

RESTRICTED(FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)*Not to be communicated to anyone outside H.M. Service***ADMIRALTY FLEET ORDERS****RESTRICTIONS IN THE EXPORT AND IMPORT OF
STERLING AND FOREIGN CURRENCIES—EXCHANGE
AND DISPOSAL OF DOMINION AND FOREIGN
CURRENCIES****RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR GUIDANCE OF SUPPLY
OFFICERS IN EXCHANGING CURRENCY FOR
SERVICE PERSONNEL**ADMIRALTY, S.W.1,
26th July, 1945.

The following Orders having been approved by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are hereby promulgated for information and guidance and necessary action.

By Command of Their Lordships,

H. V. Markham

To Commanders-in-Chief, Flag Officers, Senior Naval Officers, Captains and Commanding Officers of H.M. Ships, Vessels and C.O. Craft (see A.F.O. 1628/45), Superintendents or Officers in Charge of H.M. Naval Establishments, and Admiralty Overseers concerned.

NOTE:—The scale of distribution is shown in the Admiralty Fleet Order Volume, 1941, Instructions, paragraph 10.

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Award*

3990.—Restrictions in the Export and Import of Sterling and Foreign Currencies— Exchange and Disposal of Dominion and Foreign Currencies

(W.G.F./D.N.A. 30803/44.—26 Jul. 1945.)

The following instructions amend or consolidate the instructions which have been promulgated in previous Orders dealing with the above-mentioned subjects.

Section I.—Restrictions on the Amount of Money to be Taken Abroad

2. Under the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1939, and the Currency Restrictions (Travellers Exemption) Order, 1945, and the Currency Restrictions (Travellers Exemption) (Armed Forces) Order, 1945, made thereunder, the amount of money which may be taken out of the United Kingdom, except with special permission, by personnel of the Armed Forces, or of the Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, Women's Royal Naval Service, or Voluntary Aid Detachments employed under the Admiralty, is limited as follows:—

- (a) persons travelling to Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Luxembourg, Monaco or Norway—foreign currency not exceeding £10 sterling in value, but no sterling bank notes whatsoever;
- (b) persons travelling to Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonian Republic, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvian Republic, Lithuanian Republic, Poland, Rumania or Yugoslavia—
 - (i) sterling bank notes not exceeding £5 sterling in value, and,
 - (ii) in addition to any sterling bank notes, foreign currency not exceeding £10 sterling in value;
- (c) persons travelling abroad to any other destination (except Eire or the Channel Islands)—
 - (i) sterling bank notes not exceeding £10 sterling in value, and
 - (ii) foreign currency not exceeding, when aggregated with any sterling bank notes, £15 sterling in value.

There is no limit to the amount of sterling bank notes nor to the amount of Eire and Guernsey currency which may be taken to Eire and the Channel Islands respectively.

3. Naval personnel taking sums in excess of the amounts stated above out of the United Kingdom render themselves liable to prosecution for contravention of the Regulations mentioned, and are also, in contravening the provisions of this Admiralty Fleet Orders, committing an offence which is punishable under the Naval Discipline Act.

4. Civilians in the employment of the Admiralty are not subject to the Currency Restrictions (Travellers Exemption) (Armed Forces) Order, 1945, but nevertheless Their Lordships desire that, in view of the facilities which are available for supplying them with funds through the medium of Naval Supply Officers and Army Cashiers, which are not available to the general public, they should observe the same regulations as the Armed Forces; in other words, whilst they are legally entitled to take £5 in sterling notes out of the country, the Admiralty desire that they should not do so.

5. Banker's drafts, letters of credit and travellers' cheques expressed in foreign currency are included in the term "foreign currency" used in paragraph 2 above.

6. Sterling notes taken out of the country should be in the denominations of £1 and 10s. only. Travellers' cheques expressed in sterling may be used in transports or other British ships (although it is desirable to enquire beforehand of the shipping company concerned as to the form of travellers' cheque which will be accepted on board) and are accepted at stations of the British Overseas Airways Corporation; they cannot be cashed on shore outside the sterling area.

7. Special permission must be obtained to take any of the following out of the country:—

Gold, securities, life assurance policies, or documents of title relating to securities or policies.

