

GERMANY - 400.1

(15 MAR 45)

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ROUTE SLIP

To:

DATE

15/10/46

ROOM NO.

320

~~Mr. Alsop~~

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL | <input type="checkbox"/> INVESTIGATE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY | <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION | <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN | <input type="checkbox"/> FOR YOUR INFORMATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE | <input type="checkbox"/> PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION |

REMARKS

This happened in N.Y.
Thought you would
like to see.

From:

R. T. Sander

ROOM NO.

300

14 OCT 1946

General Joseph T. McNarney
Commanding General, USFET
Frankfurt, Germany

Dear General McNarney:

It has been reported to me that the use of the Ukrainian language has been prohibited to refugees and displaced persons now in the American Zone of Germany in their correspondence with relatives and friends overseas.

I should be grateful if you could tell me whether this prohibition is in fact still in force and whether it would be possible that arrangements could be made to have the use of Ukrainian authorized to those groups for whom it is the mother tongue.

The report I have received suggests that the prohibition is limited to the occupation zone in Bavaria and does not extend to all areas of Germany and Austria occupied by the United States Forces. I should hope that, if at all possible, you would arrange for the necessary steps to be taken to provide censorship in Ukrainian so that the language may again be used freely.

Sincerely yours,

F. LaGuardia
Director General

DG:HECaustin/hh
10/X/46

Cleared by
Div. Repat./ Yudin



*Polish
Army*

Dear Dr. Rajchman:

Reference is made to Mr. Zoltowski's letter of 17 June 1946 and Mr. LaGuardia's reply of 28 June 1946, with particular reference to the charge that the UNRRA team at Ludwigsburg is publishing an anti-repatriation newspaper under the name Polska.

As you were informed in the fifth paragraph of Mr. LaGuardia's letter, an inquiry had been sent to Germany to ascertain the facts in the case. A reply has now been received, and I am enclosing a copy of the cablegram from Arolsen. It is regrettable that such a newspaper was published, and I am indebted to you and the Chief Polish Liaison Officer for calling this matter to our attention. I trust that the remedial action taken is satisfactory to you.

Sincerely yours,

Lowell W. Rooks
Acting Director General

Enclosure

Dr. Ludwik Rajchman
Chairman of the Polish Supply and
Reconstruction Mission in North America
Washington, D. C.

Copy to; Mr. Robertson

Clearances:

Alspach
Robertson
Davidson

RJYoudin/cjj
19 July 1946

COPY

NUMBER: 402
FROM: Arolsen
DATED: 13/7/46

Subject Newspaper Polaka.

1. Note Cooks team Ludwigsburg is in US Zone.
2. Similar complaint made by Chief Polish Liaison Officer, US Zone, investigated in June.
3. Charges found to be substantially correct and publication of newspaper was stopped. It has not been and will not be authorized to recommence publication.

FORM AD-2
(15 MAR 45) UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ROUTE SLIP

To:

Mr. Richard J. Youdin

DATE

12.7.46

ROOM NO.

314

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL | <input type="checkbox"/> INVESTIGATE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY | <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION | <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN | <input type="checkbox"/> FOR YOUR INFORMATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE | <input type="checkbox"/> PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION |

REMARKS

From:

A. Holland

ROOM NO.

630

EMBAJADA DE CUBA .
Washington 9, D.C.

5 July 1946

My dear Mr. Caldwell:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 3 in reference to a previous letter which was addressed to me on May 4, 1946, by the Administration, requesting that I transmit to my Government a request of UNRRA that an extension of six months be made for those Cuban doctors now serving in Displaced Persons operating in Germany and whose authorization expired June 15, 1946.

On receiving the previous letter from the Administration I immediately communicated with my Government. A reply has not reached me yet. I am addressing myself again to the Ministry of State in Cuba requesting a prompt reply which I will convey to you as soon as received.

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Guillermo Belt
Ambassador.

Mr. John K. Caldwell,

Acting Diplomatic Adviser,

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Admon.
Washington, D.C.

Please return for
Mr. Cohen's signature

OK

aei

FORM **AD-2**
(15 MAR 45) **UNITED NATIONS**
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ROUTE SLIP

To:

DATE

ROOM NO.

☐ APPROVAL

☐ INVESTIGATE

☐ COMMENT

☐ SIGNATURE

☐ PREPARE REPLY

☐ SEE ME

☐ NECESSARY ACTION

☐ AS REQUESTED

☐ NOTE AND RETURN

☐ FOR YOUR INFORMATION

☐ NOTE AND FILE

☐ PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

REMARKS

From:

ROOM NO.

Mr Gordon

I have been
over this ground
both in London
and in Arolsen.
There is no need for
this letter now,
at least that I
know of. Any further
comment?

Yours
22/6/46

M -

Pls put in my files
w/ the notes attached
BBJ

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

VIA AIR MAIL

Welfare & Repatriation Division
European Regional Office
UNRRA
11 Portland Street
London W-1, England

Attention: Miss Selene Gifford

Dear Miss Gifford:

Reference is made to the report on Special Session III for welfare and repatriation of the recent E.R.O. Relief Services conference. In paragraph 2, entitled "Eligibility Problems of Displaced Persons", there appears the following sentence:

"In Germany it appears that UNRRA makes the registration of camp populations but that final determination as to the eligibility is at present largely decided upon by the military authorities."

This situation is not in accordance with established UNRRA policy which is that the military authorities are responsible for the screening of collaborators and war criminals; that liaison officers or other appropriate governmental representatives are responsible for determination of nationality; but that UNRRA and UNRRA alone is responsible for the determination of eligibility under the Council Resolutions and interpretations thereof. We have consulted with the General Counsel who is in agreement with the foregoing and states that Article IV(b) of the British Agreement and Article IV(c) of the French Agreement specifically provide that the determination whether displaced persons are eligible for UNRRA assistance is a function of the Administration. While there is no corresponding express provision in the American Agreement, the idea is implicit in the wording of Article III that "UNRRA...will, to the extent permitted by the Resolutions of the UNRRA Council, perform designated functions relating to displaced persons..."

Accordingly, will you please take prompt action to insure that in the future the determination of eligibility for UNRRA care will rest with the UNRRA staff in Germany.

Sincerely yours,

Myer Cohen, Director
Repatriation & Welfare Division

Welfare & Repatriation Division
European Regional Office
UNRRA
11 Portland Street
London W-1, England

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Sincerely yours,

RJY
RJYoudin/mm
17 June 1946

Cl: Robertson (GC)

OK
Myer Cohen, Director
Repatriation & Welfare Division
by Dawson -

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Handwritten signature: G. H. Alspach
Handwritten initials: AED

TO: Mr. C. H. Alspach
FROM: Alfred E. Davidson *AED*
SUBJECT: UNRRA Assistance to Jews

I greatly appreciated the memorandum which you have prepared on UNRRA assistance to Jews. In view of the time lag very little can properly be done presumably at this time to correct the erroneous impression which must have been lent by Secretary Morgenthau's statement before the United Jewish Appeal and by Senator Brewster's remarks reported in the Congressional Record of May 8. I am, however, passing on your memorandum to the Public Information Division to see what they can do with it and we shall keep an eye out for an opportunity to get the facts to the public.

5 June 1946

31 May 1946

RJYoudin (PAW)

LONDON 7666

Arolsen report for 30 April still shows Spanish, Swedes, Swiss, also Irish, Siamese and other odd groups in UNRRA camps. Numbers these groups practically unchanged from previous month. These are not United Nations nationals. Please explain why they have not been removed.

Clearance: Alspach
Menshikov
Davidson

C. H. Alspach, Acting Director
Repatriation & Welfare Division

5 June 1946

31 May 1946

RJYoudin (RHW)

LONDON

7694

REPEAT TO AROlsen 342

Director General has seen Arolsen to London 1075 repeated Washington 254
and asks explanation disproportionately low number Poles repatriated
U.S. Zone compared British Zone and desires matter be called attention
appropriate authorities. We discussing with State Department.

Clearance: Alspach
Menshikov
Davidson
Jackson

G. H. Alspach, Acting Director
Repatriation & Welfare Division

29 May 1946

TO: A. E. Davidson
FROM: C. H. Alspach
SUBJECT: UNRRA Assistance to Jews

As you are aware, Secretary Morgenthau's statement before the United Jewish Appeal fund-raising meeting, to the effect that UNRRA is not doing anything for Jews, is not correct.

