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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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Jan. 194

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

10000/132/180

424  
Currency  
Jan. 1944 - Jan. 1945

File

Ref: 424

TO : Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission.

FROM : Political Section.

Currency exchange of Libyan-Arab Repatriates.

1. Reference your memorandum WFO/10-5/04 of January 12th, the Political Section sees no objection to the exchange into BMA pounds of the lire assets held by these repatriates.
2. The Political Section understands that the Deputy Paymaster in Chief also sees no objection to this arrangement and it is recommended that the Finance Officer of your Sub-Commission should obtain the necessary BMA pounds from the nearest British Field Cashier.

19.1.45

6789

W. J. A. HARRISON,  
Acting Vice-President,  
Political Section.

424

Copy to Finance Sub-Commission

**CONFIDENTIAL**

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB COMMISSION

GH/lf.

12 January 1945.

DPR/10-3/RW

SUBJECT : Currency Exchange - Lybian Arab repatriates.  
TO : Political Section, A.C.

1. The undermentioned SENOUSSEI and TRIPOLITANIAN Arabs will be repatriated at the end of this month and are desirous of converting Allied Military Lire into B.M.A. currency:

| <u>NAME</u>                              | <u>AMOUNT</u> |      |
|--|---------------|------|
| 1. Omar el Mishkal                       | 1,000,000     | lire |
| 2. Saleiman el Gerbi                     | 80,000        | "    |
| 3. Shems el Din Arabi ben Omran          | 50,000        | "    |
| 4. Ibrahim Bak Bak                       | 40,000        | "    |
| 5. Orkan Caramanli                       | 25,000        | "    |
| 6. Ali el Fergani                        | 60,000        | "    |
| 7. Nuri ben Otman Hamali                 | 5,000         | "    |
| 8. Ali ben Senoussi el Dardef            | 5,000         | "    |
| 9. Abdall el Bennani                     | 5,000         | "    |
| 10. Family of Sheik Mohamed Ali el Dafer | 100,000       | "    |

2. With the exception of Numbers 1 and 9, who are a jeweller and a road labourer respectively, all were minor native notables in Italian times or members of their families. It is thought desirable to waive currency restrictions in their favour so as not to prejudice their first contacts with the British Military Administration in CYRENAICA and TRIPOLI-TANIA, by causing them financial loss on their leaving ITALY.

3. It would be appreciated if their case could be put to the Finance Sub-Commission and authority for converting their money obtained.

For the Director.

*G. Hartman*  
G. HARTMAN,  
Major,  
Repatriation Officer.

6788

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Ref: 424

19 December 1944

SUBJECT: Allowances of Albanian and French Currency.

TO : Finance Sub-Commission, A.C.

1. Reference your 15012/F dated 16 December 1944 the Political Section considers that further details of the manner in which these funds would be transmitted and distributed and of their precise purpose should be obtained before a decision is taken.
2. In principle, it seems unlikely that the French authorities would object to the distribution of relief amongst Italian military personnel in France.
3. As regards Albania, such distribution should presumably only be effected through AFHQ channels.

WILLIAM W. SCHOFF  
Vice President

424

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

M4

13012/F.

16 December 1944

SUBJECT: Allowance of Albanian &  
French Currency.

TO : Joint Vice Presidents  
Political Section. ✓

1. I attach hereto a translation of a letter from the Minister of the Treasury, requesting permission to obtain French and Albanian currency for the purpose of aid Italian personnel presumably military in France and Albania.

2. I doubt that we can make the requested funds available from an Allied source. I should like your views whether (a) it is desirable to encourage the Italian Government to approach the French Government for permission to utilize Italian balances blocked in France, and (b) it is desirable to allow the Italians to introduce funds into Albania at this time.

for *B. E. Timmons*  
Joint Director *Major*  
Finance Sub-Commission.

6786

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY

Ref: FAH/

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF TREASURY

ROME, 29/11/44

To: ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY  
(Col. Penick)  
Banca d'Italia Building  
Rome

Subject: Allowance of Albanian and French currency

The Ministry of War has requested the allowance of 25,000 Lecks and of the countervalue in French francs of a million lire to be used for assisting Italian personnel in France and Albania.

This Ministry believes that such a request should be taken into consideration because of the nature of the proposed demand and because of the relative smallness of the estimated need.

In case it does not appear feasible to ask the Istituto Nazionale for the foreign exchanges necessary to comply with such a request, the Allied Financial Agency is kindly asked to consider the possibility of putting at the disposal of the Ministry of War the above-mentioned sums of French and Albania currency, depositing them to our new blocked accounts of disposable funds.

We await a reply in regard to the above matter.

THE MINISTER  
Sgd. Soleri

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0862

*Political Sec.*  
DCK/mlm  
WJS  
HT

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HEADQUARTERS  
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
APO 512

20 November 1944

CIRCULAR )  
:  
NUMBER 113)

CURRENCY CONTROL IN BALKAN COUNTRIES

I - GENERAL

1. Pending the establishment of firm financial policies, provisions of this directive are designed to protect the interests of U. S. Military and civilian personnel of this theater who are required by competent written authority to travel or to reside in Balkan countries on a temporary or permanent duty basis.
2. All concerned are cautioned that the instructions herein must be rigidly adhered to as there will be NO recourse for personnel who bear a loss by reason of non-compliance with instructions contained herein.

II - CURRENCY TO BE USED

No local currency of the Balkan countries will be provided from U. S. Army sources. Personnel will be provided with either British Military Authority currency or U. S. Yellow Seal Currency under the conditions set forth below, type of currency to be determined by the country in which travel or duty is to be performed.

III - GREECE, ALBANIA & YUGOSLAVIA

British Military Authority (BMA) notes will be used for travel and duty in Greece, Albania and Yugoslavia. Personnel, will upon arrival in Greece, exchange funds for BMA currency at the nearest Finance Office or British Army Paymaster, or British Army Cashier. Individuals when making necessary purchases or payment for services rendered to them will exchange BMA for Drachma (Basic Greek Currency) at the best available rate of exchange. In making such exchanges every effort must be made to exchange only the necessary amount of BMA currency needed to complete each transaction. DRACHMA OBTAINED IN EXCHANGE FOR BMA DIRECTLY OR BY CHANGE RECEIVED WHEN MAKING PURCHASES OR PAYMENT FOR PERSONAL SERVICES WILL NOT BE REDEEMED BY U. S. ARMY FINANCE OFFICERS OR BRITISH PAYMASTERS FOR ANY REASON.

a. At the time BMA notes are given in exchange, the U. S. Finance Officer or British Paymaster or imprest holder will inform personnel, upon request, of the best current rate of exchange. All concerned must realize that the chaotic financial condition of these countries causes constant fluctuation of currency and any information furnished as to rates of exchange is merely to assist and is to be considered only as a basis to obtain the best exchange possible.

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Cir #143  
Hq Mtousa

b. It is not contemplated that there will be any directed travel in Albania or Yugoslavia. Should such travel be contemplated instructions will be issued from this headquarters for use of BMA currency.

c. It is absolutely forbidden to use any currency other than British Military Authority Notes or local currency of the country obtained in exchange for British Military Authority Notes in Greece, Albania or Yugoslavia.

IV - RUMANIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY

U. S. Military and civilian personnel who are required by competent written authority to proceed to Rumania, Bulgaria or Hungary on a travel status or for temporary or permanent duty will be allowed to exchange local currency of the country to which they are assigned in this theater, i.e., Italy or North Africa, for Yellow Seal Currency prior to departure. The amount of U. S. Yellow Seal Currency is limited to the amount of allowances that will be authorized, i.e., an officer who is to proceed to Rumania for temporary duty for 10 days and is authorized \$7.00 per diem could be authorized to exchange his own local currency prior to departure for \$70.00 U. S. Yellow Seal. In addition to the amount of Yellow Seal authorized to be exchanged to cover allowances to be paid, an exchange of personal funds not to exceed \$100.00 is authorized. When making purchases or payment for personal services personnel will exchange only the amount of Yellow Seal Currency necessary to complete the immediate transaction.

a. CURRENCY OF RUMANIA, BULGARIA, AND HUNGARY, OBTAINED IN EXCHANGE FOR U. S. YELLOW SEAL CURRENCY, EITHER DIRECTLY OR BY CHANGE WHEN MAKING PURCHASES OR PAYMENTS FOR PERSONAL SERVICES, WILL NOT BE REDEEMED BY U. S. FINANCE OFFICERS FOR ANY REASON.

b. The use of other than U. S. Yellow Seal Currency or local currency of Rumania, Bulgaria or Hungary received in exchange for yellow seal currency is absolutely forbidden.

V - RECONVERSION

Personnel returning from any of the Balkan countries will reconvert Yellow Seal Dollars or BMA currency for currency of the country in Mediterranean Theater of Operations to which they are returning. Reconversion will be made for not more than the amount originally exchanged as shown on certificate of exchange, plus any amount received in pay while on duty in Balkan countries. Personnel who are paid in Yellow Seal or BMA currency will be furnished a certificate showing amounts paid. Certificates must be presented and surrendered to Finance Officer on making reconversion.

VI - CERTIFICATE OF EXCHANGE

The following certificate will be executed in duplicate for each person making exchanges under provisions of this circular and one copy will be furnished each person making an exchange:

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Hq Mtousa

Certificate No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ (amount and unit) \_\_\_\_\_ in

\_\_\_\_\_, which I request the Finance Officer,

\_\_\_\_\_ to exchange for the equivalent in

\_\_\_\_\_ (equal to \$ \_\_\_\_\_ in U. S. Currency), represents money belonging to me and/or personnel under my command; that same was obtained in a country in which it is legal tender, and at the rate of exchange established by United States authority: \*that same was legitimately brought into the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, U. S. Army: \*that same was obtained from legitimate sources in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, viz: \_\_\_\_\_ (name of country) \_\_\_\_\_

I further certify that I am fully aware of the fact that currency of (Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria\*) that I receive in exchange for British Military authority Notes\*, or U. S. Yellow Seal Currency\*, will not be redeemed and that I have been instructed to convert Yellow Seal Currency or EMA Currency only as needed; that I am fully informed that it is forbidden to use currency other than U. S. Yellow Seal Currency or EMA Currency in the countries cited herein.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name, Rank, Serial No.)  
COMMANDING  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Unit)

\* Strike out inapplicable words.

