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FALSIFIKATI

Otkako je novca praćen je falsifikatima! Motivi za falsifikovanje novca su različiti. Od pojedinačnih želja za nezakonitim bogaćenjem do onih koje organizuju države ili specijalne institucije za namerno urušavanje novčanih tokova, finansijskog i privrednog sistema na tuđem terenu. Lažnog novca nije bila pošteđena ni Kraljevina Srbija, pa se u Arhivu Narodne banke Srbije čuva nekoliko prijava o potencijalnim falsifikatima. (Dostupne su u dokumentaciji Period "A", grupa VIII, dosije br. 20 (547))

U Beogradu je, 2. novembra 1904. godine, Ministarstvo finansija dostavilo Privilegovanoj narodnoj banci Kraljevine Srbije prijavu br. 19488, čiji tekst glasi:

"Načelnik sreza Banjskog, aktom svojim br. 15.385, poslao je Ministarstvu priložene tri novčanice, koje je uhvatio u proturanju. Moli se Banka da izvoli komisijski pregledati ove novčanice, pa da protokol veštačenja, sa novčanicama, vrati Ministarstvu na dalji postupak."

Već polovinom decembra iste godine Ministarstvo finansija Kraljevine Srbije pod brojem 22146 šalje novu prijavu Privilegovanoj narodnoj banci:

"Ministarstvu finansija čast je poslati Banci jednu novčanicu od 10 din. s molbom da je komisijski pregleda pa protokol veštačenja, sa novčanicom, da izvoli vratiti Ministarstvu na dalji postupak."

Naredne 1905. godine, u vrlo kratkom

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COUNTERFEIT MONEY

As long as there has been money, there has also been counterfeit money! Motives for money counterfeiting are diverse. From individual desire for illegal accumulation of wealth, to the cases organized by the states or special institutions for the purpose of intentional undermining of cash flows, financial and economic systems on foreign turf. The Kingdom of Serbia was not spared from counterfeit money either, and the Archives of the National Bank of Serbia have preserved several reports on potential counterfeits. (These are available in the documents of the Period "A", Group VIII, File no. 20 (547))

In Belgrade, on November 2nd 1904, the Ministry of Finance submitted the notice no. 19488 to the Privileged National Bank of the Kingdom of Serbia, which reads as follows:

"The prefect of Banjski region, pursuant to his decree no. 15 385, herewith sends to the Ministry the three enclosed banknotes, which were detected and confiscated in the process of distribution. The Bank is hereby asked to conduct an expert evaluation of the aforementioned banknotes, and to return the protocol from the expert evaluation procedure, together with the concerned banknotes, to the Ministry, for further proceedings."

Already in mid December the same year, the Ministry of Finance of the Kingdom of Serbia, under the reference number 22146, sends another notice to the Privileged National Bank:

vremenskom periodu, Ministarstvo finansija zatražilo je od Privilegovane narodne banke veštačenje o jednoj novčanici od 10. dinara (17. februara), kao i o "sedam komada novčanica od 10. din." (7. marta).

U Arhivu nema podataka o rezultatima ovih veštačenja jer je Ministarstvo finansija imalo nadležnost u postupku do njegovog okončanja. Ono što je sačuvano jesu podaci o formiranju tročlane komisije eksperata za veštačenje Privilegovane narodne banke čiji su sastav sačinjavali različiti ljudi za svaki pojedinačni prijavljeni slučaj. To je dokaz da Banka nije oskudevala u broju stručnjaka sposobnih da prepoznaju falsifikate.

Brojnija dokumentacija o falsifikatima potiče iz perioda od 1920. do 1941. godine. (Nalazi se pod oznakom Period "V", grupa II, dosije br. 82) Opredelili smo se za podatke "Izveštaja o otkrivenim falsifikatima u periodu od 1925. do kraja 1932. godine".

Ovaj obiman izveštaj koji, kao što će se videti, sadrži i veoma neobične pokušaje, izvršioce i otkrića, počinje hapšenjem falsifikatora novčanice od 100 dinara u aprilu 1925. godine u Žombolju, Rumunija. Već u maju u ruke novosadskoj policiji pada falsifikator sa plenom od tri lažne hiljadarke, a oktobra je u Mađarskoj otkriveno i zaplenjeno 507 falsifikovanih novčanica od po 100 dinara. U decembru je u Novoj Gradiški zaplenjena novčanica od 1000 dinara za koju je utvrđeno da je rađena u Bilefeldu u Nemačkoj.

