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METHODS OF DISPOSSESSION PRACTISED IN THE NETHERLANDS

A study of the methods of dispossession practised in the occupied Netherlands reveals that the German authorities used for the execution of their powers in the Netherlands not only their own German institutions and German representatives. They availed themselves also of the services of several originally Netherland institutions and authorities, the latter being included in the machinery of the German state apparatus.

On June 5th 1940 the decree of the German "Führer" of May 18th 1940 is published. It arranges the nomination of a "Reichskommissar" for the occupied Netherlands territory, who is the highest civilian authority for this territory. The military sovereign rights are left in the hands of the military C.-in-C., his regulation on matters of civil government are executed by the "Reichskommissar".

In decree No. 3, dated May 29th 1940 the capacities of the "Reichskommissar" are further defined. They include all powers, which, based upon the constitution and upon laws, belong to the authority of the King and the government.

For the execution of his powers the "Reichskommissar" uses the Netherland authorities, in so far as special German institutions do not replace these authorities immediately. He uses as intermediary the Commissaries-General nominated by him. These are four organic Commissaries-General: 1. for Justice, 2. for Public Security, 3. for Finance and Economic Affairs and 4. for special cases. In this category enters the commissary for the Netherlands Bank and several other important commercial and industrial concerns.

The major plunder of the Netherlands has been reached through:
 - direct measures of the German Commander-in-Chief for the Netherlands (Militärbefehlshaber) or of the Reichskommissar for the occupied Netherlands or by the Secretaries-General,
 - indirect methods of dispossession mainly purchases financed by costs of occupation, spurious currency (Reichskreditkassenscheine) or clearing accounts imposed and controlled by the enemy and other methods.

The methods of dispossession classified according to the categories of the enclosure can be described as follows.

Nearly everywhere dispossession is covered by official decrees or ordinances, emanating either from the Reichskommissar directly or from the Secretaries-general acting upon the orders of the Reichskommissar.

The survey of these methods discloses chiefly two steps:

1. The obligation to report for registration certain categories of possessions, goods, real estate and financial property.
2. Decrees or ordinances for compulsory surrender to German authorities of the property mentioned in the categories above.

The enclosed statement contains the available information about the compensation given upon surrender of these goods.

Another system of dispossession aims at the disappropriation of special categories of persons. Here we find measures against Jewish property, business and investments and measures against so-called enemy property.

In the decrees regarding "Jewish" property, "Jewish" business is any business of which the owner is a Jew, of which one managing director is a Jew, of which one director is a Jew or in which more than 25% of the capital or 50% of the votes are in Jewish hands. A "Jew" is a person having

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- 2 -

at least three Jewish grandparents, i.e. persons belonging to the Jewish church, or having two Jewish grandparents and belonging himself to the Jewish church, or being married to a Jew.

The methods of indirect dispossession vary considerably. To study the results of these methods it has to be borne in mind that generally speaking the enemy has the intention to minimize the economic life in the Netherlands as much as possible. He aims furthermore at including the part which is left of this economic life into his own economic machinery. For the latter purpose investment in Netherland commercial and industrial concerns, in insurance companies and in banking institutions is used. By purchasing shares in the open market or by obliging firms to issue new capital in their companies, through the sale of new shares which are bought by the Germans, a control of Netherland firms is obtained, for which the ground is usually prepared by the German controller or supervisor in these firms.

To obtain the maximum of foreign currency or foreign assets available in the Netherlands two systems are employed. The first includes registration and compulsory surrender to the German authorities, usually covered by compensation either in German currency or in Netherland currency. The second contains compulsory registration and surrender of these categories of property against the compensation of the value in guilders inadequate to the real market value of the assets concerned.

For the dispossession of stock and machinery two systems are applied: the first again is compulsory registration and surrender to the German authorities, the second being the exhaustion of stocks through the fixation of prices on a pre-war level combined with the fixation of the relation between the German mark and the Netherland guilder, on a level which does not cover the real buying capacities of these currencies viz. overvaluing of German mark vis à vis the Netherland guilder.