8. Where special permission is desired to take money in excess of the limits prescribed in paragraph 2, or valuables, out of the country, it should be sought through a bank; if granted, the bank will issue a certificate which must be produced to the Immigration Officer on embarkation. One certificate only can be

issued to any one traveller and this must therefore cover all money and valuables mentioned above, including any contingency advance which may have been issued from public funds. If such an advance has been authorized the Director of Navy Accounts will provide the recipient with a letter advising him of the issue and the amount; this letter should be presented to the recipient's bankers with the request that they will obtain the necessary certificate covering the export of this amount, together with any private money, etc., within permissible limits which he may desire to take with him. This should be done as early as possible, as some days must elapse before the certificate can be obtained.

9. In the case of civilian industrial employees appointed for service abroad, the cashiers of the establishments to which they are attached should make all necessary arrangements on behalf of the men.

Section II.—Restrictions upon Importation of Sterling and Foreign Currency

10. Under the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1939, and the Importation of Notes (Exemptions) Order, 1942, made thereunder, the amount of sterling bank notes which may be brought into the United Kingdom from abroad (with the exception of Eire and the Channel Islands) by a person is limited to £10; travellers from Eire and the Channel Islands are permitted to bring sterling notes up to any amount into the country. Permission has, however, been given by the Treasury in the case of personnel belonging to the Armed Forces of the Crown and to the Women's Services mentioned in paragraph 2 above for the limit of £10 to be exceeded, provided that all sterling bank notes brought into the country by such persons have been received from official sources in payment of emoluments or in exchange for foreign currency so received.

11. Under the Importation of Notes (Foreign) (No. 2) Order, 1945, issued under the Defence (Finance) Regulations the importation of foreign currency notes of the following kinds is prohibited:—

Francs	...	French, French Moroccan, French West African, Algerian, Belgian.
Guilders	...	Dutch.
Schillings	...	Austrian.
Kroner	...	Danish, Norwegian.
Marks	...	German.
Lire	...	Italian, Tripolitanian.

Note.—Allied military notes in any of these currencies are included in the ban.

In the case of civilian travellers an exemption is made enabling currency notes of the kinds mentioned above up to an aggregate of £5 sterling in value to be imported, but this exemption does not apply to members of the Armed Forces nor of the Women's Services mentioned in paragraph 2 above, nor to persons employed in any capacity on board ships or aircraft engaged in bringing passengers to this country.

12. Naval personnel bringing any of the currencies specified in the preceding paragraph into the country are therefore liable to prosecution by the civil authorities, and are also, in contravening the provisions of this Admiralty Fleet Orders committing an offence which is punishable under the Naval Discipline Act.

13. Naval and civil personnel returning from stations abroad are to be provided by the Supply Officer or Cashier of the ship or establishment to which they belonged with a statement of their holdings of sterling notes. These statements are to certify that the amounts do not exceed those received by the persons concerned as pay and allowances. In the case of passengers in H.M. ships or transports, these certificates will be endorsed by the Supply Officer or Purser to authorize import of the notes on arrival in the United Kingdom.

14. Upon the return of one of H.M. ships to the United Kingdom, officers and ratings will be permitted to land only such sterling notes as have been received by them in pay or otherwise properly acquired on board. At the first payment on board after arrival from abroad the Supply Officer is to give to each officer and man in possession of sterling notes in excess of £10, or of greater denomination than £1, a statement specifying the total held and certifying that this does not exceed the sums received by him as pay and allowances. Any notes not covered by such a certificate will be liable to confiscation. Canteen managers, officers' messmen, etc., will also require a similar certificate, but any considerable amounts held by canteen managers should already have been remitted to the N.A.A.F.I.

Section III.—Supply and Exchange of Foreign Currency

15. *Supply.*—Stocks of French, Belgian, Dutch, German and Norwegian currencies for issue to Naval and Royal Marine personnel proceeding to the Continent are held by Base and Depot Supply Officers at ports of embarkation or by Supply Officers attached to organized naval parties. Further supplies of French currency can be obtained from the Cashiers, H.M. Dockyards, Portsmouth and Chatham, and of Belgian, Dutch and German currencies from the last named.