Sledeće, 1926. godine, pronađeni su: u Vršcu i Užičkoj Požegi po jedan falsifikat od 100 dinara, Beloj Crkvi jedan od 10, a Beogradu i Murskoj Soboti po 1000 dinara.

Ili bolji falsifikati ili manje falsifikovanja, tek u 1927. godini, otkrivene su samo dve lažne novčanice od 100 dinara u Donjem Miholjcu.

Nezakonita proizvodnja lažnog novca naglo

pojačava produkciju tokom 1928. godine. U Subotici je u januaru otkriven falsifikat 100 dinara; u februaru pronađen paket falsifikata sa 383 komada stodinarki kraj puta kod Bačke Topole; u martu u Kamniku; u maju u Novom Sadu; u avgustu u Velikom Bečkereku. Istraga je dovela do hapšenja grupe falsifikatora u Kikindi kada je zaplenjena celokupna količina lažnog novca, alat i potreban materijal. Uprkos tom uspehu u oktobru su pronađene još dve lažne stodinarka. Jedna je otkrivena u Novom Sadu, njen falsifikator uhapšen, a druga u Ptuj u Sloveniji. Falsifikator je ostao nepoznat.

Godinu 1929. obeležila je najveća istraga i otkriće 22 falsifikatora, pomagača i rasturača lažnih novčanica od 1000 dinara u Mariboru. A nisu mirovali ni u Velikom Bečkereku gde je opet pronađena falsifikovana stodinarka, ali ne i falsifikator.

Malo zatišje nastalo je u 1930. godini, kada su otkrivena samo tri pokušaja. Jedan u Kosovskoj Mitrovici sa novčanicom od 10 dinara, drugi u Kamenskoj Dubravi, Slovenija, sa proturanjem falsifikata iz 1928. čiji je falsifikator iste godine i uhapšen, a treći u Laškem (Slovenija) koji je osujećen, jer je falsifikator uhapšen pre nego sto je ostvario nameru.

Prema izveštaju za 1931. godinu, u martu, u Mariboru je uhapšen falsifikator-povratnik i blagovremeno sprečena proizvodnja lažnih novčanica od 100 i 1000 dinara, ali i od 50 austrijskih šilinga. Imao je 15 saučesnika, a prilikom hapšenja zaplenjena je pronađena oprema i materijal. Posle par

meseci, u julu, u blizini Gorenjske železničke stanice u Sloveniji, pronađena je jedna lažna novčanica od 1000 dinara, loše izrade. Više se nijedna takva nije pojavila. U istom periodu u Beogradu je zaplenjeno nekoliko lažnih



“The Ministry of Finance herewith sends to the Bank one banknote of 10 dinars, with a kind request for it to undergo an expert evaluation, and for the protocol from the expert evaluation procedure, together with the concerned banknote, to be returned to the Ministry, for further proceedings.”

The next year, 1905, in a very short time span, the Ministry of Finance requested expert evaluation from the Privileged National Bank concerning one 10-dinar banknote (on February 17th), and “seven pieces of 10-dinar banknotes” (on March 7th).

The Archives do not hold any data about the results of these expert evaluations, because the entire procedure, until its finalization, was under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance. What was preserved are the data about the formation of a three-member commission of evaluation experts of the Privileged National Bank, composed of different people for each individually reported case. This proves that the Bank abounded in experts capable of detecting counterfeits.

More numerous documentation on counterfeits originates from the period between 1920 and 1941 (it is classified under the Period “V”, Group II, File no. 82). We opted for the data from the “Report on Detected Counterfeits in the Period from 1925 to the end of 1932”.

This comprehensive report which, as we shall see, describes some extremely unusual attempts, perpetrators and discoveries, begins with the arrest of a counterfeiter of a 100-dinar banknote in April 1925 in Žombulj, Romania. It was in May that the police in Novi Sad got hold of a counterfeiter with three fake 1000-dinar banknotes, and in October that the police in Hungary detected and confiscated 507 counterfeited 100-dinar banknotes. In December in Nova Gradiška the police confiscated a 1000-dinar banknote which was said to have been counterfeited in Bielefeld in Germany.

The next year, 1926, the following discoveries were made: in Vršac and Užička Požega, one 100-dinar banknote each, in Bela Crkva one 10-dinar banknote, and in Belgrade and Murska Sobota one 1000-dinar banknote each.

Either due to higher-quality counterfeits or less counterfeiting, in 1927 there were only two fake 100-dinar banknotes, discovered in Donji Miholjac.

