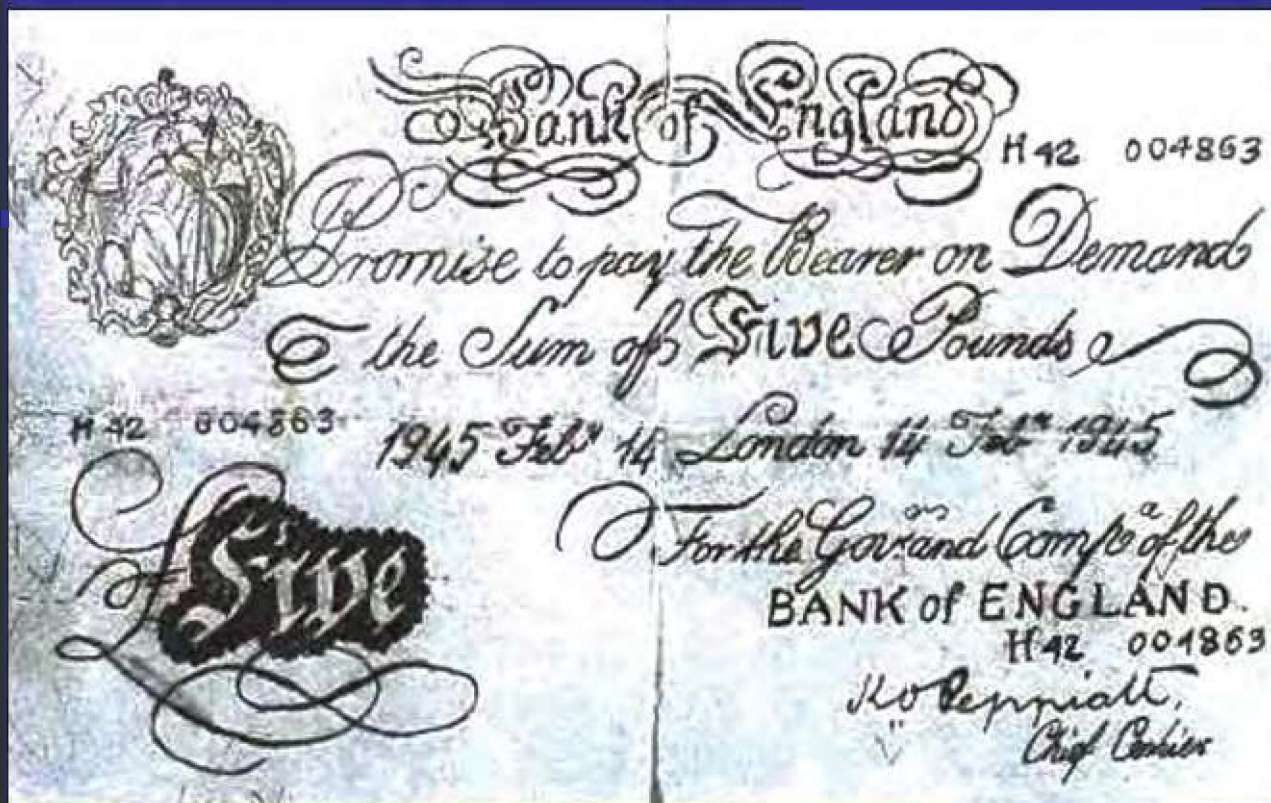


DMITRIY LITVAK



"WINDMILL IN THE WOODS"

MONEY

The untold story of the largest
in a history of paper money
counterfeiting operation

In 2002, Lawrence Malkin interviewed Max Groen, who lives in Amsterdam, and mentioned that Moritz Nachshtern had written a book about the events taking place in Barak19.

Max was very happy and said:

- Did Moisha wrote the book? Well done! It has to be a REAL book!



On the photo: Drawing of a banknote of 5 pounds drawn by Moritz Nachshtern from his memory, after the end of the war.

A fragment of this drawing is used in the design of the cover of the book.

MONKEY

The untold story of the large

Add #1 List of prisoners

No	Burger	Malkin	Prisoner's number in Sachsenhausen	First and Last Name	Date of Birth	Profession	Country
1	96	63	75206	Aydels Bernard	12.26. 1911	clerk	Poland
2	140	93	75240	Aaron Samuel	06.28. 1902	technician	Not Known (NK)
3	75	75	75221	Blass Hans	01.12. 1907	worker	Germany
4	69	27	61113	Blaustein Max	02.05. 1904	printer	Germany
5	66	20	46855	Bober Max Hermann	01.05. 1896	printer	Germany
6	10	70	75213	Bosbum Andries	06.26. 1913	lithographer	Holland
7	8	132		Brashevitski Leon	06.15. 1923	optometrist	France
8	55	108	79161	Burger Adolf	08.12. 1917	printer	Slovakia
9	5	64	75206	Burdai Josef	12.21. 1904	tailor	France
10	130	124	102445	Byaler David Israel	01.01. 1908	engraver	Poland
13	95	137	75200	Weiscope Max	01.18. 1909		Poland
11	73	59	75199	Walter Heinsel Hans	12.14. 1921	рабочий	Germany

Add #1 List of prisoners

				Van Praag Moses			
12	13	77	79164		05.03. 1910		Holland
14	133	14	46842	Weisman Friedrich	05.11. 1901	printer	NK
15	30	130	102430	Weiz Bela	1129..1891	printer	Hungary
16	38	119	102440	Weiz Henrik	01.07. 1905	printer	Hungary
17	93	56	75196	Verdigier Zia	03.04.1908		Poland
18	142	109	79163	Vier Eduard	06.10.1910	chemical engineer	Croatia
19	79	2	23768	Wilde Samuel	01.16.1919	printer	Poland
20	138	88	75234	Wolfovich Max	09.20.1899	mechanic	NK
21	7	111	79166	Vale Roger	23.09.1908	photographer	Франция
22	127	107	79159	Gafne Leib	01.06. 1915	printer, mechanic	Poland
23	54	57	75197	Götlieb Karel (Moritz)	05.12. 1917	carpenter	Czechoslovakia
24	14	7	46676	Götlieb Ernst	08. ?? . 1907	decorator	USSR
25	21	21	47140	Gecht Joseph	09.01. 1918		USSR (Georgia)

Add #1 List of prisoners

26	137	30	61125	Glatzer Isak (Israel)	08.22. 1899	printer	NK
27	134	15	46845	Goldberg Aron (Hias)	01.08. 1909	printer	NK
28	101	47	75215	Goldglas Jacob	22.01.1911	carpenter	Poland
29	11	73	75217	Groen Louis Mayer (Max)	01.23. 1918	осветитель	Holland
30	136			Gyutig Hermann			NK
31	120	96	75243	Domankevich Wolf	01.20. 1906	carpenter	Poland
32	4	62	75220	Draechler Georg	04.08. 1913	accountant	Yugoslavia
56	43	133	102435	Jenoy Lanz	06.17. 1900	printer	Hungary
33	45	134		Žilowski Georg	03.15. 1884	Painter (artist)	Czechoslovakia
34	23	35	67175	Zakrevsky Naum (Nahim)	01.19. 1926	printer	Poland
35	36	117	102438	Zalman (Selman) Rudolf (Drako)	01.10. 1904		Hungary
36	117	92	75239	Sauberman Favel (Felix)	06.29. 1917		Poland
37	25	40	67869	Siebersky Leib	07.03. 1898	engraver	Poland
38	105	76	75222	Silberberg Chaim	09.26. 1900	worker	Poland
39	40	122	102443	Sonnenfeld Andreas	11.18. 1886	printer	Hungary

Add #1 List of prisoners

40	44	128		Sonnenfeld Gustav	12.12.1905	artist	Hungary
41	42	125	102446	Sonnenfeld Stefan	12.23. 1924	printer	Hungary
42	99	69	75212	Ivanovich Rubin (Reuven)	11.25. 1901	accountant	Poland
43	86	37	67866	Italener Leib	07.27. 1913	engraver	Poland
44	49	9	46680	Kaufmann Yaroslav	01.19. 1901	dentist	Czechoslovakia
45	53	55	75195	Klein Arthur	04.25. 1907	electrician	Czechoslovakia
46	20			Kleinfeld Abraham			Austria
47	24	38	67867	Kozak Moisha	09.02. 1904	compositor	Latvia
48	26	41	67870	Kozak Hirsch	12.12.1897	mechanic	Poland
49	61	6	46675	Koch Georg	02.03. 1901	seller	Latvia
50	98	68	75211	Krakowski Abram	09.09.1918	accountant	Poland
51	62	10	46681	Krebs Leo	11.17. 1910	printer	Germany
52	121	97	75244	Krzepinski Moisek	10.26. 1919		Poland
53	15	19	46853	Kuriveil Hans	07.01. 1908	bookbinder	Austria
54	74	67	75210	Künaer Rudolf Leopold	04.04.1906	lithographer	Germany
55	6	61	75204	Landau Paul	08.05. 1922	cabinet maker	France

Add #1 List of prisoners

57	115	86	75234	Lasker Jacob	08.07. 1900	clerk	Poland
58	64	13	46840	Lauber Jacob	09.01. 1906	painter	Germany
59	103	131	75217	Löwy Mendel	09.16. 1908		Poland
60	71	49	73351	Levi Leonard (Norbert Wilhelm)	03.30. 1913	printer	Germany
61	63	11	46834	Levin Arthur	07.31. 1888	printer	Germany
62	65	17	46850	Lewinsky Kurt	03.17. 1908	illuminator	Germany
63	119	95	75242	Levkovich Simon	01.19. 1917		Poland
64	107	79	75225	Levkovich Simon	03.19. 1917	lithographer	Poland
65	118	94	75241	Leibson Chaim Karl	08.06. 1919		Poland
66	58	135		Lental Hans (Jean)	12.18. 1914	malar (artist)	Germany (France)
67	113	85	75232	Lehraft Leonard	10.23. 1924	bookbinder	Poland
68	108	80	75226	Lehraft Leon	08.06. 1903	bookbinder	Poland
69	83	33	61136	Lieberman Josef	10.20. 1914	printer	Poland
70	46	12	46837	Luca Richard	30.10. 1913	Mining Engineer	Czechoslovakia
71	128	110	79165	Lubetzky David	03.15. 1905	printer	Poland

Add #1 List of prisoners

72	111	83	75229	Marianka David	10.20. 1907	cabinet maker	Poland
73	97	66	75208	Markus Mordke	05.11. 1909	woodcarver	Poland
74	139	89	75235	Milykowski Herman (Filip)	01.08. 1909	teacher	NK
75	2	31	61127	Nakhstern Moritz	11.11.1908	compositor	Norway
76	132	127		Neumann Max	02.25. 1922	drawer	Poland
77	68	46	68064	Nieft Gerhard	07.07. 1917	store employee	Germany
78	67	45	68061	Nieft Hirst (Horat)	03.23. 1906	decorator	Germany
79	12	78	75224	Nock Samuel (Overvin)	01.16. 1901		Holland
80	35	113	102437	Newl Erno	05.25. 1908	fabric printer	Hungary
81	77	100	75247	Obler Walter	02.02.1906	Mechanical Engineer	Germany
82	106	8	75223	Percal Chaim	03.10. 1912	printer	Poland
83	48	5	46678	Alfred Peak	12.10. 1906	dental technician	Czechoslovakia
84	27	44	67874	Plaquet Hale (Hiel)	03.02. 1885	painter	USSR
85	60	4	46674	Plapler (Papler) Isaac	11.11.1919	painter	Germany
86	116	90	75236	Reisner Raphael	01.15. 1904	compositor	Poland

Add #1 List of prisoners

88	88	42	67871	Rappaport Tovier	11.12. 1903	printer	Poland
89	110	82	75228	Reizen Baruch (Boris)	04.03. 1907		Poland
87	114	87	75233	Reis Josef	11.27. 1915	painter	Poland
90	124	103	75250	Rosenberg Mendel	05.17. 1905	bookbinder	Poland
91	90	50	75191	Rosenzweig Jacob	12.22. 1898	clerk	Poland
92	33	115	102433	Rubinstein Alexander	09.03. 1914	bookbinder	Hungary
93	32	129	102432	Rubinstein Zoltan	03.28. 1913	printer	Hungary
94	31	114	102431	Rubinstein Ladislaus	02.23. 1909	printer	Hungary
95	131	136	138493	Rudoler Joachim	02.28. 1912	printer	Poland
96	34	116	102434	Ruzhnyak Henryk	02.07. 1890	printer	Hungary
97	100	71	75214	Salomon Bernard (Berek)	02.05. 1903	accountant	Poland
98	125	105	79100	Salzer Hermann	11.16. 1912	engineer	Czechoslovakia
99	28	112	93594	Smolyanov Solomon	03.26. 1887	counterfeiter	USSR
100	41	123	102444	Somos Stefan	01.11. 1911	photographer	Hungary

Add #1 List of prisoners

10 1	76	99	75246	Spenadl Herbert Jarolim	11.04. 1920	hairdresser	Germany
10 2	59	3	43811	Spiner Walter	04.27. 1893	электрик	Germany
10 3	18	26	51316	Спрингер Артур	04. 03.1888	merchant	Austria
10 4	122	101	75248	Stammer Samuel	07.05. 1907	watchmaker	Poland
10 5	3	91	75238	Stolovic Harry	11.10. 1916	trucker	Belgium
10 6	16	24	48854	Steiner Victor Karl	08.13. 1907	bookbinder	Austria
10 7	29			Sukenik Peter *			USSR
10 8	19	98	75245	Zusman Karl	06.21. 1898	stylist	Austria
10 9	84	34	61138	Skhurek Chaim	03.11. 1915		Poland
11 0	57			Schastny Ernst			Czechoslovakia
11 1	78	1	14898	Sytrin Felix (Favel)	06.05. 1894	toolmaker	Poland
11 3	85	36	67865	Tiefenbach Severin	03.22. 1919	engraver	Poland
11 4	17	25	51110	Tragolts Victor	12.01. 1908	tinsmith	Austria
11 2	47	16	46848	Tupler Arthur	10.06. 1890	mason	Czechoslovakia

Add #1 List of prisoners

11 5	112	84	75231	Tuchmayer Mordka	05.14. 1914	printer	Poland
11 6	91	51	75192	Faerman Simha	01.20. 1915	Mechanical Engineer	Poland
11 7	102	72	75216	Fireman Heinrich	03.29. 1905	locksmith	Poland
11 8	94	58	75198		03.02. 1919	tailor	Fay Polandtzik
11 9	135			Fingerhat Abraham			NK
12 0	129	120	102441	Fried Leib	12.24. 1902	engraver	Польша
12 1	37	118	102439	Frankel David	10.20. 1903	printer	Hungary
12 2	56	126	138429	Haas Leopold	04.15. 1901	graphic artist	Czechoslovakia
12 3	52	53	75193	Khan Victor	08.21. 1909	bank clerk	Czechoslovakia
12 4	104	74	75220	Heitler Heil (Hile)	05.06. 1911	bookbinder	Poland
12 5	72	52	75192	Hirschwe (Edel) Peter Hans	07.12. 1912	painter	Germany
12 6	109	81	75227	Holander Chaim	04.20. 1908	painter	Poland
12 7	92	54	75194	Holander Favel	08.19. 1906	carpenter	Poland
12 8	1	48	73099	Hofgard Sven	09.08. 1895	bank clerk	Denmark

Add #1 List of prisoners

12 9	141	104	76677	Zeihmer Chaim	01.08. 1896	carpenter	NK
13 0	22	22	47148	Matthew of Caesar	12.03. 1914	electrician	USSR
13 1	82	32	61117	Zimerman Perez	18.06.1908	писатель	Poland
13 2	126	106	79158	Shiper Usher	01.09. 1915	printer	Poland
13 3	70	29	61120	Schnaper Fritz (Friedrich)	12.10. 1893	printer	Germany
13 5	50	23	47832	Stein (Scala) Oscar	08.05.1902	Printing Engineer	Czechoslovakia
13 4	51	65	75207	Stein Max	08.22. 1899	weaver	Czechoslovakia
13 6	39	121	102442	Sugar Ishko	09.05. 1885	printer	Hungary
13 7	89	43	67873	Edelzburg Nahim	04.14. 1907	printer	Poland
13 8	80	18	46852	Ehrlich Leib	04.28. 1905	printer	Poland
13 9	81	28	61129	Erstein Leib	04.05. 1919	printer	Poland
14 0	123	102	75249	Jura Wolf	01.12. 1905	bookbinder	Poland
14 1	87	39	67868	Yabloko Noi	10.18. 1901	printer	Poland
14 2	9	60	75200	Jacobsen Abraham	09.08.1905	Head of Printing Shop	Holland

Add #1 List of prisoners

(*) - Burger pointed out in the book: Peter Sukenik in the text on pages 178-79 and Isaac Sukenik in the table on page 276

		listed only by Burger.
136	Гютиг Герман	Dead (killed, between 1943 and 1945)

List of killed prisoners

1. **Hermann Gyutig** – killed (lethal injection) in 1943 for "stealing" one banknote.
 2. **Abraham Fingerhart** – killed (lethal injection).
 3. **Abraham Fingerhart** – killed (lethal injection).
 4. **Abraham Kleinfeld** – killed (lethal injection) Günther Vermusch mentions the disease.
 5. **Ernst Schastny** – killed (lethal injection). Günther Vermusch mentions the disease.
 6. **Pyotr Sukenik** – killed (shot in the back of the head) in April 1945. He was terminally ill with tuberculosis.
 7. **Karl Zusman** – killed (lethal injection) in late April 1945. He was terminally ill.
-
-

Table 1: Quantity (in pieces) and Volume of issued counterfeited pounds during "Operation Bernhard"

Denomination	Quantity (psc)	Volume, £
5 Pounds	3,945,867	19,729,335
10 Pounds	2,398,981	23,989,810
20 Pounds	1,337,335	26,746,700
50 Pounds	1,282,902	64,145,100
TOTAL	8,965,085	134,610,945

Table 2: Serial numbers of the counterfeited banknotes and the signature of the chief cashier of the Bank of England indicated on them.

Denomination	Chief Cashier of the Bank of England	Serial Numbers
5 Pounds	Peppiatt	A128-A275,A281-A314,A317-A398,B105-B131,B134-B182,B186-B237,B256-B279,J373-J377
10 Pounds	Peppiatt, Catterns, and Mahon	K102-K184,K187-K199,L100-L107,V105-V153,V163-V170
20 Pounds	Peppiatt and Catterns	M43-M55
50 Pounds	Peppiatt and Catterns	N42-N61

Table 3: Peppiat, £100, London

Prefix	Date	First two digits of serial number
57 O	17 Jan 1938	25,57,73,74

Table 4: Peppiat, £20, London

Prefix	Date	First two digits of serial number
48M	20 July 1934	07,20,62,97,99
49M	20 Aug 1934	03,05,07,15,22,25,36,41,69,77,87
50M ⁽¹⁾	15 July 1935	15,19,27,46
51M	15 Aug 1935	14,16,17,21,33,36,38,43,77 ⁽²⁾
52M	20 July 1936	61,69,81,83,85
53M	20 Aug 1936	28,30,33,49,52,54,56
54M	7 June 1937	04,08,19,20,31,34,43,44,67,78*
55M	15 Oct 1937	24,28,33,35,38,42,44
56M ⁽³⁾	16 Dec 1939	57

(1) Correct date for this prefix - "20 Sep 1934"

(2) Strange number (does not fit into the fomula)

(3) The prefix must be 57M

Table 5: Peppiat £50, London

Prefix	Date	First two digits of serial number
42N ⁽⁴⁾	20 March 1930	63,64
51 N	20 June 1934	17,18,19,38,40,42,47,59,63,64,73
52 N	20 July 1934	18,34
53 N	15 April 1935	16,17,34,49,50,51
54N ⁽⁵⁾	15 June 1933⁽⁶⁾	41
54 N	15 May 1935	01,24,25,29,34
55 N	15 June 1935	80,82
56 N	20 April 1936	33,37,41,42,45,46,50
57 N	20 May 1936	61,70
58 N	20 June 1936	31,34,49
59 N	15 May 1937	52,59,65,66,68,69,76,88
60 N	15 June 1937	36
61 N	18 March 1938	37,77,85,86,90
62 N	18 pril 1938	73

(4) This prefix was issued with the signature Catterns

(5) Wrong engraved date

(6) The correct prefix for this date is 50N

Table 6: Peppiat, £10, London

Prefix	Date	First two digits of serial number
K 133	18 April 1934	70,95
K 134	19 April 1934	01,02,03,21,32,45,51
K 135	18 May 1934	34,97,99
K 136	19 May 1934	40
K 137	18 June 1934	45,46,47
K 138	19 June 1934	90
K 139	18 July 1934	30
K 140	19 July 1934	05
K 141	16 January 1935	14
K 144	16 March 1935	24,62,63,64
K 145	16 April 1935	17,29,33,40,45
K 146	17 April 1935	53,73,76
K 147	16 May 1935	55,58,62,65,69
K 148	17 May 1935	05,06
K 150	16 July 1935	83
K 151	17 July 1935	54 ⁽⁸⁾ , 72,73,74
K 152	16 August 1935	33,35,38
K 153	17 August 1935	36
K 154	16 September 1935	34,36
K 155	17 September 1935	38,39,41
K 156	16 October 1935	41,60,79,80,82

K 157	17 October 1935	10,11,14
K 158	16 November 1935	72,74
K 159	16 December 1935	77,92,93,98
K 160	17 December 1935	28,55,56
K 161	18 January 1936	60,62,63,64
K 163	19 February 1936	28
K 164	18 March 1936	30,31,32
K 165	19 March 1936	02
K 167	18 May 1936	71,72,85,88,94
K 168	19 May 1936	59,60,61,62
K 169	18 June 1936	61,62,64
K 170	19 June 1936	83,84
K 171	18 Jule 1936	42
K 172	18 August 1936	15,42,43,53,55,64,66 ⁽⁹⁾
K 173	19 August 1936	19,22,24,25,26,27,32
K 174	18 September 1936	16,18
K 176	19 October 1936	48,50
K 177	18 November 1936	52,54,59,68,79
K 178	19 November 1936	07,08,09,10,11,12
K 179	18 December 1936	86
K 180	19 December 1936	19
K 182	16 February 1937	39,41,42
K 183	17 February 1937	15,19
K 185	17 March 1937	33

K 186	16 April 1937	12,14,17,26
K 187	17 April 1937	54
K 188	17 May 1937	23,24,25
K 189 ⁽⁷⁾	18 May 1937	49,50,56,59,64,65,77,78
K 192	17 July 1937	36,38,40,50
K 193	16 August 1937	11
K 194	17 August 1937	15,20
K 195	16 September 1937	61,64
K 196	16 November 1937	39,43 ⁽¹⁰⁾ , 45,46
K 197	16 October 1937	88
K198	16 November 1937	71
K199	19 January 1938	00,01,02,03,04,05,69
L100	20 January 1938	79,80,81,83
L101	19 February 1938	74
L102	19 March 1938	04,11,16,21
L103	19 April 1938	00,14,32,41,44
L104	20 April 1938	77,78,88
L105	19 May 1938	18,23
L107	20 June 1938	66,81,87

(7) The correct date for this prefix is "16 June 1937"

(8) Not "Nazi", perhaps Zotov

(9) Strange number (does not fit into the fomula)

(10) **Production of "Operations Andreas" (not confirmed)**

Table 7: Peppiat, £5, London

Prefix	Date	First two digits of serial number
A133	11 October 1934	08,29,34,38,41
A134	12 October 1934	85,88,89,90
A137	19 January 1935	91,96,97
A141	24 January 1935	04,05,06
A152	22 February 1935	88,90
A159	19 March 1935	80,81,85,90,91
A162	22 March 1935	50,51,60
A169	30 March 1935	82,83,84,87
A170	18 April 1935	80,86
A175	25 April 1935	70,84,86
A184	23 May 1935	?
A187	27 May 1935	64
A191	31 May 1935	?
A193	19 June 1935	07,10,11,12,16
A198	25 June 1935	81 85
A205	20 July 1935	33
A216	20 August 1935	68
A219	23 August 1935	25,28,34
A222	27 August 1935	07*
A223	28 August 1935	02,03
A233	25 September 1935	02,15

*"Uncle Kruger's" Money**Add#2 (POUNDS)*

A239	19 October 1935	32,33
A240	21 October 1935	57
A247	29 October 1935	54,58,60,64
A251	19 November 1935	21,31,33
A255	23 November 1935	41
A268	15 January 1936	19
A270	17 January 1936	40,47,51
A274	5 February 1936	77
A275	6 February 1936	33
A281	13 February 1936	49,54,56,57
A282	14 February 1936	56,57,61,70
A283	15 February 1936	66,71
A290	7 March 1936	04,05,12,16,32
A294	12 March 1936	77
A295	13 March 1936	08,10,14,15,16
A297	16 March 1936	57,61,66
A310	15 April 1936	61,79
A313	1 May 1936	17,28,34
A317	6 May 1936	81,82
A330	4 June 1936	59
A347	7 July 1936	74,78,91
A350	10 July 1936	45
A355	16 July 1936	?
A356	17 July 1936	77

*"Uncle Kruger's" Money**Add#2 (POUNDS)*

A359	20 January 1937	42,46,51
A363	25 January 1937	71,76
A374	24 February 1937	64,77,80,83
A375	25 February 1937	13
A378	18 March 1937	49,51,55
A381	22 March 1937	63,64,67,71
A385	27 March 1937	50*,52,55
A387	30 March 1937	38,39,54,55,65
A392	22 April 1937	68,83
A398	29 April 1937	34,36
B105	24 May 1937	64,66
B116	23 June 1937	29
B117	24 June 1937	21
B121	29 June 1937	11,15
B128	24 July 1937	55,57,60
B129	26 July 1937	47
B132	29 July 1937	28
B133	30 July 1937	22,29
B134	31 July 1937	14
B136	19 August 1937	24,26
B139	23 August 1937	51,60
B141	25 August 1937	09
B148	20 September 1937	06
B149	21 September 1937	31,34,65

*"Uncle Kruger's" Money**Add#2 (POUNDS)*

B150	22 September 1937	78
B167	13 January 1938	77
B174	5 February 1938	77
B178	10 February 1938	84,85
B179	11 February 1938	41,63
B182	15 February 1938	40,44
B187	4 March 1938	64,75
B191	9 March 1938	59
B198	1 April 1938	95
B200 ⁽¹¹⁾	11 May 1938	71
B200	4 April 1938	71
B204	8 April 1938	15,17
B206	11 April 1938	17
B208	13 April 1938	14
B213	4 May 1938	64,66,68
B214	5 May 1938	30
B215	6 May 1938	33,38,44
B219	11 May 1938	22,26
B236	15 June 1938	74
B237	16 June 1938	15,18
B253	2 August 1938	88
B257	6 August 1938	20
B258	8 August 1938	18
B264	1 5 August 1938	12,14,15,24

B269	5 September 1938	24,29
B271	7 September 1938	43,46,53.57
B279	16 September 1938	90

(11) The correct prefix for this date is B219

Table 8: Catterns, £10

Prefix	Date	First two digits of serial number
L175	19 May 1930	56
L180	18 August 1930	38
K102	19 February 1932	71,72,75
K104	19 March 1932	67,70
K112	18 August 1932	25,26,29
K113	19 August 1932	00,01,07
K120	17 March 1933	01,02
K129	17 November 1933	69
K131 ⁽¹²⁾	18 November 1933	87
K132	19 January 1934	81,83

(12) The correct date for this prefix is "18 January 1934"

Table 9: Catterns, £20

Prefix	Date	First two digits of serial number
43M	20 September 1930	10,12,13,14,16,25,27,33,34,56
44M	20 November 1930	07,18,19,49,55,56,57,58,59

45M	15 December 1931	30,31,43(?), 47,88
46M	20 August 1932	15,21,24,25,26,31,33,81
47M	15 August 1933	57,58,65,67,69,70,72

Table 10: Catterns, £10

Prefix	Date	First two digits of serial number
42N	20 March 1930	42,45,48,52,59,63,77
44N	20 June 1930	15,38,46,49,52
47N	20 May 1932	?
48N	20 June 1932	62,67
50N	15 June 1933	11,20,23,24,25,27,34,38,54

Table 11: Branch Notes

Signature	Denomination £	Branch	Prefix	Date	First two digits of serial number
Mahon	10	Birmingham	105V	24 Dec 1926	52,54,55,56
Catterns ⁽¹³⁾	10	Leeds	138V	10 Jan 1933	02,06,12,24,25,64
Catterns	20	Leeds ?			
Peppiatt	10	Leeds	150V	27Oct 1934	23,31
Peppiatt	10	Bristol	168V	10 Jun	01,03,05

				1937	
Peppiatt	10	Liverpool	165V	28 Sep 1936	03,71
Peppiatt	10	Liverpool	170V	10 Feb 1937	45,46,47,70,76
Peppiatt	10	Manchester	153V	10 Jan 1935	72
Peppiatt	10	Manchester	163V	28 Feb 1936	14,47,53

(13) The correct prefix for this date is 143V

Table 12: Comparative table of the total number of banknotes issued during Operation Bernhard (in pcs)

Denomination	Scala (1964) ¹⁾ Burger (1997) ²⁾	Czechoslovak Intelligence Report (1945) ³⁾	Mc Nelly (1946) ⁴⁾ Malkin (2006) ⁵⁾ Poddi (2008) ⁶⁾	Burke (1987) ⁷⁾	Rudkin (1945) ⁸⁾
5 Pounds	3,945,866	3,945,867	3,945,867	3,945,867	3,945,867
10 Pounds	2,398,980	2,398,981	2,398,981	2,398,981	2,398,981
20 Pounds	1,337,334	1,337,325	1,337,335	1,337,325	1,337,335
50 Pounds	1,282,900	1,282,866	1,282,902	-	-
TOTAL	8,965,080	8,965,059	8,965,085		

- 1) **Oskar Stein (Skala), Kommando penezokazu: Vspominky muze, ktery mel v rukou bedny z Toplitzskeho jerena. Mlada Fronta, Praha, 1964**
- 2) **Adolf Burger, "The Devil Workshop" , East Germany,1997 (data as per publication: "Fronline Books, London , 2009")**
- 3) **Publication data: Lawrence Malkin "Kruger's Men:The secret Nazi Counterfeit plot and prisoners of Block19"**
- 4) **"J. McNally Report" 24th, January 1946, page 8 (McN-8)**
- 5) **Lawrence Malkin "Kruger's Men: The secret Nazi Counterfeit plot and prisoners of Block19" Little Brown and Co, NY,USA, 2006**
- 6) **Stefano Poddi (IBNS-10087) "The Devils Workshop", IBNS Journal, Volume 47(2008) & 48 (2009)**
- 7) **Burke, Bryan, "Nazi Counterfeiting of British Currency during World War II: Operation Andrew and Operation Bernhard", The Book Shop, San Bernardino, USA, 1987.**
- 8) **From the report of William Rudkin, the Superintendent of the London Police, 1945. // www.psiwarior.org "AXIS Propaganda currency of WWII" by Herbert A. Friedman**

Uncle Kruger's Money App #3 (KP-B)

Dear reader. Below, I'm presenting the full text (without any changes and abbreviations) of the interview given by Adolf Burger to the correspondent of the newspaper "Komsomolskaya Pravda" on 08.07.2008, as well as the online version in English. The text of this interview shows the effect of "communist censorship", which dissected the original text of Burger provided it to the readers as "real".