16. For the benefit of individual officers belonging to the Admiralty staff or to establishments in or around London who may be required to visit the Continent, small stocks of these currencies are held by the Paymaster of Contingencies, Admiralty, who will be prepared to exchange sterling up to £10 in any individual case into any of these currencies. In cases of operational urgency small sums of these currencies may be obtained during silent hours from the Duty Officer, M. Branch, Admiralty.

17. *Exchange.*—It is important that, in the case of personnel proceeding abroad, whether proceeding in organized naval parties or drafts, or individually, they are made aware of the prohibition against taking sterling bank notes to various countries abroad and the restricted number allowed to be taken elsewhere, and that this warning is issued in time to enable them to exchange such notes as is permissible into the appropriate foreign currency before embarking, and to deposit any surplus money with the Supply Officer or elsewhere before leaving the country. It is also important that all personnel proceeding abroad to the Continent should be challenged individually as to his possession of sterling notes before being permitted to proceed.

18. In the case of personnel serving abroad who have been receiving their emoluments in foreign, etc., currency, facilities must be given in H.M. ships and establishments to enable them to exchange these currencies into sterling before they leave one station for another, and particularly before they return to the United Kingdom. It is important that all personnel returning to the United Kingdom should be made aware of the restriction on the importation of sterling and the prohibition against the importation of the currencies specified in paragraph 11 above.

19. It is the intention that exchange facilities shall be restricted in general to the exchange of currency received by way of pay and allowances and Supply Officers abroad should refuse to exchange currency which has been acquired from other sources. For purposes of guidance, two months' gross total pay and allowances is to be regarded as the maximum amount to be exchanged in this way for any one person. Special arrangements are being made in certain areas to enable personnel to dispose of surplus currency acquired legitimately from sources other than pay and allowances; it is important, however, that no facilities should be afforded if there is any suspicion that the surplus currency has been otherwise acquired.

20. Supply Officers and Cashiers in the United Kingdom should refuse to accept for exchange any of the currencies mentioned in paragraph 11 above. They may, however, accept other currencies where some valid reason exists for the holder not having exchanged them before reaching the United Kingdom, provided that they are satisfied that the money was legitimately acquired as part of the holder's pay and allowances. Foreign currency deposited by naval patients on admission to hospital, or found on or among the effects of deceased personnel, is to be taken on charge in the same way as English money; in the case of hospital patients, however, regard should be had to any restrictions or special instructions which may be in force and prohibited currencies should only be exchanged if it is clear that its introduction into the United Kingdom was outside the owner's control. Currency deposited by repatriated British prisoners of war should be handled as laid down in A.F.O. 6674/44.

21. Facilities for exchange of foreign currencies may be afforded by Supply Officers and Cashiers to Allied naval vessels, provided that it is impracticable for them to effect the exchange through their own national organizations. Dealings should, however, be limited to immediate requirements and should be conducted on behalf of the Allied vessel by the Supply Officer or officer carrying out supply duties; this is particularly important when dealing with prohibited currencies.

22. *Exchange of Coinage.*—Facilities should be provided in ships and establishments abroad for the exchange of foreign coinage in the possession of naval personnel but it is most undesirable that any extensive exchange transactions of this nature should take place at home establishments owing to the low value of most of the coins in circulation and the difficulties of disposing of them. Supply Officers at home establishments may, however, at their discretion, exchange foreign coinage (excluding prohibited currencies) if they are satisfied with the explanations offered by the applicant. Nickel coins should not be accepted for exchange.

Section IV.—Disposal of Surplus Currencies

23. (a) *Surplus Balances arising in H.M. Ships and Establishments abroad.*—Supply Officers and Cashiers should make every effort to dispose of surplus balances of foreign, etc., currencies by repatriating them in H.M. ships to the countries of their origin as opportunity offers. Such officers should endeavour to avoid encumbering themselves with currencies of which they have no opportunities of disposing, but if they do find themselves in possession of currencies which it is quite impossible for them to exchange locally or return to their countries of origin, they may transfer them by any safe route to the Base Supply Officer, Greenock; where possible, the latter's concurrence should first be obtained. H.M. ships proceeding from a foreign station to the United Kingdom or to another area should make every effort before departure to dispose locally of surplus foreign, etc., currencies in the possession of their ship's companies or held on official charge. Where owing to operational, security or other such reasons, such currencies are unavoidably retained on board and brought to the United Kingdom, they should be disposed of in accordance with the instructions given below.

