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Authority 100-760250
By SPD NARA Date 2/4/21

(10) 59423

No. 698

Ankara, March 29, 1946.

RESTRICTED
SAFEHAVEN

VII D-1/1

Subject: Presentation of Safehaven Note

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

esp
800.515/3-2846 CF

I have the honor to refer to Embassy's telegram No. 371, dated March 28, 1946, and to enclose a copy of the Safehaven note as presented to the Minister of Foreign Affairs March 28, 1946. A note in similar terms was sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the same day by the Chargé d'Affaires of the British Embassy after he had personally informed the Minister of the character of the note. On March 29, 1946 the French Ambassador personally presented a similar note at the Foreign Office, but not to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]
Edwin C. Wilson

Enclosure: *att.*

- 1/ Copy of Note No. 638 (Safehaven), dated March 27, 1946.

851.51

E Lawson/mhd

Original and Hectograph to Department.
Copy to Division of Near Eastern Affairs.
Copy to American Embassy, London.
Two copies to Embassy, Ankara.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF FOREIGN
REPORTING SERVICES
APR 18 1946

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF ECONOMIC SECURITY CONTROLS
APR 24 1946
[Signature]

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Authority 100-76050By AD NARA Date 2/9/77

Enclosure 1/ to Despatch No. 65
1946, from the American Embassy
subject, "Presentation of Safehaven Note."

59-4203

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No. 638

Ankara, March 27, 1946.

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey and, on instructions from its Government, has the honor to suggest that the Government of Turkey adopt appropriate measures for ascertaining information concerning enemy assets in Turkey and establishing control of such assets.

As the Government of Turkey is aware, the United Nations for some time have been deeply concerned with the illegal and reprehensible activities of looting and depredation, which have been carried out by the enemy occupying authorities in the territories of Europe and have perceived cause for anxiety in the possibility that enemy assets located abroad may be employed to the detriment of both the peace and security of the post-war world and the welfare of the country in which such assets are located.

The Government of the United States has indicated its strong interest in these matters by its subscription to the United Nations Declaration of January 5, 1943, to the Gold Declaration which was issued on February 22, 1944, and by its endorsement of Resolution VI adopted at the United Nations Financial and Monetary Conference, held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. The Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, held at Mexico City, endorsed all of these measures. The Governments of Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal and Spain have also undertaken certain measures to attain the objectives discussed in this note. In these steps, the United Nations have participated and cooperated.

It will be recalled that on February 26, 1944 the American Ambassador had the honor to present to the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note containing the text of the declaration made by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union on February 22, 1944 concerning looted gold. On October 2, 1944 there was addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note which enclosed a copy of Resolution VI of the United Nations Financial and Monetary Conference and which expressed the hope that the Turkish Government would be willing to institute such measures as may be necessary to fulfill the aims of the United Nations as expressed in that Resolution.

The latter

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Authority 100-76050By MSD NARA Date 7/4/92

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The latter note also called attention to the declaration of certain of the United Nations of January 5, 1943 with respect to looted property and forced transfers of property in enemy-controlled territory.

In its replies to these notes, the Government of Turkey pointed out that certain radical steps had been taken to suspend all commercial and financial activity previously engaged in by companies and individuals of German nationality and that all financial operations are strictly controlled by the State. The Government of Turkey, however, observed that Turkey was not invited to take part in either the Bretton Woods Conference or in the formulation of Bretton Woods Resolution VI. In the former connection, the Government of the United States was gratified to learn that the Turkish Government had instituted measures to suspend financial and commercial activity engaged in by enemy interests. In the latter, the Government of the United States is confident of the understanding of the Turkish Government that Turkey's position as a neutral state at that time was the sole reason for her not being invited to participate in the work of the Bretton Woods Conference. It was for this reason that the Government of the United States took steps to bring the text of Bretton Woods Resolution VI to the attention of the Turkish Government with an expression of hope that the Turkish Government would find it possible to subscribe to the principles of that Resolution in order to demonstrate its willingness to assist the United Nations in accomplishing the objectives sought by the Resolution. Now that Turkey has become a member of the family of United Nations it seems only fitting that it join in adherence to the vital principles set forth in Resolution VI and in the other pertinent policy declarations.

The Government of the United States confidently trusts that the Government of Turkey will join the other United Nations as soon as possible in subscribing to the principles of and in the full and effective implementation of these declarations. In order to state specifically the present minimum implications of such implementation, the following recommendations are presented in the hope that the Government of Turkey will see its way to accept and implement them as soon as possible:

1. That the Government of Turkey announce publicly its intention to adhere to the terms and spirit of Bretton Woods Resolution VI, the Gold

Declaration

2. That the Government of Turkey take the necessary steps to ensure that all assets held by Turkish organizations, institutions or citizens on behalf of Governments of Enemy Countries, or persons and firms who are nationals or residents of or domiciled in Enemy countries, and arrange to block these assets effectively, to hold them subject to terms of a census, and make available to the representatives of the United States, United Kingdom and France information obtained from the census.

Authority 1.207 70.50 By ASV NARA Date 7/1/82

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3. That the Government of Turkey take the necessary steps to ensure that all assets held by Turkish organizations, institutions or citizens on behalf of Governments of Enemy Countries, or persons and firms who are nationals or residents of or domiciled in Enemy countries, be reported to it and that it will take the necessary steps to block such assets effectively; that the Government of Turkey take whatsoever steps are necessary in law, with penalties for non-compliance, to ensure that these measures are carried out, and within a reasonable time.

4. That the Government of Turkey institute satisfactory supervisory controls over and cause to be liquidated all existing Enemy commercial organizations, such as companies, agencies, et cetera, so that these organizations cease to operate in any form whatsoever; that proceeds of the liquidation be blocked effectively.

5. That, in order to permit transactions which may be necessary to effect the complete liquidation and final blocking of all assets, the Government of Turkey will consult the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and France before granting any facilities whereby transactions involving these assets may take place.

6. That the Government of Turkey provide information to the representatives of the United States, and the United Kingdom and France about all persons now in Turkey who possess the nationality of Enemy countries, and about all such persons who have been in Turkey at any time since 1st January 1939, regardless of present nationality, including those who have since 1st January 1939 obtained Turkish or other non-enemy nationality or who have become stateless persons. Such information shall include all relevant details which may aid in

ascertaining

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7. That the Government of Turkey shall take such suitable procedure for carrying out the foregoing measures and appoint an official who will act in liaison with the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France, and who will be consulted at appropriate intervals by these representatives; that the Government of Turkey give to the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and France full details of how the foregoing measures are being or have been implemented, and arrange to investigate at the instigation of the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom and France any cases which the latter may bring to their attention and which may appear to be violations of the foregoing measures.

DEFINITIONS

1. Assets

The term "assets" as used in this memorandum includes, but not by way of limitation, any real property, or interest therein, enterprise (commercial, industrial, financial or cultural), security or interest therein, patents, trade-marks, corporate and contractual rights, including management, patent licenses and arrangements, insurance reserves and policies and reinsurance contracts, bank accounts and deposits, including trusteeship accounts, safe deposit boxes, vaults, checks, drafts and credits, gold and other precious metals, options and any other type of arrangements or undertakings, written or unwritten.

2. Enemy Countries

Enemy countries are defined as Germany and Japan.