Everything that seemed to me to be untrue is highlighted in "**bold**" type face.

Counterfeiter Adolf BURGER: "I forged 133 million British Pounds" ¹⁾

Kirill SHCHELKOV. Photo of the author and from the archive of A. Burger. — newspaper "Komsomolskaya Pravda" 08.07.2008

Former prisoner of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp told KP how he worked in a fascist factory for the production of counterfeited money

Adolf Burger is 92 years old. More than half a century ago, piles of counterfeit dollars, pounds, **Soviet rubles** passed through his hands. On the orders of the Nazis, they were made by prisoners brought to the camp from all over occupied Europe. Adolf is **the only** living of the workers of that "*devil's workshop*". He wrote a book about this, which last year was filmed the film "Counterfeiters", which received the "Oscar" for best foreign movie.

In the paws of Dr. Mengele

- I was arrested in 1942 in my homeland, in Slovakia. I'm a typographer by education, so, I helped to forge documents for Jews so that they would

1. The title "I **forged 133mn...**" already contains misinformation. Burger (from his own words) was engaged in the release of English pounds only 5-6 months out of 30, which lasted "Operation Bernhard". (132,610,945 counterfeit pounds were issued about "Operation Bernhard" - see Appendix 2).

Uncle Kruger's Money App #3 (KP-B)

not end up in concentration camps. And in the end, I landed in a camp. Together with my wife.

- *It was Auschwitz...*

- *There, at the station, we were separated. Women in one direction, men in the other. The fact that my wife was sent to the crematorium on the first day, I learned only a year later .*

Auschwitz was a real hell. I'll never forget that. Dr. Mengele did experiments on humans, and I was on their list. I was given the typhoid vaccine. For 40 days I lay at death, my friends hid me in straw, in a barracks. Five more, who were injected with the same vaccine, were sent to the oven.

- *How did you get into the company of counterfeiters?*

- In 1944, Auschwitz began to look for everyone who was somehow connected with the printing business. In the chancellery, a large fascist bump, who previously addressed me only "prisoner number 6440", suddenly says: "*Mr. Burger, the Reich entrusts you with a responsible task. "*

"Only a select few knew about us"

- Me and three others were taken to the Sachsenhausen camp. There were two barracks - behind two layers of barbed wire, with their own internal security. When we were taken to the shower, everyone else was locked in barracks. No one should have seen us and knew what we were doing.

KP: - *Who led you?*

- On the first day came Bernard Kruger, an important rank in the SS. He led the operation for forging money and reported personally to Himmler. He explained what and how we should do, threatened that death awaits everyone for sabotage. A very cruel man, guilty of the death of many.

Uncle Kruger's Money App #3 (KP-B)



This photo, taken after liberation in 1945, shows **the "privileged" prisoners of Sachsenhausen**. Adolf Burger (far right in the second row) rests on the shoulders of his friend from Odessa Solomon Smolyanov.

KP: - *How was your relationship with the fascists?*

- And what can be the relationship between the victim and the executioner? Although we were entitled to certain benefits. We were better fed, allowed to grow our hair, sometimes given cigarettes, but many SS men wanted to finish us off sooner. **Some were taken out into the yard and shot, just out of frenzy that they were losing the war.** And one spring day in 1945, they all run away.

ID from benches

KP: - *Did your workshop only forge British pounds?*

- **We did almost everything. Soviet rubles, but in smaller quantities, Soviet documents. I remember a case when we had to make 200 certificates of employees of the People's Commissariat of State Security of the USSR. But it turned out that the red leather that we brought was the wrong color, too bright. Nothing worked. Kruger came and took ten people out of our barracks. He said, "If the ID's aren't ready the day after**

Uncle Kruger's Money App #3 (KP-B)

tomorrow, we'll shoot these ten." Of course, we had to save our friends. You know what we came up with? We had benches in our barracks upholstered in red dermatine, just the color we needed. We knocked out the letters of the NKGB of the USSR on it, and then we made the covers of certificates from it.

KP: - *Is the British pounds being hard to fake?*

- It was difficult to make paper for money. It was made of fabric, but we did not get anything like the original. And by **chance, a friend of mine took an ordinary dirty rag...** It turned out that the British made paper from dirty fabric, and the Nazis brought clean paper from Turkey to us. **But when we made the paper,** it was simple. My comrades and I forged £133 million in bills in total, which was 40 percent of the total money supply in Britain!

KP: - *Why did the Nazis need so much fake money?*

- The Germans divided our pounds into three categories. The first is impeccable fakes. With them, Germany paid in banks in Switzerland, Scandinavia, conducted currency transactions. The second - bills, in which there were errors, noticeable only to specialists. They went to pay for German agents in Europe. They did not even realize that they were receiving fake money. Well, the third part of the fakes - with an obvious marriage - was simply dropped from planes over English cities. For people to pick up, pay with them and undermined the British economy.

The king was stabbed with needles

- In addition to money, we forged English postage stamps. Instead of a portrait of the king - a portrait of Stalin and the Star of David.

KP: - *But why?*

- **German agents in England put them on envelopes instead of real stamps. And the postal workers did not notice this, put stamps, and sent them to the addressees. The fascists thought that when people saw Stalin and the six-pointed star, they would hate the Communists and the Jews.**

Uncle Kruger's Money App #3 (KP-B)

But people twisted their finger at the temple and increasingly hated the Fascists.

KP: - *Were your "category one" fakes not at all different from real money?*

- Even the Bank of England has confirmed that they are "real". You know, at that time, The British pounds had a peculiarity. They were very large in size: 13 by 21 centimeters. And they were not carried in wallets, but simply in pockets, fastened with pins so as not to crumble. So we specifically pierced them in the portrait of the English monarch. We knew that it was not customary for the British to do so, and it was **only because** of this that some of the counterfeited money could be seized after the war. If all the pounds we had counterfeited had entered English circulation, the British economy would have collapsed.

KP: - *Is it that serious?*

- Yes. **This was not even discussed at the request of England at the Nuremberg trials.** Then, within two years, Britain exchanged all the bills up to 5 pounds (we forged these banknotes) - **and the danger of a collapse of the economy disappeared.**



*At the top is a real British postage stamp. At the bottom is a fascist fake with a portrait of Stalin and the Stars of David. **This was to cause the British to hate Jews and Communists.***

Uncle Kruger's Money App #3 (KP-B)

Mystery rests at the bottom of the lake

KP: - *What happened to SS Kruger? Where did the money you made go?*

- Bernard Kruger, who was **responsible for the death of many of my comrades, was not even convicted**. He lived in Germany, died twenty years ago. And money ... The Nazis drowned machines, boxes of money, safes with information in Lake Toplitz in Austria. Expeditions are held there, trying to get something from the bottom. **Often people in these expeditions mysteriously died. I do not believe in mysticism**. But I know that no one will be happy with fake money.

THE STROKE

Portrait from Odessa

- For the fact that a film was made from my book, I did not take a single euro, - says Burger. - But I set a condition: I have to approve the script. It was redone three times, with the fourth version I agreed. I think the film is true. **In general, they wanted to make me the main character of the film, but it would be immodest**. Especially since there was only one professional counterfeiter among us, Solomon Smolyanov, originally from Odessa. He was a very talented man. He painted all the time. He painted my portrait. In general, we really became friends. After the end of the war, I did not see him. He gave me the word that he would no longer forge money. I hope that he kept this word.

Uncle Kruger's Money App #3 (KP-B)



*In the camp, Smolyanov painted a portrait of Adolf.
Burger keeps it as a relic all his life.*

Prague, July 2008

[KP.RU - Online version of Russia's biggest daily](#)

**Former Sachsenhausen concentration camp prisoner
Adolf Burger: “I’ve counterfeited 133 million
pounds sterling”**

By kpru2

Uncle Kruger's Money App #3 (KP-B)



Burger recounts his days counterfeiting pounds, rubles, and stamps at a Nazi factory for KP

More than half a century ago, bags of counterfeit dollars, pounds and Soviet rubles passed through Adolf Burger's hands. Today he is 92 years old. Fascists forced the prisoners from all over Europe to make the counterfeit money. Burger is the only remaining living worker from the "devil's factory." He wrote a book about his experience that served as the basis for last year's film, "Counterfeiters," which won an Oscar for Best Foreign Film.

In Dr. Mengel's grip

Burger: **I was arrested in 1942 in Slovakia.** I'm a printer. I helped Jews falsify documents to keep them out of concentration camps. And as a result I wound up in a camp together with my wife.

KP: How did you become part of the counterfeit-money team?

Burger: **They started looking** for people at Auschwitz who had printing experience **in 1944.** A chancellery big shot who had previously only referred to me as "prisoner 6440" suddenly said: "Mr. Burger, the Reich trusts you with a mission for the Fatherland."

Uncle Kruger's Money App #3 (KP-B)

“Only a select few knew about us...”

Burger: Me and three others were sent to Sachsenhausen. There were two barracks behind two layers of barbed-wire fence and internal security. **When they took us to the showers, they locked everyone else in the barracks.** No one was supposed to see us or know what we were doing.

KP: Who was in charge?

Burger: Bernard Kruger came in the first day. He was an important SS officer who ran the counterfeit-money operations and personally reported to Himmler. He explained what we needed to do and said death awaited anyone who tried to sabotage the operation. **He was a very cruel individual guilty in the deaths of many.**

KP: What was your relationship with the Nazis?

Burger: What kind of relationship could exist between the victims and the executor? We were, though, granted certain privileges. We were fed better, allowed to grow our hair out and even given cigarettes at times. But many SS officers wanted to get rid of us as quickly as possible. **Some of us were taken outside and shot — simply out of anger for losing the war. And one day in 1945, everyone just left...**

Soviet identity cards from bench leatherette

Burger: Your workshop also counterfeited pounds sterling?

KP: **We made almost everything. Soviet rubles, but in a smaller quantity... Soviet documents... I remember once we had to falsify 200 identity cards of Soviet People's Commissariat Security employees.** It turned out the red leather we were brought was the wrong color. It was too bright. So Kruger came and took 10 men from our barracks. He said: **“If the identity cards aren't ready by the day after tomorrow, we'll shoot these 10 men.”** Of course, we had to save our friends. You know what we came up with? There were benches in our barracks upholstered in red leatherette — the same color we needed. So we stamped the initials for the Soviet People's Commissariat Security on them and then made covers for the identity cards.

KP: Was it hard to counterfeit pounds sterling?

Burger: It was difficult to make the paper for the money. **It was made from tissue, and we just couldn't make anything that looked like the original. And then one of my friends accidentally took an ordinary dirty rag...! It turned out the**

Uncle Kruger's Money App #3 (KP-B)

British made their paper from dirty tissue. But the Nazis were bringing clean tissue from Turkey. So when we finally learned how to make the paper, everything was fine. **My friends and I made bills** amounting to 133 million pounds sterling — 40 percent of Britain's money supply!

KP: Why did the Nazis need so much counterfeit money?

Burger: The Nazis divided our pounds into three categories. The first were impeccable counterfeits. Germany made payments at banks in Switzerland and Scandinavia and made currency operations with this money... The second were bills with flaws that were only visible to specialists. They were used to pay German agents in Europe. They didn't know they were getting paid with fake money. And the third had noticeable flaws and were dropped above English towns by plane, so people would pick them up, pay with them and ruin the British economy.

Poking at the king

Burger: We also counterfeited English postal stamps, besides money. Instead of the king's portrait, we put Stalin and the Star of David.

KP: But why?

Burger: **German agents in England glued them on the envelopes instead of genuine stamps.** The workers almost didn't notice, used the stamps, and sent their post. The Nazis thought when people saw Stalin and the 6-pointed star, they'd start to hate the Communists and Jews. But people just started hating the Nazis even more.

KP: **Was your counterfeit money really just like the original?**

Burger: **Even the Bank of England approved the counterfeits as "original."** At the time, pounds sterling were unique in that they were very big — 13 cm by 21 cm. They weren't carried in wallets, but rather attached by a pin to the inside of your pocket so they wouldn't fall out. We poked holes through the portrait of the British monarch. We knew the British didn't do that and that's the only reason why some of the money was retrieved after the war. If all our pounds had ended up in circulation in Britain, the economy would have collapsed.

KP: Are you serious?

Uncle Kruger's Money App #3 (KP-B)

Burger: Yes. England even requested that this go unmentioned at the Nirenberg trials. Two years later, Britain changed all the bills up to 5 pounds (which were the ones we counterfeited) and the danger the economy would collapse disappeared.

Secret at the bottom of the sea

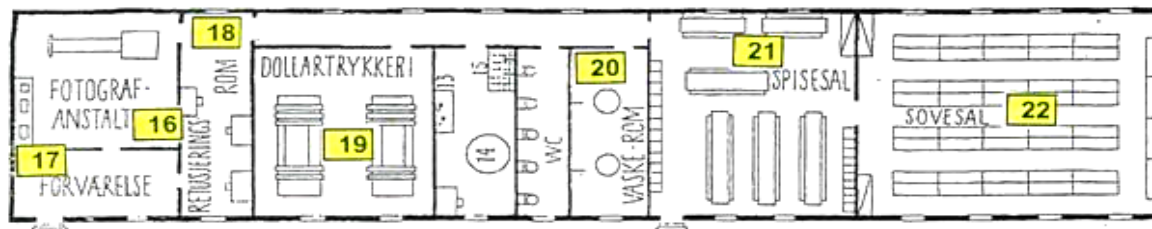
KP: What happened to Kruger? And the counterfeit money?

Burger: **Bernard Kruger, who was guilty in the deaths of many of my friends, wasn't even tried. He lived in the Federal Republic of Germany and died 20 years ago.** And the money... The Nazis drowned the printing presses, boxes of money and safes with information in Lake Toplitz in Austria. Expeditions have been held trying to find the remnants. People often die as a result. I don't believe in mysticism, but I know counterfeit money won't bring anyone happiness.

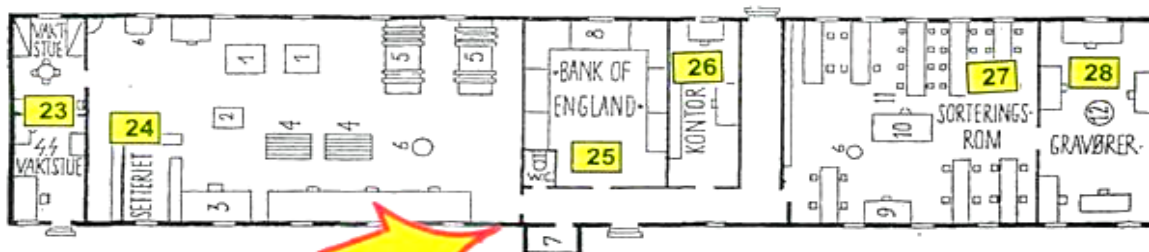
This entry was posted on July 8, 2008 at 7:22 am

Uncle Kruger's money. Appendix #5 "Sachsenhausen"

Layout of "Barracks 18-19" (according to Moritz Nachstern).



LUFTEGÅRD Внутренний двор



1. Нумератор; 2. Станок для обрезки; 3. Начальник барака; 4. Стеллажи для сушки банкнот; 5. Печатный пресс для английских фунтов; 6. Печка; 7. Генератор; 8. Полки для готовых банкнот; 9. Стол бригадира; 10. Место сортировки; 11. Рабочие столы; 12. Гравировочная машина; 13. Газовый стол; 14. Центрифуга; 15. Промывочный бачок

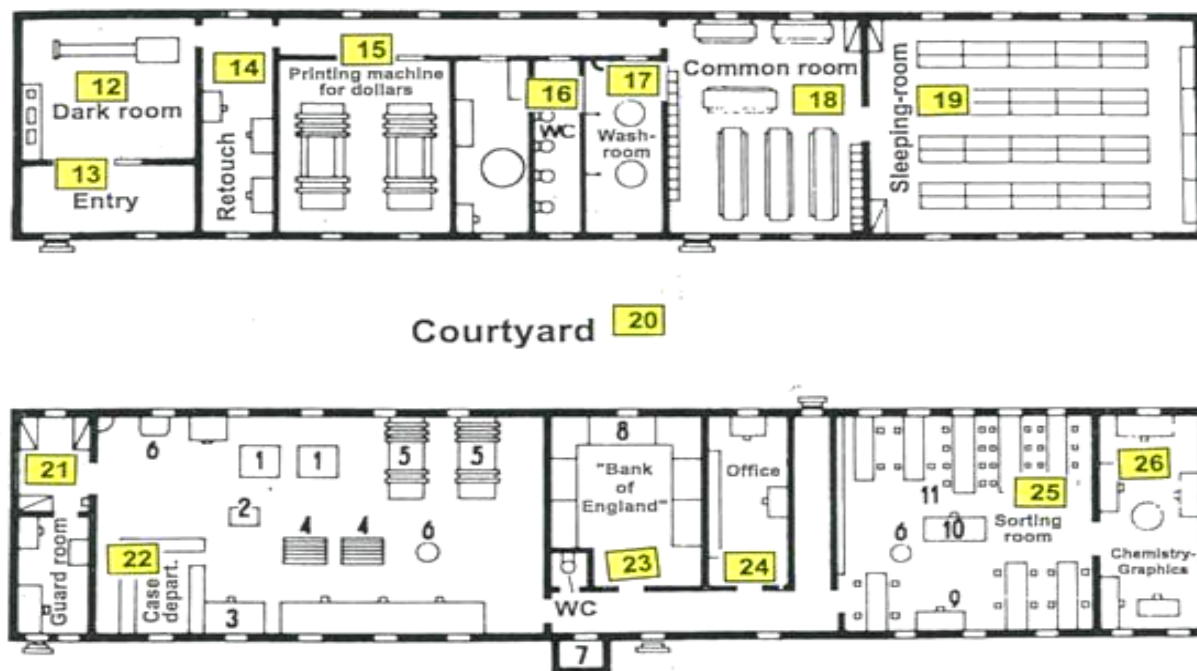
16. Фото комната; 17. Вспомогательное помещение; 18. Комната ретуши; 19. "Долларовый" отдел; 20. Умывальная комната; 21. Комната отдыха; 22. Спальная комната; 23. Комната охраны; 24. Упаковочная; 25. "Банк Англии"; 26. Офис; 27. Сортировочная комната; 28. Комната гравировки

The arrow shows the place from where the photo was taken



Uncle Kruger's money. Appendix #5 "Sachsenhausen"

Layout of "Barracks 18-19" (according to Adolf Burger)

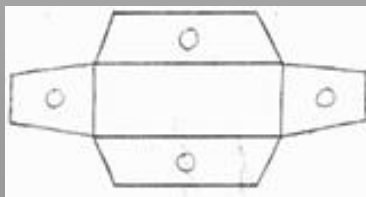


1. Нумератор; 2. Копировальная машина; 3. Комната СС; 4. Сушка; 5. Печатный пресс для английских фунтов; 6. Печка; 7. Генератор; 8. Полки для готовых банкнот; 9. Стол бригадира; 10. Сортировочная; 11. Рабочие столы

12. Тёмная комната; 13. Вход; 14. Комната ретуши; 15. Печатный пресс для американских долларов; 16. Туалет; 17. Умывальная комната; 18. Комната отдыха; 19. Спальная комната; 20. Внутренний двор; 21. Комната охраны; 22. Упаковочная*; 23. "Банк Англии"; 24. Офис; 25. Сортировочная; 26. Химико-графическая лаборатория.

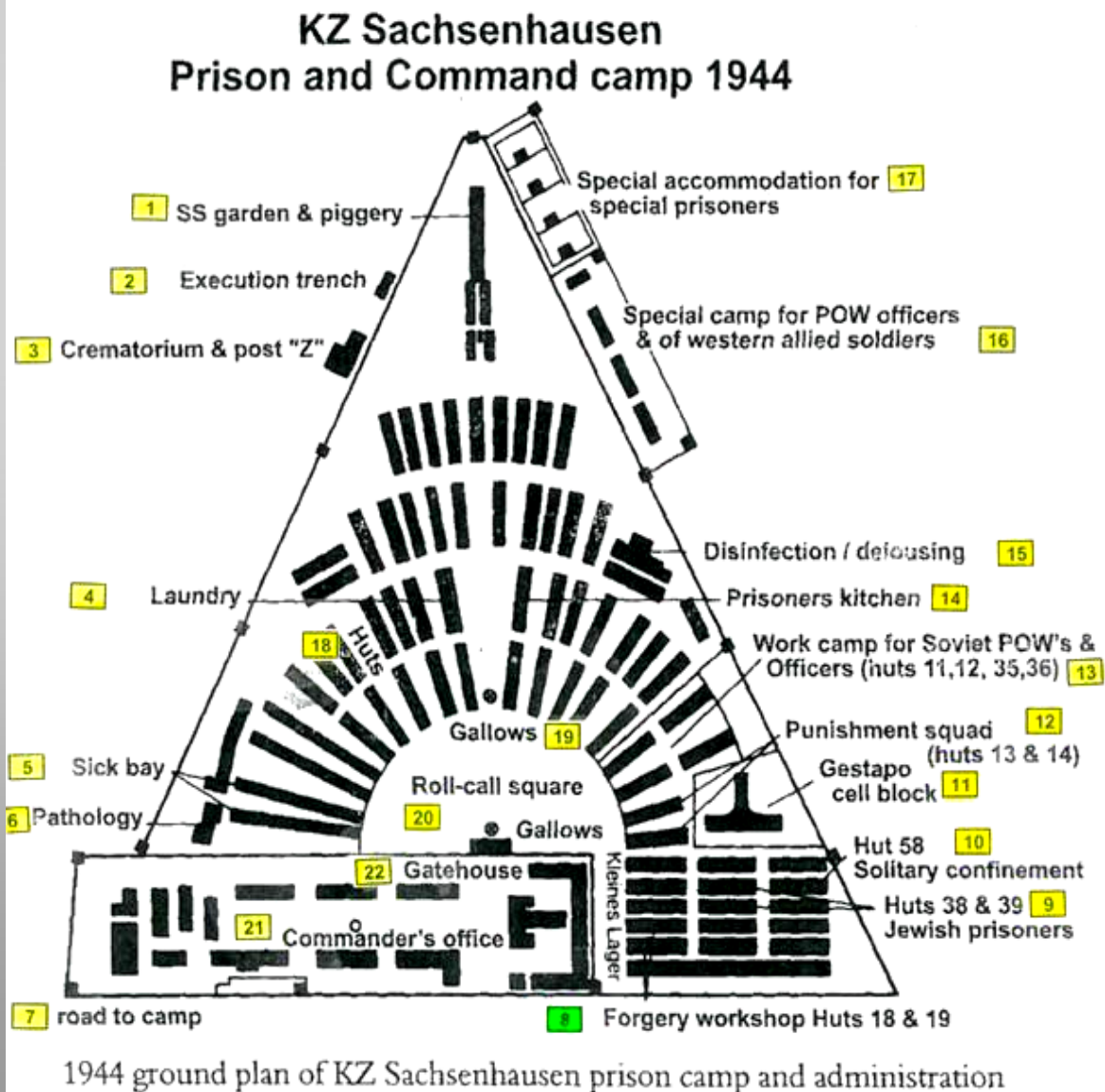
* - В Упаковочной комнате готовая продукция упаковывалась в специальные конверты для отправки в немецкие посольства.

*) *Unfolding an envelope in which counterfeit pounds were sent to embassies. Size 24x30cm, light green (McN-9)*



*)

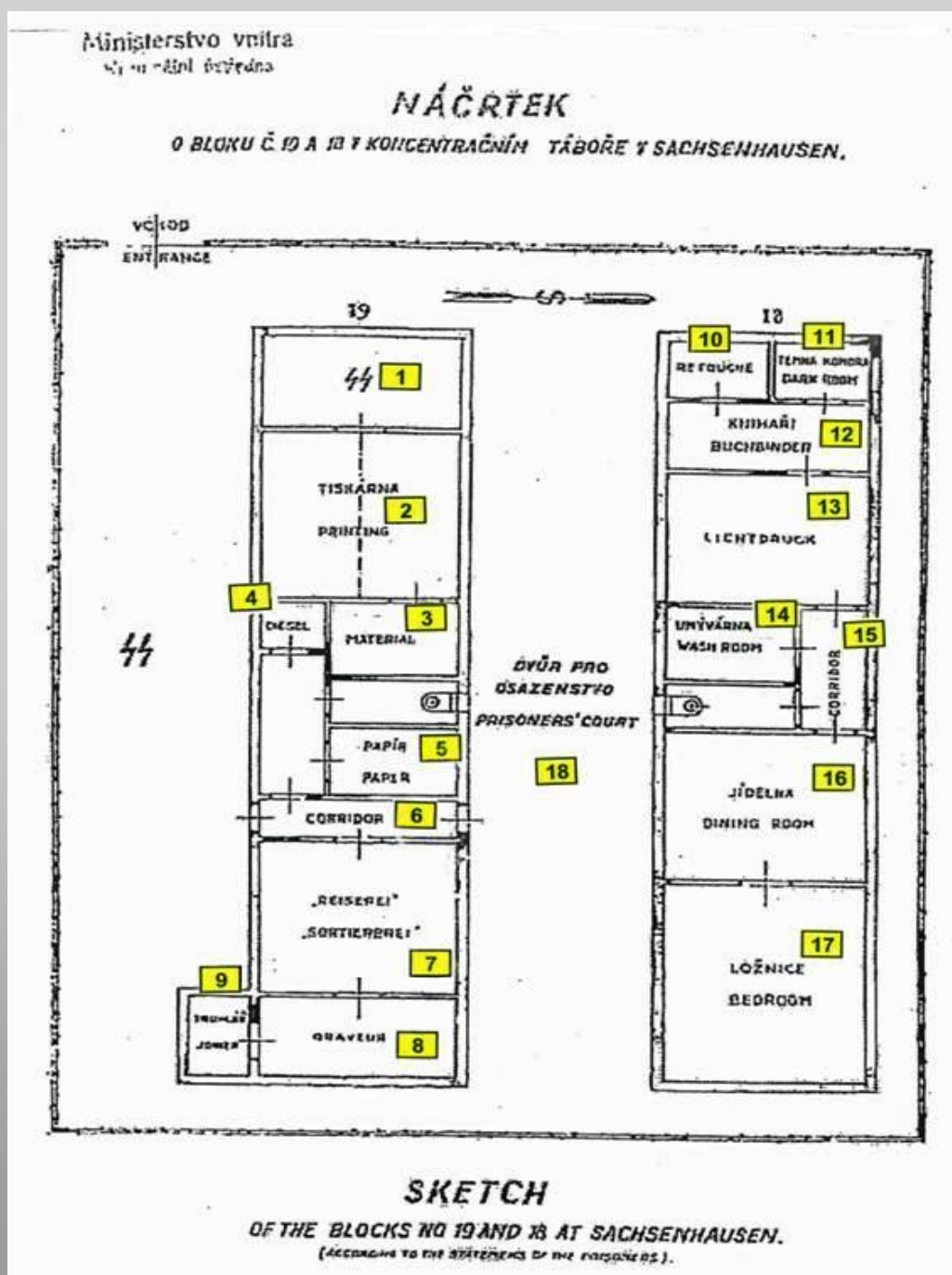
Uncle Kruger's money. Appendix #5 "Sachsenhausen"



Plan of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp, 1944

- 1.** SS garden and piggery **2.** «Execution trench» **3.** Crematorium & post "Z"; **4.** Laundry.
5. sick bay; **6.** Pathology ; **7.** Road to camp; **8.** "Forgery workshop" Huts 18&19; **9.** Huts 38 & 39-
 jewish prisoners; **10.** Hut 58 – Solitary confinement; **11.** Gestapo cell block; **12.** Punishment squa
 (Huts 13 u 14);
13. Work camp for Soviet POW's & Officers (Huts - 11,12,35,36); **14.** Prisoners kitchen; **15.** Disinfection
 / defousing **16.** Special Camp for POW officers & Western allied soldiers; **17.** Special accommodation
 for special prisoners
18. Huts; **19.** Gallows; **20.** Roll-call square: **21.** Commander's office; **22.** Gatehouse

Uncle Kruger's money. Appendix #5 "Sachsenhausen"



Layout of "Barracks 18-19"

(based on the czechoslovak intelligence report, 1946))

1. Guards room; 2. Printing room; 3. Warehouse; 4. Diesel; 5. «Paper»; 6. Corridor.
 7. «Sorting»; 8. Engraving Department; 9. ??? 10. Retouching Department; 11. Photo
 department; 12. Office; 13. «Dollar Department»; 14. Washing room; 15. Corridor; 16. Dining
 room; 17. Bedroom.