NOTE: Certificates covering exchange for personnel visiting Balkans will be plainly marked by Finance Officer to show country to be visited.

VII - RATE OF EXCHANGE

The rate of exchange for conversion and Military accounting purposes only in Greece, Yugoslavia, and Albania, is \$4.035 to one (1) British Military Authority Pound.

VIII - CURRENCIES OF THE BALKAN COUNTRIES

The currencies herewith listed are the normal official circulating currencies of countries after which they are shown. It must be borne in mind that currencies, additional to those shown may be in use and acceptable to the local residents, for example: in Yugoslavia the partisans issue promissory notes which are acceptable to the people. U. S. Personnel are cautioned to use only the normal official currency and in accordance with the instructions contained in this circular. The following listed currencies are paper issues, very little coin being in circulation and are graduated decimally, ie; 10, 100, 1000.

R E S T R I C T E D

Cir #143  
Hq Mousa

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Rumania    | Lei   |
| Bulgaria   | Leva  |
| Hungary    | Pengo   |
| Albania    | Lek, Franc (equal 5 LAK) Napoleon (equal 20 francs) |
| Yugoslavia | Kuna and Dinar                                      |
| Greece     | Drachra   |

IV - PAYMENT OF TROOPS

1. All payments to U. S. Military and civilian personnel stationed in Balkan countries will be made in either British Military authority notes or U. S. Yellow Seal Currency, the type of currency to be determined in accordance with the foregoing instructions.

2. In those countries where payment is to be made in U. S. Yellow Seal Currency, pay will be computed normally, but actual cash payment will be made for only the amount of whole dollars due

a. On officer's pay vouchers the difference between the total amount due and the amount in dollars to be paid will be entered on a separate line under item 14 with the following remark: "Amount of odd change withheld due to non-availability of coin, to be adjusted on a subsequent voucher."

b. On enlisted men's payrolls the difference as explained above will be entered in the column immediately preceding the Allowance for Subsistence Column. The column will be headed to show that explanation of deductions is in the back of the roll, and the explanation will be the same as that shown on officer's pay vouchers. In the brief of the roll the deduction will be treated as an amount dropped and shown as information only.

c. The amount withheld on officer's pay vouchers will be recorded on form 3 card of officer concerned. When the officer completes his tour of duty in the Balkan country the Finance Officer will prepare a certificate in triplicate showing the amounts withheld, the voucher numbers and the name, rank and symbol number of the Finance Officer concerned. The original and one copy of this certificate will be used to support the voucher in which back pay is claimed and the triplicate will be retained by the officer.

d. The amount withheld from the pay of enlisted men, and the voucher number, name, rank and symbol number of Finance Officer will be entered in the Service Record under "Remarks financial". The amount will be entered on the first payroll after the enlisted man leaves the Balkan country as follows:

Due \$ \_\_\_\_\_ amount of pay withheld\* \_\_\_\_\_

due to non availability of coin while on duty in (\*\*Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary)

\*Show voucher number, name, rank and symbol number of Finance Officer.  
\*\*Show count ( ) in which on duty.

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Cir #143  
Hq MTOUSA

Certificate No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ (amount and unit) in \_\_\_\_\_, which I request the Finance Officer, \_\_\_\_\_ to exchange for the equivalent in \_\_\_\_\_ (equal to \$ \_\_\_\_\_ in U. S.

Currency), represents money belonging to me and/or personnel under my command; that same was obtained in a country in which it is legal tender, and at the rate of exchange established by United States authority: \*that same was legitimately brought into the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, U. S. Army: \*that same was obtained from legitimate sources in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, viz: \_\_\_\_\_ (name of country) -.

I further certify that I am fully aware of the fact that currency of (Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria\*) that I receive in exchange for British Military Authority Notes\*, or U. S. Yellow Seal Currency\*, will not be redeemed and that I have been instructed to convert Yellow Seal Currency or BMA Currency only as needed; that I am fully informed that it is forbidden to use currency other than U. S. Yellow Seal Currency or BMA Currency in the countries cited herein.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name, Rank, Serial No.)  
COMMANDING  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Unit)

\* Strike out inapplicable words.

NOTE: Certificates covering exchange for personnel visiting Balkans will be plainly marked by Finance Officer to show country to be visited.

VII - RATE OF EXCHANGE

The rate of exchange for conversion and Military accounting purposes only in Greece, Yugoslavia, and Albania, is 64.035 to one (1) British Military Authority Pound.

VIII - CURRENCIES OF THE BALKAN COUNTRIES

The currencies herewith listed are the normal official circulating currencies of countries after which they are shown. It must be borne in mind that currencies, additional to those shown may be in use and acceptable to the local residents, for example: in Yugoslavia the partisans issue promissory notes which are acceptable to the people. U. S. Personnel are cautioned to use only the normal official currency and in accordance with the instructions contained in this circular. The following listed currencies are paper issues, very little coin being in circulation and are graduated decimally, ie; 10, 100, 1000.

R E S T R I C T E D

Cir #123  
Hq Mtousa

X - MISCELLANEOUS

1. In exchanging BMA notes for other recognized currency in the possession of U. S. Military and Civilian Personnel, Finance Officers and British Army Paymasters or their imprest holders, will supply a sufficient quantity of BMA or U. S. Yellow Seal notes of low denominations in order that such personnel may make necessary purchases, etc., without accumulating unnecessary amounts of currencies of the Balkan countries.

2. The instructions contained herein are supplemental to Currency Control regulations contained in Circulars No. 47 and 111, this headquarters 1944. Where the instructions of this directive are in conflict with Circulars No. 47 and 111, insofar as Balkan countries are concerned, this directive will be followed.

3. Procurement of supplies, materials, facilities, and services, by U. S. forces will insofar as possible be by the use of funds or facilities made available for that purpose by the governments concerned, and adequate records will be kept for future reference and accounting. Procurement of such items which cannot be obtained except by payment from U. S. Army funds will be governed by the provisions of this circular. Purchasing and contracting officers should be appointed Agent Finance Officers in areas where there is no Finance Officer, and should exchange only enough BMA or U. S. Yellow Seal to complete immediate transaction. In every instance where it will be necessary to appoint a Purchasing and Contracting Officer, he will be instructed to secure specific instruction from the Finance Officer of the major command to which his organization belongs.

By command of Lieutenant General McNARNEY:

GEORGE D. PENCE,  
Brigadier General, GSC,  
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

*C. W. Christenserry*  
C. W. CHRISTENSERRY,  
Colonel, AGD,  
Acting Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

- "Z"
- 175 - Fiscal Director
- 25 - Rumanian ACC
- 25 - Bulgarian ACC
- 25 - Hungary ACC
- 25 - G-5

6708

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HEADQUARTERS,  
480th C. I. C. Detachment,  
A.P.O. 794

WH-77

24 November 1944

SUBJECT: Buried Gold.

TO : A. C. of S., G-2, RAC, APO 794, US Army.

- 1. Attached hereto is copy of original summary of information relating to the probability of Finnish Legion gold having been buried in Korea.
- 2. For information and such action as may be required.

WILLIAM G. SHOOTER,  
Major, M.I.,  
Chief, CIC, Home Area Allied Com.

1 Incl:  
(dup.)

h/27

6781

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Informants:

- 1) MAULINO, Giovanni, Via Leopardi 58
- 2) SIGNORELLI, Addivini, quattro Cantoni 75.
- 3) DI SIBBO, Via Carlo Alberto 4.

All members of Communist Party:

They claim to have definite and positive knowledge as to the whereabouts of hidden gold and documents hidden by members of the Finnish Legation in a specially constructed vault located in a mere garden at Vittorio Emanuele and Corso di Rinascimento. Property believed owned by the Finnish Embassy although it is occupied by tenants. Informants give the address of one PIGNETTO, Angelo of Via Quattro Cantoni 75 who helped build the vault and are willing to lead Agent directly to place in building gold is buried.

They promised to return tomorrow with plan of building and exact address of place.

Wittl,  
Agent.

6:30

Nov 27

CONFIDENTIAL

*Swedish Legation, protection, behind property, says property, which had been...  
of property 1947*

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
POLITICAL SECTION  
APO 394

16 November 1944

Ref: 424

MEMORANDUM TO : H. E. Miloje D. Smiljanic  
Deputy Chief, Royal Yugoslav Delegation  
to the Advisory Council for Italy.,  
Via Monte dei Parioli, 24

1. Reference is made to your letter dated 28 October 1944 regarding the financial claim of the Yugoslav subject, Mrs. Ibi Fleisman, against the Italian Government.
2. Enquiry regarding this matter has been made at the Bank of Italy. Apparently, the local branch of the Bank of Italy at Spalato failed to make full payment owing to the provisions of racial laws. However, the Bank of Italy has no records to prove the validity of the claim. Such data was kept with the branch at Spalato. The dinars received from the Yugoslavs in the conversion operation were subsequently transferred to the branch of the Bank of Italy at Trieste. Moreover, the Spalato branch which should have had the original records was liquidated at the end of December 1943 by the Croat Authorities under German control. The pertinent documents were transferred, therefore, to the State Bank of Croatia.
3. Another point to be noted is that there are no funds in Italy which can be properly said to represent the property of the subject concerned.
4. It is difficult, in these circumstances, to perceive how Mrs. Fleisman's claim can be satisfied at this time. Apparently, her only document is the receipt for the initial deposit of dinars, which obviously is insufficient. The necessary documents must be made available to support her claim.