In Germany, Austria and Italy those Jews who are in UNRRA camps are receiving at least the same care as other nationals. This care provides them with the basic necessities of food, clothing, and shelter. In Germany it is true, of course, that the food and shelter is provided by the military authorities rather than by UNRRA. However, in the U.S. Zone of Germany Jews, as persecuted persons, receive an extra 200 to 300 calories per day. Furthermore, in some instances special arrangements have been made to meet Jewish dietary laws. Unfortunately owing to the general food situation it has not been possible to do this all over. In addition, UNRRA has put on a special program of its own in behalf of the European displaced persons in China, 80% to 90% of whom are Jewish. Furthermore, UNRRA has rendered valuable assistance to Jewish private agencies in the shipment of special supplies provided by those agencies.

As regards Senator Brewster's remarks reported in the Congressional Record of May 8 and confirmed by Senator Head to the effect "that there are more than a million unfortunate Jews in Central Europe who have never been able to receive a single loaf of bread from UNRRA", it is not clear what area is meant by "Central Europe". It is true that so far UNRRA has not been able to render extensive assistance to Jews in Roumania, Bulgaria and Hungary for reasons which are well known to you. However, contributed used clothing has been allocated by UNRRA to the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee for distribution to persecuted persons in these three countries, e.g., the tentative allocation schedule for the Victory Clothing Collection of 10 April 1946 allots 1,250,000 pounds for this purpose out of a total of 48,536,807. Hadassah was similarly allocated 20,000 pounds for distribution to war refugees in Palestine, and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees was given 375,000 pounds for stateless persons in Belgium, the Netherlands, and France. As regards Germany, Austria, and Italy, the comments made in paragraph 2 above are applicable. In Czecho-

A. E. Davidson

- 2 -

29 May 1946

slovakia, Poland, Greece, Albania, and Yugoslavia Jews benefit from the UNRRA relief programs at least to the same extent as the rest of the indigent population.

RJYoudin/mm
29 May 1946

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM



TO Charles H. Alspach
 FROM A. E. Davidson *AED*
 SUBJECT UNRRA Assistance to Jews

DATE 18 May 1946

You have no doubt seen the story in the New York Times of May 15 quoting former Secretary Morgenthau to the effect that UNRRA is not doing anything for the Jews. Senator Mead in the Congressional Record of May 8 also made similar remarks. It is my understanding that special care has been given to the Jews in the DP camps and I wonder if you would give me a note summarizing this information.

Copy to Robinson

*Gordin - you prepare
 Will please
 CHA*

21 May

*Germany -
 Austria -
 Italy -*

Memo on UNRRA Care for Jewish Displaced Persons

The care of Jewish displaced persons in Germany, Austria and Italy is the joint responsibility of the military and UNRRA. Military authorities provide basic supplies such as food, clothing, fuel, medical supplies and equipment, and for the requisitioning of suitable shelter for Jewish displaced persons. UNRRA has accepted responsibility for providing services in assembly centers for Jews, for coordinating the work of private agencies, and for the operation of a tracing bureau as an instrument of bringing Jewish and other displaced families together, and thereby helping in the long process of repatriation and resettlement. While resettlement functions do not fall within the scope of UNRRA's activities, UNRRA has played an important role in coordinating and assisting the work of approved agencies whose primary function is resettlement.

Special centers for Jews among displaced persons have been established in Germany and Austria, and assistance to Jews in and out of assembly centers is jointly provided by UNRRA and AJDC. Infiltrate camps for the rising numbers of displaced Jews from Eastern Europe have been organized in Germany and Austria, and special camps for Jewish children have been instituted for children awaiting resettlement in Palestine.

Food for Jewish displaced persons is provided on a standard for persecuted persons as established by military directives to equal 2500 calories per day as opposed to 2300 calories per day for non-persecuted persons. Housing facilities as requisitioned by the army are preferably groups of houses or civilian installations as distinguished from barrack or camp facilities for other groups of displaced persons.

Among the Services provided by UNRRA, medical, nursing, nutrition and sanitary engineering services to all Jewish communities and camps are provided on the same standard as other displaced persons camps, but special attention has been given to Jewish camps, because of the high incidence of nutritional deficiencies and tuberculosis among the Jews. Each Jewish camp is equipped with a small hospital type of installation, and the medical staff of UNRRA assigned to Jewish camps have been selected, wherever possible, to provide physicians who were familiar with the language and customs of the Jewish people. The occurrence of new diseases in camps has been reduced to a minimum through an active immunization program on the part of UNRRA officials. While the provision of food, and therefore an adequate diet is the responsibility of the army, special kosher kitchens have been provided in camps when indicated, and allowances for kosher meats and food have been made.

Other special services for Jews in assembly centers consist of schools for children, and Zionist youth groups known as Kibutzim, through which training is received not only in areas of culture, but also in discipline and cooperation. Farm training settlements, known as Hachsharot are organized in many of the camps for training in farming, trade, and disciplining the total personality. Both the Kibutzim and Hachsharot have been guided by Jewish organizations and greatly helped by Jewish team workers. Active recreational and dramatic groups are found in the larger centers, and Jewish displaced persons are studying in German medical schools, and at the UNRRA International University at Munich. Cultural committees to coordinate activities for children and adults Jewish displaced persons have been organized as they were able to requisition materials.

Another group of Jewish displaced persons coming under UNRRA care are the Jews, primarily from Germany and Austria in Shanghai. UNRRA is cooperating with JDC in providing this group with food, shelter, and finding means of suitable employment, and has shipped medical supplies, used clothing and miscellaneous food supplies for this purpose. In addition, to the two million dollar supply budget allocated for the care of displaced persons in Shanghai, UNRRA has allocated funds for repatriation expenses for persons eligible for UNRRA care in Shanghai. Steps have been taken by UNRRA to assist Jewish refugees threatened with internment and deportation by the Chinese government, and negotiations are still underway to clarify the legal and political status of German and Austria Jews.

While a shortage of supplies has handicapped the full development of cultural activities in the various programs, the greatest need among Jews is for future security, and things of an intellectual and spiritual nature growing out of a need for security. Their continued uncertainty over their ultimate fate creates psychological injury, bitterness and frustration which can only be partially alleviated by the joint efforts of UNRRA, the private agencies and military authorities.

29 May 1946

27 May 1946

RJYoudin (RAW)

LONDON

1344

Your 5882.

1. Please furnish text Army endorsement Rifkind's report.
2. Would appreciate Arolsen's comments soonest.

Clearance: Caustin

C. H. Alspach, Acting Director
Repatriation & Welfare Division

17 May 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Leo Margolin, Room 623
FROM : R. J. Youdin, Welfare & Repatriation, Room 310
SUBJECT : Jewish Camps in Germany, Austria, Italy

Listed below are the names and locations of some of the camps for Jews in Germany and other parts of Europe, as requested by Mr. Weinfeld of the "Enciclopedia Judaica":

LOCATION

NAME OF CAMPS

Germany

U. S. Zone (as of 29 Jan 46)

Third Army Area

Laufen (Upper Bavaria)
Landsberg (Upper Bavaria)
Munich Area
Munich Area
Munich Area (St. Ottilien Hospital)
Munich
Munich
Nuremberg

Ainring (?)
Landsberg
Wolfratshausen
Feldafing
Gutekshofen
Daglfing
New Freiman
Furth

Seventh Army Area

Mannheim
Stuttgart
Frankfort Area

Lampertheim
Stuttgart
Zeilsheim

British and French Zone - No special Jewish camps noted.

Austria

U. S. Zone

Salzburg
Bad Gastein
Steyr
Enns

New Palestine
Bad Gastein
Steyr
Green Shelter
Transient Center

Italy - No special Jewish camps noted.

NOTE: There is some Jewish population in other camps in Italy and in all zones of Austria and Germany.

Drafted by: SKJacobs/eev

Copy for Mr. Youdin

VAAD HATZALA REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

SERIAL NO.

B

34832

NAME

132 Nassau St.,
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.DATE 1 May 46
OF
CORRES.

REFERRED BY:

Stephen Klein

REGARDING

Req we fwd to them listing of different camps
in the European area and zones they fall into.
and also names of UNRRA executive officers
in chge each camp

REPLIED ☒N. A. N. ☐RJY
INITIALS6 May
DATE

REFERRED TO: ①

DP-Youdin

DATE:

4 May 46

②

Central Registry

Mr. Stephen Klein, Chairman
Immigration Department
Vaad Hatzala Rehabilitation Committee
132 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Klein:

Reference is made to your letter of 1 May 1946, requesting certain information regarding the location of assembly centers.