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #5 (Herbert Friedman)

Excerpt from the article "Axis Propaganda Currency of WWII" by Herbert A. Friedman, www.spywarrior.org, 2009

According to Burger, the first trial 200 pieces of counterfeited hundred-dollar bills were issued by February 22, 1945, and after that, they were supposed to start producing a million banknotes a month. But this did not happen, since the order came from Berlin for an immediate evacuation ...

The main problem we faced (Burger continued) was finding the right printing method. Real American banknotes were printed by the method of "intaglio" (metallography), but we did not have the necessary presses. Therefore, it was decided to use the method of "gelatin printing". But this method had one big drawback: the plates were enough only for 1000 prints ...

I haven't edited all of the above material at all, but I want to make a little clarification.

The vast majority of information about the history of this operation comes from Jewish prisoners of Baraka¹⁹. They "lived" in relatively good conditions, compared to other prisoners dying of exhaustion and disease. Perhaps they felt guilty about it. In addition, they "helped" their sworn enemies. We understand why they became a kind of "traitors" – it was the only way to survive. As a result, many of them in their memoirs described how they "fought the Germans" and sabotaged the process of issuing banknotes in every possible way, and Burger, in his autobiographical book, showed himself as a loner, a "super sabotage machine".

I think we need to be more critical of these memories, and constantly ask ourselves how true they are?

Some of these memories mention the front side of the \$100 bill, others only mention the back. Some point out that only 100 pieces were printed, others 200 pieces. And finally, in some memoirs it is indicated that 20, 50, and even 500-dollar bills were printed. It is very difficult to correctly determine what was actually printed.

By the time of the evacuation of Sachsenhausen in April 1945, according to a report by the Chief Inspector of the London Police, William Rudkin, banknotes totaling 134,610,945 Pounds had been printed. The Nazis used them to pay for espionage operations throughout Europe, buy real currency, buy weapons from partisans, and even pay for the spy "Cicero" working in the British embassy in Turkey ...

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #5 (Herbert Friedman)

Did Barack19 issue U.S. dollars?

Former prisoners Jacob Goldglas and Heinrich Fireman, interrogated on May 20, 1945, by a U.S. Seventh Army intelligence officer, testified that they were engaged in the production of faked British pounds and planned to issue American dollars:

On the territory of the barracks there were thirteen machines for the production of British pounds and two machines for the production of American dollars. But the production of dollars was impossible due to the lack of a sufficient amount of special paper.

Hans Walter, also one of the former prisoners, spoke in 2009 about the events that took place in Sachsenhausen. He confirmed that Barak19 had been completely isolated from the rest of the camp and that his prisoners had no contact with the others. Even the commandant of the Sachsenhausen camp did not know what they were doing there. His job was to check and sort banknotes into five categories. Banknotes of the first category were transported to England (through Chicago and Switzerland), banknotes of the second category were sent to the English colonies. The next, the third category, was used to sabotage the territory of Egypt and Africa. The fourth category was intended for throwing from aircraft over England. The fifth category was flattened for processing.

Hans said that Kruger visited the camp once or twice a week.

The heaviest detail in the engraving was the figure of "Britain" because of the very large number of very small details. Prisoners did not put any secret marks on the banknotes issued, and none of the prisoners ever carried samples of their products outside of Barak 19.

After the establishment of the release of counterfeited pounds, the prisoners were instructed to issue US dollars. Initially, there was a problem with the selection of green paint, but it, over time, was solved. Realizing that a quick solution to technical problems would quickly "lead" them to the gas chamber, the prisoners decided to artificially slow down the process. Hans said that machine oil was mixed into the finished paint. When the paint dried, it peeled off when the fingers touched.

The declassified report on the activities of the "VI-F-4" division also refers to these problems:

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #5 (Herbert Friedman)

Also in the plans was to start the production of American dollars. The VI-F-4 division had clichés, but they couldn't produce quality paper. It was too hard to the touch. There were other technical problems.

It is known that in May 1944, part of the "Barak 18" was allocated for the workshop for the production of American dollars. Kruger was not interested in completing the project as soon as possible. He understood that as soon as it was established, the release of dollars most of the prisoners would be shot, and he himself would be sent to the Eastern Front, to fight against the Russians.

Anthony Peary in his book *Operation Bernhard* (New York, 1961) writes:

In early January 1945, Kruger received a call from Sachsenhausen. Soon he was already testing the first batch of a hundred pieces of 100-dollar bills.

Burke describes this event in his book (Colorado, 1987):

On January 6, 1945, the first batch of banknotes was shown to Himmler. He couldn't determine which one was fake... Engraving on dollar bills is much more difficult than on British pounds, but the numbering system was much simpler... Prisoners engaged in the production of dollars testified that 200 pieces of 100-dollar bills were issued... McNally, by contrast, points out 6,000 in his report.

Lawrence Malkin also devoted a few words to this fact (New York, 2006):

In two days, they printed what Smolianov (the only professional forger known by a dozen different names) called: "a very good copy of the back of a hundred-dollar bills" ... Fifteen real and false banknotes were laid out on the table. Without a magnifying glass, even the prisoners themselves could not identify the fake.

After *that*, the Dollar Group began to develop the front side of the hundred-dollar bill. A week later, the 100-dollar bill was ready, and the order was received to issue one million dollars a day.

Arlie Slamauch in *"Coins and Banknotes Issued by War Prisoners"* (Chicago, 1965) writes:

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #5 (Herbert Friedman)

At the end of 1943, it was decided to start issuing American dollars... At the end of 1944, the reverse side of the 100-dollar bill was completed, and work began on the front side. 200 pieces of one-hundred-dollar bills were produced, which were checked, with the exception of the numbering system. The corresponding paper was selected, but due to the bombing, the factory could not produce the required quantity. 100 dollar bills were not put into production. Clichés were destroyed.

Counterfeit specialist Murray Teig Bloom, author of seven books on the history of banknotes, in an article published in the magazine "Intelligence and Counterintelligence" in 1981 mentioned the attempt of the Nazis to establish the production of 20-dollar bills. But since the project was moving very slowly, it was closed. I haven't seen any mention of this fact anywhere else.

From all of the above, we can conclude that the Nazis established a trial issue of banknotes, but American dollars did not get into circulation.

Artist Mort Kunstler in his painting, titled "The Game of Money", showed a scene of dollar production in Sachsenhausen. Here's how he described it:

In a darkened room in Barak19 of camp Sachsenhausen, an SS officer examines a newly printed banknote designed to undermine the U.S. economy. To the disappointment of Hitler and his accomplices, this enterprise was not crowned with success due to the rapid offensive of the Allied troops ...

What is interesting about this picture?

Mort Kunstler, known for his commitment to accurately conveying all historical details, drew a fake 50-dollar bill in the picture, which was forged by prisoners. Although it is known that in Sachsenhausen were not engaged in the issue of fake 50-dollar bills. According to the declassifying report of the Czechoslovak intelligence "*Counterfeited banknotes produced in the Sachsenhausen camp*"(1945), the only counterfeited 100-dollar bills were produced there.

Kruger brought about fifty 100-dollar bills... For many months, the work was carried out without success... The problem was the inability to find the right paint...

“Uncle Kruger’s” Money. Appendix #5 (Herbert Friedman)

Over time, they were able to pick up the paint to the back of \$ 100 ... 220 experiments were produced until they were successful in December 1944.

Although the prisoners were ordered by Himmler to start massproduction, it was not started.

A total of 200 pieces of 100-dollar bills were issued, which remained in the camp.

John C. Cooley, in his book “The War of Money” (New York, 2008), wrote:

Kruger was able to establish the production of counterfeited 50- and 100-dollar bills. Initially, the Nazi leadership demanded to produce 200 pieces of samples of 100-dollar bills ...

After 250 attempts, 24 samples were made...

In one night, the required 200 pieces worth \$20,000 were printed.

On the other hand, Walter Höttle in his book "Hitler's Paper Weapons" (London, 1955) wrote:

... 50- and 100-dollar bills, the first samples of which were produced at the end of 1944 ... mass production was not established due to problems with paper...

As a result: two authors are sure that in "Barack 19" fake 50-dollar bills were produced. (Mort Kunstler got this idea from Höttle.)

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #5 (Herbert Friedman)



Mort Kunstler and author, Herbert Friedman, 2006



Mort Kunstler: "Playing with Money"

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #6 (G.Kurzweil)

Excerpt from Julius Mader book "THE PAPER WEAPONS"

Hans Kurzweil, one of the few surviving prisoners-counterfeiters, testified in 1960 in the Vienna Criminal Court:

- *I was arrested on the night of January 15, 1939, at the border near Saarbrücken while trying to escape from Germany. In March I was sent to the Dachau concentration camp, and in September I was transferred to Buchenwald. Here I stayed until August 1942, when I, along with 26 other prisoners, were transported to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp.*

In Sachsenhausen we were assigned to the 19th barracks.

In early October 1942, new printing presses were delivered there, and 27 prisoners - the inhabitants of this barracks - were tightly isolated from all external contacts. A year later, another barracks was equipped, but we were strictly forbidden to communicate with its inhabitants. **The camp commandant explained to us what we should be doing.** He bluntly said that if we failed, we would be hanged. **(Author's note: What about the strictest secrecy? After all, outside the walls of Barak19 - no one had any idea what they were doing there.)**

The general management was carried out by Sturmbannführer Kruger. I was the only specialist bookbinder on the entire team. **The technical supervisor August Petrick (Author's note: Albert Petrick never was a technical supervisor within Barack19)** assessed my qualifications and put me as the foreman of the paper preparation team for printing. The printing team was headed by two specialist prisoners, Schnapper and Krebs.

At first, the paper was unsuitable in its quality. However, in November 1942, the first batch of good paper arrived, and work began, although mass production was established only at the end of January 1943. **In the first months of 1944**, our team numbered 140 people, and with the exception of one prisoner, Smolyanov, there was not a single professional counterfeiter among us. Smolyanov was going to be used to fabricate faked dollars. **(Author's note: Smolyanov appeared in Sachsenhausen only in September 1944)**

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #6 (G.Kurzweil)

At first, the SS used to fabricate pounds sterling specialists - printers and wallets. Then former bank employees and even hairdressers began to arrive from various concentration camps. The main criterion for selection was skillful hands.

Ready matrices were sent to us from Friedenthal Castle, where this work was led for some time by Otto Skorzeny. Their manufacture was occupied by the SS or specially hired by them employees of the Germans.

Every month I received 10,000 sheets of paper to print banknotes. I was required to ensure that only paper with clearly watermarked paper was used. After printing, the finished banknotes were carefully translucent to determine whether there were inaccuracies in the watermarks and printed signs.

When we became 140, we were divided into two teams. 40-50 prisoners were constantly engaged in translucent finished products. **We insisted on this, because under this pretext we had the opportunity to reject more counterfeited banknotes and stretch the time of work. (Author's note: This was a standard quality check)**

In the last days of the war, we were going to be liquidated, for which they sent us to the Ebensee concentration camp. But we arrived there three hours late, and that was a lifesaver. On May 5th, we were released by the Americans."

Excerpt from Julius Mader's book "The Paper Weapons"

COUNTERFEITERS WITH THE EMBLEM "DEAD HEAD"

In September 1939, the head of Hitler's security police, Reinhard Heydrich, summoned Alfred Naujoks and entrusted him with a very "delicate" matter. Heydrich said that the security service (SD) was instructed to organize the production of counterfeited banknotes of foreign countries.

SS Hauptsturmführer, a member of the National Socialist Party since 1931 and an employee of the SD since 1934, Naujoks was at that time the head of the so-called technical group in the main Reich Security Directorate and was known as a "reliable" person. Heydrich was convinced that Naujoks had all the necessary qualities to lead "Operation Andreas", as the counterfeiters' action was originally called.

The Nazi leadership entrusted Naujoks with the dirtiest things to do. In 1934, he infiltrated Czechoslovakia and killed the German anti-fascist engineer Rudolf Formis in the Sagorshi restaurant, near Prague. Naujoks commanded a group of criminals dressed in Polish military uniforms who staged an attack on the Gleiwitz radio station. As you know, the Nazis used this provocation to invade Poland. In early November 1939, this political gangster, together with the chief of the SD spy service, Walter Schellenberg, kidnapped and took away from the Dutch border town of Venlo British officers Best and Stevens. At the same time, Naujoks shot and killed Dutch General Staff officer Klopp. During the war, Naujoks established himself as the executioner of the peoples of Belgium and Denmark. (In September 1963, after Naujoks appeared in West Germany, the Hamburg prosecutor's office was forced to open a criminal case against him on charges of murder.)

Naujoks did his best to justify the trust placed in him by the high-ranking Nazis. For seven months in a row, day after day, five of Germany's best engravers worked on the matrices for printing counterfeited banknotes. Naujoks pushed the specialists at his disposal.

He wanted to present to Hitler, Himmler, and Heydrich such fake products that the greatest expert could not distinguish from the real one. **He forced university professors to do paper analyses. Famous mathematicians were engaged in deciphering the system adopted by the English Treasury for the numbering of banknotes.** The production of paper for banknotes was entrusted to highly qualified craftsmen. Skillful

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #7(Julius Mader)

engravers, artists and lithographers were engaged in guilloche. Hundreds of experiments in Naujoks's Berlin workshop ended in failure, and finally the printing presses started working.

In March 1941, one of the SD agents presented several faked credit notes to a Swiss bank and, citing the fact that he had purchased them from persons associated with the black market, asked for an examination. Bank employees carefully examined the banknotes and unanimously recognized them as genuine.

Nevertheless, such a successfully started production of British pounds sterling was suddenly suspended by order from above. This **was explained by the fact that the Nazis by this time had come close to implementing the Barbarossa plan.**

The task previously assigned to the security service with the help of aviation to drop large quantities of counterfeit pounds sterling over England and thereby disorganize British finances **had to be temporarily postponed. The Luftwaffe forces and fuel reserves provided for this operation had to be reserved for operations in the East. (Apparently the whole Luftwaffe consisted of 3-5 aircraft of the "U-2" type. ☺)** The Nazi counterfeiters faced a new problem - to urgently begin the manufacture of Soviet banknotes.

It was not until the autumn of 1942 that the security service resumed the production of counterfeited English banknotes, this time on a very large scale. The head of the center of counterfeiters was appointed head of the "group F" in the VI directorate of the main Reich security directorate SS Hauptsturmführer Bernhard Kruger. **Kruger began his duties on a grand scale, and first of all renamed "Operation Andreas" to "Operation Bernhard", thus giving it his name.**

In a fairly short time, this counterfeiter managed to deploy mass production of English and other currency. Kruger placed his henchmen in Friedenthal Castle, near the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. **(And who was in Sachsenhausen then?)** This isolated area has not yet been bombed by Allied aircraft. **(Only 50 km from Berlin – and already "isolated".)**

Its protection was entrusted to Otto Skorzeny. After some time, the **"Chemical and Graphic Enterprise"** (under this name Kruger disguised its secret center) issued the first stamps, machines, clichés, and matrix-contours for printing counterfeit banknotes.

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #7(Julius Mader)

According to the same Swiss source, from May 1, 1945, the Nazis planned to carry out **"Operation Bernhard II"**, that is, to sell faked American dollars, the production of which was established at the **"Chemical and Graphic Enterprise"** of the SS at the end of 1944. **(Why is it suddenly, need to transfer from "Barak19" to another place well settled production line. It's not some boxes with documents, and paperwork. By the way the distance between them is only a couple of kilometers. Another question: if at the end of 1944 was established the production of dollars in "CGE", then why was it so much effort to start again their production in Sachsenhausen, located a few kilometers away ...)** Organizations that were engaged in the sale of counterfeit money, was promised to deliver the first batch of banknotes worth \$ 500 million.

The British pound sterling before the World War II was an international means of payment and being a stable currency, was used since 1932 by many states to create foreign exchange reserves.

The Bank of England in London was financially like a golden citadel and did its best to preserve its glory in the capitalist world. Therefore, the undermining of the stability of the pound sterling, conceived by the Nazis, would have far-reaching consequences for the world capitalist market, which had already undergone shocks as a result of many years of war.

During the First World War, German imperialism used "paper weapons" on a large scale for the first time. The notorious Jalmor Schacht owes his career not least to skillful operations with counterfeit banknotes. Being during the war the head of the branch of the Dresden Bank in German-occupied Belgium, Schacht sold counterfeit currency there so widely that he supplied the Kaiser's Germany with the necessary raw materials and weapons almost free of charge. The owners of the German monopolies appreciated Schacht's diligence: in 1923 he became Minister of Finance, from 1922 to 1930, and then from 1933 to 1939 he served as president of the Reichsbank, from 1934 to 1937 he was Minister of Economy in Hitler's government.

In the twenties, the Secret Service of the Reichswehr used fake foreign means of payment **to avenge France's lost war, as well as to fight against the young Soviet state.** On behalf of Reichswehr General Max Hoffmann and with the knowledge of members of the German government, Colonel of the General Staff Max Bauer formed a group of descended former German officers and criminal elements from among the Russian emigration, which engaged in the fabrication of French Francs and Soviet Chervonets. In August 1927, the police of Frankfurt am Main accidentally discovered a cache in which

“Uncle Kruger's” money. Appendix #7(Julius Mader)

there were **1200 kilograms (!?)** counterfeited money was intended to organize sabotage in order to undermine the Soviet nationalized industry and to finance the remnants of counter-revolutionary scum in the Soviet Union.

It is established that the SS fabricated **since 1939 British pounds** sterling in denominations of 5, 10, 20 and 50 pounds, **since 1941 – Soviet Rubles**, since 1944 - Yugoslav banknotes, as well as American banknotes in denominations of **5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 dollars. (!?)**

THE MYSTERY OF BLOCK No 18/19

These people were the most outcasts of the outcasts. The barracks in which they worked and lived were in a barbed wire cage. It was visible everywhere: on the windows, ceiling, doors. Fenced off from the outside world, they were buried alive. (!?) By nationality they were exclusively Jews.

Everyone was waiting for death in the gas chamber, but now they were needed, and they received a reprieve.

The German anti-fascist Kurt Levinsky, who for twelve years had known the horrors of the Nazi dungeons and concentration camps, managed **to smuggle two banknotes from the first batch** of faked pounds sterling made there from block No. 18/19 to the residential barracks of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp in the hope of revealing the secret of the security service with the help of comrades.

Sentenced to death, a member of the Dutch resistance movement, Abraham Jacobson, managed to delay the start of the production of counterfeited dollars. Prisoner from Czechoslovakia Oscar Skala recorded the serial numbers and the number of counterfeited banknotes printed in block No. 18/19 in order to inform the countries participating in the anti-Hitler coalition.

Czechoslovak citizen Alfred Burger, “prisoner number 6440” **assigned to serve Kruger**, wrote, for example, that "with the prisoners of block No. 18/19 talked about everything, without hesitation, because it was decided in advance that none of them would ever be released. After all, the secret of fabricating fakes was guarded so strictly that even the head of the camp guard should not have known what was happening in the mythical block No. 18/19. Only the security service had power over him."

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #7(Julius Mader)

Sturmbannführer Wilhelm Hettle in his book "Operation Bernhard", published under the pseudonym Walter Hagen, tells in some detail about the machinations of the SD with the fake money fabricated by it.

-When I came to Berkäerstrasse one day, -Hettle writes, -I found my office locked. The adjutant, who had the key, reported that by order of the head of the department (Schellenberg), a suitcase had been delivered to the office. The mysterious suitcase was tied with ropes and sealed. It was so heavy that I had a hard time lifting it to my desk. Overcome by curiosity, I did not check whether the seal was safe, and quickly opened the suitcase. Up to the top, it was stuffed with £5, £10, £20, and £50 notes. That stunned me. I looked through the bundles of money and noticed that the bills did not look like the ones I had just printed.

Some of them were battered, as if they had been in circulation for many years. Then I selectively checked the numbers and found no banknotes with numbers in order in any pack. It was obvious that this batch of money was selected with great care.

I opened the envelope attached to the money. It contained a receipt for five hundred thousand pounds, as well as several pages of text with a list of banknotes and an indication of the number of each. It was necessary, of course, to check these few thousand bills and make sure that the numbers indicated in the list coincide.

After all, if there was a shortage, I would have to answer for the missing millions. (Höttle doesn't have that phrase in his book) But I refused this procedure and signed the receipt, determined never to deal with counterfeited money again, and I succeeded, because counterfeit currency transactions were not within my competence. (Quote taken out of context. It was not about Höttle's decision, but about the resumption of Operation Bernhard. Kaltenbrunner, with his inherent sense of humor, thus "gave the order")

Of course, Höttle's statements should be treated very critically. To hide his involvement in the machinations of the secret service, he presents the reader with a medley of lies and relatively reliable facts.

The so-called McNally report, compiled after the war by American intelligence, only **partially indicated** where Himmler's security service sold counterfeit money. **It was only about 9 percent (In the McNally report, the conversation was only about the products of "Class 1", which was issued about 9% of the total amount)** issued counterfeit banknotes. Nevertheless, the data contained in the report are very revealing. It turns

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #7(Julius Mader)

out that in 1943-1945, the SD sent counterfeited banknotes worth £12 million to various countries, including £7.5 million to Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and £3 million to France, the Netherlands and Belgium; to Turkey and the Middle East - for 1.5 million pounds

Former concentration camp inmates Georg Kohn and Max Brebo later testified that **they were forced to pack** bags of counterfeit pounds sterling and write on them the addresses of trade attachés at the embassies of Germany in Ankara, Bern, Lisbon, Madrid, and Rome.

At the end of 1943, London felt that the island empire was being overwhelmed by a dangerous wave of counterfeit money. Nazi counterfeiters threatened to seriously undermine the British monetary system: the number of counterfeited pounds they issued was about 40 percent of the real ones in circulation before the war. When the examination department of the Bank of England identified the first counterfeited banknotes in 1943, Great Britain was forced to first stop issuing banknotes in denominations of 10 pounds and above.

Officially, this step was justified by the need to "complicate the operations of the black market." On 24 March 1945, the Bank of England withdrew all notes in denominations of £10 and above and declared them invalid from 30 April. However, there were still a huge number of five-pound credit notes in circulation, which constituted the bulk of the counterfeits printed by the SD.

Two kilometers from the south Tyrolean town of Meran on a hill covered with vineyards stands the castle "Labers". The turrets that adorn it give the impression that it was built in the feudal era. But it's not. The former owner of the building specially rebuilt it at the turn of this century in order to attract rich slackers from all over Europe to the entertainment establishment created here.

In the middle of the war, the castle changed its owner. On the heavy oak gate there was a sign: "Special headquarters of the 3rd Tank Corps". The security of the building passed into the hands of twenty heavily armed SS men. Around the castle among the vineyards were laid sandbags and machine gun nests were built.

His real name of Dr. Wendig is Fritz Schwend. He could often be seen in the salons of the high society, but he felt equally good in the company of the bastions of society. Schwend had some experience with the underworld. **After the First World War, he served in the organization of political murderers of the illegal Reichswehr, performed**

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #7(Julius Mader)

sabotage tasks of the secret service of the German General Staff in China, between the cases was engaged in smuggling large quantities of opium and, as a large wholesale arms dealer, assisted the White Guard General **Semenov** in Harbin. **But after realizing that deals with weapons have no future, Schwend relocated to the United States of America.**

In an affidavit sent on October 9, 1955, to lawyer Hans Waldeyer (in Buenos Aires), Höttle, incidentally, recalled:

- In 1943 in Berlin I met Mr. Friedrich Karnatz. He was recommended to me as a great expert in foreign financial affairs, after which I sent him through the Reich General Directorate of Security to Italy as an adviser on economic issues. In this position Karnatz was subordinate to me.

In Italy, I brought him together with Schwend and invited the latter to carry out some financial transactions through Karnatz. Schwend at this time was trying to transfer part of his fortune abroad, as the imminent defeat of the Axis powers was approaching. **(and all of these is in 1943 ?!).**

However, the day came when Schwend felt that he had to run. The question arose: how to save the looted fortune? He deposited one and a half million Swiss francs in the bank of the dwarf state of Liechtenstein, invested a million Swiss francs in Trieste in the Real Estate Society, for 350 thousand German marks he acquired part of the shares of the Viennese "Transdanubia-warren-export-und import Gesellschaft", for 100 thousand marks he bought securities. With the remnant of his cashier, Schwend fled to the Valley of the River Kauns, where he intended to sit out during the period of expected post-war confusion. Not far from the mill, a few kilometers from Landek, **he buried 80 kilograms of gold, 80 thousand dollars, 100 thousand Swiss francs, as well as a steel cassette with jewelry and precious stones. Even such a number of valuables looted by Schwend gives an idea of the size of the number of counterfeited banknotes put into circulation by him.**

Franz von Papen, a former officer of the Kaiser's General Staff, while serving as German ambassador in Ankara, also took an active part in the sale of counterfeited currency. Even during the World War I, Captain von Papen, as a German military attaché in Washington, was caught financing the German spy Horst von Goltz (Taylor) with forged checks. Baron Goltz was tried by an English military tribunal, and von Papen continued to make a career. In the thirties, becoming Reich Chancellor, he concluded a fatal

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #7(Julius Mader)

alliance for Germany with Hitler and with the latter's coming to power served him as first vice-chancellor, then went as ambassador to Vienna, where he facilitated the penetration of the Nazis into Austria.

In 1939, von Papen represented Germany in Ankara. His embassy was a typical Eldorado for adventurers of all stripes who were in the service of German intelligence. At the request of Papen, Himmler sent him to help a specialist in subversive activities, SS Obersturmbannführer Ludwig Meusisch, who in a relatively short time managed to carry out a sensational operation: **for a fabulously huge bribe, the British ambassador in Ankara, Sir Natchbull-Hugeson, was thoroughly compromised. (I really want to know - to whom and how much was given to "compromise" the British ambassador?)**

The inaccessible area of the Austrian and Bavarian Alps - Salzkammergut - they turned into the so-called "Alpine fortress".

The "Alpine Fortress" was emphasized by the fact that the command in it was taken over by the head of the Main Reich Security Directorate, SS Obergruppenführer Ernst Kaltenbrunner. Already in the first months of 1945, he evacuated most of his management here and ordered the leading ranks of the Security Police and the SD to move south. The "Alpine fortress", which the Nazi elite considered as their last refuge, was to be defended by Wehrmacht units retreating from Hungary, the Balkans, Italy, and the west. In addition, a parachute division and about two thousand soldiers from selected SS units were transferred there, who vowed to defend themselves "to the last man."

At the end of February 1945, stocks of counterfeited banknotes, printing presses, clichés and special paper were transferred to the area from block No. 18/19 of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. After the war there were many rumors and legends about the riches hidden in the Alps. Indeed, the nature of the area where Kaltenbrunner's headquarters were located, with its pointed mountain peaks hidden in gorges by deep mountain lakes and dense forests, was an ideal place for the construction of caches.

The Aussee district, the last reservation of the German Nazis in 1945, lies between the Dead Mountains and the Dachstein Mountain Range. In the center of this area, which can be reached only through three narrow high-mountain passes, lies lake Toplitz (Toplitzsee).