*W. W. Schott*  
for WILLIAM W. SCHOTT  
Vice President, Political Section

6743

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

WS

Ref: 13081/F.

14 November 1944

TO : Political Section,  
Allied Commission. ✓

1. Reference is made to the letter dated 28th October 1944 from the Royal Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy regarding the financial claims of a Yugoslav subject, Mrs. Ibi Fleishman, against the Italian Government. The claim apparently arose from the conversion of local dinars into lire during the Italian occupation of Spalato.
2. Enquiry regarding this matter has been made at the Bank of Italy. Apparently, the local branch of the Bank of Italy at Spalato failed to make full payment owing to the provisions of racial laws. However, the Bank of Italy has no records to prove ~~the~~ the validity of the claim. Such data was kept with the branch at Spalato. The dinars received from the Yugoslavs in the conversion operation were subsequently transferred to the branch of the Bank of Italy at Fiume. Moreover, the Spalato branch which should have had the original records was liquidated at the end of December 1943 by the Croat Authorities under German control. The pertinent documents were transferred, therefore, to the State Bank of Croatia.
3. Another point to be noted is that there are no funds in Italy which can be properly said to represent the property of the subject concerned.
4. It is difficult, in these circumstances, to perceive how Mrs. Fleishman's claim can be satisfied at this time. Apparently, her only document is the receipt for the initial deposit of dinars, which obviously is insufficient. The necessary documents must be made available to support her claim.

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2)

I am inclined to believe that this type of payment will have to form part of the general financial settlement between Italy and Yugoslavia.

*A. J. Grabber Smith*  
Col.

Joint Director  
Finance Sub-Commission.

Enclosures

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0873

*(Financial)*  
**Financial: Sub-Commission**

Attached memorandum from the Acting Chief of the Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy ~~which~~ contains a request for intervention by A.C. in behalf of Mrs. Ibi Fleishman. This case previously was drawn to your attention by submitting to you a letter which Mrs. Fleishman had addressed to Political Section, A.C. regarding her

*no trace of previous correspondence*  
Financial difficulties.  
4.11.44

*W.W. Schott*  
W.W. SCHOTT



Royal Yugoslav Delegation  
to the Advisory Council for Italy  
To the

Rome, October 28th, 1944.

13081/F

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
POLITICAL SECTION  
Rome.

The Royal Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy has the honour to beg for Your kind intervention on behalf of the request of the Yugoslav subject Mrs. IBI FLEISHMAN, Nr 16, Via Mariana Dionigi, Rome, towards the Italian Government, that the difference in the amount of 160,000.- (hundred sixty thousand) Yugoslav dinars, illegally seized to her by the Italian authorities on occasion of the imposed change of the Yugoslav currency for Italian lire on the then Italian occupied territory in Split in June 1941, and at which occasion Mrs. Fleishman was obliged to deposite at the Banca d'Italia, Split Branch, on June 20th, 1941 the sum of 200,000.- Din, for which she has received only 15,200.- (fifteen thousand two hundred) Italian lire, whereas the remainder she has never received, be returned to her, as the only legal owner.

The Italian Government are liable to this on base of the terms of Armistice, according which they are obliged to refund all seized property to Allied subjects.

As Mrs. Fleishman as ex-internee on the Lipari Isles is in bad financial conditions, her case may be regarded as urgent.

6776



Alla Commissione Reale Italiana di Controllo  
Sezione Politica  
ROMA

La Delegazione Reale Jugoslava presso la Commissione Consultiva per l'Italia ha l'onore di sollecitare il vostro gentile intervento in favore della richiesta avanzata dalla suddita jugoslava Signora Ibi Heishman (abitante a Roma in Via Marianna Dionigi n.16) verso il Governo Italiano, relativamente alla differenza di 160.000.= dinari jugoslavi illegalmente sequestratili dalle Autorità Italiane in occasione della imposta conversione dei dinari jugoslavi (in moneta italiana) circolante nel territorio di Spalato allora occupato dall'Italia (giugno 1941). La Signora Heishman fu obbligata a depositare alla Banca d'Italia, filiale di Spalato, il 20 giugno 1941 la somma di 200.000.= dinari di contro ai quali ricevette Lire 15.200.=.

La rimanenza le dovrebbe essere restituita.

Il Governo Italiano è tenuto a ciò in base alle condizioni di Armistizio in base alle quali le proprietà sequestrate a sudditi alleati devono essere restituite ai legittimi proprietari.

Dato che la Signora Heishman -già internata alle Isole Lipari- è in precarie condizioni finanziarie il suo caso va considerato con urgenza.

Il vostro intervento in argomento sarà molto apprezzato.

F.to Miloje D. Smiljanic  
Ministro Plenipotenziario - Vice Capo della  
Delegazione Jugoslava alla Commissione  
Consultiva per l'Italia

0 8 7 7

Alla Commissione Alleata di Controllo  
Sezione Politica.

R O M A

La sottoscritta Ihi Weishman, suddita Jugoslava, ha l'onore di sottoporre i seguenti fatti all'attenzione della Commissione Alleata di Controllo.

Subito dopo l'invasione della Jugoslavia, io e mio marito lasciammo la Jugoslavia, dirigendoci a Spalato (che divenne più tardi territorio occupato dall'Italia) prima dell'occupazione italiana che ebbe luogo il 15 aprile 1941.

Nel giugno 1941 il Governo Italiano dette ordine alla Banca d'Italia di ritirare la moneta jugoslava circolante in detto territorio e di convertire i dinari jugoslavi in lire italiane.

A seguito delle disposizioni emanate dalle Autorità Italiane, fui costretta a depositare alla Banca d'Italia-Filiale di Spalato, il 20 giugno 1941, la somma di 200.000.= dinari jugoslavi, contro rilascio di regolare ricevuta che è tuttora in mio possesso e che posso in ogni momento esibire se richiesta.

Evidentemente la Banca d'Italia uniformandosi alle istruzioni delle Autorità Politiche, rifiutò di convertire la intera somma di dinari e mi pagò, in due rate, solamente 15.200.= lire rappresentanti l'equivalente di 40.000.= dinari sulla base del cambio ufficiale allora fissato, nella proporzione di 38 lire per 100 dinari, dal Governo Italiano.

Inoltre e questo sempre in conformità delle istruzioni emanate dalle Autorità Politiche, fui obbligata a dichiarare che con l'incasso della detta somma di £ 15.200.=, si intendeva liquidato l'intero importo di 200.000.= dinari.

ROMA

La sottoscritta Ihi Weishman, suddita Jugoslava, ha l'onore di sottoporre i seguenti fatti all'attenzione della Commissione Alleata di Controllo.

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A seguito delle disposizioni emanate dalle Autorità Italiane, fui costretta a depositare alla Banca d'Italia-Filiale di Spalato, il 20 giugno 1941, la somma di 200.000.= dinari jugoslavi, contro rilascio di regolare ricevuta che è tuttora in mio possesso e che posso in ogni momento esibire se richiesta.

Evidentemente la Banca d'Italia uniformandosi alle istruzioni delle Autorità Politiche, rifiutò di convertire la intera somma di dinari mi pagò, in due rate, solamente 15.200.= lire rappresentanti l'equivalente di 40.000.= dinari sulla base del cambio ufficiale allora fissato, nella proporzione di 38 lire per 100 dinari, dal Governo Italiano.

Inoltre e questo sempre in conformità delle istruzioni emanate dalle Autorità Politiche, fui obbligata a dichiarare che con l'incasso della detta somma di £ 15.200.=, si intendeva liquidato l'intero importo di 200.000.= dinari.

Firmai tale dichiarazione, costrettavi per evitare persecuzioni ed allo scopo di salvaguardare l'incolumità mia e di mio marito.

Mi fu imposto di firmare sotto minaccia di confisca della intera somma, ma senza far menzione che con questa operazione venivano

./.

cambiati solo 40.000.= dinari invece dei 200.000.=.

Da quanto sopra esposto risulta chiaramente come sia giusto che la differenza di 160.000.= dinari e accessori illegalmente trattenuta venga rifiuta alla Sottoscritta legittima proprietaria.

Il 12 ottobre 1944 avanzai al Ministro delle Finanze Italiano con- forme richiesta, basata sugli obblighi cui il Governo italiano è tenu- to in conformità dei patti di armistizio, obblighi che impongono di re- stituire tutte le proprietà requisite a sudditi alleati. Al riguardo, non mi è stata fornita alcuna risposta. Mi si è fatto solo un vago ri- ferimento al fatto che non vi sono dinari jugoslavi disponibili, giac- chè la Banca d'Italia non ha, nelle sue casse, scorte di siffatta mone- ta.

Giacchè la Sottoscritta vive in condizioni finanziarie molto preca- rie (sono stata internata con mio marito dagli Italiani nelle isole Li- pari) la soluzione del caso è urgente. Sarei finanche disposta a rite- nermi soddisfatta col pagamento di un importo equivalente in Lire Ita- liane.

Oso quindi rivolgermi alla Sezione Politica della Commissione Allea- ta invocando il suo gentile intervento nella questione allo scopo di ottenere che la sequestrata differenza di 160.000.= dinari venga resti- tuita alla legittima proprietaria.

F.to Ithi Weishman  
n° 16 Via Marianna Dionigi  
Tel. 360159

To the  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
POLITICAL SECTION

Rome.

The undersigned Mrs. Ibi Fleishman, Yugoslav subject has the honour to submit the following facts to the Allied Control Commission:

I left with my husband Zagreb immediately after the invasion of Yugoslavia and went to Split - which later became Italian occupied territory - before the Italian occupation, which took place on April 15th, 1941. In June 1941 the Italian Government gave order to the Banca d'Italia to withdraw the Yugoslav currency from circulation on the said territory and to change the Yugoslav dinars into Italian lire. Submitting to the Italian regulations, which were put into force then, I was obliged to deposit at the Banca d'Italia, Split branch, on June 20th 1941, the sum of 200,000.= (two hundred thousand) Yugoslav dinars, for which I received a regular receipt, which is still in my possession and which I can produce any time, if requested.

