efforts to forestall freezing of funds (FRBNY staff, 3/17/41)
 Regulations concerning disposal in Sweden of foreign-owned Swedish securities (FRBNY
 staff, 12/11/40)
 Freezing of foreign funds in Switzerland and Sweden (FRBNY staff, 7/20/40)
 Swedish-Danish-German triangular payments (FRBNY staff, 7/18/40)

The Swedish money and capital market, January-May 1940
 (Sveriges Riksbank, 7/3/40)
 Dollar resources of Scandinavia (FRBNY staff, 4/9/40)

United Kingdom

1. Gold, 1918-54

a) Memos on:

United Kingdom purchases of gold from non-residents (FRBNY staff, 10/24/40)
 Article on foreign gold in London (*The Economist*, 9/21/40)
 British and French gold reserves (FRB staff, 5/31/30)
 British restrictions on gold transactions (FRBNY staff, 3/20/40)
 International assets and liabilities of the United Kingdom, 1938-46
 (Source unknown, FRB? 7/2/47)

Uruguay

1. Banking, Banco de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, 1927-51

a) Memos on:

Reserve requirements in Argentina and Uruguay (FRBNY staff, 5/10/44)
 Summary of the annual report of the Banco de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay
 (FRBNY staff, 9/16/42)
 Sending of funds to countries under military occupation: supplementary resolution (Banco
 de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, 5/29/40)

2. Gold, 1932-48

a) Memos on:

Gold purchases of the Uruguayan Banco de la Republica
 (FRBNY staff, 1/22/48)
 Uruguayan holdings of dollar exchange and gold (FRBNY staff, 3/25/43)

3. General, 1932-52

a) Letter on Uruguay's gold, foreign exchange holdings, and exchange rate
 (FRB staff [?], 12/11/45)

Yugoslavia

1. Banking, Banque Nationale du Royaume de Yougoslavie, 1923-1944

a) Memos on:

Unreported gold stocks of the National Bank of Yugoslavia
 (FRBNY staff, 4/3/41)
 Yugoslav gold and dollar operations (FRB staff, 3/28/41)

2. Gold, 1941-48

a) Memos on:

Movements of Yugoslav gold (FRB staff, 4/26/48, 4/23/48)
 Laws regarding private ownership of gold in prewar Yugoslavia
 (FRB staff [?], 7/15/47)
 Gold and dollar assets held by Yugoslavia (FRBNY staff, 5/21/42)

Gold reserves of Yugoslavia and Greece (FRBNY staff, 4/19/41)
 Yugoslav gold and dollar operations (FRB staff, 3/28/41)
 Gold and dollar resources of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Turkey
 (FRBNY staff, 2/19/41)

3. Reoccupation study, Civil Affairs Handbook, 1944

- a) Paper on money and banking in Yugoslavia. Gives central bank holdings of monetary gold, 1939-42. See pp. 36-37, 88-89. (FRB staff, 1/44)

4. General, 1927-54

- a) Paper, memo on:

Economic and financial developments in Yugoslavia. Section on reparations by Yugoslavia. (FRB staff, 6/46)
 Control of foreign capital investments in Yugoslavia (FRBNY staff, 3/19/41)

Economic and Financial Conditions

1. General, Jan 1949-Jun 1950

- a) List of U.S. Government records relating to foreign economic operations in WWII. See pp. 6,12,15,17. (U.S. gov't, National Security Resources Board, Records Service and Management Branch, General Research and Reports Division, 4/11/49)

Foreign Accounts

1. General, 1927-54

- a) Memos on:

Gold custody accounts in 46Q3 (FRB staff [?], 10/22/46)
 Foreign official balances (FRB staff, 6/3/46)
 Reichsbank account at FRBNY (FRB staff, 10/15/45, 8/20/45)
 Opening of accounts at New York Bank (FRB staff, 11/12/43)
 Operations in foreign accounts at FR banks (FRB and FRBNY staff, 9/28/43, 6/29/43, 3/27/39)
 Foreign accounts at FRBNY (FRB staff, 1/16/43)
 Summary of FRBNY Executive Committee meeting of 7/10/41. Meeting concerned developments re: FRBNY's foreign accounts resulting from enactment of law amending Section 25(b) of the Federal Reserve Act. This law required certification of foreign authorities by their governments, with these certifications accepted by the State Department. Contains information on FRBNY accounts for most European countries (FRBNY staff, 7/16/41)
 Analyses of Government accounts at New York Bank (FRB staff, 6/12/41)
 Accounts of Norges Bank and Norwegian gov't (FRB staff [?], 3/27/41)
 Status of U.S. recognition of the governments of various European countries (FRB staff [?], 2/4/41)
 Belgian decree conferring competence with regard to the National Bank of Belgium, 12/16/40 (Military Commander in Belgium and Northern France, 12/16/40 [translated by BIS])
 Foreign accounts with respect to which special authorities are now, or recently have been, in effect (FRBNY staff [?], 9/23/40)
 Belgian decree concerning the Bank of Issue in Brussels, 6/27/40 (Collection of Decrees of the Military Commander in Belgium and Northern France, 5th issue, 7/6/40)