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #7(Julius Mader)

At a distance of several thousand kilometers from Volkov lives Englishman Patrick Loftus. He was captured by the Nazis in 1941 during the Battle of Tobruk in North Africa. Together with twenty other British and French, he had to work at the test station of the German Navy on Lake Toplitz. Patrick Loftus wrote in the London Evening News:

"I watched with my own eyes as the Nazis flooded **their treasures** in Lake Toplitz. There were seven of us British. One day we saw four trucks pull up to the shore of the lake. Arrived with them about twenty SS men began to dump into the lake **some metal boxes. We didn't know what might have been in those boxes. (so, how did he know it was treasure)** The soldiers did everything in silence. **Only one of them later said that on Hitler's personal orders, all prisoners of war who were in the area of Lake Toplitz should be shot.**

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #8 (Mader-Haas)

Excerpt from Julius Mader's book "THE PAPER WEAPONS"

Leo Haas, a Czech cartoonist, recalls:

"In mid-1944, I, who was in 'pre-trial detention' by the Gestapo in Prague for 'vile propaganda in the Theresienstadt ghetto, was sent to the Auschwitz concentration camp. Since I was listed in the documents as an artist, I was assigned to the drawing office of the team headed by Dr. Mengele. In this bureau, various graphs, and diagrams, including medical ones, were drawn. I was given at least an unusual task for a concentration camp. SS guards brought several issues of old illustrated magazines "Jugend" and "Westermans Monatshefte", chose a drawing and ordered it to be copied exactly...**In my naivety, from which I did not get rid of, despite the long imprisonment, I created a composition on a given topic, for which I was brutally beaten. Under the threat of punishment cell, I was ordered to copy the drawing for the second time so that it did not differ from the original.** A little over a month later, I and seven other prisoners were sent to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. Among us were the artists Żilowski from Prague and Jean Lental from Paris. I have already forgotten the names of the others, but I do not remember that they were citizens of Belgium and Yugoslavia, specialists in printing ...

When we were assigned to Sachsenhausen Block 18/19, I understood why I was forced to copy drawings at Auschwitz. It was a "suitability test" to work in the block of counterfeiters.

I talk about this in detail to show the importance attached by the SS leadership to the production of counterfeit money. Suitable people were carefully selected in all concentration camps. It was probably not an easy task. For example, there was only one professional counterfeiter on our team. **Meanwhile, the Nazis with the composure of sadists tried to select for this humiliating work precisely political prisoners who were still to be exterminated. If anyone on our team got sick, they were immediately eliminated.** I will never forget our comrades Sukinnik and Zusman, people full of optimism and humor, despite their illness. Both of them were destroyed as 'useless eaters', although we all had the **impression that they could be cured.**"

Nelly Pvlaskova: "Interview with Burger"

NP: Adolf Burger was 25 years old when he, a prisoner of Hitler's Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp, a prisoner to be physically liquidated, was unexpectedly transferred to the Sachsenhausen camp in March 1944. Upon arrival at the new camp, the Nazis explained to him the reason for the miracle: as a professional typesetter, he was chosen to conduct a strictly classified operation. In a separate, closed part of the Blocks 18 and 19, from August 1942, printing presses were installed, and after them Jewish prisoners began to arrive from other concentration camps: printers, graphic artists, artists. They were given the task of starting the production of counterfeited pounds and U.S. dollars, which the prisoners correctly assumed were to be smuggled into the United States and Great Britain in order to undermine the financial system of these countries and bring panic to the population. Among the 142 prisoners who worked in the workshop, only one was a criminal – the famous international counterfeiter Solomon Smolyanov, nicknamed Sally. Smolyanov was an emigrant from Russia who lived in Germany and was arrested before the Holocaust began. It was he who became the protagonist of the film "Devil's Workshop", where he performs under the name of Solomon Sorovic.

Adolf Burger recalls:

AB: Smolyanov was found in the Mauthausen concentration camp by Bernhard Kruger, SS Sturmbannführer, head of the Sachsenhausen forgery workshop. **Between the two wars, he held the post of chief commissar in Germany for the fight against counterfeiters. (Author's note: In fact, this post was held by Heydrich)** Now he himself has become the main criminal in this area.

I agreed only to the third version of the script, as I made sure that everything corresponded to the real story, and the script did not get different inventions.

NP: Adolf Burger describes in his book how the prisoners tried to delay the start of work, delayed the preparation of paper, delayed the classification of finished banknotes, came up with more and more excuses. Under pain of death, they began to print money. In total, they made 134 million pounds sterling, which represented an amount three times higher than the reserves of the British currency.

NP: What did they do with them then?

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #9 (N. Povlaskova)

AB: The Nazis created an extensive network for the distribution of money, its center was in the castle of Labers near the Italian lake Merano. I devoted the next 60 years to the investigation of this whole case. After the war in a report to the Allies, I described everything that happened in the workshop. Agents left this castle with suitcases full of fakes, they went to different countries and exchanged sterlings for local currency: Switzerland, Norway, France, Australia, Africa, South America, Asia. In exchange for counterfeit money, they received at least 48 million real American dollars. Some of the fake fakes got to the UK. If all the fake sterlings got there, they would have amounted to 40 percent of all the money in circulation there.

NP: In September 1944, the Nazis tried to start producing counterfeited dollars, but the prisoners had been bothering with the preparation of printing for so long that Himmler himself intervened and sent an order to the camp: *"Dollars now! or shoot everyone!"*

AB: We did manage to print only two hundred fakes, and then we were forced to evacuate the workshop. From Sachsenhausen to Mauthausen, then to Ebensee, where we were doing nothing and were just waiting to be executed, because we were witnesses to a crime doomed to death. But the Allied offensive was swift, and the Nazis first of all engaged in the liquidation of the workshop. They took the boxes of fakes somewhere to the mountain lake Toplitzsee. At the same time, we were released by the Americans, we told them for four days about what we were doing, and they handed everything over to London, where the government caught fake sterlings from circulation. It was impossible to talk about this, so as not to cause panic among the population. On May 6, in the clothes of a prisoner, I went to the village and asked people for a camera there. I took ten pictures: dead and half-alive prisoners, as well as photos of my fellow counterfeiters. Later, all these photographic papers were included in my book.

NP: Already in August 1945, Adolf Burger's first book about Auschwitz-Birkenau and about Sachsenhausen was published. It was called "Number 64401 tells". This issue, scorched in 1942 in Auschwitz, remained on the hand of a former prisoner until now. In 1945, when he arrived in Prague, Burger went to the police and told his story. The police took him to the bank, where an official opened a suitcase with pounds sterling in front of him and said with a grin that he did not believe his nonsense that all this money was real. The burger inspected each banknote in the light of the window and found many fakes. How did you do that?

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #9 (N. Povlaskova)

AB: Of course, I wouldn't have recognized the counterfeit banknote if I didn't know one thing. During the war, the British fastened their large banknotes with a pin so that they would not disintegrate in the purse. The SS knew this and therefore forced us to make similar holes in the banknotes. But we pierced the corner of the banknote where there was a picture of "Britain", and no Englishman would do that.

NP: Over the next 15 years, Czechoslovak banks fished out of circulation counterfeit money – £35,000. The same process took place behind the scenes in other countries for many years. Nine percent of the fakes were neutralized. The fact that counterfeit dollars and looted wealth lay at the bottom of the Alpine Lake Toplitzsee began to be said immediately after the war. Numerous attempts were made to raise the boxes from the day, several times the case ended in suspicious deaths of private treasure hunters. In 1959, it was possible to raise a large box with fake money, **four years later** the Austrian Ministry of Internal Affairs found all the boxes with fakes, as well as matrices and a list of prisoners who worked in the "devil's workshop". **(Author's note: This was done immediately, in 1959, by the Lode team, together with the Austrian Ministry of Internal Affairs.)** In the 2002, the American "CBS" invited Adolf Burger to take part in a "tour" of the old places.

AB: I was sitting on a raft that was floating on the lake, and all of a sudden, I saw a diver on the monitor pulling out a bundle from under the wooden cover. I recognized it right away, it was one of "our" bundles, then we opened it, it was five hundred pounds sterling. The past came back into me, all these months and years when I stopped believing that I would get out of this hell alive.

NP: Not all of what Adolf Burger described in his book was included in the film *The Devil's Workshop*. On the other hand, scenes from the personal pre-war life in Germany of Sally Smolyanov, a Russian émigré artist who became a counterfeiter out of necessity, were added. Did your relationship with Smolyanov continue after the war?

AB: When the war ended and we were released, I said goodbye to Sally, "Give me my honest word that you will never be engaged in counterfeiting money again." He promised me this and said that he would definitely return to painting. By the way, in Sachsenhausen, he painted me All these portraits, of course, were gone. **(Author's note: much has survived, including a portrait of Burger, which he still keeps at home).** I never saw him again.

Prague, 2008.

“Uncle Kruger's” money. Appendix #9 (N. Povlazkova)

“Uncle Kruger's” money. Appendix #10 (Holocaust Museum)

Jewish prisoners from the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp, selected for hard labor and awaiting sending to another camp

(Photo of Bernhardt Walter/Ernst Hofmann)

Credit: USHMM(Nº77261) , courtesy of Yad Vashem



Jews- prisoners from the camp Auschwitz-Birkenau, selected for hard labor.

(Photo by Bernhardt Walter/Ernst Hofmann)

Credit: USHMM (#77359), courtesy of Yad Vashem



“Uncle Kruger's” money. Appendix #10 (Holocaust Museum)

Jewish prisoners from the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp who have not been selected and are awaiting being sent to the gas chamber

(Photo by Bernhardt Walter/Ernst Hofmann)

Credit: USHMM (№77263), courtesy of Yad Vashem



Things confiscated from Jewish prisoners who were in the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp.

(Photo by Bernhardt Walter/Ernst Hofmann)

Credit: USHMM(№77294), courtesy of Yad Vashem



“Uncle Kruger's” money. Appendix #10 (Holocaust Museum)

Copyright: USHMM (№33608)



***Meeting of the Military Tribunal
in the Sachsenhausen
concentration camp. 1946.***

***The Military Tribunal in the
Sachsenhausen concentration
camp hears the testimony of the
accused Heinz Baumkletter.***

Copyright: USHMM (№33659)



"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #10 (Holocaust Museum)

Copyright: USHMM[Photograph #62752]

***Released from the
Ebnesi camp, on the
day of liberation.
(photo by Arnold
Samuelson, U.S.
Army war
photographer)***



Copyright: USHMM



***Released from the Ebenzi camp.
On the banner is the inscription
"Greetings to our Liberators" (photo
by Arnold Samuelson - us Army war
photographer)***

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #10 (Holocaust Museum)

The work of the Czech artist Leo Haas, under the title "Blind in Trezentshat" is stored in the Holocaust Remembrance Museum in Washington, D.C.,



Watercolor by Leo Haas(1901-1983) entitled "The Blind of Theresienstadt."

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #11 (A Jakobson)

Transcript of the interrogation of Abraham Jacobson, Amsterdam, 6 June 1945

Courtesy of Lawrence Malkin. www.lawrencemalkin.com

NETHERLAND-CENTRAL

AJ-1

CONCERNING

R E P O R T

FAISIFICAT ONS

AMSTERDAM

In connection with attached article, titled:

"Hitler as Counterfeit Mint-Master in the daily paper, 'Het Parool' of June 6th, 1945, the undersigned J. W. Kallenborn, Commissioner of Government Police and A. Galjema, Subinspector, have investigated and heard: Abraham JACOBSON, born February 8th, 1895, at Amsterdam, Director of a printing-office, established Parklaan 41 at Haarlem (private address Julianalaan 152 at Overveen) who made the following statement:

I have been, as a receive captain of the Netherland Army, the District-Commander of the Illegal Organisation O.D. for the province Drente and East Groningen.

On the 30th. of June 1943 I was arrested at Norg (Drente) by the Sicherheits-service suspected of doing illegal work. After this sentenced to death by the field court-martial. This penalty was later changed into lifelong in a concentration camp.

In August 1943 I was brought over to Auschwitz (Poland). A few months later I was set to work in the concentration-camp Sachsenhausen at Oranienburg about 13 miles from Berlin. After my arrival at January 27th 1944 I was put in a strongly isolated section. Here lived together 140 foreigners of very different nationalities.

The barracks were entirely surrounded by barbedwire. In addition was the sentinel so strongly that connection with other persons was impossible. The reason why we had such a special treatment was soon told to us by Sturmbannfuhrer Bernhard Kruger; we had been namely selected to make counterfeit money. Refusal would be punished by death.

We all had an intension of resistance, but a collective refusal was not achieved. We agreed to sabotage our orders as much as possible, because by doing so we would lengthen our own lives. Should the factory through one reason or other be liquidated we knew absolutely for sure it also would be our end.

A complete bookprinting was at hand where the English banknotes were made in 5, 10, 20 and 50 lbs. notes. There were six quick presses erected whenever we required any supplies, and often we made purposely the most extraordinary requirements it was always supplied. They were throwing with money. I once ordered a moisture inducator and received after a while 6 at once. The paper for these banknotes was already with the watermarking delivered by the Firm Mahne Muhle at Leipzig. It was noticeable by the paper that also in their factory one sabotaged; in the beginning was there paper no good and the real good fibres, which are used in banknotes were missing.

Later on however they produced a very good quality paper. A real banknote was first photographed, then 6 times enlarged retouched and reprinted in life size. From these ready made clichés the nickel-galvans were made in a factory at Friedenthal. Four banknotes were printed at a time and later on the numbers and serial letters added. After an edition of 20.000 copies they started again with the same serial numbers, so that more banknotes are marked with the same numbers. After the printing these banknotes appeared in 3 sorts:

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #11 (A Jakobson)

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According to Kruger a large amount was intended for "Abwurf" out of planes over London. This plan however has never been materialized. We were working with a day and night-shift and had 5 sections, namely

1. the printing section with the overseer Arthur Lewin from Berlin Mariannestrasse 23,
 2. the bookbinding section with the overseer Kurzweil from Wien;
 3. The photographic section with the overseer Norbert Lawy from Berlin;
 4. the phototype section where I was the chief
 5. the engraving section with the overseer Cyria from Leipzig.
- Thus a directorium of 5 tradesmen.

Whenever a decision of any importance had to be taken for example in the bookbinding section, we all 5 were consulted. An engineer Stirn from Tabor (Czechoslovakia) was also working here.

The phototype section under my supervision was started in May 1944. Here American dollar notes should be made of 50 and 100 Dollars. Totally 5000 pieces were made but are never numbered and never left the factory. Afterwards, passports mainly of Rumania and Russia, identification-papers of different countries, certificates of baptism legal charges & certificates etc. were made in this phototype section. Most counterfeit papers were made however for France. Netherland banknotes, passports, etc. have not been made there. Instructions to this effect have been given to me but I claim that this was technically impossible. My instructors not being tradesmen they believed me. Indeed is the imitation of these papers very difficult. They intended to counterfeit the red banknotes of f. 25,-. Also English postage stamps (false) were perforated in this factory. These stamps were probably intended for propaganda service and made in the Reichsprinting-office at Berlin I presume.

In the English crown on these stamps in the place of the cross a David-star was made and the indication of Penny the letter D changed into a sickle and hammer.

My statement about the postage stamps being made in the printing office of Berlin is not correct. I recall now that they came from the Sparmerische printing office at Leipzig.

In our workshop existed a complete archive of 68000 rubberstamps of all official institutions of the universe. For example if a citystamp of Harlem Holland was required by the cardsystem Europe-Netherland-Harlem could be found directly.

When the Russian army advanced rapidly at the Western-front, Kruger received instructions to transfer the business. A large amount of railway-cars were put at our disposal, in which all the installation parts were loaded. The destination of the trip being Redl-Zipf (Austria). During our trip we spend some time in the camp Meutenberg. Here also carefully isolated and put up in a bunker-block, surrounded by high walls.

In this camp existed some places arranged as garerooms and we felt quite sure that our last hour had come. I am convinced that their intention was to have us killed, but this had never been carried out. After some time we were then transferred to Redl-Zipf and our business then partly was set up in a mountain cave. The factory however has never worked there, due to the rapid advancing of the American Army. Again we received orders to break up. This was done so rapidly that all the machinery material and baggage had to be left behind and we transported to the concentration-camp Ebensee.

To my rough estimate about 200 million of English banknotes were manufactured. Approximately 10 million are used by the Germans for the buying of supplies. About 180 million have by orders been burned at Redl-Zipf before our departure. This burning was done in large holes in the open air and about 10 million of false English banknotes

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #11 (A Jakobson)

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AJ-3

packed in wooden cases were thrown into the water in the neighbourhood of Redl-Zipf. This was done while they had no idea what to do with these notes. My statement can be confirmed by the others, o.a. the engineer Dabrono of Valklarbruck who was also acquainted with our whole business. Ik have succeeded to smuggle out one of the 50 lbs banknotes made in our factory. This banknote I hid in the lining of my shoe. I am showing you this banknote herewith and suggest to use this during your investigation and therefore part with this banknote 53/18812 dated April 15th 1935. I shall now give you the names and addresses of the 5 Dutch subjects who worked in this factory.

1. Samuel Knoek, born at January 16th, 1901, Amsterdam, textile-importer by occupation, living at Rio Grandelaan 83, Overveen
 2. Herman Milikowski, born at March 3th, 1909, the Hague; by occupation sociologist living at Plantage Badhuis 20 o/o the family Roos, Amsterdam.
 3. Andriew Boaboom, born June 26th 1913 at Amsterdam, by occupation lithographer, living at Oude Schans 16 Amsterdam.
 4. Meijer Louis Groen, born at January 25th, 1918 at Amsterdam, by occupation filmoperator, living at Noorder Amstelstraat 308 Amsterdam.
 5. Max Praag, born May 3th 1910 at Amsterdam by occupation photographer, living at Bernissestraat 28 o/o van Meulenbroek Amsterdam.
- As a peculiarity I am telling you that I had 5 English banknotes of 10 pounds made in our factory hidden in a ball of wool. This ball of wool with its contents is stolen from me

The 1st or 2nd of May the transportation to Ebensee took place. We had only 2 trucks at our disposal, with these two trucks 100 of the 138 men two had died - were then transferred to Ebensee. I was with the last 38 men who had to travel on foot to Ebensee, a distance of 82 km. The disorderly retreat of the Germans was already noticeably by the many pieces of clothing and weapons lying about at the roadway. We were guarded by 20 men but at the arrival at May the 6th 1945 only 6 guards were left over. The rest had already beaten it. Had we arrived about 10 hours earlier we then would have all without any doubts, been executed. By purposefully dragging along this trip on foot lasted several days more and to our best of luck, because arriving at the camp the campcommander had already by wire surrendered to the Americans. All the different nationalities were separated by the Americans and put up in barracks. We then with 56 Hollanders. A Hollander named Goossens, who served with the American Army, assisted me to Linn, where I was brought in contact with an American Officer. I had been asked to take steps so that all the Dutch subjects could be returning to their country as soon as possible. I was afterwards transported to Rheims in France by a 4-motorbomber and then travelled through to Paris. I have had success there bringing out the return of the Dutchmen at Ebensee. From Paris I went as soon as possible back to Haarlem. In Paris I gave my experience with the counterfeit banknotes to a representative of the British Secret Service and was interviewed by a reporter of the Daily Mail. A relation of my experience was then published in the Daily Mail of May 24th 1945, a copy of this paper I am handing over to you for use of your investigation,

More news than I have told you now I not mentioned in this article. Only an error is published namely that the banknotes were packed in metal boxes thrown into the water, but these were wooden cases. Neither have I been an expert for the Netherland Government on counterfeit banknotes. After read to persist and signed:

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #11 (A Jakobson)

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Hereafter we the reporters heard to remaining Netherlands mentioned in our report with the exception of Max Praag who should still be at Brussels. The above named persons made separately an identical statement. Samuel Knoek declared in addition that the leader of the bookprinting section Arthur Lewin living at Marianne-strasse 23 Berlin had a complete list of all the 140 persons who worked at Oranienburg at the counterfeit factory. Witness Herman Milikowski declared as a particular detail that the boxes with banknotes which were thrown into the water, contained also gold and ornaments and that these boxes, by order of the Germans were transferreported by engineer Dabrowa.

He has however not delivered these boxes at the destination but in the surroundings of Redl-Zipf, thrown into the water. Milikowski has later heard from Dabrowa that these banknotes had been fished up. This engineer Dabrowa should have had an important part in the Austrian liberation army and was fully acquainted with the above named factory. Witness Andries Bosboom gave confirmation about the information, given by Milikowsky about the fishing up of the banknotes. Bosboom declared to have seen one of these notes in the hands of an American soldier.

Also he Bosboom mentioned that a certain Fajerman, a Polish subject, who had a brother in their camp, had in his possession the administration of this counterfeit mint factory. Further more declared witness Bosboom, that also Berlin had a phototype office under supervision of a certain Petric(k) who also made false papers for the German Authorities, probably only Rumanian passports. This Petric(k) has trained the printers of the mintfactory at Oranienburg.

Reported at official oath
Amsterdam, June 9th 1945.

"Uncle Kruger's" Money, Appendix #12 (BB)

Bank of England report "Bank Note Forgeries ("BB" type)

Courtesy of Lawrence Malkin. www.lawrencemalkin.com

012/151

P-20

BB-1

SECRET

Bank Note Forgeries ("BB" Type)

Yesterday the Chief Cashier saw Monsieur Gautier, a Director of the Banque Nationale Suisse, who is here on a two months' visit. (H.G.A. was present at the interview).

Although not directly within his own province, Monsieur Gautier had been asked to refer to the prevalence of £5 and £10 forgeries in Switzerland and the attempts which were being made to recognise them. He wasted no time in repeating an earlier request (by letter) that suspect notes which were forwarded here for inspection should, if found to be bogus, be returned with the points of divergence from the genuine article marked in pencil.

The Chief Cashier reminded him that in the series of letters extending over the past year we had been at pains to give the National Bank such general information as might assist them in detecting forgeries and regretted that it was felt that no further clues could usefully be given; he added, moreover, that although there were often slight differences (e.g. the thickness of a line, the blackness of the ink, &c.) between a real note and a spurious one similar features might at times be observed between two genuine notes.

The Chief Cashier admitted that there were, of course, certain secret devices but said that Monsieur Gautier would appreciate that these were jealously guarded by our technical experts, since if the knowledge of them should by any misapp fall into hostile hands it would doubtless result in turning an excellent imitation into a perfect reproduction. Monsieur Gautier, while anxious to stress the care with which any printing secrets divulged to the National Bank would be treated by them, fully understood the position.

Monsieur Gautier agreed with the opinion that the standard of the forgeries in question and the numbers of notes which were being encountered pointed to the likelihood of their being of German origin and possibly State-produced. His personal view was that many sterling and pseudo-sterling notes were reaching Switzerland from Turkey; but he admitted that, even if this were true, it did not refute the probability of their source.

It appeared that the Swiss have much in mind the question of controlling the import of foreign exchange but have not yet thought fit to impose restrictions; meanwhile the quantity of sterling (and ? other) notes which reaches them is very considerable.

The Chief Cashier concluded by telling Monsieur Gautier how much the efforts which were being made in Switzerland to detect forged notes were valued by the Bank, who would always be ready to adjudicate on doubtful examples - although there was evidence that

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #13 (GB 1-3)

Bank of England Report:

«Destruction of German Forgeries Salvaged from the Toplitze»

Courtesy of Lawrence Malkin. www.lawrencemalkin.com

GB-1

THE CHIEF CASHIER,

Copies to: The Secretary,
The General Manager,
Bank of England Printing
Works.

Destruction of German Forgeries Salvaged from the Toplitze

Ten boxes, together with part of the contents of three boxes which broke on the way up, were recovered from the Toplitze. The forgeries were packed on the spot in 64 boxes each of which appeared to contain between 6,000 and 7,000 forgeries. This gives a total of approximately 420,000 against the 3,200,000 previously reported to us.

No attempt had been made to dry the notes before our arrival - they had been at a police barracks in Graz until the previous day - and they were very sodden. The different denominations were mixed haphazardly and it was impossible to estimate the number of each denomination present but I would hazard a guess at 60% of £5's, 10% of £10's, 15% of £20's and 15% of £50's, giving a rough total of £6 million.

On Wednesday, 18th November, attempts to burn the sodden forgeries in the incinerator failed but the contents of six boxes were fairly easily consumed in the National Bank's boilers once the tightly packed paper had been shaken out a bit.

Some of the remaining forgeries were then spread over the floor of the incinerator vault in order to dry out. On the following day the contents of 15 boxes were destroyed in the boilers and on the next day some of the forgeries which had been spread over the floor were destroyed in the incinerator, the remainder being spread out further for drying. Finally the latter were burnt on Monday, having dried out thoroughly over the weekend.

I expressed an interest in the National Bank's incinerators and they were kind enough to provide a plan and specification. These will be sent to Debden.

Two members of the National Bank and two officials from the Austrian Ministry of the Interior were present throughout the operation. When it was completed, the Ministry representatives invited us to inspect their forgery records which we found most

- 2 -

GB-2

interesting. Subsequently the National Bank showed us over their Printing Works.

Throughout, we received the wholehearted co-operation of the Ministry officials and of the National Bank staff; official letters of thanks have been sent both to the Ministry and to the National Bank.

The National Bank assured us that they had suffered only minor inconvenience from the operation and it will be surprising if they make any claim for expenses. The costs of repacking, storing and transporting the forgeries have been borne by the Austrian Government and it could be that some claim will reach us in due course, although the matter was not discussed.

H.M.Treasury and Scotland Yard have been informed that the operation has been successfully concluded.

The officials from the Ministry of the Interior stated, with reference to previous representations, that they had now received so many requests for "souvenirs" that they no longer wished to meet any such requests even from "Der Stern". The Ministry and the National Bank retained one copy of each denomination of the forgeries for their records.

The Ministry gave us the type from which the cyphers on the forgeries had been printed and which had been recovered from the Toplitzsee; no plates or numbering barrels had been recovered. They also gave us a typed folder containing lists of cyphers and dates. This is not a list of the forgeries printed but was evidently part of the process of checking from photographs of genuine notes the lists of cyphers and dates which had been compiled for use on the forgeries. It is interesting to note that the list refers to a cypher of a £100 note although to our knowledge no forgeries of this denomination were printed; although we searched, we found none amongst those which we destroyed.

From time to time we by chance found errors of printing and it appeared probable that there were in fact forgeries in three stages in this collection, viz., completed bundles bearing a label

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GB-3

such as that attached (A), unchecked bundles straight from the printing presses with labels such as those at (B), and rejects. It is not clear for what purposes the cards (C) were used.

I attach a list of the type of misprints which show that the "f Five" at the bottom left-hand corner of the £5 forgeries was printed at a different stage from the rest of the note. This did not appear to have been the case with the £10, £20 or £50 forgeries.

I propose that, say, half a dozen of each size of the cypher type together with the folder listing the cyphers be retained in the Bank's museum; and that the remainder of the type and the misprints be given to Dobden. All items have been seen by the Principal of the Issue Office to whom they are of no practical value.

(Init.) E.de M.B.

"Uncle Kruger's" Money, Appendix #14 (K-N 1940)

Kruger's report to Naujoks. November 23rd, 1940.
Courtesy of Lawrence Malkin. www.lawrencemalkin.com

<div data-bbox="440 426 711 520" data-label="Text"><p>ANZahl NND 677092 EXR NND 01120</p></div>		<div data-bbox="1149 394 1252 491" data-label="Text"><p>K-N 1940</p></div>	
<div data-bbox="253 651 557 714" data-label="Text"><p><u>Bernhard Kruger</u> Hauptsturmführer</p></div>		<div data-bbox="815 651 1213 682" data-label="Text"><p><u>Paris, den 23. November 1940</u></p></div>	
<div data-bbox="391 810 1066 926" data-label="Text"><p>An das Reichssicherheitshauptamt - Amt VI B - s. d. von H-Sturmführer Naujoks</p></div>			
<div data-bbox="574 987 922 1050" data-label="Text"><p>in <u>Berlin - Grunewald</u> Kolbrückstr. 6 a</p></div>			
<div data-bbox="378 1121 1240 1270" data-label="Text"><p><u>Betrifft:</u> Französische Identitätskarten. <u>Anlagen:</u> 36 Identitätskarten, 2 franz. Blankopassformulare, 1 Anzahl Formularbogen und eine Aufstellung für sämtliche Identitätskarten, ferner 3 Originalmel- dungen der franz. Polizei, gebrauchte Identitäts- karten.</p></div>			
<div data-bbox="378 1310 1271 1474" data-label="Text"><p>In der Anlage werden 36 Identitätskarten, 2 Franz. Blanko- passformulare, 1 Anzahl Formularbogen und eine Aufstellung für sämtliche Identitätskarten die es in Frankreich a. d. t. gibt, übermittelt. Die Originalmeldungen der franz. Polizei sind wegen der Unterschriften und des Stempels beigegeben worden.</p></div>			
<div data-bbox="378 1478 1271 1572" data-label="Text"><p>Eine Anzahl Identitätskarten, die bereits ihren Zweck er- füllt haben, liegen der Sendung bei und sind für Musterzwecke verwendbar.</p></div>			
<div data-bbox="751 1568 1218 1730" data-label="Text"><p><i>B. Kruger</i> Hauptsturmführer</p></div>			

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #15 (Kohn-Plapler)

Testimony of former prisoners George Cohn and Jack Plapler
(Ironically: finally they did something "together")

Courtesy of Lawrence Malkin. www.lawrencemalkin.com

SECRET

L- 039- 714

K-P-1

Report:

Of the merchant **Georg KOHN**, Hirschberg/Ragb. Jaegerstreet - former inmate of 9 german concentration-camp (KL)

and of the painter **JACK PLAPLER** Kassel, Muellergasse 3, former inmate of 6 german concentration-camp.