I am transmitting herewith two lists showing the locations as we have them of UNRRA assembly centers in Austria and Germany. As you will note, these lists do not include the names of the UNRRA team directors.

I have marked in red pencil on the next to the last page of the list of assembly centers in Germany the center located at Constance in the southern district of the French Zone. I assume that this is the camp referred to in the second paragraph of your letter under reference.

Sincerely yours,

Myer Cohen
Director
Repatriation & Welfare
Division

Enc. Assem. Centers and teams in Am., Bri, and Fr. Zones of Austria
15 March 1946; Station List No. 5, 11 April
RJYoudin/mm
6 May 1946

D.S. 6 May 1946

2 May 1946

RJYoudin (RAW)

SAVINGRAM

LONDON A-28

Reference para. 3 Arolsen to London 761 repeated Washington 164.

A. Please clarify following:

1. Are 1754 Austrians persecutees?
2. On what basis are Spanish, Swedes, and Swiss in UWRRA camps?
3. What is definition of category: "Ukrainians (so called)"?

B. Please make following changes in reporting:

1. Iranians and Persians should be combined into one category: "Iranians".
2. In accordance Supplement No. 3 to ERO Administrative Order No. A-120 all nationality groups of 100 or more should be reported separately e.g. USA. Also suggest list of nationalities in Section A, Item 2 (a) of A-120 should now include Byelorussian S.S.R., Ukrainian S.S.R., and Turkey as these are now all member governments.

3. Stateless

- (a) Eliminate category of "Stateless (so called)".
- (b) Report stateless in accordance instructions Section A, Item 2 of A-120. In this connection please refer para. 3, cable 873 Arolsen to London, repeated Washington 189.

Cl: Cohen
Davidson
Swordlow

Myer Cohen, Director
Repatriation & Welfare Division

Dis. 3 May 1946

2 May 1946

RJYoudin(R&W)

AROLSEN 219

Reur 183 report received 1 May.

Clearance: Cohen
Saari (Postal Section)

Myer Cohen, Director
Repatriation & Welfare Division.

30 April 1946

TO: Michail Menshikov

FROM: R. J. Youdin

This is in response to your request of this morning for a memorandum on the major differences between the three UNRRA agreements with the occupying authorities in the western zones of Germany. In considering these differences, I have limited my observations to differences of substance which affect operations and not to differences in phrasing or the order of subjects in the agreements.

With the exception of the section on medical services which will be treated separately below, the French and British agreements are essentially the same. What I consider to be the two major differences in substance are therefore between the U.S. agreement on the one hand and the British and French on the other. These two points are taken up immediately below:

1. The British and French agreements refer to the responsibilities of UNRRA and the responsibilities of the Commander in Chief, thereby indicating that UNRRA has certain responsibilities peculiar to it, and that the organization as such has certain independent status in the British and French zones. On the other hand, the agreement with the U.S. authorities refers to functions to be performed by UNRRA and indicates that the responsibility for the entire DP operation rests with the commanding general, with UNRRA acting purely as an agent of the military and with no independent status of its own.

2. Paragraph 6 in the British and U.S. agreements refers to facilities and services to be rendered UNRRA by the military. There is an important difference in substance in this paragraph, inasmuch as the U.S. agreement states that "The U.S. military authorities will, during the period of this agreement, insofar as practicable, continue to furnish the following facilities. . .", whereas the British agreement accepts complete responsibility for rendering certain facilities and services and does not use the phrase "insofar as practicable."

With respect to medical services, it is generally agreed in all three agreements that UNRRA is responsible for the provision of various sorts of medical services for the displaced persons in assembly centers,

Mr. Menshikov

-2-

30 April 1946

and that in the event UNRRA cannot provide all or part of the necessary medical services, it will so inform the military authorities. Whereas the French authorities accept outright responsibility for furnishing such medical services to the extent that UNRRA may be unable to furnish them, both the British and U.S. authorities accept this responsibility only insofar as is practicable. I do not regard the difference concerning medical services to be as important as the two points raised in the numbered paragraphs above, since this difference does not materialize unless UNRRA is unable to provide medical services.

For your convenience I am attaching copies of all three agreements.

RJY6udin/mm
30 April 1946

23 April 1946

TO: R.G.A. Jackson

FROM: Myer Cohen

With reference to your request for information regarding the UNRRA university at Munich, there is quoted below the pertinent section of D.P. Monthly Report No. 7, dated 28 February 1946, from UNRRA Central Headquarters in Germany:

"Deutsches Museum.

The university for displaced persons at the Deutsches Museum in Munich was formally opened on February 16th with a ceremony which was attended by Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, Commander of the Third U.S. Army, Military Government officials, and representatives of the Bavarian Government and Munich city. 700 D.P. students, representing 13 nations, had registered the week before when refugee and DP professors opened courses in civil and mechanical engineering, economics and natural history. It is hoped during the course of the first semester to add lectures for medicine, philosophy and law, and to increase the number of professors to 200 and the number of students to 1,500. The other faculties will be housed at Karlsruhe in the Mackensen Kaserne. About 800 university students and 300 short-term vocational students will be accommodated there.

"All the courses in the first term, which will last for three months, are for beginners. Advanced pupils will start their work later. Owing to the lack of textbooks, courses will at present consist of lectures and laboratory work - teaching is in the Germany language. 40 seats in the library in the German section of the scientific museum have been allotted to the faculty. In addition, the libraries of the Munich Technical High School and the Munich Rathaus are open to the professors. UNRRA is setting up a library for the students."

I am attaching a copy of Volume 1, No. 7 of the UNRRA Team News, date 15 March which gives additional information about the UNRRA university on pages 1, 2, 6, and 7.

18 April 1946

Thanks
18/4

MEMORANDUM TO: ~~Myer Cohen~~
FROM : R. J. Youdin
SUBJECT : Zeilsheim Assembly Center

I am sorry that we do not seem to have received any reports bearing directly on Zeilsheim Assembly Center within the last few months. Most of the cables and reports on this particular assembly center are dated in October, November and early December, 1945. From these reports it would appear that Zeilsheim is populated entirely by Jewish displaced persons, most of whom are former inmates of concentration camps, such as Buchenwald, Belsen and Dachau. There are no fences, gates or guards, and no pass system. The residents do the work of camp maintenance, and in addition, there are vocational training programs. In November, 1945, approximately 1,700 Zeilsheim residents were moved into German houses, which had been requisitioned by Military Government. When Billy Rose visited the camp in early December, 1945, he stated:

"My first inspection of a Jewish displaced persons camp indicates it is not a camp in any sense of the word. People are free to come and go as they please. What I have seen so far indicates great consideration and amazing sensitivity on the part of UNRRA and the U. S. Army officials. There are undoubtedly many problems to be solved, but the startling, essential fact that only a bigoted person can deny is that both UNRRA and the U. S. Army are approaching the situation with heart and compassion."

A Report of 29 January 1946 (presumably prepared for the Anglo-American Commission on Palestine) gives the total population of the assembly center as 2,697, of whom 40 are under six years of age, 52 between 6 and 14, 953 females over 14, and 1,652 males over 14. From this same report it would appear that there are few, if any, infiltrates included in the population of Zeilsheim, especially as the same report indicates that in the U. S. Zone there are 11 assembly centers which house most of the infiltrates.

An end of January report from Germany indicates that, according to a USFET directive persecutees would receive a ration of 2,500 calories daily. This would include Zeilsheim.

~~QUESTION~~

As regards the Jewish ~~Section~~ in general, the February Report from Arolsen states that the influx of infiltrates is diminishing, and also, that a Council on Jewish Affairs has been formed in the U. S. Zone, and that this Council includes representatives of the U. S. Army, UNRRA and several Jewish private agencies.

RJYoudin/eev



18 April 1946

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RJYoudin/eev

Miss Carolin Flexner
Executive Director
Central Location Index
165 West 46th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Carolin:

This is in response to your request for information on displaced persons.

I am sending you three lists showing the names and locations (where known) of our camps in Germany, Austria, and Italy. The only remaining UNRRA camp in the Middle East is El Shatt. I am also sending you a map of Germany showing the zone boundaries and the camps in each zone. There are also enclosed several statistical tables on displaced persons in Germany, Austria, and Italy. In this connection I want to call your attention to the fact that these figures are for the use of the Central Location Index only and must not be released to the public.