(b) *Foreign, etc., Currencies in H.M. Ships and Establishments at Home.*—Supply Officers and Cashiers at home who receive foreign, etc., currencies as a result of this Admiralty Fleet Order are to dispose of them as stocks accumulated, at intervals of not less than a month, as follows:—

- (i) *To Paymaster of Contingencies, Admiralty, Room 57, Queen Anne's Mansions, London, S.W.1.*

Italian Metropolitan lire, Military Authority lire and Allied Military lire.

British Military Authority notes.

Note.—When transferring Italian Metropolitan lire, the place of origin and the rate of exchange should be indicated on the relative transfer documents.

- (ii) *To Base Supply Officer, H.M.S. "Proserpine", Lyness, Orkneys.*

Faroen kroner.
Russian roubles.

- (iii) *To Cashier, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.*

All Metropolitan (Banque de France) notes, including the "Supplemental" issue (see paragraph 27 (i) below).

Note.—Algerian, Moroccan, Tresor Central and other French Colonial issues should be dealt with as in (v) below. It should be observed that although Tresor Central notes are used in territories outside France itself, and the issue is, therefore, treated as a Colonial issue for purposes of disposal, the 1,000 franc note (British printing) of the new Metropolitan issue bears on the back the words "Republique Francaise Tresor Central".

- (iv) *To Cashier, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham—*

Belgian francs.
Dutch gulden (florins).
German marks.

- (v) *To Base Supply Officer, H.M.S. "Orlando," Imperial Club, Patrick Street, Greenock—*

All other foreign and colonial currencies.

Note.—In cases where H.M. ships arrive in the United Kingdom with appreciable quantities of U.S. and Canadian currencies on board and their disposal to the Base Supply Officer, Greenock, is likely to be attended by difficulty owing to the location or future movements of the ship, these currencies, with notes and coin, may, if more convenient, be disposed of through the Bank of England. When this course is followed the Bank

should be given notice in advance and the consignment should be delivered to the Bank of England, Dealing and Accounts Office, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2. In such cases the Bank will give credit through the Admiralty account and the sum involved should be treated by the ship as a transfer of cash to the Director of Navy Accounts, the relative supply and receipt notes being forwarded, together with the Bank's receipt, to the Director of Navy Accounts (Branch 5A), Admiralty, Northwick Park Hutments, Harrow.

24. The foregoing instructions will apply generally to the disposal of currencies accumulating in home establishments as a result of regular exchange transactions. In cases where small sums not amounting to a sterling equivalent of more than £20 in any one currency are acquired as a result of isolated transactions, however, they should, apart from the exceptions noted below, be disposed of as far as possible through the local bank on the best terms available, any resulting loss being taken off charge separately in the cash account.

25. The Bank of England have stated that there is no market in the United Kingdom for the following currencies:—

Argentine	Iran
Cape Verde Islands	Maria Theresa dollars (silver)
Dutch West Indies	Russia
Falkland Islands	Spain
Faroe Islands	Turkey
Iceland.	

British banks are, furthermore, not permitted to accept from service sources the currencies mentioned in paragraph 11 above. It is impossible, therefore, for small quantities of these currencies to be disposed of as instructed in paragraph 24 above and action must accordingly be taken to dispose of them as laid down in paragraph 23. Similar action may be necessary in certain other instances, as some banks may refuse to accept currencies other than those detailed above, if tendered in coin.

26. *Coinage*.—Foreign, etc., coinage should be disposed of in the same manner as described for currency notes of the same nationality.

Section V—Notes and Special Instructions concerning Particular Currencies

27. (i) *French*.—(a) *Banque de France notes*.—Notes are issued by the Banque de France in the following denominations: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 300, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs. Notes of 5, 10 and 20 francs belong to old issues and include two different designs for each denomination; notes of 50 francs and above are of a new issue. The new issue includes notes printed in France (5,000 and 300 francs), Great Britain (5,000, 1,000 and 500 francs), and the United States (1,000, 100 and 50 francs); the British printing of the 5,000 franc notes has not, however, been put into circulation but is being held in reserve, and 5,000 franc notes are not in any event being used in the pay services; the United States printings are of entirely different design from the French and British printings and are similar in appearance and size to the larger value Supplemental French franc notes (see below).