[translated by BIS])

Foreign Aid Programs

1. General

a) Folder with Economic Recovery Program (ERP) miscellaneous papers, including short papers on restitution of looted gold, the possibility of liquidating European investments in the U.S., blocked foreign assets in the U.S. (U.S. Government, different agencies, 11/2/47)

b) Papers on:

Interim European Aid. Section on p. 15 on Austria: restitution of looted gold. (U.S. Governmentt, Congress [?], 9/23/48)

Briefing material on ERP for Secretary Snyder. Contains sections on the possibility of liquidating European investments in the U.S., blocked foreign assets in the U.S., restitution of looted gold. Possibly these are the same papers listed in 1a above. (assembled by Treasury staff, 1947[?])

Foreign Funds Control

1. General, 1940-54

a) Memos on:

Memos, papers, letters, telegrams, and press releases re: blocked foreign assets in the U.S.

(letter from Dr. Wenholdt of the Netherlands, 6/28/48;

FRB staff, 6/30/48, 5/7/48, 4/28/48, 2/13/48, 2/11/48, 2/11/48 [?], 1/12/48, 4/6/43, 4/29/42, 3/17/42 (?), 3/6/42 (?), 1/14/42, 8/28/41 [?], 4/19/41 [?], 4/8/41 [?], 7/2/40, 6/19/40 [?], 5/7/40 [?], 4/26/40, 4/26/40, 4/24/40, 4/23/40, 4/23/40, 4/15/40, 4/13/40, 4/13/40 [?], 4/12/40, 4/11/40, 4/10/40, 4/10/40;

Department of Justice press release, 9/29/48;

Treasury staff, letters, press releases, and telegrams, 3/1/48, 2/2/48, 8/26/47, 6/21/43, 12/11/41, 11/30/41, 5/10/40, 4/19/40, 4/10/40, 4/10/40, 4/10/40, 4/10/40;

IBRD, 1/5/48;

FRBNY staff, 12/12/47, 11/28/47, 11/24/47, 11/24/47, 7/14/47, 4/11/47, 2/21/47, 2/20/47, 10/11/45, 2/20/43, 2/3/43, 9/23/42, 2/26/42, 2/4/42, 9/10/41, 6/16/41, 4/7/41, 4/1/41, 3/17/41, 7/20/40, 7/18/40, 6/8/40 [?], 4/9/40;

State Department press release, 7/8/46;

FRB Philadelphia staff with attached telegram from French Financial Attache, 6/11/45;

Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau, 12/12/41;

Reuters [?], 6/11/40)

Foreign funds control in the U.S. (FRB staff[?], 7/24/41, 7/14/41)

Foreign funds black lists (FRB staff, 7/21/41, 7/11/41)

Vatican's problems under foreign funds control (FRB staff, 8/26/41)

U.S. importers' problems due to freezing orders (FRB staff, 8/19/41, National Council of American Importers, Inc., 8/8/41)

Investment of Bank of France funds (FRB staff, 8/7/41)

German and Italian retaliation to American freezing orders (FRBNY staff, 7/31/41)

Greek assets in the U.S. (FRBNY staff, 8/20/41)

Copy of Amendment of Executive Order No.6560 freezing assets of Norway and Denmark in the U.S. (The White House, 4/10/40)

List of Executive Orders issued under authority of Section 5b of the Trading with the Enemy Act (FRB staff [?], 6/26/40)

Purpose of Trading with the Enemy Act (FRB staff [?], 6/21/40)

Interdepartmental Committee on Foreign Funds Control (FRB staff, 10/31/41, 7/10/41)

Instructions for holders of Philippine currency and Philippine Government and corporate securities (Philippine Resident Commissioner, 1/14/42)