With regard to your other questions on inter-camp movements, closed camps, and ultimate destinations of displaced persons, I am sorry that I have no information to offer you. However, I think it can be safely assumed that the displaced persons, listed in the attached tables on Germany and Austria as having been repatriated, have in fact returned to the countries of which they are nationals.

Sincerely yours,

Myer Cohen
Director
Division on Displaced Persons

Enclosures Hdq. Germany Station List No. 5, 11 March 1946
DP Camps in Italy
Assem. Centers in Amer., British and French zones of Austria, 15 March
Handbook of Statistics Tables D-1, E-1, E-2
Semi-Monthly Report on DP's in Austria, ending 28 Feb.
Map--DP operations in Germany, 14 Dec. 45

RJYcudin/mm
12 April 1946

Kathleen S. Louchheim

R. J. Youdin

Attached letter from Frances Card

12 April 1946

Reference your memorandum of 10 April and the attached letter from Mrs. Card. I am sorry that we do not have any information on Camp Landeck. Information of the type requested can only be obtained usually on the spot. It is up to you to determine whether Mrs. Card's inquiry justifies a cable to Austria.

10 April 1946

Mr. Youdin
Room 314 A

FROM: Kathleen S. Louchheim

K5L

Mr. Adjutor Savard of this Division, our Liaison Officer for Canada, has passed this letter on to me for finding out the facts. Will you or Molly Flynn please furnish him with these?

R 25142

THE WORLD

Anti-Semitism Complicates Solution of DP Problem

Hostility Bars Repatriation of Jews in Europe, Says Judge Rifkind in Report

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Apr. 8.—Jews in displaced persons camps in Germany and Austria can not be repatriated because anti-Semitism is still flourishing throughout Europe, Judge Simon H. Rifkind of New York City, said last night in a report released by the War Dept.

Judge Rifkind, special adviser to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commanding general, European theater, based his findings on a five-month study of the Jewish problem in Europe. He returned only recently to his judicial duties in New York.

The jurist criticized the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for failure to contribute supplies to the camps and said that the inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees "has by its own directives rendered itself impotent" to deal with the resettlement problem.

The Jews in Germany and Austria have a policy and a program to quit Europe forever and set up a national home in Palestine. They do not wish to take a permanent part in German economic life, he reported. They resent living in barracks while Germans live in civilian homes. They want clothing from German factories, not "cast-off clothing from American salvage drives," he said.

Full Text of Rifkind Report

Here is a partial text of Judge Rifkind's report:

"On Oct. 3, 1945, on the joint invitation of the Secretary of War and Gen. Eisenhower, I accepted appointment as adviser to the theater commander on Jewish affairs for a period of 90 days. Upon the expiration of that period, at the request of the Secretary of War and Gen. McNarney, my term of service was extended for an additional period of 60 days. That period, too, is now drawing to a close. This memorandum is the last I shall submit in my official capacity.

"The Jews of the world are everlastingly in debt to the armed forces of the United States for the survival of a remnant of Israel in Europe. The rescue phases of the grim task of liberation were miracles of accomplishment. That there is in existence a people which constitutes the Jewish displaced persons 'problem' is attributable to the heroic and selfless devotion of many medical and combat officers, and thousands of anonymous American soldiers of all creeds. The historic fact can never be slighted that all that remained after Hitler's war of annihilation against the Jews of Europe was, figuratively, a small dry heap of bones into which, like the prophet Ezekiel, the United States Army and its Allies breathed the spirit of life.

"Rescue was followed by the Army's great accomplishments in the second phase, that of semi-permanent living. The broad policy directives promulgated by this headquarters have been instinctive with deep and sympathetic understanding of the plight of these survivors of the horrors of the concentration camp. The directive setting up special assembly centers for Jewish displaced persons, whose problems are unique, has been the cornerstone of the improvement that has taken place. The classification of some displaced persons as 'ex-persecutees' has permitted specialized treatment based on need, and the establishment of a category of 'assimilees' (that is, Germans assimilated to the status of United Nations displaced persons) has been exceedingly fruitful in drawing a line between the Germans and the German Jews against whom the former had waged relentless war.

"The Army has, during the period of my stay, accorded to the Jewish displaced persons, a wide measure of personal freedom, has encouraged self-government, permitted the use in the centers of displaced persons as police, and allowed the ex-persecutees broad freedom of movement. Gradually, many of the Jewish displaced persons centers ceased to be camps and become more nearly like communities. The Army has also repealed Germany's oppressive racial statutes and forced the German schools to make room for displaced persons as students. It has given the displaced persons, and especially the ex-persecutee groups, a

What Rifkind Would Do

This is how Judge Rifkind proposes to aid DPs:

- ¶ Revision of the monotonous diet of DPs which is conducive to black-market transactions.
- ¶ Introduction of rehabilitation and training projects.
- ¶ Provision for civilian rather than barrack type housing.
- ¶ Intensified educational and religious program.
- ¶ Opportunity for employment.
- ¶ Elimination of German guards.
- ¶ Rapid, mass resettlement.

higher caloric diet than it has permitted the Germans and has given them priority with respect to many items of supply and accommodation. It went to great lengths in providing a plane service to bring into the theater sorely needed instructors and supplies from Palestine. It has supplied kosher food to those who require it.

"To those Jews who have infiltrated from east European countries and to whom it owed no legal obligation, but only human compassion, the Army has extended accommodation and care on a standard equal to that of other ex-persecuted displaced persons. The idea of securing the services of an adviser on Jewish affairs is a mark of its concern and desire to deal sympathetically with the problem. Nor is this, by any means, a complete catalogue of the numerous instances which evidence the Army's war-heartedness in dealing with all displaced persons in general and ex-persecuted displaced persons in particular.

"The problem of the displaced Jews of Europe, however, is not yet behind us.

A Challenge to Our Historic Role

"An understanding of the problem must start with the fundamental realization that the United States Army has in its keeping not a group of discrete individuals, but a 'people' and that it is required to deal with one of the great migrations of history. Destiny has called upon the military forces to preserve that people and to channel its migration, and has thereby challenged the historic role of the United States as protector of the oppressed and persecuted. The manner in which the military forces rise to that challenge will determine not only whether the page of history now being written in this theater will be bright or dark, but will indicate whether our country, having survived at great cost the travails of war and being preoccupied with the complex problems of reconstruction and world peace, has still the capacity and energy to deal justly with a cause that can make but a moral appeal to its conscience. It is an awesome responsibility that has been placed upon the United States Army. I have confidence that it will be so discharged as to reflect only credit upon the people of the United States.

"Hitler's first victims were the German Jews, because they were at hand. Starting with non-violent forms of oppression, their persecution soon moved to brutal and sadistic forms of murder, forced labor, and mass starvation. But the German plan was never limited to the destruction of German Jewry; it always contemplated the elimination of the Jews in Europe and indeed in the world. It was not until the brute mass of the German Army moved eastward that Teutonic savagery reached its height. Upon the Jews of eastern Europe was loosed a plan of extermination so diabolical that it is impossible for a civilized mind to grasp. Never had the world seen such horror; never had a people undergone such torture. The infamous details have been spread upon the records of the international military tribunal at Nuremberg, and need not be repeated here. So ruthless was this campaign, so furious was its execution, that some 6,000,000 Jews fell martyred by the Nazis. Today, no more than 1,250,000 Jews live in Europe east of the English Channel and west of the pre-war borders of Russia, and the east European Jews are but a portion of that number.

"The Jews who are today provisionally in Germany and Austria are small in numbers; approximately 100,000 of them are living in all zones of those countries. Family life is practically unknown among them—the members of their families are dead; they are destitute—the Germans stripped them of everything; a child is a rare treasure among them—extermination of the young was a Nazi priority; they suffer from psychological and physical ills as a result of life in the concentration camps and the experience they have endured. Their civilization, so laboriously created over the centuries, has been brought low; its leadership is dead; its institutions—economic, social, religious and scholarly—are demolished.

"The one thing that Hitler failed to take from these people was their spirit. That is today burning brightly and steadily in the wastelands of Germany and Austria. Its indestructible quality has kept alive in them the germinating seeds of their civilization. That is why this small group represents a people—the remnant of Polish and Baltic Jewry—the growing tip of its future.