Finally dispossession took place through the fixation of the occupation costs on a level much higher than the real occupation costs involved, the surplus being used for purchases of Netherland property; the result being an exaggerated expansion of the national debt.

The increase in taxation during the occupation destined to maintain the German civilian administration is another means of dispossession to be mentioned here.

As dispossession has also to be considered the deterioration and loss of value of the assets of companies which have been put under the control of a German commissioner or controller through the obligatory canalizing of part of the property of the concerns into German investments which will have largely lost their value after the war.

Through the "Nederlandsche Oostcompagnie", a Netherland concern directly under Nazi influence, important sums were canalized in a direction which finally will prove to be dispossession, since the purpose of this company is the development of territory in Eastern Europe.

By the obligation to make Dutch industries work for German war-interests another method of dispossession was obtained. This dispossession found its real effect through the disposition of commercial secrets, through the supply of knowledge about patents, customers, or private manufacturing processes.

Into this category have also to be included the legal measures

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- 3 -

tending to abolish the "banking secret" and the decree which obliges everybody to supply information of an economic character when asked for by the authorities.

In this survey no attention is given to dispossession by way of the introduction of "fake money". As such the introduction of fake money is not considered as dispossession since it does not affect the national property, but only brings about a change in the division of the national property. If this is correct the introduction of fake money would lead to dispossession of certain groups or classes of people in the country where such money is introduced, but it would not lead to dispossession as a whole.

It has to be considered, however, if not the expansion of the national debt as a result of this method of financing the needs of the country has to be taken into consideration in considering methods of dispossession.

Apart from direct "looting" this survey contains all the known methods of dispossession practised in the Netherlands.

If for documentary reasons practical examples of these methods of dispossession might be required by the committee a supplementary comment can be issued to this report, which will also be amplified when new methods or changes in the current methods of dispossession should come to the attention of the government of the Netherlands.

London, July 27th 1943.

METHODS OF DISPOSSESSION PRACTISED IN THE NETHERLANDS.

A: FINANCIAL PROPERTY.

1) CENTRAL BANKS AND BANKS OF ISSUE.

Methods of dispossession - Treatment of property.	Decree or measure	Authorities responsible	Compensation	Victims
<p>Indirect dispossession:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indirect seizure of part of the gold of the Netherlands Bank, deposited in the Netherlands. - Redemption by the Netherlands Bank of Reichskreditkassenscheine issued in the Netherlands. - Control of the Netherlands Bank by German or Nazi influenced commissioners. - Abrogation of legal dispositions concerning gold cover and issue of notes above the needs of the country. 	<p>14.V.40.</p> <p>Decree</p> <p>5.VI.40) Decree No.5)</p> <p>26.III.'42</p>	<p>"Militarbefehlshaber.</p> <p>"Militarbefehlshaber.</p> <p>Reichskommissar</p> <p>Secr.Gen. of Finance</p>	<p>-</p> <p>Credit on Reichskreditkasse</p> <p>-</p> <p>Credit on Reichskreditkasse</p>	<p>Netherlands Bank.</p> <p>Netherlands Bank.</p> <p>Netherlands Bank.</p> <p>Netherlands Bank and the Nation.</p>
2) COMMERCIAL BANKS AND FINANCE HOUSES.				
<p>Indirect dispossession:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control of Banks and loan societies by German controllers. - Payment, by Netherlands Bank, of the German debit of the clearing 	<p>29.V.40</p> <p>16.XII.'41</p> <p>Decree No.225</p> <p>1.IV.41</p> <p>Decree No.65</p>	<p>Secr.Gen. for Special Ec.Affairs and Secr.Gen. Finance, Justice, Commerce, Industry and Shipping</p> <p>Reichskommissar</p>	<p>-</p> <p>Credit on Verrechnungskasse Berlin</p>	<p>Banks.</p> <p>Netherlands Bank.</p>