Foreign funds rulings re: foreign funds control (Treasury [?], 2/11/42, 2/11/42, 2/11/42)

Foreign funds control measures relating to Japan (FRB staff, 3/6/42, 4/8/41)

Control of enemy property under Trading with the Enemy Act (FRB staff, 3/6/42)

General Aniline and Film Corporation (FRBNY staff, 1/2/42)

Foreign purchase of Treasury bills (FRB staff, 12/13/41)

Assets of the Cova Company in U.S. (FRBNY 3/28/42, 11/19/41, 8/29/41, 8/20/41)

Central bank participation in Inter-American meeting on control of Axis funds (FRB staff, 6/30/42, 5/28/42)

Compilation of letters between FRBNY and Bank Nationale Suisse (FRBNY staff, 4/30/42)

Restrictions on import of U.S. and foreign currency from abroad (FRB and FRBNY staff, 6/19/42, 3/20/42, 3/17/42; Treasury, 6/17/42)

BIS blocked funds in U.S. (FRB staff, 12/22/42, 7/25/40; FRBNY staff, 8/14/40 [with enclosures from BIS])

Swiss gold transactions (FRB staff, 11/7/41)

Census of American holdings of foreign property (FRB staff, 10/9/42)

Newspaper articles on legal suit involving foreign funds control against Chase Manhattan Bank (NY Times, 5/9/45; NY Herald Tribune, 5/7/45)

Ban on gold exports to Argentina (FRB staff [?], 9/13/44)

Polish-Rumanian court case involving blocked funds (FRB staff, 5/15/42)

Trading with the Enemy Act (FRBNY staff, 5/6/42)

Letter and legal brief on legal suit involving foreign funds control against FRB Philadelphia (FRB Philadelphia staff [?], 5/3/44)

Letter and table on U.S. capital position, listing by country foreign assets in the U.S. (FRB staff, 4/28/44)

Conference on foreign funds control (FRB Boston, 6/13/45, FRB staff, 6/13/45)

Memo and letters relating to a specific legal suit involving foreign funds control (FRB San Francisco, 5/9/47; FRB staff, 4/30/47; Department of Justice, 4/25/47)

Letters/memos re: Royal Netherlands decree of 5/24/40 (FRB staff, 5/26/43, 9/9/40, 9/40 [?], 7/10/40; FRBNY, 7/2/40 [including attachments from the State Department and translation of the decree]; FRB Atlanta, 7/9/40; legal firm Hogan & Hartson, 9/6/40)

Swiss-Portuguese gold transactions (FRB staff, 10/21/41, 9/6/41)

German corporate holdings in the U.S. (FRB staff, 10/5/41)

Letters/memo re: suspicious withdrawal of funds by a possible foreign national (FRB staff, 9/23/41, 9/23/41; FRB Cleveland, 9/20/41)

Sales to Continental Europe for post-war delivery (FRBNY staff, 9/6/41)

Request to unblock Yugoslav assets
 (FRB staff [?], 3/4/48; Treasury staff [?], 7/20/48)
 Suit involving Reichsbank account at FRBNY (FRB staff, 2/9/48).
 Vesting order relating to possible interests of Bank of Japan in account of BIS (FRBNY
 staff, 2/2/50).

b) Papers on:

Mobilization planning in the field of foreign economic operations
 (U.S. Government, Interagency Study Group on Foreign Assets Control,
 5/10/49, 4/6/49)
 Material relative to discussions with representatives of Federal Reserve Banks (Treasury
 and The White House, 6/6/45 - 6/7/45)
 Liquidation of blocked business enterprises within the U.S. (Source unknown,
 FRB? 8/27/42)
 Administration of the wartime financial and property controls of the U.S.
 Government (Treasury, 6/1/42)
 Foreign funds control (Treasury [?], 12/15/41)
 Stenographic report on meeting on foreign funds control held at FRB Cleveland
 on 12/1/41

2. Forms & Reports, 1940-44

a) Letters/tables/memos on:

Assets of Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, and Rumania in the U.S.
 (Treasury, 4/17/41)
 Assets of France, Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia in the U.S.
 (Treasury, 9/12/40)
 Assets of the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway, and Denmark in the U.S.
 (Treasury, 7/5/40)
 Danish assets in the U.S. (Treasury [?], 6/6/40)
 Norwegian assets in the U.S. (Treasury [?], 6/6/40)

3. Interdepartmental Committee proceedings, 1941-42

a) Memos on:

Proceedings of Interdepartmental Committee on Foreign Funds Control (FRB staff,
 12/5/41, 11/26/41, 11/19/41, 11/10/41, 10/31/41, 10/31/41, 10/22/41, 10/16/41,
 10/9/41, 10/1/41, 9/17/41, 9/3/41, 8/29/41, 8/26/41, 8/18/41, 8/12/41, 8/7/41,
 8/6/41, 8/5/41, 7/10/41, 7/8/41)
 Investment of Bank of France funds (FRB staff, 8/7/41)

4. Mimeographed letters, 1941-42

a) Papers on:

Foreign funds control in the U.S. (FRB staff, 3/6/42, 9/3/41)

Foreign and International Problems

1. Minutes and Agenda, Mar 1947-Feb 1950

a) Memos on:

Agenda for 5/12/48 meeting of Staff Group on Foreign Interests

(FRB staff, 5/6/48)
 Minutes of 5/12/48 meeting (FRB staff, 6/23/48)
 Agenda for 12/3/47 meeting of Staff Group on Foreign Interests
 (FRB staff, 12/3/47)
 Minutes of 12/3/47 meeting (FRB staff, 1/12/48)
 Discussion of recent rulings by Treasury re: turning foreign funds over to the Alien
 Property Custodian (FRB staff [?], 2/11/48)

Gold

1. General, Oct 1939-Oct 1947

a) Memos on:

Text of press statement by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold
 (State Department, 10/17/47)
 Foreign restrictions on private ownership of gold (FRBNY staff, 7/15/47)
 Tables on gold and dollar assets of foreign countries
 (FRB staff [?], 6/30/45, 5/31/45)
 Summary and discussion of article on gold and foreign dollar balances in FRB Chicago's
April 1945 Review (FRB staff, 5/25/45)
 Gold trade of U.S. with Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey compared with changes in the
 gold reserves of those countries since the outbreak of war (FRB staff [?], 4/20/45)
 Information requested by Governor Evans on dollar balances, gold, and American
 securities held by foreign govts and their citizens in the U.S. (FRB staff [?],
 3/22/45)
 Foreign acquisition of gold and dollar assets (FRB staff [?], 4/20/44)
 Treasury release on Axis gold (FRB staff, 2/26/44)
 Letters/press release re: Treasury's recent declaration on gold purchases (FRBNY staff,
 2/25/44, Treasury, 2/23/44, 2/22/44)
 Postwar gold holdings and dollar balances of foreign countries
 (FRBNY staff, 2/29/43)
 Gold items in annual report of the Central Bank of Argentina
 (FRB staff, 7/11/41)
 The gold problem turns a corner (Charles Whittlesey, University of Pennsylvania, 3/1/41)
 New gold scare ? (FRBNY staff, 8/15/40)
 Immediate prospects for international financial policy and trade of U.S. in war or peace
 (FRB staff, 7/27/40)
 Total amount of Allied gold available for shipment to U.S. (FRBNY staff, 6/5/40)
 Some observations about the gold situation (Pres. of FRB Dallas, 2/22/40)

2. Movements, general, 1916-54

a) Memos on:

Memos/letters/tables on gold and capital movements for the Presidents' Conference
 (FRBNY staff, 5/6/42, 2/25/42, 9/23/41, 6/5/41)
 Foreign conversions of dollars into gold (FRBNY staff, 4/28/42)
 Gold and capital inflow into the U.S. (FRB staff, [?], 2/27/39, 2/27/39)

3. Production, 1916-48

a) Paper on gold. In addition to discussing production, discusses the huge inflow of gold into the

U.S. in the years prior to WWII (*Engineering and Mining Journal*, 1/3/40)

4. Reserves and holdings, 1928-48

a) Memos on:

Letter/table on gold reserves, foreign exchange, and short-term assets in the U.S., by country, 1939-48 (FRB Chicago staff, 11/16/48)
 Memos/tables on foreign gold holdings/reserves/dollar assets (FRB [?] and FRBNY staff, 11/14/45, 6/13/44, 9/2/43, 9/25/40, 8/23/40,)
 Gold reserve requirements of leading central banks (FRB staff[?], 1/15/45)
 Gold reserves of central banks and governments (FRB staff [?], 6/16/41, 8/2/40)
 Estimated unreported official gold holdings (FRB staff [?], 12/30/40)

Loans and Investments

1. Foreign Deposits in U.S.

a) Memos on:

Disposition of blocked assets in the U.S. (by Kriz [FRBNY staff], 11/28/47)
 Belgium's dollar assets (FRBNY staff, 4/5/45)
 Letter re: foreign investments in the U.S. (FRB staff [?], 1/6/45)
 Compulsory concentration of foreign official balances with the FR (FRBNY staff, 12/9/44)
 Control over official funds (FRB staff, 12/9/44)
 Excerpt from page 66/113-3 of CCH War Law -- French requisition of U.S. dollar accounts (French Government, 9/27/44)
 Foreign purchases of gold and U.S. Government securities (FRBNY staff, 4/26/44, 4/16/43)
 Foreign assets in the U.S. (FRB staff, 3/9/44, 5/22/43)
 Argentine assets in the U.S. in light of recent blocking maneuvers (FRBNY staff, 11/15/43)
 French funds in NY (FRBNY staff, 2/19/43)
 Fighting French funds in NY (FRBNY staff, 11/6/42, 10/1/42, 8/7/42)
 Argentine dollar deposits in NY (FRBNY staff, 2/11/43, 5/17/41, 5/14/41)
 Foreign-owned frozen funds available for investment in U.S. Government securities (FRBNY staff, 9/23/42)
 Netherlands Purchasing Commission (FRBNY staff, 7/24/42, 3/16/42, 5/24/41)
 Dutch gold and dollar assets in NY (FRBNY staff, 4/28/42)
 Funds held in NY by Polish Government or Bank Polski (FRBNY staff, 3/30/42)
 Danish funds in NY (FRBNY staff, 12/3/41, 11/21/41)
 Swiss gold and banking funds in 2nd District (FRBNY staff, 8/21/41)
 Greek assets in the U.S. (FRBNY staff, 8/20/41)
 Official Czechoslovak balances in this market (FRBNY staff, 8/15/41)
 Foreign funds in 2nd District (FRBNY staff, 8/13/41)
 Liquidation of dollars by Japan (FRBNY staff, 7/15/41)
 Dutch possessions' assets in 2nd District (FRBNY staff, 6/23/41, 5/10/40)
 Transfer of Japanese funds from NY to Brazil (FRBNY staff, 5/5/41)
 Foreign official funds in the U.S. (FRB staff [?], 4/19/41)
 Foreign deposits in U.S. (FRB staff [?], 4/8/41)

Foreign central bank funds outside the 2nd District (FRBNY staff, 4/1/41)
 Japanese funds in NY (FRBNY staff, 3/26/41)
 Revised Commerce estimates of foreign security holdings (FRB staff, 1/8/41)
 American investment in Japan and Japanese investments in U.S.
 (FRBNY staff, 2/3/41, 9/11/40)
 Transfer of dollar funds between Russia and Germany (FRBNY staff, 1/4/41)
 Foreign long-term investments in the U.S. (FRB staff [?], 12/5/40)
 Japanese dollar balances (FRBNY staff, 11/29/40, 10/19/40)
 Attachment of Reichsbank funds in this market (FRBNY staff, 11/15/40)
 Greek holdings of gold and American assets (FRBNY staff, 10/26/40)
 Czechoslovakian deposits (FRBNY staff, 10/18/40)
 Table on foreign direct investments in the U.S. (FRB staff [?], 9/28/40)
 Table on foreign investment in the U.S.
 (FRB staff [?], 9/27/40, 9/19/40, 9/39, 9/25/39)
 Deposits held by Swiss bank agencies in NY (FRBNY staff, 8/27/40)
 Gold and American assets held by Italy and certain Balkan countries
 (FRBNY staff, 6/10/40)
 Refugee dollar funds' effect on balance of payments (FRBNY staff, 6/7/40)
 Method of reporting Polish deposits in this District (FRBNY staff, 5/28/40)
 Commerce revisions of investments of foreigners in the U.S.
 (FRB staff, 5/18/40)
 Investments by foreign residents in domestic bonds and preferred stock
 (FRB staff [?], 5/11/40)
 Assets held in this market by the Low Countries (FRBNY staff, 5/10/40)
 Foreign holdings of gold, dollar balances, and American investments
 (FRBNY staff, 4/19/40)
 Status of Scandinavian accounts with the FR Bank (FRBNY staff, 4/9/40)
 Foreign transactions in American securities: recent liquidation
 (FRBNY staff, 12/12/39)
 Large foreign holdings of American corporate shares (FRB staff, 4/25/39)
 Swiss investments in the U.S. (FRB staff, 12/6/38)