The illegal production of counterfeit

money suddenly gathered momentum in the course of 1928. In January, a fake 100-dinar banknote was discovered in Subotica; in February



a package of counterfeits containing 383 pieces of 100-dinar banknotes was found at the side of the road near Bačka Topola; in March the similar thing happened in Kamnik; in May in Novi Sad; in August in Veliki Bečkerek. The investigation resulted in the arrest of a group of counterfeiters in Kikinda, on which occasion the entire amount of counterfeit money, the tools and required materials were confiscated. Despite this success, in October two more counterfeit 100-dinar banknotes were discovered. One was found in Novi Sad, its forger was arrested, whereas the other one was located in Ptuj, Slovenia. Its forger remained unknown.

The year of 1929 was marked by the widest ever investigation and the detection of 22 counterfeiters, collaborators and distributors of counterfeit 1000-dinar banknotes in Maribor. The counterfeiters did not sit still in Veliki Bečkerek either, where another counterfeit 100-dinar banknote was found, but not its counterfeiter.

A sort of a calm ensued in 1930, when only three attempts were discovered. One was in Kosovska Mitrovica, involving a 10-dinar banknote, the second in Kamenska Dubrava, Slovenia, involving the distribution of counterfeits from 1928, whose counterfeiter was arrested that same year, and the third one

novčanica od 10 dinara. Već u avgustu proturene su dve lažne novčanice od 1000 dinara. Jedna u Donjem Lapcu, druga u Gospiću. Na spisku su: Slavonski Brod s jednom lažnom novčanicom od 1000 dinara, Sanski Most s jednom stodinarkom, dok je u Sisku uhapšen falsifikator sa 34 novčanice poput pronađene u Sanskom Mostu, a kome je pre toga pošlo za rukom da proturi oko 200 komada lažnog novca. Nađen je slab falsifikat i u Sarajevu od 10 dinara, Celju i Ljubljani nekoliko stodinarki, kao i dve u Drnišu istog apoeni.

Ipak, sve navedene zaplene lažnog novca te godine bacio je u senku događaj iz Splita otkrivanjem jednog od "najuspelijih i najopasnijih falsifikata novčanice od 1000 din. stalnog izdanja". Narodna banka Kraljevine Jugoslavije je zbog toga došampala svoje novčanice kružnom rozetom, ali time nije ništa postignuto jer su se uskoro pojavile i lažne novčanice sa rozetom. Time je Banka bila prinuđena da objavi povlačenje ovih novčanica iz opticaja i da ih zameni novim od 1000 dinara starog, drugog izdanja.

Istraga ovog slučaja je dovela do grupe rasturača u Zagrebu i Sušaku, a utvrđeno je da falsifikate izrađuju u okolini Trsta. Italijanske vlasti uhapsile su šest lica. Suđenje je održano u Pulju 1932. godine. Ova lica su osuđena i istom odlukom amnestirana! U stvari, falsifikatore su pohvatali tek početkom avgusta 1933. godine, kada je otkrivena tajna štamparija i zaplenjene mašine zajedno sa 180 komada lažnog novca.

Falsifikovanje novca je nastavljeno i 1932.

godine. Tako je u Zagrebu otkrivena jedna lažna novčanica od 100 dinara stalnog izdanja, u Subotici od 10, a za kartaroškim stolom u Bačkoj Topoli "uhapšena" je desetodinarka stalnog izdanja. U selu Glavak kraj Berana, uhapšen je 18-togodišnjak, falsifikator jedne novčanice od 10 dinara, dok je u Zemunu i Beogradu falsifikator proturio više od 20 lažnih stodinarki pre nego što je uhapšen u Smederevu. U Mariboru su pronađene dve lažne stodinarka, kao u Jesenicama i Javorniku, u Ljubljani od 1000 i 100 dinara, dok je u Kostanjevici kraj Krškog protureno nekoliko novčanica od 10 dinara stalnog izdanja.

Najmlađi falsifikator imao je devet godina. Bio je "đak osnovne škole iz sela Trebnjeg (srez Novo Mesto, Slovenija)"; izradio je dve lažne novčanice od 1000 i jednu od 10 dinara. "Falsifikati su najprimitivniji ručni rad, rađeni vodenim bojama. Mladi falsifikator predat je po saslušanju roditeljima na staranje"- navodi se u Izveštaju.