<u>A: FINANCIAL PROPERTY.</u>		<u>3) INSURANCE COMPANIES.</u>		
Methods of dispossession - Treatment of property	Decree or measure	Authorities responsible	Compensation	Victims
<u>Indirect Dispossession:</u> - Taking over by German Companies of the business of English and American insurance companies; setting up, therefore of a certain control and monopoly on the insurance rates. Compulsory participations for insurance companies in Nazi controlled institutions	24.VI.'40 14.XI.'41	Reichskommissar Secr. Gen. of Special Ec. Affairs Finance, Justice & Home Affairs Secr. Gen. of Special Ec. Affairs Finance, Justice and Home Affairs	-	British and American companies Insurance companies
<u>Direct Dispossession:</u> - Compulsory registration of Gold and precious metals. - Compulsory surrender to the Netherlands Bank of Gold and precious metals.	21.V.'40 27.VI.'40 27.VI.'40	Secr. Gen. of Finance Secr. Gen. of Finance	- Netherlands Guilders official exchange	All inhabitants in the Netherlands All residents in the Netherlands.
<u>Direct Dispossession:</u> - Compulsory registration of foreign banknotes and foreign exchange assets. - Compulsory surrender to the Netherlands Bank of foreign banknotes and foreign exchange assets.	21.V.'40. 27.VI.'40. I. III.'41. 27.VI.'40 25.XI.'40 20.VI.'41	Secr. Gen. of Finance Secr. Gen. of Finance	- Netherlands Guilders: official exchange	All residents in the Netherlands. Holders
<u>4b) TREATMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE ASSETS.</u>				

A: FINANCIAL PROPERTY:

- 3 - 5) a & b: TREATMENT OF SECURITIES HELD BY BANKS AND PRIVATE HANDS.

Methods of dispossession - Treatment of property.	Decree or measure	Authorities responsible	Compensation	Victims.
<u>Direct dispossession:</u> - Compulsory registration of foreign securities and securities issued in foreign currency. - Compulsory surrender of foreign securities, Netherlands colonial securities and Netherlands securities issued in foreign currency. - Compulsory registration and surrender of Netherlands shares by owners possessing more than f.100,000 (1) thereof obtained since Dec. '41. - Compulsory deposit of Jewish assets in the bank of Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co., belonging to Jews.	27. VI. '40 1. III. '41 20. VI. '41 27. I. '43 25. IX. '42	Sec. Gen. of Finance Sec. Gen. of Finance Sec. Gen. of Finance	-	All residents in the Netherlands Holders. Holders.
<u>Indirect dispossession (financed from costs of occupation).</u> - Purchase on the Stock Exchange or privately, by German groups, of Netherlands and foreign securities. - Buying up of capital of Netherlands Cies.	8. VIII. '41 Decree No. 148. - -	Reichskommissar - -	- - Netherlands guilders. Netherlands guilders.	Jews. The nation. Owners.

Note: 1) 5. II. '43 amount fixed on F. 50,000.-

A: FINANCIAL PROPERTY.

5) a & b: TREATMENT OF NOTES AND OTHER INTERNAL CURRENCY ASSETS.

Methods of dispossession - Treatment of property	Decree or measure	Authorities responsible	Compensation	Victims.
<u>Direct dispossession:</u> - Issue, by the "Reichskreditkasse" of "Reichskreditkassenscheine", declared legal tender in the Netherlands. - Withdrawal from circulation of silver, nickel and bronze coins.	14.V.'40 10.I.'42 5.III.'42 13.III.'42 5.IX.'42	Militärbefehlshaber Secr. Gen. of Finance	-	Netherlands Bank and the Nation The Nation.
- Withdrawal from circulation without compensation of f.500.- and f.1.000.- banknotes.	1.IV.'43	Secr. Gen. of Finance	Nil	Holders.
<u>Indirect dispossession:</u> - Fixation of "occupation" costs, transgressing the real expenses for occupation augmenting thereby the national debt. - Fixation of rate of exchange: mark, Netherlands guilder in proportion RM 133 = NG 100; later RM 132.70 = NG. 100.	I.IV.'41 <u>Decree No. 65</u> 12.V.'41	Reichskommissar Militärbefehlshaber (indirectly).	-	The Nation.
<u>6) TREATMENT OF DEBTS.</u>				
<u>Direct dispossession:</u> - All German and foreign debts to Netherlands nationals paid by clearing, controlled by German authorities; very large German debit, paid by anticipation by the Netherlands Bank.	1.IV.'41.	Reichskommissar	Credit on Verrechnungskasse Berlin.	The Nation, Netherlands Bank.