"That spirit, and the culture it represents, have drawn together the Jews in Germany and Austria, and have provided them with a program for the present and a plan for the future. Many of the Jews who are today living in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Hungary are baffled and perplexed, insecure in the present, fearful of the future. Not so the Jews in Germany and Austria. They know what they want; they want to quit Europe; they want to live together, not dispersed among a population that regards them as aliens; they desire to live in the pattern of their own historic

MORE



This Turkish vessel anchors off Haifa, with 733 Jewish survivors of Nazi concentration camps. The British detained these people who sought to realize "their desires in Palestine," on the grounds that they were attempting to enter Palestine illegally.

CONTINUED

Report on DPs

culture; they visualize the realization of their desires in Palestine. It is a strange phenomenon that the Jewish displaced persons in Germany and Austria, because they have a policy and a program, have emerged as the vanguard of east European Jewry.

"These considerations may seem irrelevant to the Army's task but indeed they are crucially germane. They supply the clue to the sense of excitement one experiences in the Jewish displaced persons centers—the high pitch of the publications, the mass meetings, the demonstrations, the petitions, and the general atmosphere of persons centers. They provide the reason for the Jewish displaced persons' impatience with measures that give an atmosphere of permanency to their enforced residence in Germany, and their reluctance to do anything that appears to integrate them with the German population.

Nazis Licked, But Not Anti-Semitism

"And these considerations help explain why the Jewish population in the U. S. zone is increasing, whereas that of other displaced persons groups is decreasing. Returning from the concentration camps, from the forests in which they fought as partisans, demobilized from the national armies in which they battled on the side of the Allies, coming from the places in which they hid from the Nazis, the Jews in the east European countries find themselves unwelcome in the lands of their origin. They discover that anti-Semitism did not vanish with the defeat of the Nazis. Indigenous, popular anti-Semitism flourishes and creates a climate of hostility on the part of the native populations against the Jews."

"In Poland they have been the victims of terroristic activity and there is evidence that the Government, despite its sincere efforts, cannot effectively protect them even against the more extreme forms of anti-Semitism. Moreover, the countries of their origin are to these Jews places of sadness and despair. On their return to their homes, they find no trace of their families; their friends and their old associations are gone. They find it impossible to take up normal living in a graveyard of memories. Consequently, they have taken to the road in search of new places, free of prejudice and bias, in which they can settle and be at peace.

"A study of the flow-lines of east European Jewry shows a constant and unvarying convergence upon the U. S. zones of Germany and Austria. This movement is primarily an expression of faith in the United States which has always afforded asylum for the unfortunate. That is one of our great national assets, which has in the past paid rich dividends. The Army has thus far viewed with sympathetic understanding the plight of the Jews seeking asylum in the U. S. zone. A continuation of that policy is strongly urged.

"To forbid these persecutees entry on the basis of any statistical study of absorptive capacity, which must at best constitute a rough guess, is to elevate form over substance in the face of human tragedy and suffering. It would be deplorable were our reputation of affording refuge for the unfortunate, thus far treasured and preserved by the military statesmen in charge of our affairs in Europe, now be dissipated.

"The Jews coming into Germany seek here a provisional place of refuge that will serve as a staging and rehabilitation area for migration. The fact that they are seeking this haven in Germany is profoundly just. Their present lamentable condition is the result of German barbarism. In the process of exterminating millions of Jews, the German economy was enriched beyond measure. The fortunes of those who died as well as those who escaped are today being enjoyed by their persecutors. Where 600,000 Jews lived in Germany before Hitler, only a fraction of that number seek to sojourn now.

"Have these Jews not a claim upon the available habitations which is prior to that of the Germans? Have they not a claim against Germany's resources of food and clothing which takes precedence over that of the Germans?

"Viewed in this light, the question whether the presence of the Jews constitutes too heavy a burden upon the German economy becomes irrelevant. Their claim is second only to that of the occupation forces. If the result is that some must live by the grace of charity and the standards which charity implies, it should be the guilty ones, not the victims. Simple justice dictates that these Jews be relieved and permitted to remain in Germany for a brief period until the world allows them to go where they can live in dignity and security.

Look to Us for Understanding

"Jewry's surviving remnant in Europe has no material claim against the United States or its people beyond the broad humanitarian claim that all persecuted groups have upon free men. These Jews recognize that they are already immensely in debt to the United States. But as Hitler's victims who lost the war, they look to their brothers-in-arms who won it, to enforce for them some small portion of their claim on Germany. They object to American food given to them as an act of grace. They prefer German food delivered to them as of right. They resent living in barracks while the Germans live in civilian homes. They wonder at our lack of comprehension when they are tendered the cast-off clothing collected in American salvage drives, instead of the new production of German factories. We must recognize that insofar as we fail to require the Germans to satisfy the needs of these Jews and satisfy them ourselves, we are discharging a portion of the debt owed by Germany. It would, it seems to me, be preferable, certainly from the moral point of view, to insist that Germany discharge that obligation in the first instance though this cause some discomfort to the German population.

"The policies to be framed and administered with respect to the Jewish displaced persons in Germany and Austria will be sound and effective, and will evoke responsive co-operation from the displaced persons and commendation at home, to the extent that they are corollary to the major conception I have outlined of the nature of the problem. Whether the care afforded is adequate is therefore not to be measured by reference to standards for Germans or for derelict beneficiaries of charity.

"The questions to which present and proposed directives should be subjected are:

¶ "Do they contribute to the building of healthy and vigorous people capable of the pioneering effort which confronts them;

¶ "Do they accelerate the process of restoration of family life, normal communal activities, moral standards and qualities, good citizenship;

¶ "Do they enlarge capacity for self-government, discharge of responsibility and afford opportunity for the development of new leadership?

"Measured against these tests, the need of changes along several lines is indicated.

¶ "The present practice with respect to the displaced persons' diet needs revision. While that diet is, in caloric content, above the subsistence level, it is so monotonous as to be unsuitable for more than a very short period of time and constitutes an ever-present provocation to black market transactions. Some variety is urgently needed.

¶ "The introduction of rehabilitation and training projects has been sluggish. Many of these concentration-camp survivors have lost their skills; many of the younger ones never had the opportunity to acquire any skills; others need to learn new trades useful in the lands to which they hope to emigrate. To accomplish these ends requires affirmative action in the way of making tools and equipment available from the German economy, in calling forward more personnel and material from the voluntary agencies, finding more space for training centers and farm projects. Whatever be the expenditure of effort and subsistence in such an undertaking, it is nominal in comparison to the social costs involved in the failure to take such action.

Room for Improvement

¶ "In the provision of civilian rather than barrack type housing for Jewish displaced persons considerable improvement has taken place in recent months. There is room for more. The Jewish displaced persons do not, morally, constitute a burden on the German population. Assuming the highest reported proportion of destruction of housing, the Germans are still the trespassers in the aggregate when they house 100,000 Jewish displaced persons in all zones where 600,000 Jews lived before.

"The educational and religious program need intensification. In their years in the concentration camps these people were subjected to the most brutalizing conditions. Law meant tyranny and the only means of survival was through its evasion. Unlike American prisoners of war, who were exposed to brutal treatment in the prisoner of war camps, these concentration camp survivors did not upon liberation return to a welcoming homeland, to the bosoms of their families and friends. Liberation to them meant freedom from bondage—and the realization that their kin were gone, that they were alone in a largely hostile environment, in the grim atmosphere of a displaced persons center from which there appeared to be no escape.

"It would be surprising if in these circumstances we found no anti-social tendencies among these survivors. They require reintroduction to a type of society from which they have been divorced for many years and orientation away from the degrading existence into which the Nazis forced them.

"Religious instruction is of great importance. These people have not had an opportunity to practice their religion for many years and they are in special need of religious reintegration. There is a great dearth of personnel available for pastoral duties among the Jewish displaced persons. I have discovered only one native German rabbi in all Germany; and since intellectual training was not a factor which contributed to survival in the concentration camps, it is clear that help must be obtained from outside Germany. A more liberal policy for the admission of rabbis and religious teachers, as well as people in other cultured professions, is very much to be desired. Moreover, such religious personnel as is available in the centers should be afforded adequate opportunity to pursue their calling with dignity and facility.

"No first-class effort has yet been made in the direction of providing opportunities for employment. Statements have been made that the Jewish displaced persons will not work. This is true of only a small percentage of them, who feel that they slaved so long and so hard for the Germans without compensation that the Germans should now labor for them. The Jews understandably refuse to work for the Germans or aid in any way the German economy. This leaves three fields of possible employment: work for the occupation forces, both in the way of personal and industrial services; work for themselves; manufacture of items for sale.