Najstariji falsifikator, blagovremeno uhapšen pre nego što je napravio štetu, imao je 79 godina. Centrala Narodne banke Kraljevine Jugoslavije obavještena je: "... ovd. policiji privedeno je jedno lice koje je vršilo pripremu za falsifikovanje naših novčanica... Osumnjičeni je rekao da je imao nameru da falsifikuje deseticu najnovijeg tipa kao i da nije imao potrebni materijal... Bio je trideset godina u fabrici za izradu novčanica Austro-Ugarske Banke u Beču"... radio "kod mašina u hemijskom odeljenju"...



Spaljivanje falsifikata 1912 godine u Vajfertovoj pivari

Burning down of counterfeit money in 1912 in Vajfert's brewery

in Laško, Slovenia, which was pre-empted, because the perpetrator had been arrested before he managed to materialize his intention.

According to the report for 1931, in March, a recidivist-counterfeiter was arrested in Maribor, whereby the production of fake banknotes of 100 and 1000 dinars, but also of 50 Austrian shillings, was timely prevented. He had 15 accomplices, and on the occasion of his arrest, the discovered equipment and materials were confiscated. Several months later, in July, in the vicinity of Gorenje railway station in Slovenia, one counterfeit 1000-dinar banknote of a poor quality was found. No similar counterfeit banknote was to be found ever again. In the same period, in Belgrade, the police confiscated several counterfeit 10-dinar banknotes. Already in August, two fake 1000-dinar banknotes were distributed. One in Donji Lapac, another in Gospić. The list also includes the following: Slavonski Brod with one counterfeit 1000-dinar banknote, Sanski Most with one 100-dinar banknote, whereas in Sisak a counterfeiter was arrested with 34 banknotes in the fashion of the one found in Sanski Most, who had previously managed to distribute about 200 pieces of forged money. A poor-quality counterfeit of a 10-dinar banknote was also discovered in Sarajevo; several counterfeit 100-dinar banknotes were found in Celje and Ljubljana, and two of the same denomination in Drniš.

However, all the above mentioned confiscations of fake money conducted that year were overshadowed by an event that took place in Split, i.e. the discovery of one of the "most successful and most dangerous counterfeits of a 1000-dinar banknote from the permanent edition". This is why the National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia overprinted its banknotes with the additional circular rosette, although to no avail, since the fake banknotes with the rosette were to appear very soon. Thereby the Bank was forced to announce the withdrawal of these banknotes from circulation and to replace them by new 1000-dinar banknotes of the previous, second edition.

The investigation of this case led the police to a group of distributors in Zagreb and Sušak, and it was discovered that the counterfeits were fabricated near Trieste. The Italian authorities

arrested six persons. The court proceeding was delivered in Pulj in 1932. The concerned persons were convicted and, pursuant to the same decision, amnestied! In fact, it was only in early August 1933 that the counterfeiters were actually caught, when the secret printing house was discovered and the machines, together with 180 pieces of forged money, confiscated.

Money counterfeiting was continued in 1932 as well. Thus, one fake 100-dinar banknote from the permanent edition was located in Zagreb, one fake 10-dinar banknote in Subotica, and at the gambling table in Bačka Topola, one 10-dinar banknote from the permanent edition was "arrested". In the village of Glavak near Berane, an 18-year old boy was arrested, the counterfeiter of a 10-dinar banknote, whereas in Zemun and Belgrade another counterfeiter had managed to distribute more than 20 forged 100-dinar banknote before he was arrested in Smederevo. Two fake 100-dinar banknotes were found in Maribor, as well as in Jesenice and Javornik, one 1000-dinar and one 100-dinar banknote were found in Ljubljana, whereas in Kostanjevica near Krško several 10-dinar banknotes from the permanent edition were distributed.

The youngest counterfeiter was only nine years old. He was "a pupil of the primary school in the village of Trebnje (Novo Mesto constituency, Slovenia)"; he made two fake 1000-dinar banknotes and one 10-dinar banknote. "The counterfeits are made in the most primitive, manual way, using water-colours. Upon interrogation, the juvenile counterfeiter was handed over to his parents" - says the Report.

The oldest counterfeiter, apprehended in due time before he made any damage, was 79 years old. The Headquarters of the National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia were notified as follows: "... the local police was brought one person having conducted the preparations for counterfeiting of our banknotes...The suspect stated that he had had the intention of counterfeiting the latest 10-dinar banknote, but that he had not had the necessary materials... He used to work for 30 years in a banknote manufacturing factory of the Austro-Hungarian Bank in Vienna"... he was in charge of "the machines in the chemical department"...