Evidently on account of higher political instructions the Banca d'Italia refused to change the entire above mentioned sum, and paid me - in two instalments - only 15,200.= (fifteen thousand two hundred) Italian lire, which only represents the equivalent of about 40,000.= Din, according to the official rate of exchange, which was then fixed to 38.= lire for 100.= Din. by the Italian Government. Furthermore, and this also according to the aforesaid higher political instructions, I was obliged to declare, that with that payment the entire sum of 200,000.= Din had been liquidated.

I signed this declaration under moral pressure only to avoid persecutions and in order to safeguard my personal integrity and that of my husband's. It was imposed to me under the threat of confiscation of the entire sum, if unwilling to sign, yet not without mentioning that with this operation only 40,000.= Din instead of 200,000.= had been changed.

From the above exposed it results only too clearly, that it would be justified to refund the illegally withheld difference of the entire deposited sum, i.e. the 160,000.= Din with accessories be re-

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From the above exposed it results only too clearly, that it would be justified to refund the illegally withheld difference of the entire deposited sum, i.e. the 160,000.- Din with accessories be restituted to the undersigned legal owner.

On October 12, 1944 I have presented such a request, based upon the obligations to which the Italian Government are liable according to the terms of Armistice and according to which the Italian Government are bound to returned all requisitioned property to the Allied subjects, to the Italian Ministry of Finance, but have not as yet received any proper answer. It was only vaguely referred to the fact, that there are no Yugoslav dinars available, since there is no such currency in the safes of the Banca d'Italia.

As the undersigned is living in precarious financial conditions - I have been interned with my husband on the Lipari Isles by the Italians - the solution of this case is urgent. I would be even disposed to acknowledge the payment of an equivalent sum in Italian currency.

I therefore take the liberty to address the Political Section of the Allied Control Commission to beg for its kind intervention - t i o n in this matter in order to enable the just return of the seized difference of 160,000.-Din to the legal owner.

Very respectfully:

*Mari Fleishman*

(IBI FLEISHMAN)

Nr. 16, Via Marianna Dionigi

R o m e

phone Nr; 360159.

Rome, 28 October 1944.

PRO - MEMORIA

Con nota in data 17 ottobre scorso, n. 184461 Div. Ispettorato la Direzione Generale del Tesoro trasmise alla Banca d'Italia una domanda della signora Ibi Fleischman, cittadina jugoslava, con la quale chiedeva la restituzione di 160/mila dinari.

Da un documento fotografico allegato alla detta domanda si rilevava che il marito della predetta signora in data 20 giugno 1941, presentò alla filiale di Spalato della Banca d'Italia 200/mila dinari per il cambio e che i medesimi furono costituiti in deposito presso la filiale stessa.

Dalle notizie verbali fornite dalla interessata al Ministero del Tesoro sembrerebbe che la mancata ammissione al cambio dei 200/mila dinari sia dipesa da motivi politici razziali e che dall'apposita Commissione, incaricata di dirimere a Spalato le questioni di conversione, fu decisa l'ammissione al cambio limitatamente a 40/mila dinari per i quali fu corrisposta la somma di L. 15.200.- ma contro il rilascio praticamente coatto, dati i motivi razziali - della quietanza liberatoria per l'intero importo di 200/mila dinari.

La predetta signora con la domanda rivolta al Ministero del Tesoro ed anche a mezzo della R. Delegazione Jugoslava presso il Consiglio Consultivo per l'Italia, chiede ora al Ministero del Tesoro la restituzione dei rimanenti 160/mila dinari.

La Banca d'Italia con nota del 15 ottobre scorso, n. 30187, diretta al detto Ministero ha fatto presente che le operazioni di cambio del dinaro furono eseguite per conto del Tesoro e che dagli sportelli incaricati vennero via via trasmessi all'Amministrazione Centrale della Banca d'Italia dati complessivi per quanto concerneva i risultati delle operazioni di cambio. Al più volte ripetuto Ministero del Tesoro fu fatto presente che la Banca si trova nell'impossibilità

6770/.

(2)

di accertare la veridicità dell'esposto della signora Fleischman in confronto delle risultanze degli atti esistenti presso questo Istituto perché gli atti e documenti relativi al cambio dei dinari sono rimasti presso la filiale di Spalato e che tutti i dinari a suo tempo ritirati vennero trasferiti presso la filiale della Banca d'Italia in Fiume.

Per quanto possa occorrere si soggiunge che la Filiale della Banca d'Italia in Spalato venne posta in liquidazione fin dal dicembre 1943 dalle Autorità Croate e che, pertanto, tutte le attività nonché i documenti contabili e di archivio furono consegnati ai rappresentanti della Banca di Stato Croata liquidatrice della ripetuta filiale della Banca d'Italia.

La domanda della signora Fleischman è stata ritornata al Ministero del Tesoro al quale era diretta.

Roma, 9 dicembre 1944

6763

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION  
APO 394

*Mr. Cacciamano  
Poe Sec. Hq  
aes 2/9*

21 September 1944 *21*

FILE : 13012/F

SUBJECT: Albanian Currency.

TO : Joint Directors. *Political Section*

1. Dott. Italo Del Guercio, the "Capo delle Officine Grafiche e Valori della Banca d'Italia" (now in "aspettativa"), arrived in Rome with the assistance of the Finance Officer in L'Aquila, to disclose what he knew about the Albanian currency situation.

2. He stated that in 1939, when the Italian government first began to print currency for Albania, he was placed in charge of the work and has followed it closely ever since.

3. There are clichés for 5 denominations in L'Aquila which were not found by the Germans, at least one each of 5 "Lek" (equals 1 Franc), 10 Lek, 5 Francs, 20 Francs, and 100 Francs. The official signatures on some of these clichés have been obliterated and new ones would have to be procured and inserted.

4. He believes that there is on hand in L'Aquila enough paper (about 100 reams) to make 9,000 5-Lek notes. There is no other stock of such paper on hand as far as he knows.

5. He states that assuming that basic machinery was in order, production of Albanian currency could be started in 4 to 6 weeks from date of notice.

6. We have information here that a certain amount of Albanian currency can be found here in the banks, especially in Credito Italiano and IRI. *6168*

*V. A. CATOZZELLA*  
V.A. CATOZZELLA, Capt.

H.C.

*The gist of this has already been communicated to Mr. Boardman M.F.A.*

*424*

20 September 1944

Ref #484

Many thanks for your letter of 9th September returning the original Albanian 2 Lek note.

Since writing to you on 26th August some more plates for printing Albanian currency notes have been discovered, so that notes of the following denominations can now be produced in Italy:-

- 5 Lek
- 10 Lek
- 5 franc
- 20 franc
- 100 franc

Due to the shortage of printing presses, however, the authorities concerned would require about six weeks notice to produce any considerable quantity of currency.

Philip Broad, Esquire,  
Representative of the British Resident Minister  
at Allied Force Headquarters,  
BARL.

17/11

6.3

OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RESIDENT MINISTER  
CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN,  
BARI.

PP

HC

9th September, 1944.

*My dear Harold,*

... Many thanks for your letter of the 26th August about Albanian currency.

U We are very grateful to you for going into this matter so thoroughly.

I enclose copies of an exchange of letters which I have had on the subject with Watrous of Force 399, and also I return the original Albanian note as requested by you.

*Yours wa.*

*Philip Dwyer*

~~Lieut. Col. H. C. Caccia~~ *noted by Simmons*  
Finance Sub Commissioner *major*

*Please see and return. 2 Lde ude returned to you as requested. 6.00*

Harold Caccia, Esq.,  
H.Q., A.C.C.,  
Political Section,  
ROME.

*W Hopkins*  
*13/9*

COPYH. C., TORGE 399  
C.M.F.

5th September, 1944.

Thank you for your letter dated 30th August on the subject of Albanian paper currency. I should be grateful if you would express our thanks to those in Rome who have gone into the matter so thoroughly. I attach the specimen 2 Lek note.

Since facilities for printing the higher currency notes do not at present exist in Italy I suggest that no further action is taken by us. I think you will agree that the moment is hardly opportune for us to send large quantities of paper money to the F.N.C.

I would appreciate it, however, if I may have your permission to pass the applicable parts of the correspondence to A.M.L. Albania since I imagine that it will be through them that requests for currency, during the immediate post war period, will pass.

Do you consider it would be a worth while proposition to make preliminary arrangements for the printing of paper currency now?

(Sgd.) ELIOT WATSON

Philip Broad, Esq.

6.1.44

OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE AT BARI  
OF THE RESIDENT MINISTER  
CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN,

BARI.

9th September, 1944.

Thank you for your letter of the 5th September about Albanian currency. I am sending a copy to Caccia in Rome, together with a copy of this letter.

I think it will be quite all right for you to pass extracts from the correspondence to A.M.L. (Albania), who obviously will be much concerned with this sort of question. I think, in fact, that it might be a good idea for you to discuss with them the point which you make in the final paragraph of your letter, namely whether it would be a good idea to make preliminary arrangements for the printing of paper currency now. A.M.L. probably have instructions on this matter.

(Sgd.) PHILIP BROWN

Major E. Watrous,  
B. 8,  
Force 399.

0.0.2

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
POLITICAL SECTION  
APO 384

26 August 1944.

I am sorry that it has taken so long to get the answers to the two questions which you asked in your letter of the 10th August, about supplying money to the Albanians. Briefly, the reply to a) is that no presses still exist in Italy. There are presses in London for a type of currency that was invalidated in 1940 and plates could be produced in Rome in one month for the issue of small denominations; and b), 9 million 2 Lek notes of the Banca Nazionale d'Albania were discovered in the vaults of the Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, Piazza Verdi, Rome. A specimen note is attached, which the Finance Sub-Commission would like to have back for their files. The Finance Sub-Commission have also produced two memoranda as a result of their investigations and I enclose copies of these for your information.