Notes of old Banque de France issues of denominations 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs are being withdrawn and ceased to be legal tender as from 4th June, 1945.

Banque de France notes of denominations 5, 10 and 20 francs circulate and are legal tender in French North Africa.

Precautions.—No French note of higher denomination than 1,000 francs should be accepted for exchange. No notes of the old issues of 50 francs or over should be accepted when personnel have had sufficient time and opportunity to exchange them for the new issues.

(b) *Supplemental issue*.—A special supplemental issue of notes was made by the Allied Governments at the time of the invasion of France in denominations of 2, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 francs for circulation among the forces in France; there was also a 5,000 franc note in this issue but it was not used in the payment of personnel. All notes of 50 francs and over of this issue are being withdrawn and ceased to be legal tender as from 4th June, 1945.

Precautions.—No notes of the supplemental issue of 50 francs or over should be accepted for exchange when personnel have had sufficient time and opportunity to exchange them for the new issues. In the meantime no note of higher value than 100 francs should be accepted without explanation, because notes of 500 and 1,000 francs have been in course of withdrawal for some months prior to 4th June, 1945; care should be exercised that forgeries are not accepted (see C.A.F.O. 518/45).

(ii) *Belgian*.—Notes issued by the National Bank of Belgium.—In October, 1944, the Belgian Government devalued all existing currency notes of denominations of 100 francs and over, and issued several series of new notes of denominations 100, 500 and 1,000 francs, dated 1st February, 1943 (01-02-43) or later. The old notes of denominations 5, 10, 20 and 50 francs remain in circulation.

Precautions.—Arrangements were made for the withdrawal of the old devalued notes when they ceased to be legal tender and none of these notes should be accepted for exchange, unless:—

- The notes belong to personnel who left Belgium or were wounded or killed before 30th November, 1944.
- The application is supported by a certificate that the owner was unable to make the exchange at a prior date.
- The Supply Officer satisfies himself that the money was legitimately acquired.

Descriptions of the new issues appear in C.A.F.Os. 2516/44 and 2786/44.

No notes of higher denomination than 1,000 francs are to be accepted for exchange.

(iii) *Dutch*.—Notes are issued by the Netherlands Bank, the latest issue, under a decree of 4th November, 1943, being in the following denominations:—

Florins (Gulden) 1, 2½, 10, 25, 50 and 100.

A description of these notes appears in C.A.F.O. 2788/44. In addition to these notes a 5 Gulden note, first issued in mid-October, 1944, by the occupying authority as a "Zilverbon", is circulating and is legal tender. Older issues of various designs, the denominations differing from those adopted in the latest issue, are still in circulation and may be accepted for exchange.

Precautions.—There are a number of 500 and 1,000 Gulden notes in circulation amongst the civil population of Holland which are forgeries; notes of these denominations are not legal tender. There are also notes of certain old issues of 10, 40 and 60 Gulden which ceased to be legal tender some years ago but which are still accepted as valid and may be accepted for exchange; these notes should not, however, be put back into circulation.

No notes of higher denominations than 100 Gulden are to be accepted for exchange.

It is considered advisable to restrict the use of 100 Gulden notes as far as possible, and notes of this denomination should not be issued, those accepted for exchange being disposed of to an Army Cashier or as provided for in paragraph 23 (b) of this Admiralty Fleet Order.

(iv) *Italian*.—The following Italian currency notes are in circulation:—

- Italian Metropolitan notes, issued by the Banca d'Italia, circulating in Italy, Sicily and Sardinia at a normal rate of exchange of 400 lire to £1.

Restrictions.—Not more than £2 per head may be exchanged, and each application must be supported by a certificate that the currency to be exchanged was acquired in the areas mentioned at the rate of 400 lire to £1.

- Italian Metropolitan notes circulating in denominations of 5 lire and under in the former Italian African Colonies as small change, at a rate of exchange of 480 lire to £1.