- 5 -

B: COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL
PROPERTY.

1a: PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.

Methods of dispossession - Treatment of property.	Decree or Measure	Authorities responsible	Compensation	Victims.
<u>Direct dispossession:</u> - Removal to other countries of a large part of railway track and of rolling stock. Inadequate compensation for services rendered to Wehrmacht and German transport on Netherlands Railways.	German decision German decision	Reichskommis- sar Militärbefehls- haber	- -	Netherlands Railways. Netherlands Railways.
<u>1b: INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONCERNS.</u>				
<u>Direct dispossession:</u> - German occupation and exploitation of armament factories.	24.VI. '41	Secr. of Justice	-	Armament factories & the Nation.
- Compulsory registration of so called "Jewish" industrial and commercial concerns.	-XI. '40 Decree No. 189.	Reichskommis- sar	-	Jews.
- Control of Jewish industrial and commercial concerns; in certain cases liquidation by German "Verwalter".	12.III. '41 Decree No. 48.	Reichskommis- sar	-	Jews.
- Control of the most important industrial and commercial concerns by German representatives, supervisors or experts. (Unilever, Royal Dutch and others).	Several	Reichskommis- sar. Secr. Gen. of Finance.	-	Societies specified.

B: COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

1b: INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONCERNS (CONTINUED).

Method of dispossession - Treatment of property.	Decree or measure	Authorities responsible	Compensation	Victims.
<p><u>Indirect dispossession:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transfer of financial control through purchase of dominant holdings and through purchase of new emissions of shares. - Purchase on the Stock Exchange, or privately, of stocks and shares. - Control of Netherlands Gies. through German loans and patents. - Situation peculiar to Gies. of "enemy" ownership; nomination of "Kommissarische Verwalter"; in certain cases sale of assets or nomination of new directors. 	-	-	Netherlands guilders.	The nation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchase on the Stock Exchange, or privately, of stocks and shares. - Control of Netherlands Gies. through German loans and patents. 	-	-	Netherlands guilders, market value	The nation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Situation peculiar to Gies. of "enemy" ownership; nomination of "Kommissarische Verwalter"; in certain cases sale of assets or nomination of new directors. 	24. VI. '40 25. 7. '41 11. 9. '41 24. 4. '42	Reichskommis- sar	-	Chiefly British, American and U.S.S.R. citizens.
<u>2) TREATMENT OF STOCKS & GOODS.</u>				
<p><u>Direct dispossession:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compulsory sale to German authorities of industrial stocks and warehoused goods. 	first: 22. VIII. '40	Secr. Gen. of Trade and others.	Netherlands guilders, value May 10th, 1940 event. + 5% Reichskredit- kassenscheine or clearing.	Commercial and industrial concerns.
<p>Stabilisation of all prices at 9th May level, combined with the rise of prices for imported goods and stabilisation of relation Guilder-Reichsmark.</p>	14. V. 1940	Militärverwalter	-	-