"Efforts should be made along these lines to increase present employment opportunities. No such program can be effective, however, unless incentives for work are simultaneously established. All of us work for some reward; it is unrealistic to expect these people to labor without some form of compensation.

¶ "Present tendencies in some quarters to regard the Jewish displaced persons as institutionalized 'problem children,' which they are not, are pointed in the wrong direction. These tendencies have not yet been formulated into policy directives; I hope they will not be. Plans which are designed to restrict movement, to intensify police control, to subject the residents to frequent searches, all in the interest of 'law and order,' are permissible, for security reasons, in dealing with a conquered enemy people. They are not justified in dealing with friendly allied; and surely no free people would tolerate them. They are peculiarly inappropriate when applied to persecuted groups, Jewish and non-Jewish, in greater measure than to the Germans themselves.

Get Rid of German Police for DPs

"The use of German police in persecuted centers is not promotive of order. Careful screening would produce good ex-persecutee material for such policing. A program of education of the newly-arrived troops and military police with respect to the misfortunes of these people and their present unhappy state, designed to evoke sympathetic and understanding treatment, would also be helpful in preventing unfortunate incidents.

"I recognize that no matter how wise the policies formulated and no matter how sympathetic their implementation, they can only ameliorate the present

◀CONTINUED▶ DPs Look to Palestine

conditions of life of the displaced Jews and prepare them more adequately for the future. They cannot solve the problem of the displaced Jews. Being a human problem, it resists definition by directive. It is not confined to the arbitrary geographical lines of the U. S. zone, but overflows the newly-created zone boundaries as well as the more ancient national frontiers. It embraces not only those who fall within the technical definition of 'displaced persons' but all those Jews of Europe, who, by reason of the global war of 1938-45 and the war against the Jews since 1933, have had their home-roots cut, so that they are in fact a mobile, floating population. It will cease to be a problem, not when any specified agency has discharged its limited responsibility, but when the Jews concerned have been restored to normal life in an abode in which they strike permanent roots.

"Rapid, mass resettlement is the only means of solving that problem, life in the displaced persons centers cannot, at its very best, begin to approach normal life and the inevitable consequence of a prolonged stay there is demoralization. Disintegration has already begun and may rapidly spread.

Army Praised, UNRRA Attacked

"All of them have but one earnest wish, to be quit of Europe; and most of them have one other compelling desire, to emigrate to Palestine. For reasons I have advanced at length before the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine. I believe their problem is actually insoluble without Palestine. Whether or not the United States Army will this Spring be faced with the necessity of dealing with people sickened by 'hope long deferred' depends upon the action of that Committee and the governments which must implement its decision. Every day's delay in solution boosts the price to be paid for the failure to act promptly.

"Record should be made of the patent fact that of the several governmental agencies charged with responsibility, the Army is the only one that has to date

made a substantial and noteworthy contribution. UNRRA has refused to contribute any supplies to the displaced persons. In the U. S. zone it has likewise failed to bring to its task the necessary initiative, administrative skill, and imagination. Conspicuous has been its lack of drive to implement ideas conceived both within and outside its staff. Its lower ranks have brought zeal, sympathetic understanding, and social welfare experience, and I cannot praise too highly the devotion to their task of the workers in the field. But too often this personnel—and more particularly the supervisory staff—does not possess the requisite 'know how' to deal with the routine tasks of housing, clothing, and feeding.

"While it is true that in some areas UNRRA personnel has been confronted by non-co-operative and resistant military officers at the operating level, that circumstance would not have proved to be a serious obstacle had the UNRRA organization in the U. S. zone possessed the necessary executive capacity. Had this administrative weakness of UNRRA been foreseeable, it would have been wise to limit its function to welfare and case-work problems. It is too late to retrace the steps taken. But it is not too late for the Army to be aware of this defect in the performance of UNRRA, and to deal with it by instruction, inspection, and the fullest measures of co-operation on all levels.

"Although resettlement is the ultimate objective, the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees (IGCR), whose responsibility covers that field, has by its own directives rendered itself impotent to deal with the problem. It has accomplished nothing in the way of resettlement of the Jewish displaced persons, and can accomplish nothing under its present policies. Some few of these people have been resettled in Palestine through the Jewish Agency for Palestine, an organization accredited to UNRRA.

"The United States is now opening consular offices and taking steps to implement the President's directive with respect to emigration of displaced persons to the United States. But as far as I know, IGCR has to date taken no steps to make possible the settlement of Jewish displaced persons anywhere. By appearing to act in this field it has discouraged others from taking the initiative. Valuable time has been lost. It is plain that for those who desire migration to places other than Palestine, direct negotiations by the United States with other immigration-receiving nations is necessary."

France May Win 4-Power Talk on Ruhr British Reported Backing Down on Plan To Leave it German

France's bulldog insistence that the Ruhr and the Rhineland be detached from Germany, to guarantee France's security, is beginning to get somewhere.

Frederick Kuh reports to PM and the Chicago Sun from London that the French Government, in accepting a proposal by U. S. Secretary of State Byrnes for a conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers in Paris Apr. 25, has asked that the conference enlarge its scope.

France wants the Ruhr, the Rhineland, and the Saar included, as well as peace treaties for Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland. The U. S. A. and Britain, Kuh reports are expected to agree the Soviet reply is being anxiously

French Get Soviet Grain

By KEN CLARK

Radio Moscow announces that the Soviets will supply France with 500,000 tons of grain within the next three months, under an agreement signed Saturday. The first shipment aboard the *Klim Voroshilov* has been docked in Marseilles. Said Radio Moscow: "The Soviet Government decided to sell France from its own limited resources, since Britain could not possibly supply bread to France and the U. S. A. was not fully able to satisfy the need."

At the same time Radio Moscow announced that in the Ukraine 15 times more land was sown to grain before April 1 this year than last.

The Soviets declined an invitation to the international emergency cereal conference which met in London last week. Conferees urged the USSR be again invited.

* * *

Vatican Address

United Press reports from Rome

FOREIGN ROUNDUP

reasons for decision not to renew diplomatic relations with Albania.)

China

ABC's correspondent Edmund Stevens in Moscow says the Chinese Government has requested the USSR to delay evacuation of its garrisons from Manchuria.

In Chungking, the Central News Agency, says Marshal Malinovsky has given Chiang Kai-shek's government a schedule which provides for evacuation of the last five major cities in Manchuria by Apr. 29.

* * *

India

M. A. Jinnah, President of the Indian Moslem League, in a speech opening the League's convention at New Delhi said:

"We shall not flinch by a hair's breadth to fight for Pakistan (a separate Moslem state.) If necessary, we shall die for it. A united India is impossible. There must be two sovereign states, Hindustan and Pakistan."

Congress

press ticker the police have given notice that any citizen caught horsing around the streets with five tons of steel will be investigated." The steel was stolen from a London mill.

* * *

They Say

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO): "American imperialists guide American foreign policy toward a combination with the slave masters of the British Empire against all the rest of the world through such men as James Byrnes, Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, Herbert Hoover, Sen. Tom Connally and Stettinius."

Azzam Bey, Secretary of the Arab League: "The League supports the demand of Tripolitania for complete independence and is opposed to the idea of trusteeship." (Tripolitania, former Italian colony, borders on the north coast of Africa. Chief city Tripoli.)

Radio Moscow: "Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch is one of the greatest Hitlerite criminals of the war. Yet the Anglo-American mission stayed at his headquarters at the very time his forces were fighting the Partisans."

NBC: M. A. Jinnah, "President"

Congress Cool To Truman

Reaction to Army Day Speech Unenthusiastic

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Apr. 8.—Congressional comment on President Truman's Army Day speech in Chicago indicated today that it will have little effect in prodding Congress into enacting his three-point program for a strong military arm.

The President returned to Washington Sunday.

While most legislators available for comment agreed that the U. S. A. must always be ready to back up its world-wide commitments, some disputed Truman's arguments that this can be achieved only on the basis of "three foundation stones"—a year's extension of the draft, peacetime military training, and merger of the armed forces.

Gen. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, goes before the Senate Military Affairs Committee today with a last-minute plea for a year's extension of Selective Service.

Most Congressmen shied away



Draft Letter to Mr. Alan Field *from K.S. Louchheim*

Dear Mr. Field:

This is in further reference to your letter of 14 March 1946 and my reply of 26 March.

I am sending herewith two statistical tables containing information regarding the number and nationality of displaced persons in Germany.