N.B.—Metropolitan notes of larger denominations are not legal tender in these territories.

Restrictions.—Not more than notes to the value of £2 may be exported by any one person from the areas mentioned and exchange facilities are accordingly restricted to £2 per head.

Any Italian Metropolitan currency acquired elsewhere than in Italy, Sicily and Sardinia which may be exchanged must be handled at the rate of 480 lire to £1.

(c) Military Authority and Allied Military lire, issued in denominations 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 lire.

Issues of pay to personnel are made in Tripolitania in Military Authority lire at the rate of exchange of 480 to £1; in Italy, Sicily and Sardinia issues are in Allied Military lire at 400 to £1.

Precautions.—Care is necessary in handling these notes for exchange as a number of instances have come to notice where they have been fraudulently altered to a higher denomination, the colour being altered at the same time.

(v) *Greek.*—A new Greek currency was introduced on 11th November, 1944, which includes the following denominations:—

Drachmae 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50 and lower denominations. Although the old drachmae are theoretically convertible into new drachmae and will remain legal tender until withdrawn, the conversion rate is such as to render them valueless; none of the old notes should be accepted for exchange. British personnel serving in Greece will use the new currency, but should be advised always to change the minimum quantity of sterling into Greek currency.

(vi) *German.*—(a) Currency notes issued by the Reichsbank and the Rentenbank in the denominations given below are valid (but see below), provided that they were issued under a decree bearing date 30th August, 1924, or later:—

Reichsbank—Reichsmarks 1,000, 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5.

Rentenbank—Rentenmarks 5, 2 and 1.

Among the valid Reichsmark notes in circulation is a type of Rm. 20 note which differs considerably from the ordinary one; this type bears the decree date of 15th June, 1939, and the issue date of 16th June, 1939, and is understood to have been printed in Vienna in 1939 in commemoration of the Austrian Anschluss and to have been known as "Wienerscheine"; for some technical reason they were not issued at the time but have been issued much more recently owing to the shortage of notes of small denominations. This note is valid and, so far as is known, no other denominations have been issued in this type of printing.

Precautions.—Until such time as German-issued Reichsmarks and Rentenmarks are placed in general circulation among the Allied Forces, the possession of such German-issued notes in denominations of or exceeding 100 marks is to be regarded as sufficient cause for investigation as to the means by which they were acquired; no notes of 100 or 1,000 marks should be accepted for exchange.

No German-issued notes of any issues other than those mentioned above are to be accepted for exchange: in particular, none of the following is valid:—

- (i) Notes bearing a decree date prior to 30th August, 1924.
- (ii) Reichsmark notes issued by private banks.
- (iii) Rentenmark notes of 10 Rentenmarks and upwards.
- (iv) Reichskredit Kassenscheine notes of all denominations.

(b) Allied Military mark notes have been put into circulation by the Allied Military Authorities of the following denominations:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ mark (50 Pfennigs), 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 marks.

(c) German-issued coinage consists of the following denominations:—

5 and 2 Reichsmarks (silver), 50 Pfennigs (aluminium), 10 and 5 Pfennigs (aluminium-bronze and zinc), and 1 Pfennig (zinc). All are valid but the silver coins are being hoarded and the majority of the aluminium-bronze coins have been withdrawn from circulation.

(vii) *Burma.*—The Allied Forces in Burma have been using Indian currency, but as from 1st May, 1945, a British Military Authority currency was introduced consisting of Indian notes specially overprinted "Military Administration of Burma legal tender in Burma only" in the denominations of Rs.100, 10, 5, and 1, supplemented by special Military Administration of Burma notes of 8 and 4 annas, similarly overprinted. Indian coin continues to be used. Indian and old Burma notes and coin found in the country on liberation are also legal tender, except in the case of Burma notes of Rs. 10,000 and Rs.1,000: these Indian and Burma notes are not, however, being re-issued and are being withdrawn.

Precautions.—Burma notes of Rs.10,000 and Rs.1,000 should not be accepted for exchange, nor, in view of the very small value assigned to them, should notes issued (in yen or rupees) by the Japanese or the Burma Puppet Government be accepted.