Since the end of July 1942 we were employed in a
Special - Secret - Commando.

We think it our duty to report about this to the American authorities, since the following statement may be of great importance:

In 1942 we stayed in the concentration-camp Ravensbrueck. At the end of July in the same year, all the Jews were taken out of their beds during the night and graphical professions were asked for. We reported, in order to get out of the severe camp, and on 20.8.42 we were transferred to Sachsenhausen. 3 days after our arrival 20 Jews came to Sachsenhausen, who had been in protective custody in the camp of Buchenwald. Some days later we had to fall out on the parade-ground and a Sturmbannfuhrer of the SD examined us. He said we were going to be employed in a printing office in block 19. After this block 19 had carefully been isolated from the remaining camp, printing machines actually did arrive. On 1.12.42 all the installations were finished. Now Sturmbannfuhrer Bernhard Krueger, accompanied by 2 Oberscharfuhrere, appeared and told us we had to print English pounds. He threatened us that we all would be killed in case we did not keep tight. SD Obersturmannfuhrer Doerner from the office Berlin-Dellbrueck-street in the most severe form repeated the same words.

Paper needed for the forged banknotes was supplied from Westphalia Hahne-mehle. Before putting the banknotes into production they made 105 paper-tests. In February 1943 everything was settled and the printing was started. The capacity per month was to be one million. For reasons, easily accounted for, we sabotaged the works and therefore could not finish the asked for issue. Thereupon 20 more Jewish concentration-camp-inmates were added to our group. The finished notes were sorted into 1, 2, and 3 choice needed and made used looking. What was below their choice should be used to be dropped over England. The falsified notes were sent to Berlin every week to be put into circulation abroad. Five, ten, twenty and fifty pound notes were produced. In spite of conscientiousness ordered by the SD falsifications can be recognised by an expert easily, both from the paper and from the printing. Anyway we were ready to give more information to any expert at any time desired. 20 notes of each serie "choice-pieces" had to be given to the Sturmbannfuhrer for his personal use.

Towards the end of 1943 our department was enlarged by the inclusion of block 18 and new SD people took over. The leaders were Haupt-scharfuhrer Kurt Werner, and Helmuth Beckmann, besides that 14 more SS men came into out barracks. In January 1944 additional 80 Jews from Auschwitz

arrived. The Sturmbannfuhrer told us, that we would have to do other things still. Block 18 was equipped with a photo-department, light-pressing equipment and retouching and copying-room. Sturmbannfuhrer Krueger showed us original dollars and we were to tackle the production of these. These dollars however have never been finished as we delayed the production for one year. In addition to the above mentioned forgeries we had to produce English stamps. On these stamps the English King had a so-called "Jewish nose" and hidden in the corners were hammer and sickel. Besides, stamps were produced with the surcharge "Trinitat" "Singapur" etc. Further more the picture of Marshall Stalin together with the English King was on one stamp with the caption: "This was a Jewish war". Other stamps had the surcharge "Come on, the Germans expect you" etc. Shortly later we read in a newspaper that these stamps had been sent to Swedish traders as curiosities.

During the following time we also started producing passes and documents. We made out passes of the following countries: Switzerland, France, Brazile, Holland, America, England, etc. Besides we made out passes for Russian soldiers and for Canadian pilots and we also printed American navigation-documents.

In connection with this the following incident occurred: One night the pass of a Swiss Journalist was brought to have a photograph taken of. All the necessary works had to be done to produce a good forgery of it. This pass had to be in Berlin by ten o'clock next morning.

Also so-called instruction books for sabotage with pictures about the handling of weapons, blowing of bridges, destruction of machinery and so on, were manufactured by us. This book are printed in German and other languages.

When the Russian Army was standing before Frankfurt/Oder our department was evacuated to Nordhausen with all machines and about 7 million pieces of British pound notes (That were to be dropped down by our air-planes) and about not yet assorted notes. No production was started here. The middle of April 1945 we came to the branch of camp in Redel-Zipf 40 km. from Salzburg. There the organisation started in the same way as in Sachsenhausen. One day a Hauptsturmbannfuhrer of the SD appeared and had a long talk with the Sturmbannfuhrer. After this we had to burn day and night the notes, which were destined to be dropped over England. The other notes (about 8 mil.) were packed into cases and were taken away on trucks by Obersturmbannfuhrer Hausch and several SS men. We assume they were brought to Zeel/See.

We came to Ebensee where we were liberated by American troops on 28 May 1945.

The following are the names of some SD leaders as far as we remember. The last commander of the SD office in Berlin Delbrue street was the Lt.Colonel and Obersturmbannfuhrer of the weapon SS Boenitz.

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #15 (Kohn-Plapler)

K-P-3

The Obersturmbannfuhrer Bernhard Krueger. Office, Berlin.

The Obersturmbannfuhrer Hucks and a Sturmfuhrer Thiele, Office Berlin, Dellbrueckstreet.

The leader of our section was a SS Hauptscharfuhrer Kurt Werner, Elbersfelder-Plattendorf-Thieringen.

SS Hauptscharfuhrer Helmuth Beckmann, Chemnitz.

Oberscharfuhrer Jansen, Koeln.

Unterscharfuhrer Wildfang, Ludwigslust-Mecklenburg.

In case you need further information we are ready to give it to you at any time. We want to mention that all machinery has been secured by the Grunder secret service in Redel-Zipf. We believe that high officials of the SS will try to escape over the frontier with already prepared false papers and money.

At the present time

Leipzig 61.
Bluecherstreet 9.
Hotel Opel.

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #16 (AM 1-8)

Copies of U.S. Department of Foreign Affairs documents.

Courtesy of Lawrence Malkin. www.lawrencemalkin.com

Authority **UND 802116**
By **SP NARA** Date **1-29-03**

AM-1

12CR

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY

No. 229
Confidential

LONDON, February 29, 1940

Memorandum

According to a report in the possession of the authorities here it was decided at a conference of financial experts held at the German Ministry of Finance on September 18 last to launch a well prepared campaign against the pound and for the destruction of the monetary position of the world in the countries of the Near East, North Africa, the British Colonies and South America by printing in the presses of the Reichsbank 30 milliards of forged 11 notes and 20 milliards of forged notes of other denominations. The notes were to be introduced into foreign countries in diplomatic bags with the aid of the Ministry of Marine. The German consular representatives were to circulate the notes as discreetly as possible at first at as great a profit as possible and then, on receipt of the order, gratuitously. The discovery of the circulation of the forgeries was intended to coincide with a campaign against the pound in the principal Bourses of the world, propaganda against the Bank of England from Berlin and spectacular action by the German Navy and Air Force.

There have recently been a number of references in the English Press to the circulation of counterfeit money believed to have come from Germany in various countries, particularly the Balkans, (copies of which are enclosed), but it is understood that there is no evidence that this counterfeiting was directed from Germany. The Times report of February 10 concerns the seizure of counterfeit Canadian money in Toronto.

There is no evidence that forged English notes have so far been issued in any quantities but since the newspaper reports refer to the circulation of counterfeit American money as well as British money, the authorities here thought this might be of interest and they would be grateful for any information in return.

RECEIVED
1940

11.5153/2632

FILED
APR 15 1940

US/G

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #16 (AM 1-8)

Authority UND 802116
By WJ NARA Date: 1-29-03

AM-2

No. 100

CONFIDENTIAL.

MEMORANDUM
(to London)

APR 1 - 1940

Reference is made to H.V.J. memorandum no. 229 of February 29, 1940 with regard to an alleged scheme by Germany to circulate counterfeit British notes in various foreign countries.

The appropriate authorities here have been informed. They declare that they have been cognizant of such stories as have appeared in the press, but have been unable to substantiate them, as no instances have come to their attention as yet of any attempts to pass such currency here. Any further data pertaining thereto will be communicated promptly.

811.5158/2612

FCP

Ren

asb

RE: REMFRMB 3/29/40

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #16 (AM 1-8)

AM-3

JMB

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (A)

Zurich

Dated ~~December 3, 1942~~

Rec'd 3:11 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

268, December 3, 6 p.m.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

American Express Company Zurich informs me that an individual from Vaduz Liechtenstein endeavored to dispose of ten thousand pounds sterling in counterfeit British banknotes of miscellaneous small denominations. Bank Federale Suisse Geneve reported to have received counterfeit notes from the same source November. Police and National Bank upon examination of the notes state that they are such clever forgeries that they must be the product of persons formerly employed in Government mint or they may have been produced in mint of nearby country itself. Bank of England has been furnished with specimen notes by Swiss National Bank.

WOODS

CSB

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #16 (AM 1-8)

Box 4969

AM-4

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

DLA
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (A)

Zurich

FROM Dated January 15, 1943

Rec'd 3:55 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

January 15, 5 p.m.

Reference Department's telegram No. 1, January 2,

It is now learned from the police that the person
who passed the counterfeit English banknotes to the
American Express Company was Rudolf Blaschke born on
November 28, 1900 at Vienna German nationality residing
in Creatin now under arrest in Vaduz. Blaschke claims
to have received the notes from Fritz Schwend born on
November 6, 1906 at Bockingen, Wurttemberg, German
nationality residing at Agram, Creatin. Blaschke states
that he received the notes from Schwend who had in turn
received them in Agram from an agent who got them from
a person at Istanbul. The Turkish source is said to
have received these bills from an agent in Iran where
British and Russian occupation armies Blaschke claims
put them in circulation. The police seem to give

641.5158/41

PS/A



“Uncle Kruger's” Money. Appendix #16 (AM 1-8)

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #16 (AM 1-8)

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority UND 978025
By SS NARA Date 8-12-02

AM-5

RA-347

This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government agency. (SECRET 0)

Lisbon

Dated May 25, 1944

Rec'd 9:50 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

1601, May 25, 7 p.m.

FOR SECRETARY TREASURY FROM WOOD.

Re Department's 1448, May 22, 6 p.m.

Musbaumer told me early this month just before returning to Switzerland that Germans had counterfeited sterling notes so skilfully that experts in London could not distinguish them from genuine notes. He did not report the same regarding dollar notes but stated Swiss will not accept dollar or sterling notes because of counterfeiting they know Germans are doing. Wyatt, British Embassy, says he has not heard story about counterfeited sterling.

As I reported previously there have been stories of counterfeited dollar and pound notes released by Germans in Spain. However I have not seen any alleged specimens and recently have not had reports of such currency in peninsula.

I am making inquiries and hope report further shortly.

WORMER

KH:EMB

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #16 (AM 1-8)

SECRET

SGI TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
MUNICH

AM-6

Sw-1

SUBJECT: **RSMA FINANCIAL OPERATION**

TO: C.O., X-2 Germany
CIB, Third U.S. Army

1. In order to gather further information on the RSMA Financial Operation and to discover the location of the agents involved, Fritz SCHWEND and George SPITZ were taken by Capt. Timm and Capt. Michaelis to Merano. SCHWEND formerly had his headquarters in Merano.

2. CIC, Merano was visited in order to discover what they knew of the operation. The following agents of SCHWEND who had remained in Merano had been arrested by CIC: Oscar and Rudi BLASCHKE, purchasing agents, Harold WANNINGER, purchasing agent, Dr. Giovanni NEUHOLD, bookkeeper for SCHWEND, Dr. George GYSSLING, purchasing agent and former German Consul in Los Angeles, and Jack Lewis VAN HARTEN who had worked with SCHWEND. CIC had no information on the exact missions of these men nor did they have a clear picture of the over-all RSMA operation. The agents had been arrested only as the result of denunciations by local inhabitants. To the knowledge of CIC Merano, they had not been fully interrogated.

3. Oscar BLASCHKE was under house arrest because he has tuberculosis. SPITZ was taken by Capt. Timm and Capt. Michaelis to see BLASCHKE who voluntarily turned over the profits he and his brother Rudi had made during their transactions for the RSMA. This amounted to 3150 gold pieces, 405 American one dollar bills and 2 diamond rings of approximately four and seven carats. Copies of the receipts are attached.

4. The captured money and property were turned over to Capt. Harry W. RIBACK, C.O., CIC Merano. The estimated value was 200,000 dollars. Capt. Riback has been asked to have Dr. NEUHOLD brought back to their station for interrogation. The information which NEUHOLD can provide will be most useful because of his position as bookkeeper for the operation. He will be able to give the location of money and valuables hidden by the RSMA. The money constitutes a continued threat to Allied security as it could be used to finance anti-Allied activities.

5. Oscar BLASCHKE was asked to write a history of his own activities and a history of the operations as far as he knows them. Fritz SCHWEND is engaged in writing a history of the entire RSMA Financial Operation which will be forwarded as soon as it is finished and translated.

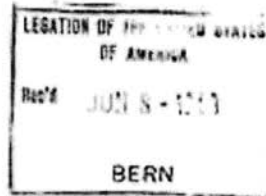
6. Capt. Riback was most appreciative of the information furnished to him by SGI and has requested assistance in handling the situation in the area with respect to the persons involved.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2-2-3

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #16 (AM 1-8)

AM 1-8 1943



Minister
64 AIR
2660 W

AM-7

CONFIDENTIAL

To the
American Legation,

Bern.

If this with no other
report are acceptable. If
verification, I should
think a brief report should be
made to Washington.

CL
Lay, a day.
confirmation - for
Lay, a day.
Lay, a day.
Lay, a day.

Am-7

£ 5 AND £ 10 BANK NOTES COUNTERFEITED

From

Walter M. Sholes

American Consul General

Basel, Switzerland.

Date of completion: June 7, 1943.

Date of mailing: June 7, 1943.

In line with the recent appearance in Switzerland of more counterfeited 5 and 10 pound English bank notes, as reported by this office in its letter of May 27, 1943, file 851.5, the following additional information has been obtained in local banking circles:

Since November 1942 some 3000 or more British 5 and 10 £ notes have been identified in Switzerland as fraudulent. The Crédit Suisse at Zurich, Basel, and Geneva and the Banque Fédérale S.A. at Geneva seem to have been the heaviest losers. There is at present litigation pending between the Crédit Suisse at Basel, the American Express Company, and other banks over some 130 or more 10 £ bank notes found counterfeit, for which the Crédit Suisse is endeavoring to hold the banks mentioned responsible. The Banque Commerciale, Geneva is also reported as having lost heavily at the hands of counterfeiters over a period of nearly a year. In the latter case, English notes of £ 100 were involved.

Swiss

AM 1-8 1943

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #16 (AM 1-8)

AM-8

-2-

obscure
Swiss police are in possession of evidence that some of the counterfeit money entered Switzerland via Liechtenstein. The Legation will, in this connection, recall a report from Basel concerning £ 2000 of fraudulent English bank notes bought in Denmark and smuggled out of Germany.

When the Zürich police in December 1942 requested the Bank of England to help identify the English bank notes in question, the latter refused to do more than confirm the fraudulent character of the bank notes and withheld information concerning the five secret markings which, it appears, characterize English paper currency. Some foreign bankers seem to have been initiated into the secrets of English bank notes to the extent of three such markings, but few, if any, persons outside of the Bank of England appear familiar with all five secret markings.*

It remains for the Consulate to point out that there has been little or no evidence of counterfeiting of American bank notes here lately. There are said to be some \$10,000,000 or more in Switzerland and the Balkans. Very considerable sums are represented by 500 and 1000 dollars notes held in Rumania and Turkey, but in the latter country gold is favored. The same may be said of 1000 £ notes. These large denominations, of course, greatly facilitate export and smuggling operations.

When the Bank of England early in May suspended the issuance of 10 £ notes and higher denominations, it probably had in mind hoarding, counterfeiting and other subversive operations on the part of certain elements at home and abroad.

The recent appearance of counterfeit bank notes has not been without effect on the money market. Despite the British victories in North Africa, the English bank notes which had reached nearly 14, are now below 10 and continue weak.

In all, there seem to be no less than £ 4,500,000,000 in vaults and stockings in Switzerland and the Balkans. Of this sum, nearly £ 2,000,000 bankers here say are in Switzerland. In Rumania, there are some £ 1,000,000, and in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Hungary, and Palestine about £ 2,000,000 at least.

SS1.5

WHS/dh

In triplicate.

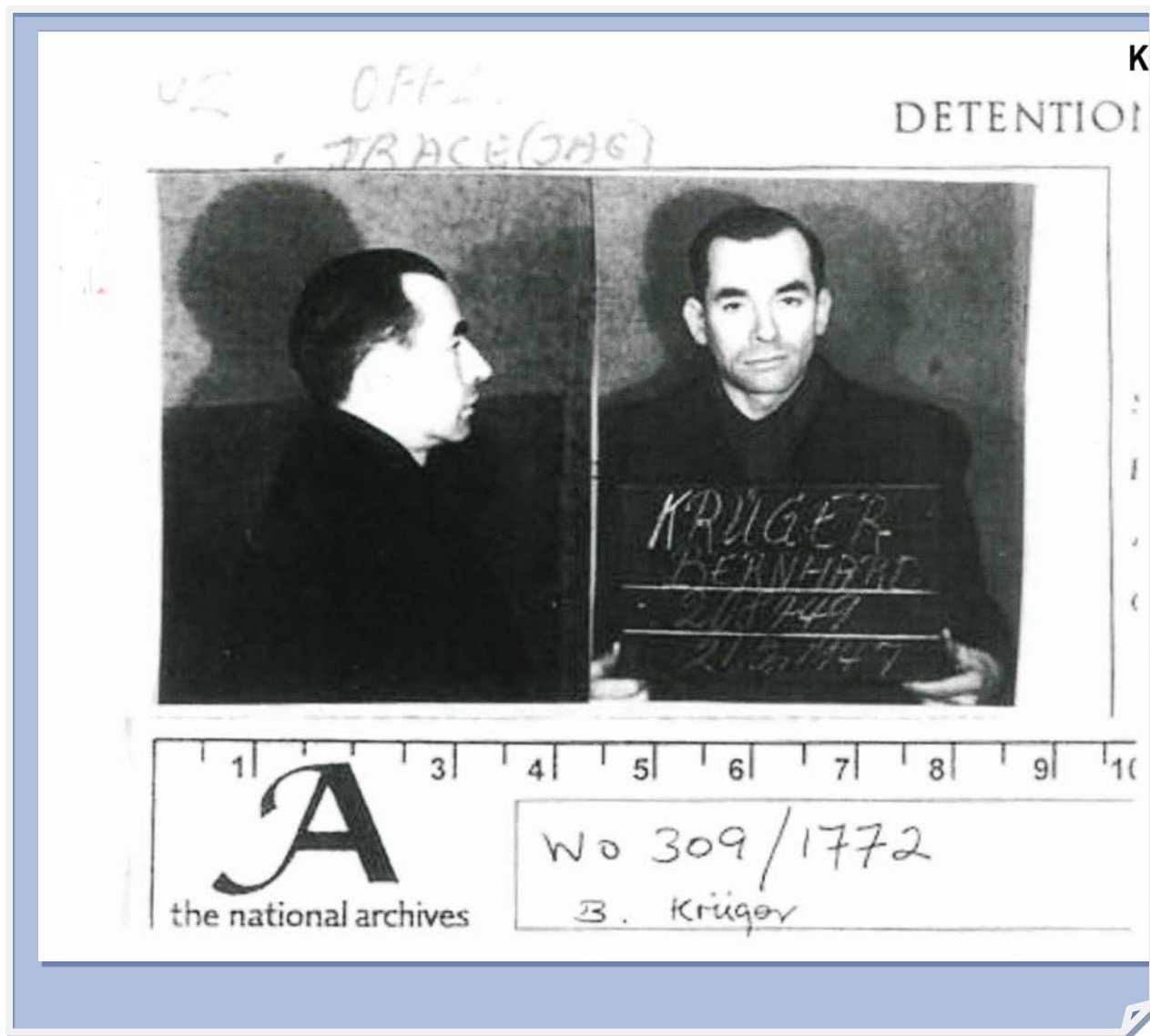
Copies to Financial Attaché and Zürich.

copy
100 FM
*The Association Suisse des Banquiers which maintains its headoffice in Basel, first circularized the banks of this country on the subject on December 3, 1942 (circular no. 961). In this circular the Association says: "Dès que la réponse de la Banque d'Angleterre nous sera parvenue, nous vous ferons connaître les caractéristiques du faux". These "caractéristiques", however, have been withheld by London for obvious reasons, probably for fear that such indications may possibly fall in the hands of unauthorized persons.

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #17 (Kruger)

Registration card for prisoner Kruger (England, 1946) - fragment

Courtesy of Lawrence Malkin. www.lawrencemalkin.com



“Uncle Kruger's” money. Appendix #17 (Kruger)

Personal file of Bernhard Kruger (RSHA). Courtesy of Lawrence Malkin.
www.lawrencemalkin.com

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #17 (Kruger)

Bernhard Kruger's testimony at the 1956 trial.

Courtesy of Lawrence Malkin. www.lawrencemalkin.com

CONFIDENTIAL

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(20^b) Maschweg 359 =

den 23. August 1956

KR-6

Ich, Bernhard Krüger, wohnhaft in Dassel Krs.
Einbeck, Bundesrepublik Deutschland, erkläre mich
bereit, nachstehende eidesstattliche Erklärung für Herrn
Hans Kursweil, wohnhaft in Wien, Burgasse 50
hinsichtlich seiner Beleidigungsklage gegen Hagen,
abzugeben.
Ich erkläre außerdem, daß ich mir der Bedeutung der Abgabe
einer derartigen Erklärung vollkommen bewußt bin.

Eidesstattliche Erklärung

In der Eigenschaft als techn. Referent und Leiter eines
technischen Referates innerhalb des Amtes VI, Auslands-
nachrichtendienst, führte ich auf Befehl des Reichsführers
SS, H. Himmler, die Falschgeldproduktion mit der
Decknamenbezeichnung "Unternehmen Bernhard," die sich als
wirtschaftsstrategische Maßnahme gegen England rich-
tete, durch.

Entsprechend dem Befehl hatte ich die Aufgabe mit Hft-
lingen jüdischer Abstammung durchzuführen. Aus diesem
Grunde suchte ich zunächst 39 Hftlinge aus, die dem KL
Sachsenhausen zugehörig. Weitere, über 100 Hftlinge,
übernahm ich vom KL-Auschwitz.

Ich betone ausdrücklich, daß es sich bei diesen Hft-
lingen, von einer Ausnahme abgesehen, um keine kriminellen
Elemente, bzw. berufsmässige Fälscher und Zuchthäusler ge-
handelt hat.

Zutreffend ist, daß sämtliche Hftlinge wegen ihrer
rassemässigen Zugehörigkeit in das Konzentrationslager
verbracht worden waren und als politische Gefangene klassi-
fiziert worden sind. Diese Tatsache wird dadurch noch be-
kräftigt, weil alle diese Hftlinge das rote Stoffkennzei-
chen an ihrer Gefangenenkleidung trugen, welches nach außen
hin den Haftgrund anzeigte.

Mit der Herstellung der Druckstöcke hatten die Hft-
linge nichts zu tun. Die Druckstöcke wurden in Frieden-
thal, ca. 2 bis 3 km von Sachsenhausen gelegen, durch SS-
Leute, bzw. Vertragsangestellte hergestellt.

Die vorstehende Unter-
schrift des
Bernhard Krüger
wird hiermit amtlich beglaubigt



23. August 1956
Stadt Dassel

J. A. Fiedt

H. Krüger...

Sworn statement of Bernhard Krüger, 23 August 1956

check foreign broadcasts.
August 1956 he was temporarily detached (Kommandiert) to the SD-

“Uncle Kruger's” money. Appendix #17 (Kruger)

Translation:

“Uncle Kruger's” money. Appendix #17 (Kruger)

23 August 1956

I, Bernhard Kruger, who resides in Dassel, Ainbeck district, Federal Republic of Germany, declare my readiness to make the following statement under oath to Mr Hans Kursweil, who resides at 60 Burggasse, Vienna, concerning the charge of insult against Hagen. In addition, I declare that I am fully aware of the significance of such a statement.

SWORN STATEMENT

As a technical referent and head of the technical department of the 6th Directorate of the Foreign Intelligence Service, on the orders of Reichsfuehrer SS G. Himmler, I carried out the manufacture of counterfeit money, carried out under the code name "Operation Bernhard". The economic strategy of this action was directed against England.

In accordance with the order, I was to carry out this task using prisoners of only Jewish origin. In this regard, I chose to begin with 39 prisoners held in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. The remaining prisoners, in the number of more than 100 people, I took from the Auschwitz concentration camp (Auschwitz).

I categorically declare that the above-mentioned prisoners, with the exception of one, were neither criminal elements nor convicted professional counterfeiters. In fact, all prisoners were sent to a concentration camp because of their race and were treated as political prisoners. This fact is also confirmed by the fact that all these

“Uncle Kruger's” money. Appendix #17 (Kruger)

prisoners wore on their prison clothes an identification mark made of red cloth indicating the reason for their imprisonment.

The prisoners did not make clichés. Clichés were made by SS officers as well as employees in Friedenthal, located 2-3 km from Sachsenhausen.

Signature: Kruger

Stamp:

"Bernhard Kruger's signature is hereby officially certified.

Dassel, August 23, 1956." Stamp of the Dassel City Council

"Uncle Kruger's" Money, Appendix #17 (Langer)

Langer report, 1952 (this report is known as "12 1/2 years later")

Courtesy of Lawrence Malkin. www.lawrencemalkin.com

Handwritten notes and stamps at the top of the page:

- Top left: "Jack M-IRDB: For your T/S file. 2/1"
- Top center: Stamp "AUTHORITY NND 677092 By NR NARA Date 01/20"
- Top right: "L-1" and "T. J. Kruger's body Langer's?"

Classification and Title:

TOP SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION
The Counterfeiting of the Pound

Preface:

On 13 February 1952 I surveyed the orders on the pound counterfeiting. The affair took place in the time from September 1939 to December 1944. The beginning lies thus 12 1/2 years back. Even if I had a very good memory, details would escape me. So I have gotten almost all of the names from my co-workers; of the technical details, however, I can remember very well from the origin because I myself developed them. With the co-workers I only worked indirectly. Orders were written. The main point was that it was worked in an orderly manner.

This survey falls into the following parts.

- 1) The commissions divisions
- 2) The technical carrying out
- 3) The follow-up of the latest news.
- 1) The commissions division.

The pound counterfeiting was an order of the Führer. By that it is understood that the Führer personally gave orders which made it a great advantage to obtain quickly the necessary machines and materials without which order it would have taken much longer. Since everything was managed, from the printing presses first to the last needed chemical, this order was top priority superceded only by a direct order from the Führer.

The idea was followed that through the production of banknotes

Handwritten signature "Langer" is visible at the bottom right.

Classification and Title at the bottom:

TOP SECRET

"Uncle Kruger's" Money, Appendix #19 (CIA)

Declassified CIA report (cover page)

Courtesy of Lawrence Malkin. www.lawrencemalkin.com

Approved For Release 2000/06/13 : CIA-RDP79-01084A000100050002-1

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

CIA-1

FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS
RELATING TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY

11 October 1950

Approved For Release 2000/06/13 : CIA-RDP79-01084A000100050002-1

“Uncle Kruger’s” Money, Appendix #19 (CIA)

"Uncle Kruger's" Money, Appendix #20 (LSDL)

Charles Gaston "Let's Sleeping Dog Lie"

Courtesy of Lawrence Malkin. www.lawrencemalkin.com

LSDL

From: Lt. Col. Seligman

SECRET

694

KENSington 4511
Ext. 480

Finance Division (Rear),
Control Commission for Germany
(British Element),
37, Princes Gardens,
KENSINGTON, S.W.7.

Fin/Rear/13

56A
8th September, 1945.

Dear **Brigadier,**

Counterfeit Bank of England Notes

Reference my letter to the Bank of England,
FIN/SE/20,370/C (Sec), dated 30th July, I have now had a reply
from Playfair, ~~on the subject~~, to whom the Chief Cashier had passed
my letter. Playfair states that the information requested by the
U.S. Currency Section on behalf of the U.S. Treasury is not
available. He goes on to say "I am sorry, as I do not want them
to think us unco-operative: but this is a very domestic kind of
matter. We at home keep such information inside a very narrow
circle, and neither divulge it nor seek to obtain similar
information from others. Would you mind passing this on with our
regrets that we cannot help?"

No doubt you will convey the gist of the above to the
Americans, as I had promised to do before I left Frankfurt.