Your question regarding the definition of a "stateless person" is a very difficult one. Unfortunately, there is no standard definition, and for this reason UNRRA does not use the term in its statistical reporting system. It is clear, of course, that persons holding a Nansen passport are stateless. However, the statelessness of groups such as German and Austrian Jews is now a moot point. It is true that these groups were denationalized by Nazi decree; however, these decrees have now been invalidated. An individual cannot make himself stateless; he can ~~only~~ become ^{only} so/by action of the government of the country of his citizenship. It may, therefore, be expected that many persons who report themselves as being stateless, because they do not wish to acknowledge their nationality, are in fact nationals of some country.

I do not know whether I have helped to answer your questions on stateless persons or whether I have only confused the issue further, but you will see that the matter is indeed a complicated one. I might even say that it is more difficult to establish a valid claim to statelessness than to prove possession of any given nationality.

RJYoudin/mm

3 April 1946

13 March 1946

TO: Myer Cohen

FROM: S. K. Jacobs

The plan for this sample survey of displaced persons in Germany and Austria centers around the sample survey card which is being printed at Headquarters. On it there is room for 70 names and the following information is requested:

Name; family relationship; sex; age; birth place (country and province); claimed nationality; date of departure from residence; date entered Germany; number of family members in camp; religion; education; occupation; repatriation intentions.

The survey is based on the use of a sample ratio which has not been finally determined, and which at present has been tentatively fixed at 1/20th. The proposed plan is to dispatch these cards from Arolsen with full instructions to all the assembly centers in Germany. The Headquarters staff will visit as many of the camps as possible to supervise the registration. All those interviewed will be in family units, whether the unit consists of only one (when there is only one member of the family in the assembly center) or more. Using the camp nominal rolls, family groups will be selected on the basis of the sampling ratio. Whatever information is immediately available from the nominal rolls will be put down on the survey card. If additional information is needed, the persons in question will be sent for. In obtaining the information, complete details will be procured for each member of the family group. Everything has been designed to make the survey as complete as possible, and at the same time easy for the registrar to conduct and to achieve complete objectivity.

When the survey has been finished, these cards will be brought back to Headquarters where the information will be transmitted to business machine punch cards. When questions arise as to the number of any particular group, whether it be an age, sex, nationality, religious, or occupational, etc., group, it will be merely a matter of minutes until that information is forthcoming. Included in the Headquarters party is one man who has had comprehensive experience in sampling techniques.

SKJacobs/sm

Cohen

9 March 1946

R. J. Youdin

SHANGHAI

Following is repeat of 2883 from London: QUOTE Your 1917. Subject Chinese seamen. Cilento advises "investigation completed in Hamburg area and report now that this headquarters have no knowledge (repeat no knowledge) whatever of 3,000 Chinese seamen in Hamburg desirous of repatriation". Suggest you ask Shanghai to ascertain from Chinese Ministry Foreign Affairs source of report. END QUOTE. Please reply ERO direct repeating Washington.

Clearance: Cohen

Myer Cohen, Director, DP Div.

Mr. Conrad Van Hyning
Director, Welfare and Repatriation
European Regional Office, UNRRA
11 Portland Place
London, W, 1

Dear Mr. Van Hyning:

On 25 January 1946 General Vincent Meyer wrote to me, stating that he had spoken to you and that you had promised to send me the following information:

1. Number of DP camps and locations
2. Numbers operated by the Armies and by UNRRA
3. Population of camps by nationality in each camp
4. UNRRA staff - by nationality and job classification
5. Organization chart of DP operations in Germany, showing the main offices and the names of the top people

We have received separately in Arolsen's Monthly Reports the data requested in Items 2 and 4. I would, therefore, appreciate receiving from you the information requested in Items 1, 3 and 5.

Sincerely yours,

Myer Cohen
Director
Division on Displaced Persons

RJYoudin/eev

27 Feb 46

Copy for Mr. Youdin

UNITED NATIONS DISPLACED PERSONS IN GERMANY,
AUSTRIA AND ITALY RECEIVING UNRRA CARE
31 JANUARY 1946

M

NATIONALITY	GERMANY	AUSTRIA <u>a/</u>	ITALY
1	2	3	4
TOTAL	641,898	25,485	27,247
Estonians	23,136	271	---
Latvians	71,041	655	---
Lithuanians	46,539	761	221
Poles	460,317	6,493	14,766
Yugoslavs	17,275	4,613	8,261
Ukrainians	12,000	3,469	---
Byelo Russians	---	3,944	---
Russians	6,680	5	417
Other United Nations Nationals	4,910 <u>b/</u>	5,274 <u>c/</u>	3,582 <u>d/</u>

a/ Excludes British Zone for which figures are unavailable.

b/ For nationality breakdown refer to CC/SS/(46) 4, Appendix B

c/ For nationality breakdown refer to CC/SS/(46) 4, Appendix F

d/ For nationality breakdown refer to CC/SS/(46) 4, Appendix I

Return 8314

20 FEB 1946

The Honorable
Evelyn Taft Douglas
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Douglas:

Reference is made to recent telephone conversations between your office and mine, regarding the number of displaced Jews in Germany and also unaccompanied children.

Our statistics on displaced Jews and on unaccompanied children are very fragmentary and I am somewhat reluctant to release them in view of the fact that they are so incomplete, and might if used publicly be the basis for mistaken inferences. We are trying now to secure more adequate statistics on these and other phases of our Displaced Persons program in Germany but I am sure you will understand the difficulty of doing this.

In sending you the statistics that we have I would be grateful if you would regard yourself as sharing with us the only statistics that we have, rather than as possessing adequate statistics on the subject.

I am enclosing three statistical tables on the subject of Jewish Displaced Persons. In connection with these the basic difficulty is that there is no uniform system for classifying Jews; sometimes they appear under the heading "Stateless", sometimes "Jews", and sometimes they are carried as Poles, Czechs, etc.

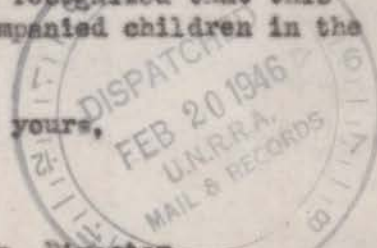
With respect to unaccompanied children, unfortunately the statistics on this subject are very meager. There is no information whatsoever regarding the French zone. It is estimated that there are 5,000 unaccompanied children in the United States zone, of whom some 3,000 are Jewish, but no nationality breakdown is available. In the British zone it is known that there are 44,425 children 14 years of age and under, but how many of these are unaccompanied is not known. There are, however, 1,489 unaccompanied children registered in the British zone with a nationality breakdown as follows: Belgian 19; Czech 25; Dutch 82; French 20; Hungarian 48; Italian 9; Latvian 161; Lithuanian 18; Polish 824; Rumanian 55; Russian 87; Yugoslav 22; Undetermined 99. It is recognized that this does not even approximate the total number of unaccompanied children in the British zone.

Sincerely yours,

MCohen/mh
20 Feb. 1946
Attachments: Tables:
Camps Housing Jews in Germany;
Jewish DP's Residing Outside
Camps in Germany;
Displaced Jews in Germany

Myer Cohen, Director
Division on Displaced Persons

Clearance: Martz (F&A)



Return 2314

20 FEB 1946

The Honorable
Helen Gahagan Douglas
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Helen:

In response to your recent inquiry, I am sending
a table showing a very rough estimate of the number
of Jewish displaced persons in Germany.

The figures are not sufficiently reliable to be
used publicly as coming from UNRRA - but may be
helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

Myer Cohen, Director
Division on Displaced Persons

MCohen/mh
20 Feb. 1946

✓ Attachments: Tables: Camps Housing Jews in Germany
Jewish DP's Residing Outside
Camps in Germany
Displaced Jews in Germany



Miss Evelyn W. Hersey
Assistant to U.S. Commissioner of Immigration
Room 1902
15th and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

PERSONAL ATTENTION:

Dear Miss Hersey:

This is in reply to your recent inquiry regarding displaced unaccompanied children in Germany.

Unfortunately the statistics on this subject are very meager. There is no information whatsoever regarding the French zone. It is estimated that there are 5,000 unaccompanied children in the United States zone, of whom some 3,000 are Jewish, but no nationality breakdown is available. In the British zone it is known that there are 44,425 children 14 years of age and under, but how many of these are unaccompanied is not known. There are, however, 1,489 unaccompanied children registered in the British zone with a nationality breakdown as follows: Belgian 19; Czech 25; Dutch 82; French 20; Hungarian 48; Italian 9; Latvian 161; Lithuanian 18; Polish 844; Rumanian 55; Russian 87; Yugoslav 22; Undetermined 99. It is recognized that this does not even approximate the total number of unaccompanied children in the British zone. I realize that these figures are not as complete as you would have liked and as I would have liked to give you, but it is the best we can do in the circumstances.