- 7 -

B. COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.2) TREATMENT OF STOCKS AND GOODS (CONTINUED).

Method of dispossession - Treatment of property.	Decree or measure	Authorities responsible	Compensation	Victims
- Compulsory sale of industrial and agricultural production to German military or civil authorities at enforced often unremunerative prices.	22.VIII. '40	Secr. Gen. of Trade and others.	Netherlands guilders from costs of occupation, clearing, Reichskreditkassenscheine.	-
- Surrender of goods consisting of copper, nickel, tin or lead or alloys thereof.	18.VI. '41	Reichskommissar	Cash if desired.	Owners.
- Compulsory registration and surrender of objects consisting of metal	21.VII. '41	Reichskommissar	-	Owners.
- Registration of rough diamonds; seizure of diamonds; purchase at arbitrary price.	16.X. '40. 16.4. '42	Government Bureau for Diamonds.	nil	Owners.
<u>3) TREATMENT OF PLANT OR MACHINERY.</u>				
<u>Direct dispossession:</u> - Removal to other countries of a large part of railway track and of rolling stock	German decision	Reichskommissar	-	Netherlands Railways.
- German occupation and exploitation of armament factories	24.VI. '41	Secr. of Justice	-	Armament factories, The Nation
- Transfer or removal of special machines, partly on behalf of the "Oost Compagnie".	-	-	-	-

C: REAL ESTATE.

3) TREATMENT OF PLANT OR MACHINERY.

Method of dispossession - Treatment of property.	Decree or Measure	Authorities responsible	Compensation	Victims.
<u>Direct dispossession:</u> - Compulsory registration and sale of Jewish real estate; prohibition of sale or transfer. - Compulsory registration of "enemy" owned real estate; prohibition of sale or transfer	11. VIII. '41 Decree No. 154. 24. VI. '40 25. 7. '41 11. 9. '41 24. 4. '42	Reichskommissar Reichskommissar	- -	Jews. Chiefly British, American and U.S.S.R. citizens.
<u>Indirect dispossession:</u> German purchases of real estate	-	-	Netherlands Guilder, market value.	The nation.
<u>D: PATENTS, COPYRIGHT, TRADEMARKS.</u>	-	-	-	-
INFORMATION NOT YET AVAILABLE.	-	-	-	-
<u>E: SHIPS.</u> <u>Direct dispossession.</u> - Use of Netherlands shipping remaining in German hands. (war risks).	-	-	-	Owners.
- Requisition of barges, tugs and canal boats, coasters, fishing boats.	June 1940	Kriegsmarininstelle	Promissory notes, sometimes cash	Owners.

- 9 -

F: OTHER PROPERTY:1) TRADE UNION AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Methods of dispossession - Treatment of property.	Decree or Measure	Authorities responsible	Compensation	Victims.
- Breaking up of Trade Unions consolidation into "Arbeitsfront" transfer of assets to this institution.	1.V.'42	Reichskommissar	-	Institutions concerned.
- Breaking up of non-commercial societies or institutions, "parliamentary parties"; transfer of their funds to societies and institutions for the good of mankind".	28.II.'41 Decree No.41	Reichskommissar	-	Institutions and members concerned.
- Surrender of firearms	<u>2) OTHER.</u> 10.V.'40	Militärbefehlshaber	-	Owners
- Fines on persons, institutions or communities acting against the German Reich or people or within whose territory such acts are committed	25.VII.'41	Reichskommissar	-	Persons, institutions or inhabitants or communities concerned.
- Compulsory surrender of wireless receiving sets	16.V.'43	Secr. of Finance	-	Owners.
- Compulsory surrender of cars and bicycles	-	Secr. of Finance	Fiduciary notes after end of hostilities or cash	Owners.
- Transfer of "old masters" to Germany	German decree	Hitler	-	Owners; the Nation.

I.A.D. 32.

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tending to abolish the "banking secret" and the decree which obliges everybody to supply information of an economic character when asked for by the authorities.

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London, July 27th 1943.

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<u>Indirect dispossession:</u> - Control of Banks and loan societies by German controllers. - Payment, by Netherlands Bank, of the German debit of the clearing	29.V.40 16.XII.'41 Decree No.225 1.IV.41 Decree No.65	2) <u>COMMERCIAL BANKS AND FINANCE HOUSES.</u> Secr.Gen. for Special Ec.Affairs and Secr.Gen. Finance, Justice, Commerce, Industry and Shipping Reichskommissar	- - Credit on Verrechnungskasse Berlin	Banks. Netherlands Bank.