(viii) *United States.*—Currency notes are issued by the United States Government in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 dollars. Before their entry into the war there were three types of currency note, viz:—

Federal Reserve Notes (with green seal and numbers);
United States Notes (with red seal and numbers);
Silver Certificates (with blue seal and numbers);

but in December, 1942, as a war measure, the United States Treasury issued in addition—

National Currency Notes, series of 1929 (with brown seal and numbers).

A special issue was made for the use of the United States Forces in North Africa consisting of Silver Certificates in the denominations of 1, 5 and 10 dollars; in lieu of the blue seals normally borne by Silver Certificates, however, this special issue bore a gold (or yellow) seal; it continued to bear blue serial numbers.

A further special issue, bearing brown seals and numbers, has been made for use in the Hawaiian Islands; these notes bear the word "Hawaii" printed at the right of the seal on the face of the note, and printed in outline letters across the back. All genuine United States currency notes without these imprints have been withdrawn from circulation in Hawaii.

The portraits of outstanding men in American history appear on United States currency notes, all notes of the same denomination, regardless of type, bearing the same portrait. These are as follows:—

\$1—Washington, \$2—Jefferson, \$5—Lincoln, \$10—Hamilton,
\$20—Jackson, \$50—Grant, \$100—Franklin, \$500—McKinley, \$1,000—
Cleveland, \$5,000—Madison, \$10,000—Chase.

(A.F.Os. 6674/44, 114/45, 1032/45, 3146/45 and 3991/45; C.A.F.Os. 2516/44,
2786/44, 2788/44, 518/45 and 817/45.)

(A.F.Os. 1516/45, 1517/45 and 2854/45 are cancelled.)

3991.—Rates of Exchange for Guidance of Supply Officers in Exchanging Currency for Service Personnel

(W.G.F./D.N.A. 30803/44.—26 Jul. 1945.)

The following list of exchange rates has been compiled primarily for the guidance of Supply Officers, cashiers and others who have to exchange foreign currency for Naval personnel in accordance with A.F.O. 3990/45.

2. The rates indicated are, in general, the mean between the telegraphic transfer buying and selling rates. Some of these rates are official for all purposes but others are not, and Supply Officers should not regard the information in the table as superseding any formal instructions which may have been issued in particular cases. Where foreign currency is bought at an appreciably different rate, the actual local rate should be applied in preference to that set out below.

3. The list will be revised from time to time and officers concerned are invited to forward to the Director of Navy Accounts (Branch 5A) any suggestions for amendments to be included in future issues.

		Rates of Exchange.		Sterling		
				(except where otherwise stated).		
		£	s.	d.		
<i>Europe and Mediterranean:</i>						
Austria	...	40 Allied Military	Schillings	1	0	0
Belgium	...	25 francs	...	2	10	
Corsica	...	200 francs	...	1	0	0
Cyprus	...	Par.	...			
Denmark	(kroner and Allied Military kroner).	24 kroner	...	1	0	0
Eire	...	Par.	...			
Faroe Islands	...	22.40 kroner	...	1	0	0
France	(Banque de France or "Supplemental" French francs).	200 francs	...	1	0	0