Major David Tennant, who came in and spoke about this matter, has been shown the correspondence, and I understand he is telling Col. MacPherson that we are writing to you.

Philip Broad, Maj.,  
Office of the Representative at Bari,  
of the Minister Resident at Allied Force Headquarters,  
Mediterranean Command, Bari

424

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COPY

HEADQUARTERS  
 ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
 FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION  
 APO 384  
 Tel: 553/417

13012/F

24 August 1944.

SUBJECT: Existing Supplies of Albanian  
 paper currency in Italy.

TO : Col. A.E. Graffley - Smith  
 Finance Sub-Commission.

1. Upon personal investigation the following supply of Albanian paper currency was found in the vaults of the Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, Piazza Verdi, Rome, on 24 August 1944 - 9,000,000 Banca Nazionale d'Albania notes of the denomination of 2 Lek each. (Banca d'Italia states that 1 Lek equals lire 1.20).
2. A short conference was held with the managing Director of Poligrafico and he offered to co-operate in every way it be decided to use this Albanian currency. The Istituto officials were of the opinion that this currency is still legal in Albania but it is suggested that a check be made re whether any Albanian or Italian decrees have invalidated it.
3. Poligrafico advises that they have no plates for the production of Albanian currency but that they could manufacture the plates, if needed, in about a month.
4. A specimen of the above currency is available in the Finance Sub-Commission.

L. C. MOORE  
 Lieut, USMR.

6.02

Copy to: Miss Hopkins,  
 Political Section.

10M/20

COPY

HEADQUARTERS  
 ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
 FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION  
 APO 394

5  
10  
5  
20  
23 August 1944.  
100

13012/F

SUBJECT: Facilities for producing  
 Albanian paper currency.

TO : Col. A.P. Grafton-Smith  
 Finance Sub-Commission.

1. A conference was held at the Banca d'Italia on the above matter on 21 August. Those present were Mr. Gigliano, Mr. Quatrone, Chief Ispettore, Banca d'Italia, and Mr. de Martino, Inspector of the Ministry of Treasury. An interview was also held with Avv. Amadeo Bambino, Rome manager of the Banca Nazionale d'Albania (Via Torino 107; Phone 41.152). From these conversations it developed that until 1940, Albanian paper currency was produced in the following three places:

a. In Italy at the Officine Carte Valori, Banca d'Italia, Aquila, where all denominations of Albanian currency could be produced. Since this plant has been completely destroyed, no stocks of Albanian paper currency nor any of the plates or other equipment to produce it was saved, according to the latest reports. A further inquiry is being made through the Regional Finance Officer, Aquila, directed to Ing. Bel Guercio, formerly in charge of printing Albanian paper currency and now suspended from the plant.

b. In Italy at the Poligrafico dello Stato where the 1, 2, 5, and 5 Albanian franc notes were printed. The plates to produce those notes were in the custody of the Banca Nazionale d'Albania and the Germans took them away with them together with all existing stocks of Albanian currency. According to the latest sources of information of Banca Nazionale d'Albania, the plates are now in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

c. In England, by Bradbury & Wilkinson. The plates to produce Albanian currency in England are, according to the Manager of Banca Nazionale d'Albania, now in the custody of Credito Italiano, London, England. The equipment now in England consists of plates, etc. for printing 50, 100, 500 and 1000 Albanian franc notes of Albanian currency of the old type, invalidated by a decree about 1940 when Italy and Albania were consolidated. It should be possible, by passage of a further decree upon the liberation of Albania to re-legalize this type of Albanian currency. According to Mr. Gambino of Banca Nazionale d'Albania, the great mass of Albanians preferred the old type.

LGM/jbh

cc: Miss Hopkins, Political Section.

L. O. MOORE,  
 Lieut, USNR,  
 Finance Sub-Commission.

2

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION  
APO 391  
Tel: 553/417

24 August 1944

13012/P

SUBJECT: Existing Supplies of Albanian  
paper currency in Italy

TO : Col. A.P. Greiffey - Smith  
Finance Sub-Commission.

1. Upon personal investigation the following supply of Albanian paper currency was found in the vaults of the Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, Piazza Verdi, Rome, on 24 August 1944. - 2,000,000 Banca Nazionale d'Albania notes of the denomination of 2 Lek each. ( Banca d'Italia states that 1 Lek equals ~~1 franc or 2 lire~~ ).  
( 1.10 )

2. A short conference was held with the managing Director of Poligrafico and he offered to co-operate in every way should it be decided to use this Albanian currency. The Istituto officials were of the opinion that this currency is still legal in Albania but it is suggested that a check be made re whether any Albanian or Italian decrees have invalidated it.

3. Poligrafico advises that they have no plates for the production of Albanian currency but that they could manufacture the plates, if needed, in about a month.

4. A specimen of the above currency is available in the Finance Sub-Commission.

*✓*  
*Oct 1944 P.R. is advised*  
*later confirmed due to*  
*leak*

*Jim*  
D. S. MOORE  
Lieut. U.S.A.R.

✓ Copy to: Miss Hopkins,  
Political Section

LAM/MB

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24 H

HEADQUARTERS  
 ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
 FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION  
 APO 394

13012/P

23 August 1944.

SUBJECT: Facilities for producing  
 Albanian paper currency.

TO : Col. A.P. Crafftey-Smith,  
 Finance Sub-Commission.

1. A conference was held at the Banca d'Italia on the above matter on 21 August. Those present were Dr. Cigliano, Jr. Quatrone, Chief Ispettore, Banca d'Italia, and Mr. de Martino, Inspector of the Ministry of Treasury. An interview was also held with Avv. Atedeo Bambino, Rome manager of the Banca Nazionale d'Albania (Via Torino 107; Phone 41.159). From these conversations it developed that until 1940, Albanian paper currency was produced in the following 3 places:

a. In Italy at the Officine Carte Valori, Banca d'Italia, Aquila, where all denominations of Albanian currency could be produced. Since this plant has been completely destroyed, no stocks of Albanian paper currency nor any of the plates or other equipment to produce it was saved, according to the latest reports. A further inquiry is being made through the Regional Finance Officer, Aquila, directed to Ing. Del Guercio, formerly in charge of printing Albanian paper currency and now suspended from the plant.

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c. In England, by Bradbury & Wilkinson. The plates to produce Albanian currency in England are, according to the Manager of Banca Nazionale d'Albania, now in the custody of Credito Italiano, London, England. The equipment now in England consists of plates, etc. for printing 50, 100, 500 and 1000 Albanian franc notes of Albanian currency of the old type, invalidated by a decree about 1940 when Italy and Albania were consolidated. It should be possible, by passage of a further decree upon the liberation of Albania to re-legalize this type of Albanian currency. According to Mr. Gambino of Banca Nazionale d'Albania, the great mass of Albanians preferred the old style of currency.

LGM/jbh

cc: Miss Hopkins, Political Section

L.C. MOORE,  
 Lieut. USNR,  
 Finance Sub-Commission.

OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE AT BARI  
OF THE MINISTER RESIDENT AT  
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
(MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND).

BARI.

10th August, 1944.

*My dear Harold,*

As you know, we have had here within the last few days a military delegation from the Partisans in Albania. One of their requests for assistance has been in respect of money. We obviously do not want to give them gold if we can avoid it, and the best way from our point of view of meeting their request is to let them have paper Napoleons. These, before the war, were printed in Rome. I wonder whether you could be so good as to find out

- (a) whether the presses still exist and can be used to print some more currency, and *Not in Italy, only in Albania, currency cancelled in 1940. But can be used in 1 month.*
- (b) whether there are any stocks of such currency still available? *Found 2 million 2 lire Banca Nazionale d'Albania notes at Polografico.*

*Yours ever,*

*Philip Barak*

*U.S.G. Mess. 2512  
Finance Sub-Com  
(478.602)*

H. Caccia, Esq.,  
Allied Control Commission.

*6000*

*Finance Sub Commission (Ugjin Timurov)*

*Are you able to supply the answer please?*

*Ugjin Timurov  
1/10/44*

~~87872 - 11/10/49~~

~~68. McCarty~~

Albanian wine

1) France SC

2) Major Forward  
878119 ~~878809~~

~~478605~~  
(Major Forward)

0897

*22*

WWS/ajp

A/CC 100

10 August 1944

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

This is in reference to your letter of July 11, 1944, regarding the unfavorable reply of the Department of State to the request by the Italian Government for its participation in the recent Monetary and Financial Conference. In reply to my communication of advice in the premises, to the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, I have received a letter from the President of the Council of Ministers, expressing the views of the Italian Government regarding its international position, which arose out of the Department's reply, of which a copy is enclosed.

It will be appreciated if you will bring these views of the Italian Government to the attention of the Department of State.

Cordially yours,

KILMER W. STONE  
Captain, USMC  
Acting Chief Commissioner

*1764*

1 Incl.

The Honorable Alexander Kirk,  
U. S. Representative to the Advisory Council for Italy,  
Via Vittorio Veneto 119,  
Rome.

cc. British High Commissioner in Italy.

|                              |
|------------------------------|
| Hq ACC Sec'y Gen.            |
| DISPATCHED                   |
| Date-Time <i>11 Aug 1944</i> |
| Via <i>140</i>               |
| Initials <i>WWS</i>          |

6787

TRANSLATION

E. 1/138

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF  
MINISTERS

Rome, July 29th 1944

Dear Admiral,

Thank you for your letter of July 11th A/CC 100.

The R. Government has learnt with deep regret that the Department of State, after a careful examination, has not deemed it possible to give a favourable answer to its request that it should participate to the Monetary Conference of Bretton Woods.

The Italian Government thinks that this prolonged exclusion from every international manifestation and initiative is an ulterior and useless cause for humiliation on one hand, and represents the carrying on of an attitude of mistrust and opposition on the other, which are not justified anymore, either by the Italian situation, or above all by these programs of international co-operation which are, so it is said, to be restored in the world.

