

AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE - G E R M A N Y

UNRRA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 4717
To: London
RECEIVED: 19 September 1945 - 4:20 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 20 September 1945 - 5:30 a.m.
Clear

Recur 4713

Repeated your information substance of programs American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Conference and Jewish Labor Committee to be operative in U.S. Control zone Germany among Jewish DP's.

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE: (1) To assist UNRRA in developing procedures for legal aspects of identification. (2) To determine the facts relative to conditions under which repatriation and resettlement would take place in various countries and to disseminate and make available such information in usable form to UNRRA and agents of UNRRA working with DP's. (3) To make information available to UNRRA and its agents relative to legal aspects of claims for restitution of confiscated property of DP's.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE: (1) To aid every way possible the restoration moral of Jewish DP's; establish contact with them so that they may understand their brethren in U.S. and other free countries are deeply concerned their welfare and future; render counsel and advice regarding problems of resettlement and assist Jewish DP's in recovery self-respect through establishment self-governing community organization in camps and centers, and encourage undertaking useful activities and in making personal decisions. (2) Study and report actual conditions obtaining among Jewish DP's, their location and number, age distribution, physical condition and psychological attitudes, their plans and desires for future, and make regular reports these subjects to conference so as to formulate and project concrete proposals for their rehabilitation. (3) Make representations to competent authorities on all matters affecting welfare Jewish DP's; protect rights and promote so far as possible expansion these rights; interpret to Jewish DP's purposes and functions of UNRRA; interpret to UNRRA and other authorities special Jewish needs and problems and to secure their recognition. (4) Furnish spiritual,

cultural and vocational guidance and inspiration.

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE: (1) Contact labor elements among Jewish DP's, recognizing that problem their resettlement and repatriation even more complicated than that of average DP because of former labor activities; build and maintain morale among DP's and mobilize practical aid of Jewish labor movement U.S. for benefit of labor element among DP's; (2) Assist DP's acquire occupation during waiting period before final repatriation and resettlement; explore possibilities of productivizing as many Jewish DP's as possible during transition period by making available for this purpose funds, tools, and other implements.

Drafted by:
McCormack/Henninger
15 September 1945

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UNRRA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 4713
TO: London
RECEIVED: 19 September 1945 - 5:00 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 20 September 1945 - 6:00 a.m.
Clear

Re our 2866 and 3403 and your 3131.

(1) In keeping with commitments made by UNRRA Washington and War Department Washington, representatives of the American Jewish conference, American Jewish committee, and Jewish Labor committee will be permitted to operate in the American zone in Germany to undertake programs of cultural and morale nature with respect to Jewish Displaced Person.

(2) Representatives of Agencies will operate under conditions set forth our 3403 with following amendments: Title of document to read "Admission of representatives of American Jewish Agencies to the U.S. control zone of Germany for service in connection with displaced persons". First paragraph amended so as to strike out "For purposes of observation and assistance" and substitute "For cultural and morale activities". Condition three to read "If UNRRA headquarters approves designated representatives it will submit names and biographical statements to ERO. Simultaneously War Department will submit names and biographical statements to U.S. control group for clearance". Condition four amended to begin "Representatives admitted will be subject". Continues same.

(3) Programs of Agencies concerned communicated to you our cable 2866. These programs have been accepted by UNRRA. Detailed statements of activities agencies desire to undertake being forwarded separate cable.

(4) The following persons are applying for U.S. passports at once and we will support their validation for the American zone in Germany:

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE: Paul L. Goldman - Vice Chairman committee Lawyer, Linguist, Administrator Labor movement; Isalah M. Minkoff - Vice Chairman committee and Administrator in Labor movement;

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE: Ernest C. Stiefel - Lawyer, Economist, Linguist, Lecturer and Writer; Lewis Neikrug - Community Relations Consultant, with committee, Lawyer, Linguist, Welfare Specialist; Herman A. Gray - Lawyer, Linguist, Welfare Specialist, Chairman of New York State Advisory Council Unemployment Insurance; Max Gottschalk - Director Overseas department of committee, Lawyer, Linguist, Sociologist, Economist;

AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE: Alfred Fleishman - recently discharged USA Major, Assistant Chief Rehabilitation service, Air Surgeon, Linguist, Administrator recreation and Public Relations Specialist; Samuel L. Bar - Dean of Men, Yeshiva College, Linguist, Sociologist; Hans Lamm - Assistant to Director, American Zionist Emergency council. Sociologist and Linguist.

Re Max Gottschalk. Currently in Paris on Belgian passport and has been instructed to request from Belgian Consul there that Belgian Government take steps with appropriate Officials to request validation his passport for U.S. Control zone Germany.

U.S. War Department communicating with USFET with regard to these persons. Please give all assistance possible to expedite their entrance into Germany.

(5) VAAD Hahatzala not represented in this group. This agency to be admitted on terms of UNRRA SHAEF agreement re Volagencies. This program outlined our cable 2949 and our letter 22 August.