A: FINANCIAL PROPERTY.

3) INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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<p><u>Indirect Dispossession:</u></p> <p>- Taking over by German Companies of the business of English and American insurance companies; setting up, therefore of a certain control and monopoly on the insurance rates.</p> <p>Compulsory participations for insurance companies in Nazi controlled institutions</p>	<p>24.VI.'40</p> <p>14.XI.'41</p> <p>14.XI.'41</p>	<p>Reichskommissar Secr.Gen. of Special Ec. Affairs Finance, Justice & Home Affairs</p>	<p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>British and American companies</p> <p>Insurance companies</p>
<p><u>Direct Dispossession:</u></p> <p>- Compulsory registration of gold and precious metals.</p> <p>- Compulsory surrender to the Netherlands Bank of gold and precious metals.</p>	<p>21.V.'40</p> <p>27.VI.'40</p> <p>27.VI.'40</p>	<p>Secr.Gen. of Finance</p> <p>Secr.Gen. of Finance</p>	<p>-</p> <p>Netherlands Guilder official exchange</p>	<p>All inhabitants in the Netherlands</p> <p>All residents in the Netherlands.</p>
<p><u>Direct Dispossession:</u></p> <p>- Compulsory registration of foreign banknotes and foreign exchange assets.</p> <p>- Compulsory surrender to the Netherlands Bank of foreign banknotes and foreign exchange assets.</p>	<p>21.V.'40.</p> <p>27.VI.'40.</p> <p>I.III.'41.</p> <p>27.VI.'40</p> <p>25.XI.'40</p> <p>20.VI.'41</p>	<p>Secr.Gen. of Finance</p> <p>Secr.Gen. of Finance</p>	<p>-</p> <p>Netherlands Guilders: official exchange</p>	<p>All residents in the Netherlands.</p> <p> Holders</p>

4a) TREATMENT OF GOLD.

4b) TREATMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE ASSETS.

A: FINANCIAL PROPERTY:

- 3 -
E
5) a & b: TREATMENT OF SECURITIES HELD BY BANKS AND PRIVATE HANDS.

Methods of dispossession - Treatment of property.	Decree or measure	Authorities responsible	Compensation	Victims.
<u>Direct dispossession:</u> - Compulsory registration of foreign securities and securities issued in foreign currency. - Compulsory surrender of foreign securities, Netherlands colonial securities and Netherlands securities issued in foreign currency. - Compulsory registration and surrender of Netherlands shares by owners possessing more than f.100,000 (') thereof obtained since Dec. '41. - Compulsory deposit of Jewish assets in the bank of Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co., belonging to Jews.	27.VI.'40 1.III.'41 20.VI.'41 27.I.'43 25.IX.'42 8.VIII.'41 Decree No. 148.	Sec.Gen. of Finance Secr.Gen. of Finance Secr.Gen. of Finance Reichskommis-sar	- - Value March 2nd 1942 - Netherlands guilders. Netherlands guilders.	All residents in the Netherlands Holders. Holders. Jews. The nation. Owners.
<u>Indirect dispossession (financed from costs of occupation).</u> - Purchase on the Stock Exchange or privately, by German groups, of Netherlands and foreign securities. - Buying up of capital of Netherlands Cies.	-	-	-	-

Note: ') 5.II.'43 amount fixed on
F. 50,000.-

A: FINANCIAL PROPERTY.

5) ⁴ a & b: TREATMENT OF NOTES AND OTHER INTERNAL CURRENCY ASSETS.