2. General, 1938-45

a) Memos on:

Dollar bonds of Axis-occupied European countries (FRB staff [?], 6/1/44)
 Table on intl capital position of the U.S. at end-1940
 (FRB staff [?], 4/28/44, 3/24/41)
 Riksbank's purchases of Treasury bills through Chemical Bank & Trust Co. (FRBNY
 staff, 3/6/42)
 Riksbank's purchases of Treasury bills through New York Trust
 (FRBNY staff, 2/19/42)
 Status of foreign dollar bonds (FRBNY staff, 10/1/40)
 Table on international investments involving the U.S. (FRB staff [?], 8/20/40)
 International investments between the U.S. and certain foreign countries
 (FRBNY staff, 6/17/40)
 Dividend payments on foreign-held American stocks (FRB staff, 10/20/39)
 Annual report of Foreign Bondholders Protective Council
 (FRBNY staff, 8/16/39)
 Table on American investment abroad and foreign investment in the U.S. excluding short-

term balances and direct investment
(FRB staff [?], 4/5/39)

National Advisory Council

1. General, April 1946 - December 1948

a) Memos on:

- Memos/letters regarding several small proposed BIS loans to Turkey, France, Italy, where there is mention of BIS blocked funds in the U.S. (FRB staff, 11/4/47, 10/29/47, 10/8/47, 10/3/47; FRBNY staff, 10/22/47)
- Memos/letters re: NAC meetings and U.S. deliberations re: liquidating the BIS (FRB staff, 12/4/47, 3/31/48; NAC Acting Secretary, 12/1/47).
- Blocked private foreign assets in the U.S. (FRB staff, 1/14/48, 2/3/48, 3/3/48, 3/9/48; NAC Chairman, 2/2/48, State Department., 1/19/48)
- Eximbank Austrian loan request-- contains small section on German assets in Austria (National Advisory Council Staff Committee, 7/22/47).
- Upcoming 3/4/47 NAC meeting, with agenda item on U.S. Government financial operations in Germany and Japan (FRB staff, 3/3/47).
- Unofficial FRB minutes of NAC meetings, plus memos discussing issues prior to meetings. References to most or all of the above items.
(FRB staff, 4/22/46, 5/10/46, 6/4/46, 6/25/46, 9/17/47, 11/24/47, 1/6/48, 1/12/48, 1/22/48, 4/21/48, 6/22/48.)
- NAC semiannual report for 10/1/47-3/31/48. Section on blocked foreign assets in the U.S. (NAC report, 7/30/48)

Postwar Planning and Policies

1. Financial Peace Problems, Special International Financial Studies, Currency and Exchange Problems

- a) Paper on the treatment of German clearing balances, gold and occupation costs in the peace settlement (FRB staff, 4/12/44)

2. General, 1940-45

- a) Memo on use of blocked assets in postwar settlement (FRB staff, 4/29/42)
- b) Papers, article on:

- Foreign financial contributions to Germany during the war
(FRBNY staff, 5/45, 8/44)
- Gold from Germany (*The Financial News*, London, 6/9/43)

Reoccupation

1. General, 1943-48

- a) Press release: Treasury statement on invasion currency (Treasury, 3/14/45)

U.S.-French Economic Negotiations

1. General, 1946

- a) Statistical review of the economic and financial situation of France at the beginning of 1946, plus supplementary materials. These publications give French public assets, 1939-3/1/46, and estimates of losses of national wealth due to the war. (French Government, 3/46)

Gift Collection Records (RG 200)

This Record Group includes gifts of personal papers, historical manuscripts, and other materials donated to NARA. Although these materials are not official records of the U.S. Government, the National Archives Act of June 18, 1934, authorized their acceptance as gifts if they related to and illustrated historical activities of the United States. The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (44 U.S.C., section 2107 (2)), which superseded the 1934 act, authorized the acceptance from private sources of such gifts that are appropriate for preservation by the Government as evidence of its organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, and transactions.

Abraham G. Druker/Irving Dwork Papers (OSS Research and Analysis Branch, Jewish Desk-World War II)

Boxes 1-29 location: 130/75/43/02

General Lucius D. Clay Personal Papers April 1945-May 1949

Boxes 1-15 location: 130/75/45/06

Lt. General Geoffrey Keyes "Personal-Official File," 1934-1954

Boxes 1-9 location: 130/76/01/04