Drafted by:
Feller/McCormack/Henninger

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 2750
FROM: London
DATED: 9 August 1945
RECEIVED: 9 August 1945 - 11:30 a.m.
Clear

Your 2866 refers.

Paragraph 1 noted.

Paragraph 2 - will await your specific proposals.

Reference paragraph 3 - system here is that majority Jewish agencies in Britain have agreed to co-ordination by Jewish Committee for relief abroad under overall sponsorship of Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad. JCR, now working on an overall plan which combines the efforts of all Jewish societies who wish to work in displaced persons operations in Germany. Scheme aims to provide welfare moral services. We shall then submit to UNRRA Germany for final approval possibly sending JCR representative there to explain and complete agreement. Would you consider similar procedure and set-up for Jewish voluntary societies in America? We consider co-ordinated effort preferable to individual proposals, both quicker and easier to fit in to ultimate UNRRA plan.

Your 2949 covered by comments above. Vaad Hahatzala program will then be included in such overall plan. In meantime am requesting UNRRA Germany to agree Vaad outline program. Item 3 may not be welcome to tracing authorities who should be able to provide such information from their own sources.

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UNRRA

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

McCormack

File in folder

*"Jewish Agencies"
- DP Germany*

NUMBER: 2066
TO: London
DATED: 30 July 1945
DISPATCHED: 30 July 1945 - 11:30 a.m.
Clear

Personal Residing.

1. At meeting 23 July with G5, American Military, IGC, State Department, UNRRA agreed to admit limited number representatives principal Jewish organizations into Germany working with stateless Jews under UNRRA S.A.E.F. Volagency agreement but in this case performing welfare, morals services not actual relief. Agreement top military American zone indicated cable McCloy to G5 specifying individual screening and conformance S.A.E.F. UNRRA agreement Volagency personnel.

2. Specific conditions such service being drafted here will revert for your consideration and approval these conditions. In general UNRRA will sponsor travel and provide facilities and services similar other Volagency personnel.

3. This agreement pertains only to American zone. Understand representations being made Jewish agencies UK for similar representation British zone.

Drafted by:
CLPierce (DP)
26 July 1945

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UNRRA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 4912
TO: London
RECEIVED: 25 September 1945 - 1:50 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 25 September 1945 - 4:15 p.m.
Clear

Personal Presiding

From Feller

Your 4155

We shall of course discuss with Schottland views of USFET and ERO on his arrival. It should however be clearly understood by all concerned that commitment cannot be held in Abeyance as you request since commitment on principle has long since been made. The decision to admit limited number of representatives of American Jewish organizations was made personally at Potsdam by McCloy, Cla and Hildring, was concurred in by State Department and interested Jewish Organizations were officially informed of this decision by War Department on 28 July. We agreed at request of War Department to coordinate and supervise on behalf of the military authorities the appointment and activities of representatives of these organizations. There is no possibility of reopening these commitments without serious political repercussions and charges of bad faith. We may find it possible to make changes in detail of Agencies' program but do not believe it desirable or possible to reverse basic decision that representatives of these agencies will be admitted to U. zone Germany for general purposes previously set forth.

Drafted by:
AHFeller (CC)
24 September 1945

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UNRRA

INCOMING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 4155
FROM: London
DATED: 22 September 1945
RECEIVED: 24 September 1945 - 1:00 a.m.
Clear

U = Correct

Immediate.

Following is no 89 Personal Presiding for Director General.

Reference your 4713 and 4717 regarding Jewish Committee, American Jewish Conference, and Jewish Labour Committee, implications of this action are so serious and so threatening to our relations with Military authorities, member Governments and other Religious groups, that commitment should be held in abeyance until views of USFET and ERO are explained by Schottland, who arrives Washington Tuesday, 25th September. We understand USFET in reply to War Department has placed all responsibility in this matter on UNRRA.

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48
Dist. 9:55 a.m.
an - 11:04 a.m.

UNRRA

INCOMING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 3131
FROM: London
DATED: 24 August 1945
RECEIVED: 24 August 1945 - 10:45 a.m.
Clear

Your 3405, agreed with following exceptions. Neither the Military nor UNRRA favour representatives for purposes of observation, suggest you cancel out this suggested function.

Reference paragraph 3 - It is presumed you will channel through ERO who will refer to H.Q. Germany whom we consider should be the authority to approach U.S. Control Group in this matter.

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65

Dist. 11:00 a.m.
en - 11:40 a.m.

UNRRA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

-3-

REUR 2750. Agree on principle of overall plan combining efforts of all Jewish agencies but believe our proposal represents only feasible approach at present. Suggest consultation with Feller who familiar Military UNRRA agency discussions.