*Let sleeping
dogs lie.*

Yours *truly,*

Chas. W. Seligman
Chas. W. Seligman

Seligman

Brigadier C.A. Gunston, T.D.,
Banking Branch,
Finance Division,
Main HQ,
Control Commission for Germany (B.E.),
LUBBECKS,
B.A.O.R.

CONTROL COMMISSION FOR GERMANY (British).
13 SEP 1945
FIN. DIVISION, CENTRAL BANKING.
REP. 20

McN-1

HISTORY

While the exact date of inception is vague, it seems reasonable to suppose in the light of all evidence that the German Reich had a counterfeiting plan as early as 1939.

At that time it would seem Himmler, as head of the Reichsicherheitshauptamt (RSHA) put in motion the overall plan for counterfeiting of currencies in connection with the forging of passports, border control cards, identity cards and other written and printed material such as was needed for the undercover operations of German personnel in various countries throughout the world.

Herman Goring, Schwerin von Krosigk and Walther Funk have categorically denied accurate knowledge of the plan although Funk did go so far as to say that he had been approached with a view to using the Druckeri laboratory in Berlin for some experiments and that he had refused permission.

Goring's part in the scheme was planned for quite late and it is possible that he was not well informed as it was intended to use only a small part of the Luftwaffe to drop English notes on England for their nuisance value.

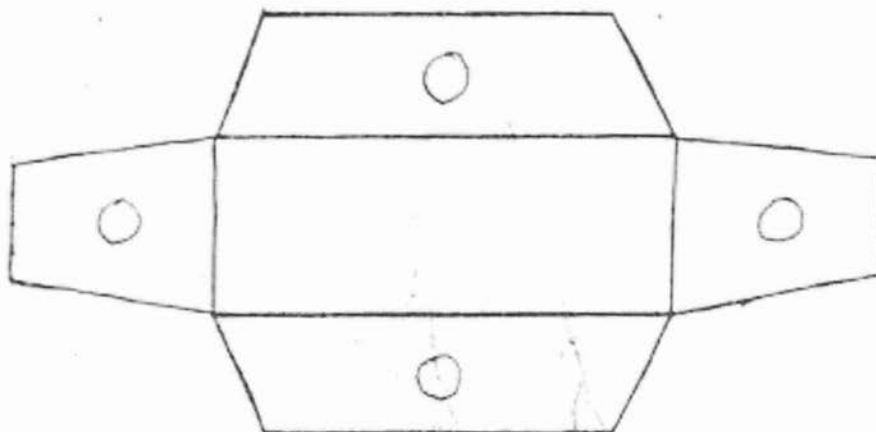
15 An anonymous report from the Office of Strategic Services, Paris, dated 26 May 1945, and purporting to be from Switzerland confirms the early date of 1941 and even earlier or "from the very beginning of the war".

The summer of 1942 saw the first organization of the grand plan take shape. Blocks 18 and 19 (barracks) of the Politische Konzentration Lager (concentration camp for Political Prisoners) at Sachsenhausen, Oranienburg, outside Berlin were set aside for the undertaking. (See Photo #). These blocks were isolated from the rest of the camp and heavily guarded by the Schutz Staffal (Security Service guards). Electrified wire circled these blocks and intercourse with anyone else in camp was forbidden. Richard Luka of Praha, Czechoslovakia puts his arrival at this camp as the summer of 1942. Max Bober, a German Jew, gives his arrival date as 23 August 1942. Beginning with about seven or eight prisoners or Haftlingers, the section grew to 140 before the end. All were Jews and all felt they were to be killed when the work was completed.

16 In a statement from Walter Schellenberg, one of Himmler's close assistants, taken by the British in London 27 June, 12 July 1943, a fleeting look is given at the early days of the scheme. Originally Amt 6-B was headed by one Naujocks. Working for him was Dr. Langer and Scharfuhrer Janitz, Schuler, Vogt and Liebs.

McN-9

Type of special envelope used to send counterfeit notes to German Consuls and Agents abroad;



2 1/2 x 3 1/2 Cm.
Pale green linen

When the flaps were closed over the notes the holes were sealed with sealing wax and a special impression imposed in it.

From Report of Capt. Michel, French Liaison Officer.

“Uncle Kruger’s” Money, Appendix #21 (Mc Nelly 1-3)

"Uncle Kruger's" Money, #22 Appendix (Joist)

Jost's Testimony. Page 16 of the CIA Report

Courtesy of Lawrence Malkin. www.lawrencemalkin.com

- 16 -

Comp 020 Interview Report
on the case of Heinrich
Maria Karl Jost

J-1

The new Amt called for organization and development along entirely new lines both in its functions and geographical sphere. JOST summed up his immediate need as follows:-

Immediate establishment of the department itself and the organization of the different sections and commands;

Establishment of a secondary organization inside Germany, attached to the different SA-Absehnitte in such places as Munich, Frankfurt, Cologne, etc., and

Creation of an intelligence service operating in foreign countries.

sf 41/4 (1/2)

JOST found that during his absence in Poland an operation of some magnitude had been launched in the SDA: under the cover-name "ANURGIS",* a plan had been conceived by Arthur NEBE, Chief of Amt V (Kriminal-Polizeibeamt), to produce a large quantity of forged British banknotes as a weapon of economic warfare against Great Britain. NEBE had wished to employ professional criminals with experience of forgery, but the suggestion was turned down by HEYDRICH, who authorized NEBE to collaborate with Sturmabfuhrer NAUJOCKS, now Gruppenleiter of Section VI-F (Technical), who in turn was assisted by a certain Dr. LINDNER (Technical progress was slow, but by the Spring of 1940 some measure of success had been achieved, but soon afterwards the whole scheme fell through; JOST, at all events, heard no more of it.)

In the late autumn of 1939, HEYDRICH commissioned Oberfuhrer Dr. KNOCHEN, Amt III/SDA, the prime mover in the scheme, to promote certain contacts which had been established on the Dutch border with "two gentlemen of the British Secret Service;" JOST was told nothing of the undertaking. KNOCHEN had placed a report before HEYDRICH, and the latter had given him an order "to carry out the mission by force." Simultaneously JOST received an order to release from his department both COMTECH and NAUJOCKS. SCHILLINGERS, at this time of Amt IV, now stepped in and obtained full authority to carry out the plan from HEIMLER, keeping HEYDRICH directly informed of developments. JOST found out only by accident that "the result of a very risky undertaking proved extremely poor."

JOST found that the decentralized organization which he had envisaged for his intelligence service could not be carried out, for by the creation of the SDA all the Ober-Absehnitte of the SD had been dissolved; and it was these which had originally been created to serve as foreign intelligence centres for the neighbouring countries. Thus Amt VI "began operations without any sound foundations; the existing connexions within the country were totally insufficient." JOST decided to post "permanent representatives" abroad; but first they had to be trained and provided with means of communication, a task which absorbed many months.**

Before the outbreak of war the SD had not placed a single radio transmitter outside the country. Now, in the autumn of 1939, the first plans were made to correct the omission: a central receiving station was installed at Cranswald (Berlin), to be transferred later to a building at the bottom of the Am-Groschen-Mannsee-Strasse at Mannsee, Berlin.

* For details see Appendix XI.

** "Then, finally, we got first-hand reports of essential value, transmitted quickly and independently by our own radio service. The main weight of our work had to be transferred to the Foreign representatives, while the services of the SD and Gestapo inside Germany were only of an auxiliary character."

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #23 (PROPAGANDA)

As I mentioned earlier, Barak19 produced not only counterfeited Pounds, Liras and Dollars, they also produced faked stamps and postcards.

These stamps and postcards cannot be called "forgeries" because they "knowingly" did not repeat the design of the original and had visible differences.

The correct name for them is "propaganda's fake"

**Sheet 4x4 "brown",
propaganda stamps issued in
Barak19**



**Sheet 4x4 «green»,
propaganda stamps issued in
Barak19**



"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #23 (PROPAGANDA)



English coronation stamp of 1937. Original 25 mm x 40 mm

On a top – genuine stamp. England, 1937.

At the bottom – faked stamp. Production of Barak 19.



British Jubilee stamp. Original 25 mm x 40 mm

On a top – genuine stamp. England, 1935.

At the bottom – faked stamp. Production of Barak 19.



Forged British Jubilee stamp. Original 25 mm x 40 mm

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #23 (PROPAGANDA)

***On a top – genuine stamp. England.
(34x29mm)***

***At the bottom – faked stamp.
Production of Barak 19.***



From Alain Dales' letter to OSS Director Donovan

(OSS Archive, June 10, 1944, No. 155):

"Recently, I have informed you about the mysterious '*Himmler stamps*' that have appeared in Switzerland. From the moment they appeared, I began an investigation, in order to find out as much as possible about their origins.

In the magazine "*The Stamp Collector*" from December 1943, a small article about these stamps was published, with their image and full description. In the next issue of 1944, a continuation of this article was published with the assertion that these stamps were not the official publication of the German Post Office. As far as I know, the editor-in-chief was under strong pressure from the Nazi leadership to hush up this case.

It could be a trick on the part of Himmler's opponents to annoy him, or vice versa, some enthusiast from the Ministry of the Interior thought that this would be a

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #23 (PROPAGANDA)

kind of reward to Himmler for his works. In any case, there is a lot of uncertainty in this case."

Not only in the magazine "TheStamp Collector"(which was read by Alain Dulles) published information about "Himmler's stamps". Many newspapers and magazines published materials concerning these stamps.

DU MONDE ENTIER

Alfons VAN VISSCHEL
Kruisshofstraat 142 - 30
B - 2020 Antwerpen
Tel. 03 - 8 27 01 05

Propagande postale

Quand les timbres faisaient la guerre

On reconnaît aisément les deux personnages qui figurent sur ce document : le roi George VI et Joseph Staline.

Cette maquette fut réalisée avec d'autres, dans le sinistre camp de concentration d'Oranienburg-Sachsenhausen (pas très loin de Berlin) pour le compte de l'Abteilung VI-F4 de la SIPO (Sicherheitspolizei), la police secrète.

Le but : fabriquer des timbres de propagande pour tourner en dérision les accords passés par Roosevelt, Churchill et Staline lors de la conférence de Téhéran, qui, entre autres, déterminèrent le choix de la France comme lieu de débarquement plutôt que les Balkans (proposés par Churchill).

Ce document, probablement unique, servit bien à réaliser des timbres qui furent diffusés vers 1944. Ils furent imprimés sur du papier de récupération du genre de celui que l'on utilise pour emballer de la nourriture. Les timbres sont cotés environ 600 F en Allemagne...

Mise en vente en même temps que ce document, une autre maquette de la même origine et reproduisant le dossier modifié d'un autre timbre anglais de 1935 (Yvert n°201).

L'effigie de George VI est remplacée par celle de Staline ; quant aux légendes elles ont été transformées par la mention "THIS WAR IS A JEWISH WAR" (cette guerre est une guerre juive). On note une faute au mot JEWISH, auquel il manque un I pour faire JEWISH.

On raconte que le timbre avec l'inscription corrigée aurait bien été imprimé mais aucun n'a encore été découvert à ce jour.

Ce document, estimé entre 3 000 et 4 000 F par la firme londonienne Sotheby's, sera vendu aux enchères au mois de novembre. Tout en bas, on distingue le timbre anglais authentique (émis en 1937) qui servit de modèle à la réalisation de cette maquette. Outre l'effigie de Staline qui remplace celle de la reine Elisabeth, on remarque que l'inscription "POSTAGE REVENUE" est devenue "SSSR BRITANNIA" soit Soviet Socialist Britain Britannia (sic).



"Le Monde", France

"Politika",
Czechoslovakia

POLITIKA

1. číslo 31 leden 1945
v Praze
ROZKAZEM ČS. J. 70 h


2. strana.

Podivuhodné padělky anglických poštovních známek

K nedávné zprávě ČTK ze Stockholmu o padělkách anglických známek přistupujeme další podrobnosti podle švédského sovětského časopisu „Švédsk zutalistisk Tidning“.

„Svědští“ obchodníci a obchodníci s poštovními známkami obdrželi od firmy „Special Stamp“ která uvádí, že svým adresu poštovní správy a číslo švédského účtu Poštovní správy ve Stockholmu. Ta du kurosich poštovních známek s tímto sdělením.

„V upomínku na zahájení invaze na západní frontě byly vydány zvláštní série známek, mezi níž byly také vyjadřeno upřímné přátelství mezi invazními vojsky a sovětskou armádou. Touto emisí vyjadruje také britská vláda přátelství, které ovládá spojeneckou politiku vůči Sovětské Unii. Výbělek z prodává příležitostných známek bude věnován všeobecně užitečným účelům. Hlavní částí věstíku má však být použito k vytvoření základního fondu pro výzkum společné ideje britského a sovětského imperialismu. Prosim, abyse částku na známky poukázal Poštovní správní úřad. Projete-li si další série, oznámte počet na adresu naší poštovní schránky“.



Politika Praha Snímek Nov

Jedna z padělaných britských známek

Není o tom pochyby že známky jsou velmi speciální. Rozeslají se čistě a ozvládnutě. London, 6. června 1944 Special Stamp“ i s invazním datem. Série se podobá dosud platným anglickým známkám a obrazem Jiřího VI. v hodnotách 1/2, 1 a 3 penne. KHz v koruně byl však vyměněn za sovětskou hvězdu kterou nacházíme také v pravech heraldickém květořem motivu. Na levé straně je srp a kladivem. Další série má pak černý čtyřhranný otisk. Pod hořejším rámcem přetiskují stojí „Liquidation of Empire“ nad dolejšími rámcem jsou uvedena altitavě jména různých anglických kolonií jako Barbados, Bermuda, Hongkong, Jamaica, St Lucia, Singapore, Trinidad a dle.

Korunu všemu nasazuje falkova, na anglická korunační známka z roku 1937 v níž byl obraz anglické královny nahrazen obrazem Stalinovým a místo původního, data uveden text Teheran 28.11.1943“.

Dále byl ve známce změněn monogram na SSSR, kterážto písmena nacházíme rovněž nad obrazem anglického krále. Nad obrazem Stalina jest naopak nápis „Britannia“ Kladivo bylo zamontováno do královské koruny Sovětské symboly jsou také po obou stranách známky.

Citovaní švédský filatelistický list ještě dodává že pátráním zjistil že neexistuje ani firma, která známky nabídl, ani uvedená poštovní schránka ani číslo švédského účtu u švédské Poštovní správy. List uzavírá svoji zprávu: Odkud a proč byla uvedena „falše“ rozšiřována, zůstává záhadou. Ser,

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #23 (PROPAGANDA)

Several faked postcards issued in Barak19



"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #24 (RSHA)

RSHA

RSI

Juni 1943.

Künne

nt.	Post.	Name, Vorname, Dienstgrad, Dienststelle	Zent.	Int.	Post
73	71	Kretschmann, Elise, B.Ang., IV C 2	Wr.	7	7
82	4	Kretschmann, K., M.Reg., Geh. Reg. IV	PA8	342	517
14	14	Kretz, Lothar, POS, I A 2	PA9	266	266
32	332	Kretzer, Charlotte, Ang., VIE (H)	GrW	201	
04	184	Kriebler, Erna, B.Ang., I A 2 a	PA9	246	246
99	299	Krieger, Sophie, Kzl.Ang., I B 3 g	Sch	37	37
65	55	Kriegesmann, Felicitas, Kzl.Ang., HB	PA9	448	448
39	68	Kries, Gisela, Kzl.Ang., IV C 1 ZS	Pk	57	32
		Kriobler, Erna, B.Ang., HB	PA9	246	246
25	25	Krocker, Paul, H-H'scharf., VI C/Z	Be	358	358
80	280	Kroggel, Erwin, KOA, IV A 2	PA8	322	87
24	224	Krohn, Anna, B.Ang., HB	PA9	429	429
26	584	Krohn, Gertrud, Kzl.Ang., IV Gst.	PA8	218	29
34	521	Wohnungsanruf: 44 98 30			
37	337	Kromm, Erich, PS, IVE 1	PA8	268	
22	566	Kröning, Rudolf, ORR, II B 4	PA8	614	198
59	196	Wohnungsanruf: 85 14 57			
76	66	Krönke, Anni, Kzl.Ang., IV C 1	PA8	123	196
59		Krönert, Ursula, Kzl.Ang. (FS), IID 2	PA8	544	170
14	184	Krüger, Anneliese, Kzl.Ang., IIC 2	PA8	171	
18	255	Krüger, Arno, H-Rottenf., IID 12	Wi	263	263
		Krüger, Artur, techn.Ang., VIF (H)	GrW	201	
39	89	Krüger, Bernhard, H-Stubaf., VIF	Be	220	220
		Krüger, Bruno, H-O'scharf., Pers.Stab	PA8	811	579
		Krüger, Erwin, H-U'scharf., IID 2	Be	214	214
14	500	Krüger, Fritz, H-H'scharf., IV C 1	PA8	523	58
		Krüger, Gertrud, B.Ang., IV C 1	PA8	351	681
11		Krüger, Gertrud, Stenotyp., I A 4	Wi	242	242
8		Krüger, Heinz, H-O'stuf., IID 4	Wi	328	328
		Krüger, Helmut, H-O'scharf., IC 2	Bu	275	65
		Krüger, Herbert, KOA, VID 4	Be	277	277
4	354	Krüger, Hertha, Kzl.Ang., IVE 4	PA8	251	120
0	300	Krüger, Johann, POS, IV A 1 b			
		Post: 19 16 55 und 19 16 56			
05		Krüger, Otto, B.Ang., IV C 1 e	PA8	136	124
1	350	Krüger, Walter, PS, IV C 1 b	PA8	123	196
4	224	Krüger, Willi, H-H'scharf., IID 3 b	Wi	307	307
2	272	Kruppa, Robert, Pol.Amtsgeh., IIC a	PA8	643	
9	239	Krumrey, Emil, B.Ang., IV C 1	PA8	524	58
2	262	Krumrey, Theodor, B.Ang., IV C 2	Wi	8004	

The RSHA phone book, 1943. Bernhard Kruger – ext.220

Courtesy of Lawrence Malkin. www.lawrencemalkin.com

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #25 (Smolyanov)

Протокол допроса Соломона Смолянова

Report about "Y.6.4" secret Counterfeiting Camp in Sachsenhausen
from Sali Smolianoff.










SM-1

In autumn 1944 (September or October) I was transferred from my former camp in Mauthausen, where I stayed from 1939 until 1944, towards a new Camp SACHSENHAUSEN. Upon my arrival there I was brought immediately in a special barrack, which was located in absolute isolation and surrounded by heavy barbed wire. I was very interested where I was going to and upon asking I was informed that I had been assigned to a certain special command for counterfeiting, which worked ~~for~~ only for Himmler himself upon secret order. There were two barracks which had the numbers "18" and "19" covered with barbed wire, and it was absolutely forbidden to get in contact with the other prisoners being in the same camp. The "special command" was composed with 140 Jewish prisoners, gathered from all different camps in Germany, all technical specialists, as printers, designer, painter, photographers, etchers, jewellers, bankers and businessmen (because they had small fingers sensible to make the counting etc.). All were Jewish or half Jewish people and all were sentenced to death because they knew about this counterfeiting camp and therefore, after having done the work, they were to be killed. I was assigned to the barrack # 19; and as I entered there I noticed already that there were 6-7 printing-machines. I was told that since two and a half years ~~thems~~ they had printed with those machines English pounds in bills of 5, 10, 20, 50 and hundred pounds each.

The chief of this special command, assigned only to our command, was Hauptscharfuhrer WERNER, who himself was isolated from the other fellows of his Regiment, in order to keep this command strictly secret. WERNER showed to me cases full of English pound-notes, saying: you see, with those pound notes we bought a lot of war material for our soldiers, but now we have enough of this kind. Now we are interested in producing the "green ones" (alluding to green sealed dollar bills). "We gave away to neutral countries already more than 25 millions of this stuff". "To-morrow you will see the "Chief", Sturmbannfuhrer KRUGER, who will personally assign to you your work. Then he called the chief of the "photo-command", a certain NORBERT, (exact name unknown, but a wellknown photographer of newspapers in Berlin) telling him, that he should take care of me and take me in his group as a retoucher. NORBERT informed me that the intention of the Chief KRUGER was to assign us a new work, namely to make counterfeited dollar-notes in fifty and hundred dollar-bills. He told me: We already tried to make those, but we know from the beginning that there is a big error, because we were ordered to make those bills with "phototype" and it doesn't work for counterfeited money. Our first experiences gave very bad results". He continued: "We have to see to get out a better work, because if we do not succeed, we are all finished and will be killed." I am going to introduce you now to the Chief of the "phototype-group", an ex-Captain of the Dutch Army, formerly owner of a phototyping shop in Holland named JACOBSEN.

We then went in a big room, where two "phototype-machines" were located. One of them was working. From a group working there, 5-6 men, separated a man who came towards me and saluted: there comes the man who helps us from our mistakes. Then he took a paper upon which the rear of a hundred dollar bill was printed. "Look, how poor this work is, he said, and I don't believe it will come out better with this kind of proceeding they want us to use. This work is supposed to be done with etching and not using phototype, but as our chief is in a hurry, and as we don't have neither engines nor etchers in our camp, we have to go on with this kind of phototyping machines.

СМОЛЯНОВ. Карточка «Интерпол»

SM-8											
SMOLIANOFF											
Sell.											
born 26th March 1897 at IOLTAWA (Russia). In reality born 26th March 1899 at KREMENTSCHUG (Russia).											
son of Isak and Elisabeth SPOROSCHINSKAYA.											
Profession : Artist											
Last domicile : Viale dell'Universita n° 47/5 (ROME).											
Nationality : without nationality (Russian emigrant since 1922).											
married in ROME to Miss Charlotte RAPHAEL born 23/2/1902.											
Aliases : WERNER Mattheus, born 23/12/1889 at HAMBURG (Germany), LIEBAL Hugo, GERTNER Nathanael.											
Description : height about 5ft3. Hair brown (see photographs annexed, taken in 1929 and 1946).											
MAIN DROITE										RIGHT HAND	
		POUCE		INDEX		MIDDLE		ANNULAIRE			
		THUMB		FORE FINGER		MIDDLE FINGER		RING FINGER			
MAIN GAUCHE										LEFT HAND	
											
Special type of infringement :											
Money counterfeiting.											
Previous convictions :											
Sentenced on 12/6/1928 in AMSTERDAM to 2 years and 6 months imprisonment for uttering counterfeit £ 50 notes. In 1929, in STOCKHOLM, and in 1930 in BERLIN, for money counterfeiting.											
Reasons for this circulation :											
International criminal. Has been the object, since May 1947, of new enquiries from the American (C.I.D.) Police in WASH, and from the Italian police, for traffic in foreign currency.											
In order to check his changes of abode, please inform the I.C.P.C., General Secretariat, 11 rue des Saussaies, PARIS 8° (INTERPOL PARIS) of any movements of this individual into or out of your Country.											
I.C.P.C. PARIS Mars 1948.					N° 129/47						

Kriminalkurrenten u. Kriminalberichte

„ERKENNUNGSZEICHEN“

Wien, I., Rockhgassee 4

Juni 1936

**V. Abteilung
II. Gruppe
Nr. 12**

Kriminalbericht Nr. 12¹⁾

K. B. Nr. 1196

Aburteilung wegen Herstellung gefälschter englischer Banknoten zu 10-Pfund, Type 4 und 6

Smolianoff Salomon, Kunstmaler, wurde am 12. März 1936 von der 20. großen Strafkammer des Landgerichtes Berlin als der Hersteller der gefälschten englischen Banknoten zu 10-Pfund, Type 4 und 6, festgestellt und wegen fortgesetzten Münzverbrechens verurteilt.

In Richtigstellung des Kriminalberichtes Nr. 18 (Jahrgang 1935: V. Abteilung, II. Gruppe, Nr. 18) wird mitgeteilt, daß der als Hersteller dieser Fälschungen bezeichnete russische Flüchtling Miassojedoff (Miasojedoff), wie von den Behörden in Berlin festgestellt wurde, an diesen Fälschungsfällen nicht beteiligt war. Wie aus dem Urteil des obenerwähnten Gerichtes hervorgeht, kommt Miassojedoff als Hersteller dieser Fälschungen aus dem Grunde nicht in Frage, weil er sich vom 11. März 1932 bis 18. März 1934 ununterbrochen in Strafhaf befunden hat.

Siehe November 1927: Kriminalbericht Nr. 16 (V. Abteilung, II. Gruppe, Nr. 16), Jahrgang 1933: Kriminalbericht Nr. 23 (V. Abteilung, II. Gruppe, Nr. 23) und Jahrgang 1935: Kriminalkurrente Nr. 11 (V. Abteilung, I. Gruppe, Nr. 11) und Kriminalbericht Nr. 18 (V. Abteilung, II. Gruppe, Nr. 18), ferner Beschreibungen der Fälschungen Jahrgang 1933: I. Abteilung, E=n=2, Jahr-

¹⁾ Nachtrag zu: Jahrgang 1935, Kriminalbericht Nr. 18 (V. Abteilung, II. Gruppe, Nr. 18).

Criminal circulars and reports

„ IDENTIFICATION MARK “

Vienna I. , Rokhgasse, 4

November 1936.

Section V

Group II

№ 12

Criminal summary No12 ^{1.}

K.B. # 1196

Convicted of making and selling counterfeited £10 English banknotes of the 4th and 6th types.

On March 12, 1936, the 20th Criminal Division of the Berlin Court of Second Instance found him guilty of making counterfeited English banknotes in denominations of 10 pounds sterling of the 4th and 6th types and convicted of continued counterfeiting by the artist Smolyanov Salomon.

In correction of the criminal summary No. 18 (1935, section V, group II, No. 18) we inform you that the Russian emigrant Myasoedov, previously named as the manufacturer of the above-mentioned forged banknotes, is not involved in these acts. This fact was established by law enforcement agencies of Berlin. As follows from the verdict of the above-mentioned court, Myasoedov cannot be considered as a manufacturer of these counterfeited banknotes in connection with his continuous stay in places of deprivation of liberty from March 11, 1932, to March 18, 1934.

.....

1. see November 1927: Criminal Report No. 18

SMOLYANOV. Criminal summary No16, 1927

Kriminalkurrenten u. Kriminalberichte

„ERKENNUNGSZEICHEN“

Wien, I., Hohenstaufengasse 7

V. Abteilung

II. Gruppe

Nr. 16

November 1927

Kriminalbericht Nr. 16

K. B. Nr. 1019

**Verhaftung wegen Fälschung und Verbreitung
gefälschter englischer Banknoten zu 50-Pfund**

Wegen Fälschung und Verbreitung der in der I. Abteilung der „ERKENNUNGSZEICHEN“ (Blatt E=n=1 vom Oktober 1926) beschriebenen Fälschungen von englischen Banknoten zu 50-Pfund, Type 1, wurde in *Amsterdam* (Holland) durch die *Nederlandsche Centrale in zake Falsificaten* (*Niederländische Falschgeld-Zentrale*) verhaftet:

Smolianoff Salomon, geboren am 26. März 1897 in *Poltawa* (Rußland) alias:

Gärtner Nathanael, geboren am 21. Dezember 1899 in *Hamburg* (Deutschland), auch

Vermer Matheus, geboren am 21. Dezember 1888 in *Hamburg* (Deutschland), auch

Bremer L., Smolianoff gab an, in *Deutschland* (Leipzig, Berlin und Hamburg), *Ungarn* (Budapest), *Norwegen* (Oslo und Bergen), *Tschechoslowakei* (Prag) sowie in *Schweden* (Stockholm) und auch in *Holland* (Amsterdam) diese Falschstücke ausgegeben zu haben.

Криминальная сводка №16

Criminal circulars and reports

„ IDENTIFICATION MARK “

Vienna I. , Rokhgasse, 7

November 1927

Section V

Group II

№ 16

Criminal summary No16

KC №1019

Arrested for making and selling counterfeit English £50 banknotes

For the manufacture and sale of counterfeiting of English banknotes in denominations of £50 of the 1st type in Amsterdam (Netherlands) described in Section I of the "Identification Mark" (sheet E =n= 1 for October 1926) by employees of the Central Bureau of the Netherlands for Combating Counterfeiting (Nederlandsche Centrale in zake Falsificaten)

Was arrested:

Smolyanov Salomon, who was born on March 26, 1897, in Poltava (Russia), also known as: Gertner Natanel, born on December 21, 1899, in Hamburg (Germany), also:

Vermeer Matheus, born on December 21, 1888, in Hamburg (Germany), also: Bremer L.

According to Smolyanov's testimony, he sold these counterfeited banknotes in Germany (Leipzig, Berlin and Hamburg), Hungary (Budapest), Norway (Oslo and Bergen), Czechoslovakia (Prague), Sweden (Stockholm) and Holland (Amsterdam).