I will be most grateful to you if you will kindly be the interpreter of our feelings to your Government.

I remain, my dear Admiral,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Ivanoe Bonomi

Admiral Hilary W. Stone  
Acting Chief Commissioner of the  
Allied Control Commission.  
Rome.

Trans./E.C.

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(C O P Y)

0899

ERS/njp

A/EC 130

10 August 1944

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter 1/138 of July 29, relative to the views of the Italian Government regarding its international position which arose out of the unfavorable reply of the Department of State to its request for participation in the Monetary and Financial Conference which was held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, during July last.

I have transmitted this expression of your views to my Government through the Department of State.

Yours very truly,

MILBURN W. STONE  
Captain, USNR  
Acting Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi,  
President of the Council of Ministers,  
Italian Government,  
Rome.

6755

Hq ACC Sec'y Gen.  
DISPATCHED  
Date Time 11 Aug 1110  
Via  
Initials GPK.

0900

MAJOR DOE - SECRETARY GENERAL

HQ ACC, APO 394  
400 Sec'y Gen.  
Rec'd 13 Aug 1952  
By RRB

Re attached, Corporal Decker sent in draft which was attached to this file, to Sergeant Edmiston with a short note saying "herewith draft requested" on August 11. 10

*To Miss Kelly  
Pal. CC.*

R.K.

*Major Doe:  
Letters were typed as drafted & dispatched on 11 Aug. EDMISTON*

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION EWS/hjp

INTER OFFICE MEMO

From: Acting Chief Commissioner

SUBJECT: Monetary and Financial Conference

FILE No. A/CC 100

TO: Political Section, HQ ACC

6 August 1944

Would you kindly draft an acknowledgment to the Prime Minister together with a letter of transmittal of the Government's reply to Ambassador Kirk, with copy to Sir Noel Charles.



EMORY W. STONE  
Captain, USNR  
Acting Chief Commissioner

6754

0902

The U.S. Government obviously has reasons unknown to us for not inviting the Italian Government to this conference.

Suggest that Ambassador Kirtle be furnished a copy of Bonomi's letter of July 29, to Capt. Stone, with the request that he inform the State Department of its contents. Also, that Bonomi be advised of action taken.

WV's:  
8.3.44.

Yes & may I have copies

of this case for Sir. Charles

done  
JMM 9/21/44

TAC 3/8

0903

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner  
APO 394

LDD/hjp

A/CC 100

2 August 1944

MEMO TO: Political Section, Hq ACC

SUBJECT: Monetary and Financial Conference

1. References, copies attached, relative above subject:
  - a. Copy letter 4978 of 21 June 1944 from G. Visconti Venosta.
  - b. Copy letter A/CC 100 of 30 June from A/CC to Ambassador Kirk.
  - c. Copy letter 11 July, Ambassador Kirk to A/CC.
  - d. Copy letter A/CC 100 of 11 July from A/CC to G. Visconti Venosta.
  - e. Copy letter 1/138 of 29 July from M.E. Donomi to A/CC.
2. The Acting Chief Commissioner would like your comments and suggestions with respect to appropriate action to be taken on reference 1 e, please.

For the Acting Chief Commissioner:

*L. D. Densmore*  
 L. D. DENSMORE  
 Colonel, Sig C  
 Chief Staff Officer

5 Incls:  
as in para 1 above

633

*To: Rec  
 AFPAK - no protest  
 reference - Council*

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

R. MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

Salerno, 26 July 1944

No. 4978

My dear Admiral,

I read in the press that the Monetary and Financial Conference will begin its sittings next July at Brettonwoods (New Hampshire).

It is superfluous for me to emphasize that monetary and financial problems are, and will become more so in the future, of fundamental and decisive importance for all Countries and for Italy with them. I believe, therefore, that the participation also of an Italian expert in the work of the Conference would be undoubtedly useful in view of his contribution to the general discussion, and for us necessary.

I write, therefore, to ask you kindly to submit to your Government our wish to take part in the work of the conference which bears a purely technical-economic character and therefore has a political aspect only in an indirect way.

I do not think that some form of Italian participation in international problems, which are of close interest to Italy, could possibly give rise to any objections. and I should be particularly grateful, my dear Admiral, if you would explain to your Government, which I believe is organizing the Conference, the above considerations, letting us know in due time their opinion on the subject.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ G. Visconti Venosta

Dear Admiral Murray W. Stone, U.S.N.  
Acting Chief Commissioner,  
Allied Control Commission.  
NAPLES.

6752

Incl 1

EWB/BJP

2-7

4/20 100

1 JUL 1944 30 June 1944

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

This is with respect to attached letter No. 4978 from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated 26 June 1944. I understand the matter is being handled from Washington and that Prime Minister Ciano has spoken to you concerning it.

It will be appreciated if you will please deal with the matter. The letter has not been acknowledged.

Cordially yours,

*Scampton*

WILBY N. SCAMPTON  
Captain, USMC  
Acting Chief Commissioner

Encl.

The Honorable Mr. Alexander Kirk  
The American Ambassador  
Naples, Italy

6751

*incl 2*

COPYUNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE  
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALYCONFIDENTIAL

Naples, July 11, 1944.

My dear Captain Stone,

Upon the receipt of your letter of June 30th, I again communicated with the Department of State regarding the possibility of an Italian observer attending the Monetary and Financial Conference, about which Signor Bonomi had already spoken to me.

I have now received a reply from the Department of State in which it instructed me to ask that you inform the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs that the United States Government gave careful consideration to the participation of an Italian representative at the conference, but that for various reasons it was not possible to extend an invitation to the Italian Government. I might add that I assume that the Department of State in considering this matter had in mind the letter from Visconti Venosta which you were good enough to send me, and accordingly I am returning it so that you may inform him of the foregoing.

Should an appropriate occasion offer, I shall also inform the President of the Council of Ministers informally in this sense.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ A. Kirk

enclosure as stated.

Captain Ellery W. Stone, USN,  
Acting Chief Commissioner,  
Allied Control Commission,  
Naples.

8750

Incl 3

ERS/hjp

A/CC 100

11 July 1944

D-3491  
11 JUL 1944

Dear Dr. Visconti Venosta:

This is relative to your letter No. 1578 of 26 June 1944 having reference to the Monetary and Financial Conference. The matter has been handled with the Department of State and I have been asked to inform you that the United States Government gave careful consideration to the participation of an Italian representative at the conference, but that for various reasons it was not possible to extend an invitation to the Italian Government.

Yours very truly,

MERRY W. STONE  
Captain, USMC  
Acting Chief CommissionerHis Excellency G. Visconti Venosta  
Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs  
Italian Government

674E

Incl 4

TRANSLATION  
M. 1/138

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF  
MINISTERS

Rome, July 29th 1944

Dear Admiral,

Thank you for your letter of July 11th A/CC 100.

The R. Government has learnt with deep regret that the Department of State, after a careful examination, has not deemed it possible to give a favourable answer to its request that it should participate to the monetary conference of Bretton Woods.

The Italian Government thinks that this prolonged exclusion from every international manifestation and initiative is an ulterior and useless cause for humiliation on one hand, and represents the carrying on of an attitude of mistrust and opposition on the other, which are not justified anymore, either by the Italian situation, or above all by these programs of international co-operation which are, so it is said, to be restored in the world.

I will be most grateful to you if you will kindly be the interpreter of our feelings to your Government.

Remain, my dear Admiral,

Yours sincerely,

*/s/* Ivanoe Bonomi

Admiral Henry W. Stone  
Acting Chief Commissioner of the  
Allied Control Commission

Rome

Trans. / E.C.

6743

Incl 5

0909

*From Madrid*

Telegram No. 50 of January 23rd.

According to a Reuters' report quoting newspapers published in Northern Italy, German troops have discovered in the Royal Palace of Pellenzo near Genoa His Majesty the King's collection of coins and the Royal Family's treasure.

*424*

6747

Office of the British  
Resident Minister at  
A.F.N.C.  
Algiers.

3/150/22

To: Political Section, A.S.C.  
From: Resident Minister's Office.

Attached in triplicate is a  
paraphrase of telegram No. 30 of January 25th  
from Italian Ambassador at Madrid to the  
Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

*J.M. Arnold*

27th January, 1944.

Copy to:

Mr. Reinhardt  
M.G.  
G.

6746

0911

Cable 29126

15 Jan 44

Makins to Caccia:

The supplemental financial agreement with the governments of the British Commonwealth, text of which was sent to you under cover of letter from Addis of January 9th.

Italian Prisoners of War agreement proposals, etc.

FILED: 243

420

67-51

*file*

Memorandum to: Chief Administrative Officer,  
 FRGINONE  
 (through H.Q. ACC/AMG Region IV.)

From: Vice President  
 H.Q. Allied Control Commission,  
 Political Section.

26th June, 1944. By registered post.

---

The Yugoslav Delegate to the Advisory Council for Italy has requested this Section to forward the enclosed letter and the sum of three thousand lire to Mr. Lazar Jovanovic.

It will be greatly appreciated if you can arrange to deliver the letter and the money to him and let us know when this has been done.

*1/2/44*

*Money returned to Mr. Jovanovic 187  
 (Jovanovic sent to Rome)*

*for* H. A. Caccia  
 Vice President

1) Enquiry ref. Italian coins in Yugo. territory handed to Capt. Warden of C.A. 67

2) Enquiry ref. Yugo. property left in Rome sent Mr. Philip Board 28.6. *Replied.* 6.7.44

0913



Royal Yugoslav Delegation  
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Trieste, le 16 Juin 1944.  
CC. Via Ferrigno, Villa Cassa,  
24100 Trieste.

Le Roi le Roi Yugoslav Delegation au Conseil Consultatif pour l'Italie  
par la lettre ci-jointe, ainsi que la somme de Lit. 5.000.- /cinq mille/  
est versé à Monsieur Giovanni Lauer, ingénieur, ex-intensiv civil yougoslav,  
qui se trouve actuellement à l'Hospitale Civile di Sora, Prov. Teramo.