Methods of dispossession - Treatment of property	Decree or measure	Authorities responsible	Compensation	Victims.
<u>Direct dispossession:</u> - Issue, by the "Reichskreditkasse" of "Reichskreditkassenscheine", declared legal tender in the Netherlands. - Withdrawal from circulation of silver, nickel and bronze coins.	14.V.'40	Militärbefehlshaber	-	Netherlands Bank and the Nation
- Withdrawal from circulation without compensation of f.500.- and F.1.000.- banknotes.	10.I.'42 5.III.'42 13.III.'42 5.IX.'42	Secr. Gen. of Finance	-	The Nation.
<u>Indirect dispossession:</u> - Fixation of "occupation" costs, transgressing the real expenses for occupation augmenting thereby the national debt. - Fixation of rate of exchange: mark, Netherlands guilder in proportion RM 133 = NG 100; later RM 132.70 = NG. 100.	I.IV.'43	Secr. Gen. of Finance	Nil	Holder's.
	-	Militärbefehlshaber (indirectly).	-	The Nation.
	I.IV.'41 Decree No. 65 12.V.'41	Reichskommissar	-	The Nation.
<u>6) TREATMENT OF DEBTS.</u>				
<u>Direct dispossession:</u> - All German and foreign debts to Netherlands nationals paid by clearing, controlled by German authorities; very large German debit, paid by anticipation by the Netherlands Bank.	1.IV.'41.	Reichskommissar	Credit on Verrechnungskasse Berlin.	The Nation, Netherlands Bank.

B: COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

1a: PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.

Methods of dispossession - Treatment of property.	Decree or Measure	Authorities responsible	Compensation	Victims.
<p><u>Direct dispossession:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Removal to other countries of a large part of railway track and of rolling stock. Inadequate compensation for services rendered to Wehrmacht and German transport on Netherlands Railways. 	<p>German decision</p> <p>German decision</p>	<p>Reichskommis-sar</p> <p>Militärbefehls-haber</p>	-	<p>Netherlands Railways.</p> <p>Netherlands Railways.</p>
<u>1b: INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONCERNS.</u>				
<p><u>Direct dispossession:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - German occupation and exploitation of armament factories. - Compulsory registration of so called "Jewish" industrial and commercial concerns. - Control of Jewish industrial and commercial concerns; in certain cases liquidation by German "Verwalter". - Control of the most important industrial and commercial concerns by German representatives, supervisors or experts. (Unilever, Royal Dutch and others). 	<p>24.VI.'41</p> <p>-XI.'40 Decree No. 189.</p> <p>12.III.'41 Decree No.43.</p> <p>Several</p>	<p>Secr. of Justice</p> <p>Reichskommis-sar</p> <p>Reichskommis-sar</p> <p>Reichskommis-sar. Secr.Gen. of Finance.</p>	-	<p>Armament factories & the Nation.</p> <p>Jews.</p> <p>Jews.</p> <p>Societies specified.</p>

B: COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

- 6 -

1b: INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONCERNS (CONTINUED).

Method of dispossession - Treatment of property.	Decree or Measure	Authorities responsible	Compensation	Victims.
<u>Indirect dispossession:</u> - Transfer of financial control through purchase of dominant holdings and through purchase of new emissions of shares. - Purchase on the Stock Exchange, or privately, of stocks and shares. - Control of Netherlands Gies. through German loans and patents. - Situation peculiar to Gies. of "enemy" ownership; nomination of "Kommissarische Verwalter"; in certain cases sale of assets or nomination of new directors.	- - - 24. VI. '40 25. 7. '41 11. 9. '41 24. 4. '42	- - - Reichskommis- sar	Netherlands guilders. Netherlands guilders, market value	The nation. The nation. - Chiefly British, American and U.S.S.R. citizens.
<u>2) TREATMENT OF STOCKS & GOODS.</u>				
<u>Direct dispossession:</u> - Compulsory sale to German authorities of industrial stocks and warehoused goods.	first: 22. VIII. '40	Secr. Gen. of Trade and others.	Netherlands guilders, value May 10th, 1940 event. + 5% Reichskredit- kassenscheine or clearing.	Commercial and industrial concerns.
Stabilisation of all prices at 9th May level, combined with the rise of prices for imported goods and stabilisation of relation guilders- Reichsmark.	14. V. 1940	Militärverfehls- haber.	-	-

B. COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.2) TREATMENT OF STOCKS AND GOODS (CONTINUED).

Method of dispossession - Treatment of property.	Decree or measure	Authorities responsible	Compensation	Victims
- Compulsory sale of industrial and agricultural production to German military or civil authorities at enforced often unremunerative prices.	22.VIII. '40	Secr. Gen. of Trade and others.	Netherlands guilder from costs of occupation, clearing, Reichskreditkassenscheine.	-
- Surrender of goods consisting of copper, nickel, tin or lead or alloys thereof.	18.VI. '41	Reichskommissar	Cash if desired.	Owners.
- Compulsory registration and surrender of objects consisting of metal	21.VII. '41	Reichskommissar	-	Owners.
- Registration of rough diamonds; seizure of diamonds; purchase at arbitrary price.	16.X. '40. 16.4. '42	Government Bureau for Diamonds.	nil	Owners.
<u>3) TREATMENT OF PLANT OR MACHINERY.</u>				
<u>Direct dispossession:</u>				
- Removal to other countries of a large part of railway track and of rolling stock	German decision	Reichskommissar	-	Netherlands Railways
- German occupation and exploitation of armament factories	24.VI. '41	Secr. of Justice	-	Armament factories, The Nation
- Transfer or removal of special machines, partly on behalf of the "Coast Compagnie".	-	-	-	-

C: REAL ESTATE.

3) TREATMENT OF PLANT OR MACHINERY.

Method of dispossession - Treatment of property.	Decree or Measure	Authorities responsible	Compensation	Victims.
<p><u>Direct dispossession:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compulsory registration and sale of Jewish real estate; prohibition of sale or transfer. - Compulsory registration of "enemy" owned real estate; prohibition of sale or transfer 	<p>11. VIII. '41 Decree No. 154. 24. VI. '40 25. 7. '41 11. 9. '41 24. 4. '42</p>	<p>Reichskommissar Reichskommissar</p>	<p>- -</p>	<p>Jews. Chiefly British, American and U.S.S.R. citizens.</p>
<p><u>Indirect dispossession:</u></p> <p>German purchases of real estate</p>	-	-	<p>Netherlands Guilder, market value.</p>	<p>The nation.</p>
<p><u>D: PATENTS, COPYRIGHT, TRADEMARKS.</u></p> <p>INFORMATION NOT YET AVAILABLE.</p>	-	-	-	-
<p><u>E: SHIPS.</u></p> <p><u>Direct dispossession.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of Netherlands shipping remaining in German hands. (war risks). 	-	-	-	<p>Owners.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requisition of barges, tugs and canal boats, coasters, fishing boats. 	<p>June 1940</p>	<p>Kriegsmarinstelle</p>	<p>Promissory notes, sometimes cash</p>	<p>Owners.</p>

- 9 -

F: OTHER PROPERTY:1) TRADE UNION AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Methods of dispossession - Treatment of property.	Decree or Measure	Authorities responsible	Compensation	Victims.
- Breaking up of Trade Unions consolidation into "Arbeitsfront" transfer of assets to this institution.	1.V.'42	Reichskommis-sar	-	Institutions concerned.
- Breaking up of non-commercial societies or institutions, "parliamentary parties"; transfer of their funds to societies and institutions for the good of mankind".	28.II.'41 Decree No.41	Reichskommis-sar	-	Institutions and members concerned.
- Surrender of firearms	<u>2) OTHER.</u> 10.V.'40	Militärbefehls-haber	-	Owners
- Fines on persons, institutions or communities acting against the German Reich or people or within whose territory such acts are committed	25.VII.'41	Reichskommis-sar	-	Persons, institutions or inhabitants or communities concerned.
- Compulsory surrender of wireless receiving sets	16.V.'43	Secr. of Finance	-	Owners.
- Compulsory surrender of cars and bicycles	-	Secr. of Finance	Fiduciary notes after end of hostilities or cash	Owners.
- Transfer of "old masters" to Germany	German Decree	Hitler	-	Owners; the Nation.

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File Number:—
W 8

GENERAL.

**ALLIED ADMINISTRATIVE
AFFAIRS.**

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