Uncle KrugerMoney, Appendix #26 (Tricycle)

Protocol of interrogation of Dusko Popov, nicknamed TRICYCLE

Courtesy of Lawrence Malkin. www.lawrencemalkin.com

T-1

~~JCA. 1/16~~

599^a

TRICYCLE

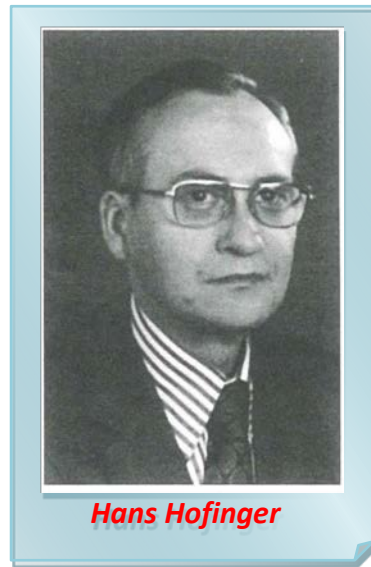
TRICYCLE arrived this morning at Whitchurch and came up to London by train with one of the S.C.O.'s assistants. Colonel Robertson and I met him at Paddington and took him straight to his own house, to which indirect entry had to be made as the housekeeper happened to be out. TRICYCLE had with him a small attache case containing his passport etc., a small packet from the Yugoslav Legation in Lisbon, which was genuine and which he was bringing as courier, and two large kit-bags with labels on them addressed in his own hand-writing to the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry, London. These labels bore both the stamp and the seal of the Yugoslav Legation in Lisbon, which were forgeries done with material supplied by the Germans. There were also labels pasted on the bags which were stamped but not sealed.

TRICYCLE proceeded to open the kit-bags in our presence and poured out a very large number of pairs of silk stockings and similar articles. He also took out and handed to us:-

1. A cardboard package, also sealed with the false Yugoslav seal, which contained a wireless set. TRICYCLE said he had merely sealed the package as handed to him by the Germans and had not seen the set itself.
 2. An envelope containing various pencil notes in Serbian on information TRICYCLE had obtained and which he will later expand in his report.
 3. Two slips of paper containing three cover addresses/^{of}which I have given particulars to Mr. Bird, B.3.a.
 4. A packet said to contain £2,500 in £5 notes. ^{handed to Bird}
~~S.C.O. R.2.4~~
 5. An envelope said to contain £2,000 in £100 notes. ^{in B.3.a. safe}
 6. A long questionnaire in German, of which a translation had already been sent to us from Lisbon.
 7. Another long questionnaire and three short questions which had been given to him at the last minute.
- ✓

"Uncle Kruger's" Money, App #27 (Hofinger)

Memoirs of Hans Hofinger, 1975



(From the book A. Burger "The Devil's Workshop")

In the autumn of 1944 (according to Hitler's "Total War" order), the commercial school where I studied was closed, and all students were sent to work in various enterprises. I was sent to the Hanemülle paper mill near Dassel. This happened in the week between the celebration of Christmas and new Year.

I was put to clean the machine for processing paper pulp. After the drying drums cooled, the machines were stopped for cleaning and cleaning. Guards from the SS, usually very closely watching the work, relaxed a little, and even came out of the room, while cleaning.

I was small in stature, so I easily "squeezed" into the space above the drying mold to do the cleaning. I almost cried out in surprise when I saw a piece of paper covered with complex watermarks and divided into eight parts. On each of these parts I was able to clearly see the inscription: "BANK OF ENGLAND TWENTY and 20".

I guessed that this was a "super-secret operation" carried out under the strictest security, in an isolated shop in a factory in Hanemülle. All the workers of this workshop signed a "vow of silence", punishable by death, in case of disclosure.

"Uncle Kruger's" Money, App #27 (Hofinger)

As soon as I had time to fold and hide this sheet in my pocket, I was patted on the shoulder by a mechanic working on this press. He showed me to be silent, and he pulled out a hidden sheet from my pocket and also walked silently to the office. The mechanic was a colleague of my father (who works on trimming the edges of paper), so I gave the shift supervisor this sheet, without explaining where and under what circumstances he found it.

In the evening, at home, my father begged me not to tell anyone about my find. He was aware of the inhuman methods employed in the Gestapo and SS.

The paper mill was engaged in this project from 1942, and until the beginning of April 1945, when the Allied troops did not come close to Dassel.

In order to destroy all traces of this special operation, we were ordered to burn all unspent sheets of paper in the heating boiler. All the equipment used in the shop was also ordered to be disassembled into small parts.

After the war, when the factory resumed production of "normal" products, we told the British and American officers about the events taking place there during the war.

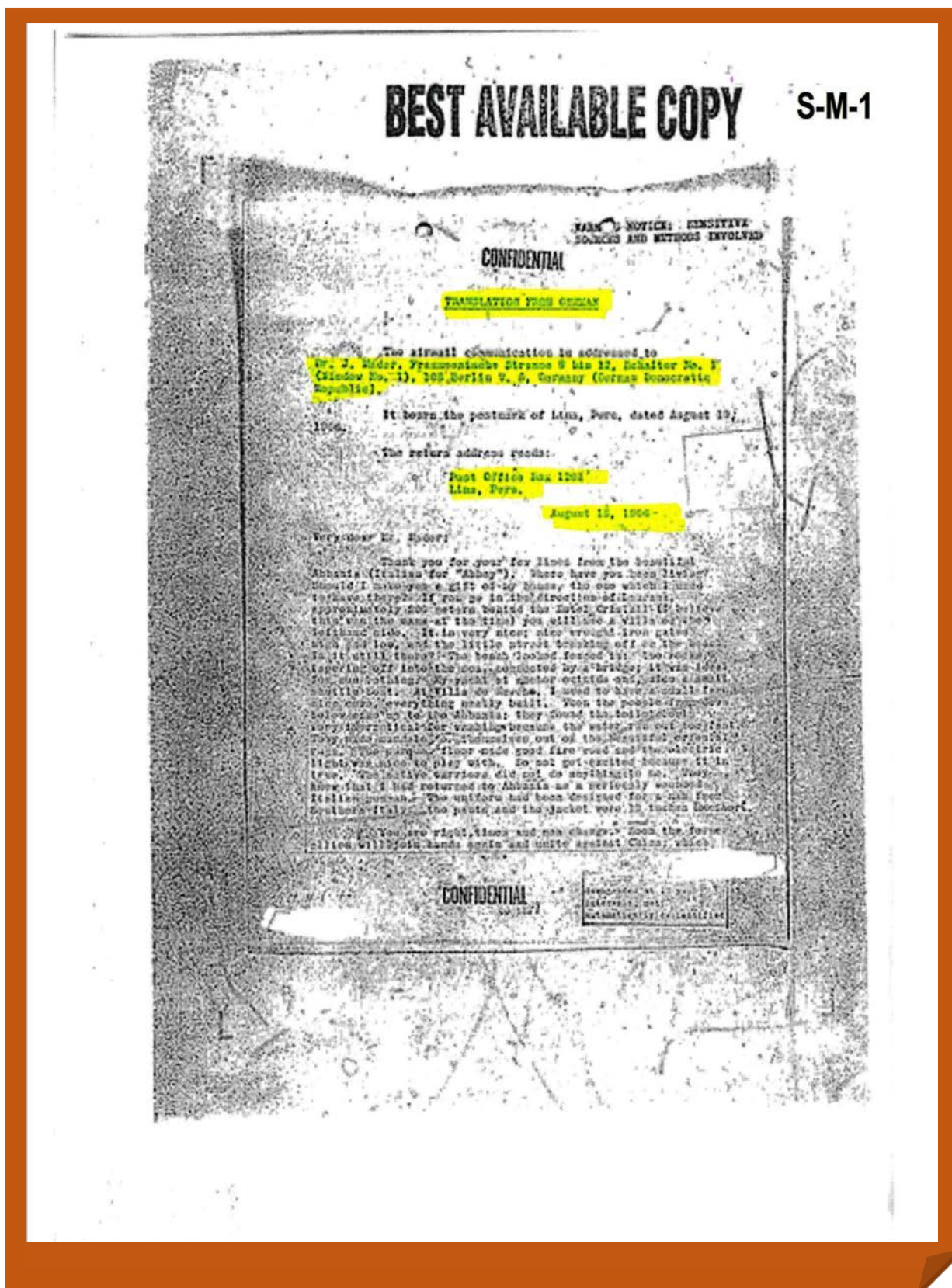
Four years later, in 1949, after graduating from high school, I was again sent to work in a paper mill in Hanemülle. This time, as an accountant. A few months after I started my work, a new employee appeared in the accounting department. It was the former head of the "VI-F-4" division, Bernhard Kruger, who was also the head of "Operation Bernhard". Hitler's unsurpassed counterfeiter eventually turned out to be a simple accountant. (Burger's note: Robert Bartsch, in exchange for Kruger's silence, gave him "cover" for seven years).

Until 1956, Kruger worked with me (in the same room).

I learned many interesting details from him about "Operation Bernhard". Kruger told me how he "hacked" the banknote numbering system.

Letter from Friedrich Schwend to Julius Mader. August 14, 1954.

Courtesy of Lawrence Malkin. www.lawrencemalkin.com



"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #29 (van Harten)

Letter from Golda Meer to van Harten, September 26, 1947.

Courtesy of Lawrence Malkin. www.lawrencemalkin.com

vH-1

26th September,
1947

Dr. M. Eliash,
Jerusalem.

Dear Dr. Eliash,

Subject:- Mr. Jaac Kewis van Harten

In reply to your request I wish to inform you that we have evidence that Mr. van Harten was a member of the Jewish underground organisation in Europe throughout the years of the late war, and that he was instrumental in saving numerous lives, not only of Jews threatened with extermination, but also of others in need of help and in danger of being murdered by Nazis.

His entire activity was carried out not only at extreme personal risk to himself and his wife, but also at considerable financial sacrifice. Mr. van Harten was a wealthy man and he gave generously of his means to save life and reduce misery.

It is my opinion that Mr. van Harten's record during the war entitles him to priority consideration in his application to remain in Palestine.

Yours sincerely,

Golda Myerson
EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH
AGENCY

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #30 (IBAK)

Memoirs of Herwig Günther.

(courtesy of A.Burger "Devil's Workshop")



On the photo: 40 years after the rise of the sunken counterfeited money. Herwig Günther and former Head of Development at IBAK- Erik Gürk (right)

Wolfgang Lode, chief reporter of "Stern" magazine, spent two years searching for the "sunken treasures" of Nazi Germany at the bottom of Lake Toplitzsee. Lode was able to find Lieutenant Commander D. Determann, who was the head of the Nazi naval research station on Lake Toplitzsee during the war. Determan confirmed rumors about boxes flooded by the Nazis in April-May 1945.

In the summer of 1959, Lode published an article in "Stern" magazine entitled "Geld wie Heu", and later, with the permission of the Board of Directors of the magazine, organized an expedition to Lake Toplitzsee.

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #30 (IBAK)

Attempts by British and American divers were unsuccessful. The bottom of the lake sank more than 80 meters, and the compressed air used by divers after diving 60 meters became toxic. Also, visibility at depth was almost zero. To continue the production of deep-sea research, Lode invited the company "IBAK"- the only manufacturer of cameras for underwater work in Germany.

In 1959, I turned 17 years old. During the summer holidays, my father, Helmut Günther, who was the head of IBAK, took me on an expedition to Lake Toplitzsee. Also with him was the head of the development department Eric Gürk.

Together with Lode's team, we made a large raft using empty barrels of oil like floats. To facilitate control, the raft was fixed to the shore with three ropes. The underwater camera, sealed in a waterproof case, was submerged perpendicular to the surface of the water from the raft. The cable on which the camera and searchlight were attached was immersed manually until it reached the bottom of the lake.

Day after day passed, but there were no results.

When we were completely desperate (July 20-21), the camera "highlighted" four wooden boxes at the bottom. We set up a lighthouse and continued our search. Later, we went back to these drawers and tried to open the lid of one of them, using a hopra attached to the cable. After two hours of painstaking attempts, we managed to lift the lid of one box. Through the resulting gap we were able to see (on the monitor screen) packs with 5-pound banknotes.

In the excitement that engulfed everyone, we forgot to take a photo from the monitor screen, but even what we saw was enough to say:

"We found them !!!"

“Uncle Kruger's” Money. Appendix #30 (IBAK)

Wolfgang Lode, with my father and Eric, came to an agreement to extend the contract with IBAK for another three weeks.

For further work, it was necessary to build a special metal cage, slightly larger in size than the box, for which a mechanic from Bad Ausi was hired. By July 25th, the work was done.

To cover the operation, Lode invited media representatives from around the world. On Sunday we spent twelve hours lowering the cage exactly on the drawer. It was like controlling a puppet suspended on ropes 78 meters long.

It wasn't before midnight that we managed to secure the cage to one of the drawers. Meter by meter, the box rose to the surface. Everything went well until the box rose to a depth of 3 meters from the surface. Suddenly, the bottom of the box broke, and all its contents began to blur on the surface of the lake.

Without a second of hesitation, Lode jumped into the cold water and began to collect banknotes spreading over its surface. Several people followed suit, and half an hour later the contents of the box were "completely safe" on the raft.

For the rest of the night we deliberated on how to "deliver safely" the boxes to the surface. I offered to lift them up to 5 meters from the surface, and then the divers had to go down into the water and tie them with ropes, and in this form continue the ascent.

The next morning, Monday, reporters and photographers began taking a historic moment from every possible angle.

Representatives of the Austrian police constantly watched the process of ascent, and for several weeks carried out the protection of the "treasures". Later, together with Lode and his team members, they made an inventory of

“Uncle Kruger's” Money. Appendix #30 (IBAK)

everything raised from the bottom of Lake Toplitsee and transferred everything to the Bank of England.

Herwig Günther

Kiel, 1988.

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #30 (Moritz)

Two interviews with Moritz Nachstern

INTERVIEW, 1945

A journalist who in 1945 interviewed Moritz Nachstern in a sanatorium for war invalids in Barei described him as follows:

- *His head was bandaged, and the gaze of his "absent" eyes wandered around the room, not stopping at anything. Fingers tightly clutched each other with a "dead grip".*

I asked him if he wanted to tell me about the events that had happened to him during the war. He lifted his head very slowly and looked at me with eyes full of sadness.

- *I really want to tell you, but I can't do it today... I don't have the strength... maybe another time, later... But if you really want to know, I can give me my diary,"* - Moritz said in a barely audible voice.

His eyes continued to wander around the room without stopping at anything. He "looked" back, through time, and his eyes reflected events that had happened a long time ago and in another place.

- *"That's it,"* - he said slowly and handed me his diary.

"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #30 (Moritz)

INTERVIEW, 1959

Tanned and fit Moritz looked absolutely healthy, only a tattoo scorched on his left arm reminded of the terrible events of his life that occurred during the war. He went through incredible suffering that left a mark on the rest of his life.

After the war, he spent about four years in hospitals. He was treated by the best neurologists of the country, but to no avail. He lost hope of becoming a healthy man. Does he regret the past?

"Revenge we would not have achieved anything. When the situation was critical, I vowed to kill all the Germans when the time came... That time has never come.

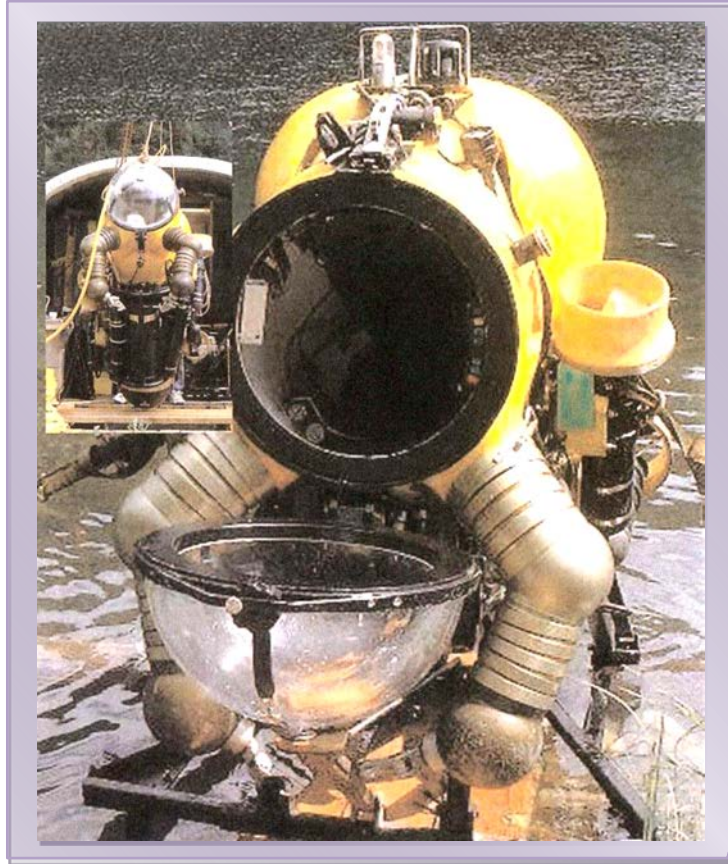
My eight-year-old son Yang once asked me if it was true that I was in jail because I was making faked money. He didn't understand what he was talking about. My daughter Sidzehl, who was 13 years old, cried in tears after reading my book. She sobbed because she was afraid it might happen again.

When they grow up, they will understand. Then they will understand that there is such a thing as "thirst for power. And until we put an end to it, our world will never be calm. Don't get me wrong: I'm living well. I am happy with the few I have, and I will not take anything with me to the grave. The main thing is to have time to do as much as possible during the time that we are given."

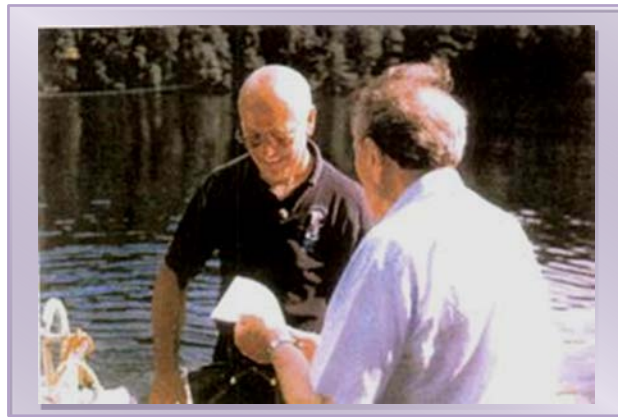
"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #32 (Toplitzi)

Expedition "CBS" in 2000 to the Lake Toplitzi

Underwater lander "WASP" used during the expedition "CBS" to Lake Toplitzi.



Burger with the expedition leader discuss the raised "treasures"

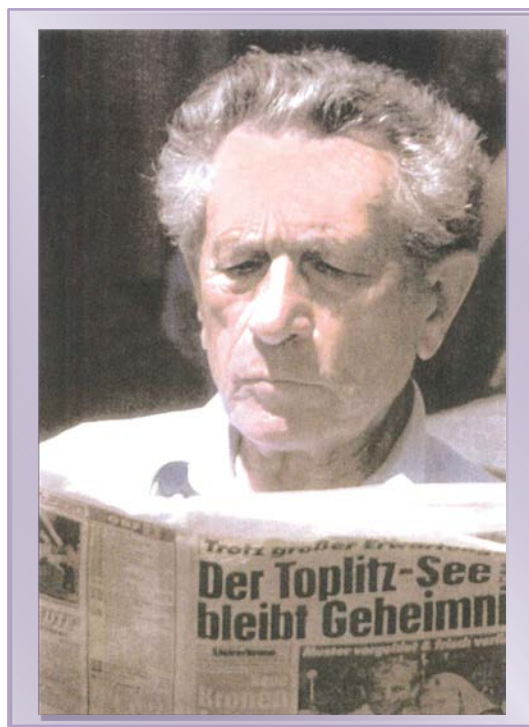


“Uncle Kruger’s” Money. Appendix #32 (Topplitzi)

Working moments of the expedition.



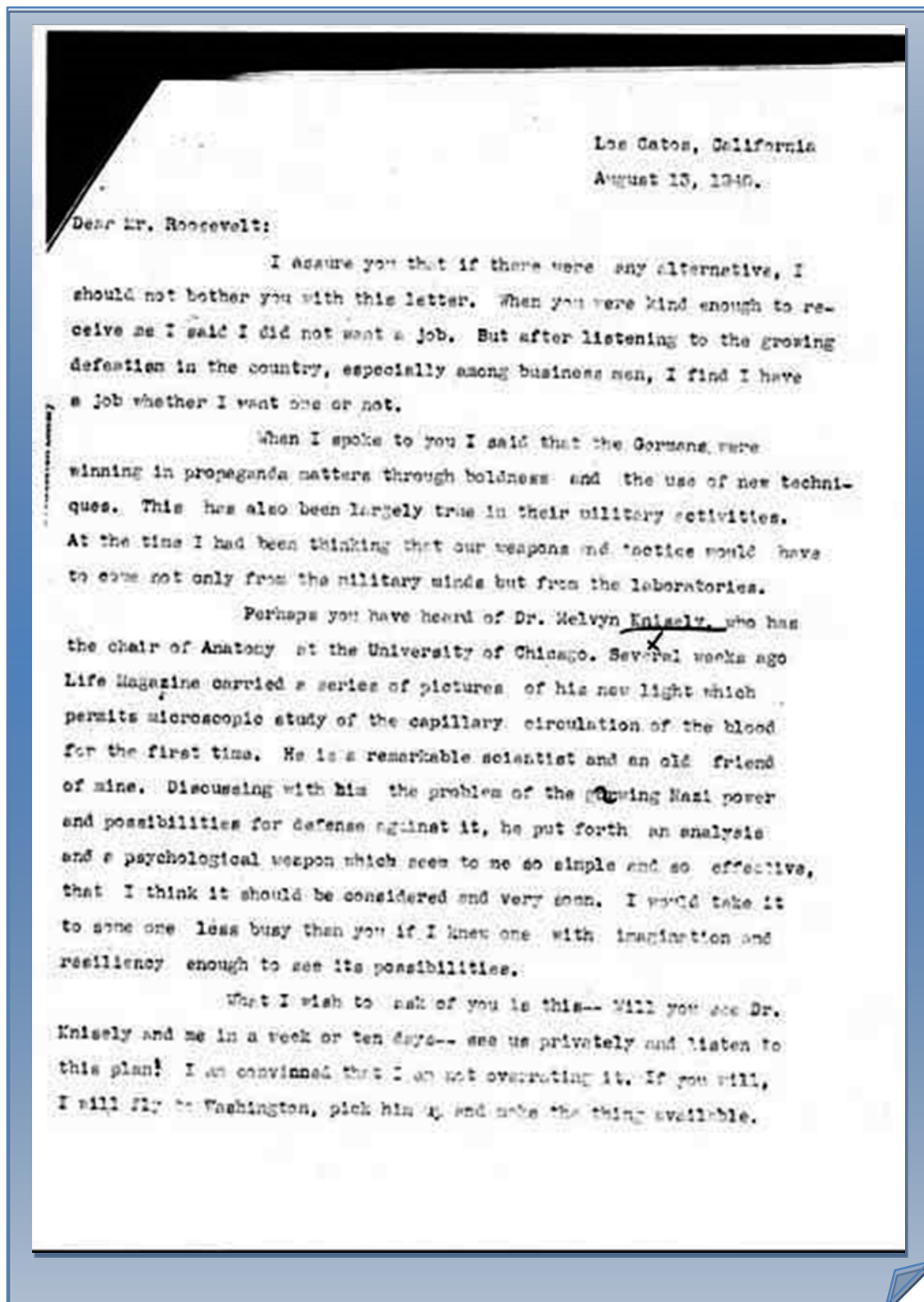
Burger, 2000.



"Uncle Kruger's" Money. Appendix #33 (Stainbeck)

Letter from John Steinbeck to U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Courtesy of Lawrence Malkin. www.lawrencemalkin.com



"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #34 (Vermush)

Excerpt from the book by G. Vermusch "Scams with fake money"

Pounds sterling from Sachsenhausen

Alfred Naujoks, SS Hauptsturmführer, then 27, was extremely proud of his "historic" act. The "brown" rulers who came to power in Germany relied on young, ambitious, Nazi-educated people, hard as "Krupp steel" and ready for the unconditional execution of all orders.

Alfred Naujoks advanced to the head of the "technical group" of the central apparatus of the SD and at the end of 1939 received another "special task". The Nazi elite did not count on such a quick reaction from France and Great Britain. The "Operation Weiss", the code that encrypted the attack on Poland, was supposed to begin on August 25, 1939, but then there was a report of a treaty of mutual assistance between Great Britain and Poland in the event of German aggression.

The invasion was suspended. Goering gave the following testimony before the court of military tribunal in Nuremberg: "The Fuehrer told me that he had delayed his action against Poland. I asked if this delay would be temporary or permanent. He replied: "I have to see if we can prevent England from interfering."

The testimonies of other war criminals at Nuremberg confirm that the leaders of Nazi Germany were convinced until the last moment that the British government would yield to German pressure in the same way as it had already done in the Munich agreement in 1938. But Britain and France decided not to turn Munich into a tradition, they declared war on Germany.

First of all, the colonial power great Britain had almost inexhaustible economic and military resources. **And now, a few days after the entry of Great Britain and France into the war, the implementation of the "plan Andreas" began.**

"Plan Andreas"

To the spiritual fathers of the **"plan Andreas", which, which possibly was prepared in advance in case of war with England and the Soviet Union, (!?)** in addition to the "experts on chervonets" and the leadership of the SD belonged to Jalmar Schacht.

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #34 (Vermush)

Schacht had relevant experience: during the First World War, he carried out purchases in occupied Belgium faked Belgian francs. As president of the Reich Bank and Minister of Economy until 1938/39, he was the man who, through an active inflationary policy, put the country's economy on a militaristic track.

Although by the time of the launch of the "plan Andreas" Schacht was no longer the Minister of Economy, he was still part of the Cabinet of Ministers. The direct head of the action for the production of counterfeited money was appointed Naujoks, whose qualities of a clear organizer were appreciated. Of course, the preparation was carried out in the strictest secrecy, the operation took place under the stamp of the "secret action of the Reich".

Since 1942 the operation was supervised by such Master of Criminal affairs as the Obergruppenführer SS, the chief of the Reich Security Service, Reinhard Heydrich, after the murder of Heydrich, and later, his successor, who had the same ranks and posts, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, SD Gruppenführer Walter Schellenberg, SD Brigadeführer Otto Rasch and SD Hauptsturmführer Wilhelm Hettle.

The first workshop of the enterprise for the manufacture of counterfeited money at the end of September 1939 was located in the Berlin suburb of Grunewald, on Delbrückstrasse, 6a.

For a year and a half, experienced specialists worked here. In complete secrecy and under the watchful supervision of SS guards, they sought to imitate British banknotes equated to gold on the world market. Undermining the British economy was only one aspect of the "plan Andreas". Hitler's Germany urgently needed currency to purchase raw materials for its militarized economy.

The greatest difficulties were associated with the manufacture of the corresponding paper. The original paper on which English money was printed was subjected to hundreds of tests. It soon became clear that this paper is based on flax fibers. But the paper produced by Hanemüle GmbH in Dassel, Einbeck County, was still too markedly different from the original. In the end, an important clarification was made: the flax used by the British was of Turkish origin.

When this discovery was introduced into the production of paper, it became much closer to the original.

By that time, the production of counterfeited money was entrusted to the printing house "August Petrick" (How about Debelkestrasse, 6A ?) located in Berlin.

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #34 (Vermush)

Clichés came from the chemical laboratories of the SD, where a variety of fakes were made. In March 1941, an experimental check of the quality of the printing house's products was carried out.

The head of the money distribution service was SS Sturmbannführer Friedrich Schwend. Schwend sent his assistant Rudolf **Blaschke** "on vacation" to Switzerland.

Everything was going great, but at a time when the production of counterfeited banknotes could unfold at full capacity, it was suddenly stopped. The Nazi was preparing to carry out plan Barbarossa, to attack the Soviet Union. On June 17, 1941, Hitler scheduled the beginning of the campaign for June 22.

Six weeks before that day, something mysterious happens. On May 10, 1941, the second man in the Nazi hierarchy, Rudolf Hess, flew to Scotland on a Messer Schmidt 110 combat aircraft and landed by parachute, near the Duke of Hamilton's castle. Through this English aristocrat whom Hess had known personally since the 1936 Olympics, he wanted to begin peace negotiations with the British government.

Germany, unleashing a war with the Soviet Union, wanted to ensure a "strong back". If successful, this adventure would have been tweaked as a hussar prowess of the "Hero National Socialist." It was in those days that threats were made to "destroy London to the ground" by superior luftwaffe forces. The language of the secret dispatches sent then to the same London was different: "the war should be limited only to the East, and for this it must be stopped in the West."

All this was reminiscent of the mission of the Swedish diplomat Birger Dahlerus, who, at the request of his "friend" Hermann Goering as an unofficial intermediary, flew to London on August 25, 1939, to "find an understanding" with the British Foreign Minister Lord Halifax. When the Swedish mission burst, he gave the leaders of the Reich advice: *Prime Minister Goering should fly to London personally, about which Dahlerus informed the British government.*

The British persisted in their ultimatum: for negotiations it is necessary to stop the war with the British allies. Without these conditions, His Royal Majesty's Government has neither the time nor the capacity to discuss with Herr Goering. Without a doubt, Hess undertook his flight not without the knowledge of the other bonzes of the Third Reich.