Le Roi - adjoint,  
*Ante D. Stojanović*  
/s. Stojanović/

h. G. h.

6743

SECRET

1276

Pol Sec *TL*

ACC ADV FOR LISH AND FINANCE SUB COMMISSION

16/21

ACC REGION I HANCOCK

SECRET

3006

IMPORTANT

JULY 20/WPT

CLASS: HEO 246

REF D/18/35 OF 18 JULY. CORPO DEPT FOR HOME REGION 14 JULY. NOW APPEARS LOST  
DIPLOMAT WAS GERMAN BELIEVED LOOSE IN ROME. FINANCE FOLLOWING DENMINATIONS 750000 LIRE  
OFFICIAL SERIES ALL BANCA D'ITALIA NOTES. 203126 LIRE PERSONAL BANCA D'ITALIA AND  
1386 LIRE PERSONAL A. CURRENCY. REQUEST PERSON REMAIN WHILE *LE* DIPLOMATS REMAIN

HEADQUARTERS  
21 JUL 1944

ACC DIST

ACTION CENTER

INFO A/CC  
ECON SEC (2)  
POL SEC  
FILE (2)  
FLDPT

✓  
HPT - 2

SECRET

JULY 21/1850

6742

0915

Magistrati's telegram No. 139, May 2, from the Italian Legation, Berne, for the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Concerning the arrival of a shipment of gold from Italy in Switzerland I am advised by competent sources of the following details:

Slightly over 10 tons represents guarantee for 1940 to 1943 credit Swiss banks to Istcambi. Involved in this were 891 bars valued at approximately 52,500,000 Swiss francs; 2 in addition second load of which 12½ tons were sent to Basel bank of international settlements. The precise reason for this payment is said by the Swiss Government not to be known to it. The belief is that to increase its gold reserve the bank has insisted on receiving payment sent some Italian debts.

I am in position to confirm, moreover, that negotiations these transactions occurred between representatives of Swiss national bank and BIS and governor bank of Italy during recent months in northern Italy. My information is that the remainder Italian Treasure deposited at Fortezza (Alto Adige).

424

15 MAY 1944

100 DITO

6741

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
Civil Affairs Office

*Handwritten:* Finance Sub-commission  
to note actions,  
Hague.

May 9, 1944

To: Political Section  
Allied Control Commission,  
Hague

Subject: Paraphrase of telegram.

*Handwritten:* [Signature]  
B. J. [Signature]  
Finance S/C  
Captain Pearson

There is enclosed for delivery to the Italian Ministry  
for Foreign Affairs a paraphrase of a telegram no. 139  
from the Italian Legation at Rome.

For the U.S. Political Advisor:

*Handwritten signature:* C. Office  
L. 52618

Enclosure  
Paraphrase of  
telegram

Copies for: [illegible]  
[illegible]  
[illegible]  
[illegible]

1/24

0917

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

APP 394

U. S. ARMY

April 1, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: Office of the United States Representative,  
Advisory Council for Italy.

Reference is made to Memoranda received from the Civil Affairs Office, Allied Force Headquarters, dated January 18 and January 28, 1944, relating to alleged transfer of Yugoslav gold to Italy.

An investigation has been made by the Italian Government regarding such transfer and the Political Section of the Allied Control Commission is now informed that neither the Bank of Naples nor any of the branches of the Bank of Italy in the liberated territory have any knowledge with regard to the gold of the National Bank of Yugoslavia which is reported to have been transported to Italy from Montenegro. The Italian Government, however, gives assurances that as soon as Rome is reached by Allied forces, further inquiries will be made at the headquarters of the Italian banks.

494

Samuel Reber  
Vice President Allied Control  
Commission - Political Section.

6739

R. MINISTERO  
DEGLI  
AFFARI ESTERI

*No 1655*

MEMORANDUM  
for the  
POLITICAL SECTION (A.C.S.)

With reference to the Allied Control Commission communications, dated January 26th and February 3rd, concerning the request of the Yugoslav Government in Cairo to ascertain the whereabouts of the holding of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, the Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs has the honour to inform that neither the Bank of Naples nor the branches of the Bank of Italy in the liberated territory have any information about the gold of the above mentioned Bank allegedly transported to Italy from Montenegro.

The Royal Italian Government wishes to assure the Yugoslav Government that, as soon as the capital will be reached by the Allied Forces, further enquiries will be made at the headquarters of the Italian banks.

*100*

*R.F.*



SALERNO, March 30, 1944.

6738

*file att'd  
E/B  
FMR*

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
(Rear Echelon)  
APO 394

3 February 1944

Sir:

In continuation of Mr. Samuel Heber's letter to you dated January 28 with reference to gold and bills of exchange held by the National Bank of Yugoslavia, I am directed to convey to you the following paraphrase of another telegram on this subject from the U.S. State Department:

"According to the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington, at the time of the evacuation of Belgrade the Governor and Vice Governor of the Yugoslav National Bank took the gold and some banknotes to Niksic in Montenegro. Fifty cases of the gold were hidden in the wall of the Catholic monastery near Hercegovi, another part in the monastery Ostrog and the remainder in Cetinje. The gold found by the Italians amounted to 9,000 kilograms, according to the Yugoslav Embassy. The banknotes were left in Kotor, and the Embassy states that the gold was transferred to Italy".

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

His Excellency  
Don Renato Brunas  
Secretary General  
Royal Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

*[Signature]*  
Captain, Political Section.

969  
724

6757

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
(Rear Echelon)  
APO 394

9 February 1944

Sir:

In continuation of Mr. Samuel Reber's letter to you dated January 28 with reference to gold and bills of exchange held by the National Bank of Yugoslavia, I am directed to convey to you the following paraphrase of another telegram on this subject from the U.S. State Department:

"According to the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington, at the time of the evacuation of Belgrade the Governor and Vice Governor of the Yugoslav National Bank took the gold and some banknotes to Niksic in Montenegro. Fifty cases of the gold were hidden in the well of the Catholic monastery near Herceg Novi, another part in the monastery Ostrog and the remainder in Cetinge. The gold found by the Italians amounted to 9,000 kilograms, according to the Yugoslav Embassy. The banknotes were left in Kotor, and the Embassy states that the gold was transferred to Italy".

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

His Excellency  
don Renato Prunas  
Secretary General  
Royal Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

*R. Prunas*  
Captain, Political Section.

0921

100  
5

4441 35

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

APC 394 U.S. Army

February 2, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO CAPTAIN J. W. PEARSON, SALERNO:

Several days ago I sent to you for transmission to the Italian Foreign Office a communication relating to Yugoslav gold alleged to have been removed from Montenegro by Italian forces. I should be grateful if you would send a further communication to the Foreign Office referring to my previous note and noting the marked passage of the attached memorandum from Civil Affairs. I would have sent the communication myself direct but I have not the reference number here.

*James K. Rubin*  
Political Section

(12)

*Letter drafted - See by file 1/2*

Enclosure

6735

0922

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
Civil Affairs Office

January 28, 1944

TO: Political Section,  
Allied Control Commission.

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Gold.

1. Reference is made to Reinhardt memorandum of January 18, 1944 on same subject addressed to Allied Control Commission (Attention: Mr. Samuel Reber).

2. Civil Affairs has now received another telegram on this subject from the U. S. State Department transmitting additional information. The following is a paraphrase of this telegram:

"According to the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington, at the time of the evacuation of Belgrade the Governor and Vice-Governor of the Yugoslav National Bank took the gold and some bank notes to Niksic in Montenegro. Fifty cases of the gold were hidden in the well of the Catholic monastery near Hercegnovi, another part in the Monastery Ostrog, and the remainder in Cetinje. The gold found by the Italians amounted to 9,000 kilograms, according to the Yugoslav Embassy. The bank notes were left in Kotor and the Embassy states that the gold was transferred to Italy."

424

"With reference to the bills of exchange, Cairo is being instructed to ask the Yugoslav Government for a clarification."

3. It would be appreciated if you would ascertain from the military authorities whether any trace has been found of this Yugoslav gold and other property, which according to Yugoslavs has been removed to Italian territory.

Please transmit any available information on this subject to Civil Affairs.

*H. J. L'Heureux*

H. J. L'Heureux  
Acting Chief Civil Administrator

Copy to Military Government Section

6734

January 28, 1944

TO: Political Section,  
Allied Control Commission.

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Gold.

1. Reference is made to Reinhardt memorandum of January 18, 1944 on same subject addressed to Allied Control Commission (Attention: Mr. Samuel Reber).

2. Civil Affairs has now received another telegram on this subject from the U. S. State Department transmitting additional information. The following is a paraphrase of this telegram:

"According to the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington, at the time of the evacuation of Belgrade the Governor and Vice-Governor of the Yugoslav National Bank took the gold and some bank notes to Niksic in Montenegro. Fifty cases of the gold were hidden in the well of the Catholic monastery near Mercegnovi, another part in the Monastery Ostrog, and the remainder in Cetinje. The gold found by the Italians amounted to 9,000 kilograms, according to the Yugoslav Embassy. The bank notes were left in Kotor and the Embassy states that the gold was transferred to Italy.

"With reference to the bills of exchange, Cairo is being instructed to ask the Yugoslav Government for a clarification."

3. It would be appreciated if you would ascertain from the military authorities whether any trace has been found of this Yugoslav gold and other property, which according to Yugoslavs has been removed to Italian territory.

Please transmit any available information on this subject to Civil Affairs.

H. J. L'Heureux  
Acting Chief Civil Administrator

Copy to Military Government Section

6733

January 28, 1944

TO: Political Section,  
Allied Control Commission.

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Gold.

1. Reference is made to Reinhardt memorandum of January 18, 1944 on same subject addressed to Allied Control Commission (attention: Mr. Samuel Reber).