For your information I am also enclosing a map showing the Displaced Persons Assembly Centers in Germany.

Sincerely yours,

Myer Cohen
Director
Division on Displaced Persons

RJYoudin/am
15 February 1946

7 February 1946

TO: Michail Menshikov

FROM: Myer Cohen

In accordance with your request, the following information with respect to UNRRA personnel in Germany and Austria is submitted:

Germany UNRRA personnel as of 31 December 1945
Source: Cable No. 17 from Arolsen, 22 January 1946

Team personnel	2,957
District Hdq.	478
Zone Hdq.	354
Tracing Bureau	76
Others, Central Hdq. Staging	307
Staging Centers	
Karlsruhe (inc. 34 staff)	64
Hearen (inc. 260 staff)	404
TOTAL	4,640

Austria UNRRA personnel as of 31 December 1945
Source: Cable No. 53 from Vienna, 12 January 1946

TOTAL 529

Mr. Moses A. Leavitt
Secretary, Joint Distribution Committee
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Leavitt:

This is in reference to your recent request for information regarding Jewish displaced persons in Germany.

I am transmitting herewith three tables. The first lists the assembly centers which house Jewish displaced persons, except for the British zone where this information is not available. The second table gives an estimate of Jewish displaced persons residing outside of camps in Germany. The third table shows the number of Jewish displaced persons in UNRRA camps, UNRRA assisted communities, other communities, and Belsen.

Sincerely yours,

Myer Cohen
Director
Division on Displaced Persons

Enc. 3Camps Housing Jews in Germany
Jewish D.P.'s Residing outside Camps in Germany
Displaced Jews in Germany

RJH:cdin/em
9 February 1946

UNRRA

Return to 314

310

INCOMING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 17
FROM: Arolsen to London 88
REPEATED: Washington
DATED: 22/1/46
RECEIVED: 23/1/46 - 11:05 a.m.

Reference your 43 of January 6, our 56 to London and No. 12 to Washington January 17.

1. Following information required by your circular cable No. 62 is submitted for December, Section A item 4 (C) and Section B not applicable this Mission.

2. Section C item 1. Total number DP's in 3 Western zones of Germany,

	<u>In Camps</u>	<u>Outside Camps</u>
French	790	1,825
Dutch	2,560	5,955
Belgian and Luxembourgeois	677	1,735
Danish	139	1,845
Norwegian	126	420
Russian	22,659	22,168
Estonian	23,987	2,944
Latvian	69,607	15,577

	<u>In Camps</u>	<u>Outside Camps</u>
Lithuanian	48,896	4,913
Polish	544,825	70,851
Czech	3,157	7,661
Yugoslav	21,857	17,515
Greek	355	1,004
Italian	1,104	4,043
Hungarian	28,430	43,273
Rumanian	7,233	10,664
Bulgarian	275	1,335
Undetermined	60,596	46,670
Total	838,323	260,403

Outside Camps figures do not include Camps of British zone or French zone, as these not available.

3. Section C item 3. Total number DP's in UNRRA operated camps in 3 zones, French 448, Dutch 970, Belgian 232, Danish 90, Norwegian 94, Russian 20,886, Estonian 22,645, Latvian 65,222, Lithuanian 44,231, Polish 427,407, Czech 2,252, Yugoslav 18,029, Greek 158, Italian 706, others 73,872, total 677,408.

4. Section C item 5. UNRRA not caring for DP's outside camps in British zone. In French zone care extended to about 5,000 people. US zone figure not known but included in totals paragraph 3 above.

5. Section D item 1. Classification of employees on payroll. (Class I employees only). No further figures available since November on Class II and Class III employees owing to difficulty of communication.

(A) Team personnel total 1,957, Directors 237, Deputy Directors 220, Principal Welfare Officers 242, Assistant Welfare Officers 269, Medical Officers 240, Nurses 356, Administrative Assistants 66, Administrative Officers 58, Warehouse Officers 191, Supply Officers 257, Messing Officers 165, Transport Officers 15, Secretaries 91, Clerk Typists 21, Drivers 454, Mechanics 12, Cooks 34, unclassified 9.

(B) District Headquarters 478.

(C) Zone Headquarters 354

(D) Tracing Bureau 76

INCOMING TELETYPE

UNRRA

INCOMING TELEGRAM

-3-

(L) Others Central HQ 307.

(F) Staging Centers Karlsruhe 64 including 34 staff, Haaren 404 (including 260 staff) total for operation 4,640.

6. Section D item 2. Nationality breakdown of Class I employees, US 648, UK 1,440, French 895, Belgian 621, Dutch 398, Danish 87, Polish 156, Norwegian 37, Czech 72, Yugoslav 14, Brazilian 19, Unknown 193, others 60, total 4,640.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION:

*DDG (Gill)

ed:sr
tp:sc
63c

Youdin

22 JAN 1946

Mr. Conrad Van Hyning
Director, Displaced Persons Division
European Regional Office, UNRRA
11 Portland Place
London W-1

Dear Mr. Van Hyning:

Reference is made to Paragraph 18 of a report dated 22 October 1945 by Chaplain Judah Nadich, U.S.A. Advisor to the Theater Commander on Jewish Activities, and entitled "Report on Conditions in Assembly Centers for Jewish Displaced Persons" GE-Dp 383.7 (o.641).

Paragraph 18 of this report refers to the situation with respect to Jewish Displaced Persons who are resident in German communities. It would appear from Major Nadich's statements that at the time of his visit conditions were not satisfactory. However, he indicated that in the middle of October two instructions were issued by Headquarters USFET which should improve the situation. In view of the numerous requests which reach this Division I would appreciate it if we could have a follow-up report, either from military or UNRRA sources, on the living conditions of Jewish Displaced Persons resident in German communities and, in particular, the nature of the assistance which may be rendered to this group by UNRRA.

Sincerely yours,

Myer Cohen
Director
Division on Displaced Persons

#360

RJYoudin:zy
21 Jan 1946
cc: Central HQ APO 757



Mr. Louis Reich
Rose Rubel Society, Inc.
821 East 14th Street
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Reich:

Reference is made to your letter of 6 December 1945, regarding living conditions in Displaced Persons Camp 311 in Germany.

This office has no specific information concerning Camp 311. We do know, however, that both the U.S. Army, which has responsibility for providing basic supplies for displaced persons in the American zone of occupation in Germany, and UNRRA, which has recently taken over responsibility for the operation of assembly centers in that zone, are doing everything in their power to provide satisfactory living accommodations and to provide as much food and clothing as possible. Thousands of tons of clothing have been and are being shipped to Germany for distribution among the displaced persons. I feel confident in saying that whatever conditions may have existed in Camp 311 at the time your correspondent wrote to you have now been considerably improved.

Thank you for calling this matter to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

Myer Cohen
Director
Division on Displaced Persons

RJC:dia/ms
4 January 1946

NAME

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

SERIAL NO.

C

19668

ADDRESS

183¹/₂ Broadway

N.Y. 23

DATE

OF

CORRES. 27 Nov. 45

REFERRED BY:

Stein, Kalman Dr.

REGARDING

Ack. letter 15 Nov. & copy of UNRRA

Team News of Oct. 45

REPLIED ☒N. A. N. ☐RJY
INITIALS3 Dec.
DATE

REFERRED

TO:

①

DP-Hoehler

DATE:

28 Nov. 45

②

Central Registry

Dr. Kalman Stein, Secretary
Relief and Rehabilitation Dept.
World Jewish Congress
1834 Broadway
New York 23, New York

Dear Dr. Stein:

Mr. ~~Robert~~ ~~Reinhardt~~ requested me to reply to your letter of 27 November in which you request additional copies of the UNRRA Team News of October 1945.

I regret having to inform you that no further copies are available inasmuch as this office received only a limited supply for internal distribution.

As regards copies of future editions, I suggest that you ask the members of your organization who are working with UNRRA in Germany to obtain from our headquarters there as many copies as may be available which they can forward direct to you. I believe that in this way you will get copies more expeditiously, and you will also be assured of getting the number of copies which you require for your staff here.

Sincerely yours,

R. J. Youdin
Division on Displaced Persons

RJYudin/sm
3 December 1945