Rates of Exchange.		Sterling (except where otherwise stated).	
		£	s. d.
<i>Europe and Mediterranean :—contd.</i>			
Germany (Reichsmarks, Rentenmarks or Allied Military marks).	40 marks	1	0 0
Greece	2,000 drachmae	1	0 0
Holland	2 Gulden (florins)	3	9
Iceland (C)	5 kroner	3	10
Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia).	400 Metropolitan or Allied Military lire.	1	0 0
Malta	Par.		
Norway (kroner and Allied Military kroner).	20 kroner	1	0 0
Portugal	100 escudos	1	0 0
Russia	48.25 roubles	1	0 0
Spain	43.80 pesetas	1	0 0
Sweden	5 kroner	5	11
Switzerland	5 francs	5	9
Turkey :—			
(a) Preferential rate for internal official transactions.	£T.7.28 (728 piastres) ...	1	0 0
(b) Other transactions	£T.5.20 (520 piastres) ...	1	0 0
<i>Africa :—</i>			
South, West and East Africa (British).	Par.		
Azores	100 escudos	1	0 0
Belgian Congo	25 francs	2	10
Cape Verde Islands	100 escudos	1	0 0
Ethiopia	1 Maria Theresa dollar (silver)	3	0
French territory (including Afrique Francaise Libre, Algeria, Djibuti (French Somaliland), French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Madagascar and its Dependencies, the Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia and territories under French mandate, namely Camerouns and Togoland).	200 francs	1	0 0
Mauritius	1 rupee	1	6
Rhodesia	Par.		
St. Helena	Par.		
Seychelles	1 rupee	1	6
Tripolitania	480 Italian Metropolitan or Military Authority lire.	1	0 0
Zanzibar	1 East African shilling ...	1	0
<i>Middle East :—</i>			
Egypt	£E.97.50	100	0 0
Iraq	1 dinar	1	0 0
Palestine	£1 Palestinian	1	0 0
Persia (Iran)	128 rials	1	0 0
Syria (French Mandated Territory)	200 francs	1	0 0
Turkey (see under "Europe").	8.83 Syrian pounds	1	0 0
<i>India :—</i>			
Burma (Military Administration Currency).	1 rupee	1	6
Ceylon	1 rupee	1	6
French Establishments in India and Reunion Island.	200 francs	1	0 0
India	1 rupee	1	6

Rates of Exchange.		Sterling (except where otherwise stated).	
		£	s. d.
<i>Australia and Pacific :—</i>			
Australia	£125 7s. 6d Australian ...	100	0 0
Note.—For purposes of internal accounting in ships of the British Pacific Fleet and in R.N. Establishments in Australia and forward areas, and in making payments in Australian currency, a special rate of exchange has been adopted, viz. : £125 Australian = £100 sterling. Similarly, the special rate of \$4 = £1 has been adopted for purposes of internal accounting for transactions in U.S. dollars in this area.			
Fiji	£111 Fiji	100	0 0
French territory (including New Hebrides, New Caledonia and Oceania).	200 francs	1	0 0
New Zealand	£124 7s. 6d New Zealand ...	100	0 0
<i>North America :—</i>			
Bermuda	Par.		
Canada—for conversion of dollar credits and debits of R.C.N. and R.C.N.V.R. personnel serving in the Royal Navy.	\$4.47	1	0 0
Canada—for other transactions ...	\$4.43	1	0 0
Canada	\$1.10	\$1 (U.S.A.)	
Newfoundland	\$4.43	1	0 0
St. Pierre and Miquelon (French)	200 francs	1	0 0
U.S.A.—for cash transactions with U.S. ships and officials and for use in transports which carry both British and U.S. personnel.	\$4.035	1	0 0
U.S.A.—for all other purposes ...	\$4.025	1	0 0
U.S.A.	\$1 U.S.	\$1.10 Canadian	
Note.—U.S. "Yellow seal" currency should be treated in the same way as ordinary U.S. currency.			
U.S.A.—Special rate applicable to internal accounting in ships of British Pacific Fleet—see above under Australia.			
<i>West Indies :—</i>			
Bahamas	Par.		
Barbados	\$4.80	1	0 0
Dutch West Indies (Curacao)	7.6 florins	1	0 0
Guadeloupe (French)	200 francs	1	0 0
Jamaica	Par.		
Martinique (French)	200 francs	1	0 0
St. Lucia	\$4.80	1	0 0
Trinidad	\$4.80	1	0 0
<i>Central America :—</i>			
Mexico	19.5 pesos	1	0 0
Nicaragua	21 cordobas	1	0 0
Panama (Canal zone)	\$1	\$1 U.S.A.	
Panama (Republic)	1 silver balboa	\$1 U.S.A.	
<i>South America :—</i>			
Argentina	16 pesos	1	0 0
Brazil	81 cruzeiros	1	0 0
Chile	125 pesos	1	0 0
Colombia	7.03 pesos	1	0 0
Falkland Islands	Par.		
French Guiana	200 francs	1	0 0
Peru	26 soles	1	0 0
Uruguay	7.65 pesos	1	0 0
(A.F.O. 3990/45.)			
(A.F.Os. 1518/45 and 3147/45 are cancelled.)			

[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as a series of light grey smudges and ghosting of characters across the page.]