2. Civil Affairs has now received another telegram on this subject from the U. S. State Department transmitting additional information. The following is a paraphrase of this telegram:

"According to the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington, at the time of the evacuation of Belgrade the Governor and Vice-Governor of the Yugoslav National Bank took the gold and some bank notes to Niksic in Montenegro. Fifty cases of the gold were hidden in the well of the Catholic monastery near Hercegnovi, another part in the Monastery Ostrog, and the remainder in Cetinje. The gold found by the Italians amounted to 9,000 kilograms, according to the Yugoslav Embassy. The bank notes were left in Kotor and the Embassy states that the gold was transferred to Italy.

"With reference to the bills of exchange, Cairo is being instructed to ask the Yugoslav Government for a clarification."

3. It would be appreciated if you would ascertain from the military authorities whether any trace has been found of this Yugoslav gold and other property, which according to Yugoslavs has been removed to Italian territory.

Please transmit any available information on this subject to Civil Affairs.

H. J. L'Heureux  
Acting Chief Civil Administrator

Copy to Military Government Section

6732

HEADQUARTERS  
ARMY CONTROL COMMISSION  
APO 394 U.S. Army

January 28, 1944.

Sir:

The American Ambassador near the Yugoslav Government in Cairo informed the American government that the Yugoslav Prime Minister states that 9,300 kilograms of gold constituting part of the holding of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, as well as a quantity of discounted bills of exchange, both of which had been hidden by bank officials in the Province of Carnarora in April, 1941, were discovered by the Italian occupying forces and deposited with the Banco di Napoli at Kotor. Later at the end of April or in May, 1941, the gold was transported to Italy, but whether the bills of exchange were transferred at the same time is not known.

It would be appreciated if appropriate steps might be taken to ascertain the whereabouts of the gold and bills of exchange.

I am, Sir,

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Reber  
Director  
Political Section

His Excellency  
Don Renato Prunas,  
Secretary General, Royal Italian Ministry for Foreign  
Affairs.

6731

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
Civil Affairs Office

January 18, 1944.

TO: Political Section, Allied Control Commission (Attention:  
Mr. Samuel Reber).

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Gold Allegedly Transferred to Italy.

The American Ambassador near the Yugoslav Government in  
Cairo has recently sent the following message to the Department of  
State:

"January 13, 11 a.m. The Yugoslav Prime Minister  
informs me that 9,300 kilograms of gold constituting part  
of the holding of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, as  
well as a quantity of discounted bills of exchange, both  
of which had been hidden by bank officials in the Province  
of Crnagora in the Province of Crnagora in April, 1941,  
were discovered by the Italian occupying forces and de-  
posited with the Banco Di Napoli at Kotor. Later at the  
end of April or in May, 1941, the gold was transported  
to Italy but whether the bills of exchange were transferred  
at the same time is not known.

The Prime Minister states that he will be grateful  
if "in conformity with Article 33 A and B of the instru-  
ment of surrender of Italy of September 29, 1943" appropri-  
ate steps may be taken to ascertain the whereabouts of the  
gold and bills of exchange, and if in the event they are  
in the liberated part of Italy, arrangements may be made  
to transfer them to Cairo or New York to be placed at  
the disposal of the National Bank of Yugoslavia.  
Please instruct."

  
G. F. Reinhardt.

Copy to:  
Military Government Section.  
Mr. Roger Makins.

6730

January 18, 1944.

TO: Political Section, Allied Control Commission (attention:  
Mr. Samuel Reber).

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Gold Allegedly Transferred to Italy.

The American ambassador near the Yugoslav Government in  
Cairo has recently sent the following message to the Department of  
State:

"January 13, 11 a.m. The Yugoslav Prime Minister  
informs me that 9,300 kilograms of gold constituting part  
of the holding of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, as  
well as a quantity of discounted bills of exchange, both  
of which had been hidden by bank officials in the Province  
of Grnagora in the Province of Grnagora in April, 1941,  
were discovered by the Italian occupying forces and de-  
posited with the Banco Di Napoli et Kotex. Later at the  
end of April or in May, 1941, the gold was transported  
to Italy but whether the bills of exchange were transferred  
at the same time is not known.

The Prime Minister states that he will be grateful  
if "in conformity with Article 33 A and B of the instru-  
ment of surrender of Italy of September 29, 1943" appropri-  
ate steps may be taken to ascertain the whereabouts of the  
gold and bills of exchange, and if in the event they are  
in the liberated part of Italy, arrangements may be made  
to transfer them to Cairo or New York to be placed at  
the disposal of the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

Please instruct."

(Signed): G. F. REINHARDT.

G. F. Reinhardt.

Copy to:

Military Government Section.  
Mr. Roger Makins.

GFR/jgh

6729

Registroti's telegram No. 183, April 24, from the Italian Legation at Berne to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Valued at 190 million gold lira, shipment of 2 tons of gold has just arrived from northern Italy in Switzerland. This gold which was owned by the Banca d'Italia has been earmarked by the Royal Government to guarantee credits granted by a group of Swiss bankers at Istituto Nazionale Credi in 1940-43. Following recent negotiations by Swiss representatives in Italy with the Banca d'Italia and Bank of Italy, transfer of this gold to Switzerland has been obtained by the Swiss Government. Since the debt has not been paid, the gold becomes the property of the Swiss creditors. The gold was shipped from the Altoadige region, where the Germans appear to have deposited the Bank of Italy Treasury, I was informed.

424

6728

8 May 1944  
REGISTRO

0929

TO HARNETT  
Refund 10,000 lire

MAC/and

5 January 1944

My Dear Harnett,

I attach a memorandum received from the Military Government Section asking me to refund 10,000 lire. Could you very kindly settle this for me and at the end of the month I will send you a check in sterling to cover this and any other sums which you have advanced on my account.

424

6727

0930

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL  
Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL COMMISSION

OUTGOING

15 JAN 1944  
REI/ria  
12/12  
1947

CONFIDENTIAL  
ROUTINE  
FATIMA  
FREEDOM FOR INDIV

F

JAN 12 18 40 A  
JAN

ED

RE YOUR ALES MESSAGE JANUARY FIVE CONCERNING OUR CABLE ONE SEVEN EIGHT NINE OF  
THREE JANUARY IN PARIS TO FREEDOM FOR INDIV FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PAREN  
PERTINENT PART OF MESSAGE READ QUOTE REQUEST FOLLOWING ITEM BE ADDED TO LIST  
GIVEN IN CABLE ONE FIVE SIX FOUR OF TWO ONE DECEMBER CIN SWEDEN CMA SEVEN  
ZERO ZERO ZERO ZERO SWEDISH CROWNS (QUOTE) IT THIS WAS EVIDENTLY GARBLED IN  
TRANSMISSION

CAN  
1/13/43

W. S. ...  
424

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. DOE  
Major, AGC  
Secretary of Commission

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AG Files
- 1 - Diary
- 1

6726

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL  
Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

0931

**U. S. CONFIDENTIAL**  
Equis. British **CONFIDENTIAL**

12 JAN 1944  
1836

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION    INCOMING    MESSAGE    /and

SVC/RELAY NO.

M/C NO : 17/12

CLASS : CONFIDENTIAL

REF NO : VIA ADLS

PREC : ROUTINE

FILED : JAN 05

FROM : FREEDOM FROM DISBROWER CITE MHCIV

REC'D : JAN 12

TO : PAVIA FOR ACTION

Intent of your message 1739 January 3 "objection 70,000 Swedish Crowns Sweden" not clear. Please clarify.

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2- AG Files
- 1- Diary
- 1- Mr. Caccia - ACTION

*ans*  

---

*file*

*JC/William*

*4/24*

6725

**U. S. CONFIDENTIAL**  
Equis. British **CONFIDENTIAL**

U. S. SECRET  
Equals British SECRET

3 JAN 1944 773

OUTGOING

RAC/mip

13/03

1789

JAN 03/15/79H

SECRET  
PRIORITY  
FATIMA  
MEMOR FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS



REFERENCE FATIMA ONE FIVE SIX FOUR DATED TWO ONE DECEMBER TO FREEDOM FOR  
CIVIL AFFAIRS FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE TO ITALIAN FOREIGN OFFICE AND FINANCE  
MINISTRY REQUEST FOLLOWING ITEM BE ADDED TO LIST GIVEN IN REFERENCE CABLE CIN  
SWEDEN CMA SEVEN ZERO ZERO ZERO ZERO SWEDISH CROWN

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - AG
- 1 - Diary

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. DOE  
Major, A.G.D.  
Secretary of the Commission

*Handwritten signature*  
424

U. S. SECRET  
Equals British SECRET

0724

TO MAKINS

Pay sheet

HAC/and

15 January 1944

From the enclosed pay-sheet for December you will see that the Treasury are in fact continuing to pay me. I have only two requests to make and you know them well! First, it is not enough for services rendered. I know that you have taken up the quest on of this and am most grateful. But in honesty I do not think that the salary (or local allowance) of a first secretary is a fair wage for the work which is done or that it has been required for the future. October 4, 1st class rank number 10. However, I do not think that I should be paid less than the highest amount which exists in the territory in December 1943. It is not the salary of a first secretary in the British Office.

Secondly, I will have to make an application soon in Italy through the good offices of Barrett in Algiers. Could you very kindly ask him to send me another 25 pounds worth by the next safe opportunity. No doubt when the Advisory Council is established in Italy, you will arrange that they will have some local means of obtaining lire so that I shall be authorized to use the same methods.

I apologise for worrying you with my demands; but I understand that in any case you are going to change the direction of the channels by which I should receive anything and therefore anything I write to the Treasury or C&S of Clerks' Department might result in a cut across what you had already done.

Roger Makin, Sec.  
 Office of the British Resident Minister  
 at Allied Force Headquarters,  
 5 rue du Commandant Joubert,  
 Algiers

1 Incl  
 pay-sheet; 30 Dec 43

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