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #34 (Vermush)

Most likely, it was these events that led to a sudden halt in the implementation of the Andreas plan. (Not agreed with the British ... so they resumed production! You can't think of a better reason)

Julius Mader, on the contrary, suggests that the printing house "Petrick" was switched to the production of Rubles. (It had nothing to do with Operation Andreas.) At the same time, he relies on the report of the Italian communist newspaper "Unita" of November 3, 1963, as well as on the materials of the meeting that took place on May 28, 1941 in Berlin, which was attended by the Reich Minister of Economy and President of the Reich Bank Walter Funk, Reichsleiter Rosenberg, a major imperial figure Meyer, a high-ranking representative of the Schickedanz headquarters, the Oberburgmaster of Berlin Winkler, the director of the Reichsbank Wilhelm and other leaders and responsible persons of the fascist Reich.

It was recorded, in particular, the following: "It is necessary to take care to have sufficient funds in rubles. Rubles should be printed in Germany, as well as use manufactured clichés, which can be useful both in the troops and for a variety of purchases. At the same time, it will be very difficult to establish the exchange rate of the ruble to the Reichsmark. It is necessary to consider inflation, which may arise due to the issue of new ruble money ... It is necessary to reckon with the fact that the Russians, retreating, will take with them the maximum amount of real money and that a situation may develop when there will be no cliché for the manufacture of Rubles.

Berlin's Oberburgomaster Winkler proposes to produce Rubles in Germany in the required amount and put them at the disposal of the military, using rotary machines. He studied this issue and concluded that private printing houses can cope with this task. Of course, the paper will not correspond to the Russian original, and the population will need to explain that the Russian money was taken out and therefore had to quickly produce rubles in Germany. The director of the Reichsbank, Wilhelm, asked that the Reichsbank not appear in any case in the case of the manufacture of Rubles:

- It is impossible to allow the Reichsbank to be reproached for the manufacture of counterfeited money. A special organization must be created to carry out these events."

The document is thought-provoking. We do not know exactly how much Soviet Rubles were produced in Germany, most likely in the August Petrick printing house. These actions of the German occupation authorities, which cynically flouted the norms of international law, were in fact probably superfluous.

“Uncle Kruger's” money. Appendix #34 (Vermush)

Among those who survived in the occupied territory of the Soviet Union, subsistence farming prevailed. Maybe both aspects played a role here, but when illusions about the appeasement of Great Britain dissipated, the Nazi leadership **returned to the ideas of "Nordic cunning", to the falsification of pounds sterling.**

Operation Bernhard

Much has been written about the largest scam of all time for the issue of counterfeited money, which was named after the SD Sturmbannführer Bernhard Kruger, who was at the head of the enterprise. First of all, it is necessary to mention a thorough documentary report made by the already mentioned Berlin writer-communist **Julius Mader, (and part-time Stasi agent)** who spared neither work nor money in order to restore the facts, analyze the hidden springs of the criminal practice of fascist counterfeiters and trace the life path of the main actors. His book entitled "Treasure of bandits" was published in Berlin in 1965 and 1973. This also includes the memoirs of Adolf **Burger** and **Peter Edel**, who survived this hell, as well as an article by **Kurt Lewinsky**.

But there are also those who seek to smooth out the corners, present historical facts in the form of an action-packed adventure novel, turn a blind eye to anything that can cause indignation, and, despite the best knowledge of the subject, turn the facts upside down. In this vein worked hard familiar to us Wilhelm Hettl, as well as the American Anthony Peary. (Well, his vision: “if you are the American – you are always lying”. In fact he was blacklisted because he describes the facts of the interest of the USSR to everything related to the "Operation Bernhard").

Our presentation will draw on the work of Burger, Mader, Edel and Lewinsky. (Well - who else? These are "real" communists, with huge experience of political setting.)

We will focus only on the key points related to the manufacture of counterfeited money.

On a sweltering August morning in 1942, the loudspeakers installed in the barracks of the Buchenwald concentration camp yelled: *All Jews with graphic skills should sign up for the chancellery!*

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #34 (Vermush)

A few days later we were loaded into wagons, and I, along with 22 other comrades, ended up in Sachsenhausen. After the usual formalities, the SS escorted us to the barrack 19, located at the very edge of the camp. Soon, the barrack19 was completely isolated by all the rules.

One day, SS-Sturmbannführer Kruger appeared on his doorstep and announced that we had been "chosen to organize a team of counterfeiters." Kruger spoke for quite a long time, there were threats of all sorts of punishments and sweetened promises. Several SS ranks were also present here.

-We were explained the situation and our tasks. It was said that the sky would appear to us "like a sheepskin", and we would dream of death if we let anyone outside the barracks know about his work with a word, spoken or written, or even gesture. - writes Kurt Lewinsky, who belonged to the first set of team of counterfeiters in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp.

In the summer of 1942, by the instructions of the Reich government, the SD returned to the falsification of money, however, now on a large industrial scale. Production personnel were recruited exclusively from concentration camps, from prisoners of Jewish nationality, who had professional training, which in one form or another could be used "in business". Among them were printing workers, engravers, artists, bank employees, hairdressers.

They were people from different countries: from Czechoslovakia, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Serbia, and the Soviet Union. They have already passed through the death camps. And now in the strictly isolated from the outside world barracks 18/19 concentration camp Sachsenhausen they will be fine, promised Sturmbannführer Bernhard Kruger.

And their living conditions really differed for the better compared to other prisoners. They were used as "accomplices" in the work for the "final victory" of the Reich. Only after that (or earlier, if nothing comes of the whole venture) will they be waiting for the "final resolution of the Jewish question": they were "deadbodies on vacation", or the working capital of the enterprise.

As long as they gave quality products, were healthy, and their watchmen were not threatened by the shaft of approaching fronts, it was possible to be relatively confident for their lives. Patients could not be used at work (they gave defective products,hospital barracks for them were excluded), and the **one who allowed himself to get seriously ill (!?) for example, the Soviet student Piotr Skuinnek**

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #34 (Vermush)

(Sukenik), Abraham Kleinfeld from Viena, or the Czech Ernst Svastny, was a faithful candidate for the "other world".

But even under these conditions, the thought of resistance lived in the barracks on 18/19. The prisoners **managed to assemble a radio receiver (In reality: the receiver was delivered personally by Kruger, and it was located in the security room)**, and they monitored the situation on the fronts, gladly meeting reports of the defeats of Hitler's Wehrmacht and the offensive of the Allied troops. In every possible way the production of clichés was delayed, small mistakes were specially made.

At the beginning of 1943, the "team of falsifiers" from Sachsenhausen, which, in addition to British banknotes, was engaged in the forgery of foreign passports, various documents and postage stamps, received a new task. In November 1942, the Anti-Fascist Assembly of the People's Liberation of Yugoslavia was formed in Yugoslavia, which assumed the functions of the government operating on the territory liberated from Hitler's Wehrmacht.

In January 1943, the Veche issued a nationwide borrowing of 500 million dinars. In order to undermine the already weakened economy of the liberated areas, the SS issued an order to manufacture faked Yugoslavian bonds, lira, and dinars in Sachsenhausen. In the summer of 1944 "Special Team" grew up to 140 people.

The top Nazi leadership had long known that military defeat could not be avoided. The people were still instilled with faith in the "ultimate victory". The "little man on the street" fell into the trap set by Propaganda Minister Goebbels, who personally broadcast on the radio about "the coming powerful retaliatory strike." Very soon, the Fuehrer will give the order to use the all-crushing "weapon of retribution." In fact, it has long been clear that the "weapon of retaliation" — the remotely controlled V-1 and V-2 missiles — has not yet been technically brought to the stage of practical application.

The plan to "appease England" through the use of these weapons remained a plan on paper. There is also a contribution of anti-fascists in this - sabotage took place in the production of weapons. In addition, the Polish partisans learned about the work that was carried out in deep secrecy in Peenemünde, where the "weapon of retribution" was created. They radioed about it to London. In August 1943, the British Royal Air Force subjected Peenemünde to a massive bombardment. After that, the production of missiles was held in underground factories. However, the possibility of a large missile strike has become unrealistic.

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #34 (Vermush)

Hitler and his entourage began to work out plans for the preservation of Germany without a "final victory." One closed meeting of senior industry leaders, the Ministry of Armaments, and the Nazi Party followed another. The most famous was perhaps the meeting held on August 10, 1944, near Strasbourg.

It was about the survival of the "National Socialist movement" and its leaders, as well as German industry, about the shelter of war criminals, about the preparation of the underground, from which one day it is possible to revive again. **This required money, "hard money" such as pounds sterling and US dollars. And at the end of 1944, Sachsenhausen's "special team", the "devil's workshop", as Adolf Burger called it, received orders to include in its production line the production of dollars. (First, the dollar was not a "hard currency" before the war. It was Pound. Secondly, the order only indicated the manufacturing of 5- and 10-pound notes).**

After 250 attempts, the failure of which was made by the prisoners who sabotaged production, in early January 1945 the first 24 hundred-dollar banknotes, fakes "of the pure water", were made. **(In reality it was only 16)**

But it was too late. Production, although started, was soon interrupted. The Soviet Army was already dangerously close to the capital of the Reich and to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp located about 30 km north of Berlin. At the end of February, barracks 18/19 were empty.

Anthony Peary, referring to the research of "secret service", says that the Nazis issued 5-6 thousand 100-dollar bills. (First: at the beginning of this article the author, himself, called Anthony Peary a liar, and now he refers to him! Second, Peary doesn't have these worlds. I have read the original text.)

For the team of prisoners began the most dangerous stage, **the ride to the unknown**, at the end of which loomed the death of all 140 people. On February 26, 1945, a special train with prisoners and 16 overseers, with boxes where equipment and several tens of thousands of banknotes of pounds sterling were carefully packed, set off.

"None of us ever hoped to return home alive. The only difference was that instead of Sachsenhausen we had to die somewhere else," - wrote Adolf Burger.

The first stop was the notorious Mauthausen concentration camp, at the end of March the stage was in Redl-Zipf, the "branch" of Mauthausen. Here, boxes of counterfeited money were lowered into deep tunnels, the equipment was

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #34 (Vermush)

mounted. On May 1st, the production was resumed. But the American troops by that time were 25km west of the camp. On this day, the boss of the "special team" Kruger with a smile said goodbye to his "guys": "In three weeks you will be in my place, and I - in yours."

The SS executioners suddenly began to experience bouts of paralyzing fear. Armed with machine guns, they still commanded unarmed prisoners. **The murder of the sick prisoner Zusmann was also committed, but not by the usual shot in the back of the head, but by means of an injection. Silently, besides, it is difficult to prove anything (Contradictory to himself. Only Sukenik was killed by a shot in the back of the head. Let me remind you - he was terminally ill with tuberculosis. The rest - a lethal injection was made. Sussman was also terminally ill, but he was killed in the Ripl-Zipf camp in the last days of April 1945.)**

On May 3, the equipment was destroyed, the odyssey of the prisoners continued. The final stop was **the Ebensee concentration camp, which by the time 139 exhausted people arrived, had already hung a white flag. (In reality - the first group stayed there waiting for the rest. And only after the arrival of the remainder in the camp was a white flag hung.)**

The suicide team from barracks 18/19 was free. McNally, a former U.S. Army major who **was recorded by Julius Mader. (In reality: this data was taken directly from the McNally report from January 24, 1946.)** the leader of the counterfeiters Kruger managed to ride on the "Alpha-Romeo" through the camp of Redl-Zipf and on behalf of Himmler to give orders to destroy all traces of the "Operation Bernhard": to burn banknotes and unused paper for their production, to drown in Toplitzsee plates and other printing blanks, **to deliver all 140 participants in the operation to the concentration camp of Ebensee, where they were to be liquidated. (In reality: Kruger didn't say that.)**

The situation on the fronts did not allow these plans to come true. However, what was the situation with those who initiated and carried out the crime of issuing counterfeit money and documents? The Geneva Agreement was unequivocal in its demand to punish any action to manufacture and distribute counterfeited money. Let's put it briefly: none of Himmler's henchmen responsible for the fake money scam were injured.

Alfred Naujoks in 1946 was in a camp for war criminals, from which he managed to escape. He got lost somewhere in Hamburg. His search was conducted as lazily as his accomplices, Kruger and Hettle. (In reality: Naujoks, Höttle, and

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Schellenberg were in prison awaiting interrogation in Nürnberg. How could they get "lost"?)

Kruger "emerged" as an accountant at a paper mill in Dassel, which at one time supplied paper for the counterfeiting operation.

"Secret service", as well as "Interpol", did not overwork, looking for a "master" in the manufacturing of forgeries. **In 1955, the statute of limitations on cases involving counterfeited money passed, and Kruger immediately surfaced. On May 3rd, 1957, the Frankfurt newspaper "Abendpost" reported that Bernhard Kruger had offered his services to the Federal Criminal Police as an expert on counterfeited money but was refused. (He did not offer his services. On the contrary - the French was offered to in him, in 1946).** But back in the 50s, Kruger got a job at "Stan-Dard-Electrician -Lorenz AG" in Stuttgart.

In January 1964 Lud Wigsburg Julius Mader sued Kruger as a participant in the murders of concentration camp prisoners of Jewish nationality. But the proceedings, transferred to the Stuttgart prosecutor's office, were fraught with numerous delays, and on May 7, 1965, the case was dismissed for the lack of evidence.

Repeatedly, perhaps not without reason, it was suggested that the mass appearance of counterfeited dollar bills, at least in the second half of the 40s, and probably later, is associated with the activities of the workshops of the SD. This is evidenced by the fact that, unlike the production of faked pounds, in the case of faked dollars, printing plates, clichés and formulas for making paper were not found.

For example, in 1949, with the help of Secret Service, the French police discovered a workshop near Marseille, or rather, a faked money factory. The manufacturers themselves were warned in advance and disappeared, taking with them clichés and probably a large number of finished products. And yet the modest catch of the police amounted to "only" 243 million counterfeited dollars. One of the other main actors in the criminal production of counterfeited money, Sturmbannführer Wilhelm Hettle, **was allowed to create (by whom?)** from the "Bernhard enterprise" a fascinating "documentary story-report" on the principle of "more fiction than truth".

Many details and connections of Nazi crimes around counterfeited money in the 40s and 50s remained unknown to the general public. At one time, in the trials against war criminals, these crimes played a secondary, subordinate role. Hettle in

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his "documentary" memoirs argues that the Allies themselves slowed down the investigation of the case of counterfeited money, as England at one time sinned by dropping falsified food cards from planes into Germany.

He, by his own definition, the "eternal witness" of trials against war criminals, writes that an American officer at one time assured him **that the British prosecutorial authorities themselves asked the Americans not to delve into the investigation of the scam with faked money.**

Schellenberg at the so-called trial "Wilhelm Strasse" in 1948-1949 for crimes against humanity (Schellenberg was sentenced to six years in prison, but in December 1950 was again at large), as he told Hettle, made it clear that "Operation Bernhard" until the day of the German surrender should be considered as a permissible military cunning.

In the West German detective film "Traces Lead to Berlin", which was released in 1952, it was about a gang of counterfeited money manufacturers. **The film said that Nazi dollars were produced in the Ebensee concentration camp by criminals and complicity prisoners who had nothing to do with such a trade. Probably, the filmmakers did not know much.**

Dr. Wilhelm Höttle, or Walter Hagen, as he called himself when he published his book "The Bernhard Enterprise", knew the story better than anyone else. He carefully concealed his name by citing his correspondence with former SD Gruppenführer Walter Schellenberg. Hettl tried, by depersonalizing himself, to interpret the Nazi crime from the perspective of a man for whom everything that happened was an unforgettable adventure.

About 140 prisoners of Jewish nationality, he wrote follows: "Kruger gathered from the concentration camps the criminals sitting there, specializing in the manufacture of counterfeited banknotes, who, like other professional criminals, had been in the camps since the beginning of the war, so to speak, in safekeeping ... Thus, the practical implementation of the planned operation more and more was in the hands of professional counterfeiters."

He himself allegedly insisted that Kruger present 12 particularly distinguished prisoners, including 3 Jews, to be awarded with "crosses" for military merit. For this obviously invented "beneficence" he had to later answer to the fear-slitting executioner Kaltenbrunner (SS Obergruppenführer Dr. Ernst Kaltenbrunner, since 1942 chief of the Security Police and the SD in particular, was responsible for police

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protection of the spread of counterfeited money; as the main war criminal was executed in 1946), who, fortunately, still showed a "sense of humor".

The Hittle-Hagen craft was, in contrary to the author's expectations, a relatively modest success. Many of the printing houses, however, picked up his slanderous fabrications. And yet, the "unsullied historian" miscalculated, thinking that the prisoners who had passed the hell of concentration camps and were forced into illegal activities and were defamed by him would continue to be silent and defenseless. Hans Kurzweil initiated a trial in Vienna on a libel complaint.

Even Kruger on August 23rd, 1956, considered it best to give truthful testimony in favor of Kurzweil and his comrades in misfortune. "I strongly emphasize that among these prisoners, with one exception, there were no criminal elements or professional counterfeiters". What prompted the "master of fakes" to recognize? Remnants of honor? Responsibility to his "team", which created him a dubious, but still loud reputation? Most likely, neither. His statement confirmed only what was already known. On January 24th, 1948, Peter Edel made a written statement addressed to the office of the head of the War Crimes Council, which appeared in the cases as document No. 95,508.

At the so-called Wilhelm Straße trial (1948-1949), it was not considered. In connection with "authorized military tricks", the murder charges were also dropped, and ON this occasion, Edel's statement said: **"Seriously ill, even if there were opportunities for cure (!?), were not allowed to be taken to infirmaries. They were isolated; if that didn't help, the patients were eliminated." (I can unequivocally note only one fact: this statement was written under the editorship of figures of the ruling Communist Party.)**

Hans Kurzweil won the trial in Vienna. It was a victory not only for him, but for all his fellow misfortunes. Thus, they at least partially received moral compensation, but to a very small extent. In the "special team" of Sachsenhausen there was only one professional counterfeiter - Solomon Smolyanov, who came from Russia. He was "citizen of the world", as Adolf Burger called him.

Back in the 30s, he forged pounds sterling, which he put into circulation in Persia. In Germany, he was sentenced to many years in prison, then ended up in the Mauthausen concentration camp. From there **in early 1944 (In reality: it was September)**, Kruger sent him to Sachsenhausen Barracks 18/19.

Burger writes how eagerly Kruger awaited "the greatest and most experienced manufacturer of counterfeiting money," and when this round, short, almost fifty-

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year-old man arrived in Sachsenhausen, he personally met him and even hugged him. The arrived are portrayed as a good comrade, although completely immersed in the work. **His colleagues in misfortune had to make a lot of effort to ensure that the quick and thorough work of Smolyanov did not disrupt the overall slowed down rhythm of production. (Another desinformation, which ironically, became one of the main storylines in the movie "Counterfeiters")**

In the end, Solomon Smolyanov was among the few members of the "special team" who received compensation for the damage caused to them under fascism. **(The envy is a depraved feeling. Apparently, nobody was "supposed to be paid").** With this money, as they say, he settled in Brazil. Julius Mader in his book "Bandit Treasures" describes the fate of several SD agents, whose services were paid for with banknotes from the "money machine" of Sachsenhausen.

After the war, millions from the Sachsenhausen counterfeit factory came in handy for some to lead a dubious but comfortable existence. However, undoubtedly, the bulk of the products from this factory were placed in secret storage in a very original way.

The Mystery of Toplitzsee

Originating on the site of salt mines 22 km south of Ebensee, Lake Toplitzsee is one of the most insignificant reservoirs in this region. Its length is about 2 km, width - up to 400 m. The lake is surrounded on all sides by mountain slopes, it is quite deep, the maximum depth is 103 m.

In the first days of May 1945, a fisherman was fishing on the lake.

Suddenly, near his boat, he noticed floating paper with incomprehensible signs. Catching it, the angler realized that he came across a foreign banknote. The next day, having dried and smoothed the bill, he took it to a bank in Bad Aussee, and there he was carefully counted a large sum in Austrian schillings - it turned out that the catch was 20 £. He decided to study the place of fishing more closely, and luck did not leave him.

After the fisherman came to the bank for the third or fourth time with his catch, he aroused suspicion. In the end, two U.S. Army officers met him near the cash register, and the fisherman had to reveal his secret.

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The press picked up the sensation, and after it became public that *"SS used the lake Toplitzsee as a safe for their deposits"*. The idea that gold looted by the SS, the so-called "treasures of the Nibelungs", was also exaggerated here.

Disturbing information on the same subject flocked to the headquarters of the Anglo-American troops in Frankfurt am Main. Already in the Ebensee concentration camp, the liberated prisoners of the "team of counterfeiters" told the Americans about their campfate. But they had no idea where the coffin-like boxes in which fake money was stored had gone.

Around the same time, a radiogram arrived from the Bad Aussee area stating that a truck had been found containing boxes filled with pounds sterling. Major George McNally, an experienced expert on counterfeited money, immediately went to the scene to study the situation and continue the search. There were 23 boxes in the truck containing £21 million. The fisherman's find pointed to the place of storage of Nazi counterfeit money. There were reports from the population confirming this version.

There were witnesses who saw hundreds of boxes being dumped into the lake. A group of divers — U.S. sailors — began their work. **After one of them was raised to the surface dead, diving work was stopped. (!?)** It was the first of eight mysterious cases before 1963 in which people died while trying to raise drowned boxes to the surface.

The veil of secrecy over the "killer lake" was lifted in the summer of 1959. A team of scuba divers, funded by the well-known West German weekly Stern, received a license to conduct diving work on the Toplitzsee for five weeks. The work was quite successful, several boxes with 55 thousand pounds were raised. Also, found boxes secret affairs of Kaltenbrunner's office. **Immediately the editors of the journal received several anonymous letters, after which the work was stopped two weeks before the expiration of the license. (The editors received threats before the dives began, and the stop was due to the "null" results of the dives, until a deep-sea camera was used for the work.)**

The secret neo-fascist organizations that had established themselves in many Western countries were not going to quietly watch the "secrets of the Reich" be made public; there was obviously a more tangible personal interest in a few hitherto trustworthy citizens whose past and successes in the present could have received a very different coverage.

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In 1963, the austrian Albrecht Geiswinkler, a former partisan, intended to obtain a license to lift the found in Toplitzee. An international neo-fascist organization with the eloquent name "Spider" immediately threatened him with murder. Threats probably followed against the government of the federal state of Styria in Graz. Geiswinkler's license was denied.

And after that, attempts were made to plunge into the waters of Toplitzee, but it was always possible to feel the firm guiding or interfering hand of some dubious Mr. Schmid, an eminent professor in the field of the theory of economy and management. At one time, Professor Dr. Schmid was a Standartenführer of the SD. Until December 1964, this "exemplary citizen" was the director of one of the industrial enterprises in Vienna.

The point - at least so far - in this case was put in the autumn of 1984 by a certain Hans Fricke. About his enterprise reported "Neue Ruhr-Seitung" November 15, 1984: "German researcher Hans Fricke discovered banknotes of pounds sterling at a depth of 80 m, where he plunged on his mini-submarine. (By **the way, together with Kruger**) According to him, the counterfeit money, with which the National Socialists sought to weaken the British currency, is of great scientific value. The find is unique in its own way. Never before has science had the opportunity to study paper, and therefore cellulose, which for decades would be stored in such conditions.

The water at the depth of the lake has no oxygen, and at the first samples on banknotes, unknown bacteria were found that fed on cellulose. In addition, the banknotes are surprisingly well preserved." The newspaper also reported on the raised mines, on the dilapidated parts of various kinds of weapons, including the V-1 and V-2 missiles with their underwater launchers, which the Austrian sappers hoped to hide more reliably. Not a word was said about the secret documents of the Reich Security Directorate, although the tin boxes in which they were stored could not crumble from rust: without oxygen, this process is very slow.

In the summer of 1985, West German television also showed a film made by Fricke, which was accompanied by the same commentary. As before, the folders with mysterious documents were too hot, no one wanted to burn their fingers. (**What about the 23 boxes of documents and banknotes raised by Lode's team and handed over to the Bank of England?**)

“Uncle Kruger's” money. Appendix #34 (Vermush)

"Uncle Kruger's" money. Appendix #35(G. Polskoj)

Excerpt from the book by G.N. Polskoj "Essays on the history of counterfeiting from ancient times to the present day"

Moscow. "Finance and Statistics" 1996.

OPERATION "BERNHARD"

Particular attention should be paid to the sabotage activities of counterfeiters in Nazi Germany. Quite numerous publications are devoted to this topic, in particular the famous book by I. Krizenthal "Operation Bernhard".

In some foreign publications, you can find the assertion that, they say, the British were the first to go on economic sabotage, who dropped food cards for and industrial goods from the aircrafts over German cities. Indeed, such facts took place, fake cards littered the well-established supply system, causing serious interruptions in the supply of goods to the inhabitants of Germany. **But the idea of counterfeiting pounds sterling was born in the Nazi not in connection with English cards, but simply because this diversion could not but be born! Disgusting, inhuman fascism has given rise to so many monstrous "ideas" that against their background, mass counterfeiting looks like easy fun.**

However, for all the attractiveness of this idea, the Nazis were aware that it would be very difficult to implement it. Take at least the source material – the paper. What is its composition? Is there even a small percentage of cellulose? If so, which one exactly? **It was necessary to attract the best** scientific forces of the country, the most modern equipment, and the latest methods of analysis (as well as more than one hundred real pounds sterling) in order to give an unequivocal answer to these questions. As a result of long intensive research, it was possible to establish absolutely accurately that the paper is made of linen fiber and does not have any impurities, including cellulose.

However, it turned out that it is very difficult to make an absolutely accurate matrix for obtaining identical watermarks. **In this complex case, the Nazis were helped by a former counterfeiter chick. It is amazing how close the Nazis and criminals were in literally all spheres of activity! In any case, they were most often able to achieve success only by illegal methods.**

The paper made of it was almost neatli chima from the paper on which pounds were printed in England. **It took to master the methods of making it two years! (So, when did Andreas' operation end?)**

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By the way, in the course of work on the creation of "real" paper, which was conducted within the walls of a small factory near Berlin, mainly by people taken from concentration camps, so many difficulties had to be overcome that the Nazis decided to award some performers the military medal "For Special Merit". The fact is completely unprecedented! However, medals were allowed to be worn only within the walls of this strictly guarded building. **(This "fact" taken from Höttle's book, which the author himself mentions - that everything written there is basically fiction)**

One of those who **directly supervised the verification and distribution operations (!?)**, of forged banknotes, was Friedrich Schwend, who had been accused of fraud. With the assistance of Heydrich, he was released and actively involved in the implementation of Operation Bernhard in its final stage.

Finally, at the end of **1940**, all stages of the manufacture of counterfeited banknotes were mastered. **(what about the statement at the beginning of the article that it took 2 years: from the end of 1939+2 years=1941)** But before proceeding with their release on a large scale, it was decided to carry out a very thorough quality check of the "products". The history of this operation is very interesting and worth telling in detail about it. .

So, the road to the sale of counterfeited English banknotes was opened. Friedrich Schwend for his merits received the title of SS Sturmbannführer and a new name - Dr. Wendig. **Top secret factories of counterfeit banknotes, located in one of the blocks of the concentration camp in Oranienburg, near Berlin, as well as in the 18th and 19th barracks of the concentration camp in Sachsenhausen, earned at full capacity.** Interestingly, the staff of the "mint" in Sachsenhausen quickly grew from 40 to 140 "specialists".

By the way, this operation was named after one of the main employees of the technical department of the Main Reich Directorate of National Security (RSHA), SS Hauptsturmbannführer Bernhard Kruger.

Suddenly, in early 1963, Kruger made himself felt in a very original way - he shot at the famous West German ("East German") publicist Julius Mader (Who and how can confirmed it? None of the authors, in any of the numerous publications, this fact is not mentioned, except for the "famous East German publicist"- part-time Stazi agent), dedicated his life to exposing the crimes of the Nazis. His pen belongs to books that talk about the adventures of a former

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SS man, international gangster Otto Skorzeny, as well as about the operation "Bernhard" mentioned by us.

As a result of this unsuccessful attempt, it became known first of all that the famous Nazi B. Kruger calmly spends his days in Germany. And although a criminal case was initiated against him, but, as sometimes happens, it was soon terminated, since the doctors hurried to give a certificate that he "acted in a state of frenzy" and therefore is not responsible for his actions. (For the second time I'm asking the same question - who and what can confirm this, except for the "famous East German publicist").

The testimony of W. Schellenberg that the Nazis were not limited to printing counterfeit pounds sterling is curious. "Shortly before the end of the war," he writes in his Memoirs, "we also mastered the most sophisticated technology of making dollar bills. But only a few hundred bills were printed."

General note regarding the entire text. If you put next to the work of Mader and the given, Polski, you can see one interesting detail. The text of the Polski is almost a line-by-line translation of Mader's text.

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Litvak Greenberg.doc

Jerusalem, 22 August 2011

Mr. Dmitriy Litvak
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