*please pull
pgm*

Drafted by:
LLHeninger (Services)
13 August 1945

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61

an -2:00 p.m. 17 August 1945

Conf Copy
The Bureau
Bm 3 07

9 FEB 1946

Mr. I. L. Kenen
Executive Secretary
American Jewish Conference
521 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Kenen:

At the time that the arrangements were made to admit to the United States Control Zone of Germany a limited number of representatives of Jewish organizations in the United States for special services to displaced Jewish persons, certain conditions were established to govern the admission of such representatives. These conditions were incorporated in a statement entitled, "Admission of Representatives of American-Jewish Agencies to the United States Control Zone of Germany for Service in Connection with Displaced Persons", which was attached to my letter of 21 September, 1945.

Since some of these representatives are now returning to the United States, it seems appropriate to call your attention to the following provision contained in paragraph No. 7 of the above document: "Before publicity is given outside the zone to information or comments on the work of UNRRA, the organization shall consult with UNRRA Headquarters, Washington, D. C."

May I request that, upon the return of such representatives to the United States and before they accept speaking engagements or make press releases dealing with the work of UNRRA, arrangements be made for them to visit the UNRRA offices and confer with officials of the Displaced Persons and Welfare Divisions whom I shall designate. In case two or more representatives of your agency return at the same time, please arrange for them to come in together.

Your cooperation in this matter will be appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General

LLH:mn
3 Feb. '46



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Executive Secretary
American Jewish Conference
521 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

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Very sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General

LLH:mngr:an
3 Feb. '46

HEADQUARTERS - WIESBADEN

17 November 1945

TO : Chief of Operations, UNRRA Central Headquarters, Germany

FROM: Director, UNRRA Headquarters, U. S. Zone.

Subject: Report by Representatives of American Jewish Conference

1. Major Fleishman and Mr. Sar, representatives of the American Jewish Conference, have advised us that they agree to submit their reports to their organization through UNRRA channels. I assume that at each echelon of UNRRA channels a copy of the report will be desired and am therefore transmitting, with this memo, four copies of this report, dated 10 Nov. 1945.
2. In order to expedite the ultimate receipt of this report by the American Jewish Conference, it would be desirable to have the UNRRA Washington and the American Jewish Conference copies transmitted by air directly to Washington with an information copy to E.R.O. I trust you will do this, if you feel it is appropriate to do so.
3. While this report is only an interim document, there are one or two observations in the summary, starting on Page 13, upon which I would like to comment.
 - a. Page 14, para. 1. "The complete absence of a planned program etc." I am sure Major Fleishman's reference here is to the fact that there is not yet any operation at the Zone a planned program of education, operational training or an extensively organized recreational program. I think it would be desirable for the American Jewish Conference personnel in New York to know that there is considerable planning being done at Zone and District levels, looking toward the development of the best possible plan of activity for displaced persons in assembly centers. Undoubtedly Major Fleishman will comment on such plans in a future report.
 - b. Page 14, para. 3. Refers to the lack of social work staff to deal with the problems of individual displaced persons. In this connection I think it might be well to point out to the American Jewish Conference that it has not been possible because of obvious staff limitations to contemplate the development of an individual case work program within assembly centers. Welfare staffs at Zone and District levels have been working toward the development of a program which might result in the utilization of qualified displaced persons in the handling of some of the most serious individual problems which present themselves in assembly centers.

(over)

4. I am sending a copy of this memorandum to Major Fleishman. I would appreciate it if the copies might also accompany the copies of the report which go to the American Jewish Conference, UMWA Washington and L.R.O.

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6. I am sending a copy of this memorandum to Major Fleishman. I would appreciate it if the copies might also accompany the copies of the report which go to the American Jewish Conference, UMWA Washington and L.R.O.

ALVIN R. GUYLES
Zone Director.

7. I am sending a copy of this memorandum to Major Fleishman. I would appreciate it if the copies might also accompany the copies of the report which go to the American Jewish Conference, UMWA Washington and L.R.O.

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14. I am sending a copy of this memorandum to Major Fleishman. I would appreciate it if the copies might also accompany the copies of the report which go to the American Jewish Conference, UMWA Washington and L.R.O.

15. I am sending a copy of this memorandum to Major Fleishman. I would appreciate it if the copies might also accompany the copies of the report which go to the American Jewish Conference, UMWA Washington and L.R.O.

10 November 1945

SUBJECT: Report of Representatives of American Jewish Conference, Major Alfred Fleishman and Mr. Samuel Sar in American Occupied Zone of Germany. 12 October through 10 November 1945.

TO: American Jewish Conference, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City

THROUGH: Military and UNRRA Channels.

1. In accordance with instructions of American Jewish Conference and agreement with UNRRA titled "Admission of Representatives of American-Jewish Agencies to the United States Control for Service in Connection with Displaced Persons", (undated), the following report is submitted covering the activities of American Jewish Conference team of above mentioned persons.

2. This report will not attempt to embody comprehensive detail or recommendations. These will be reserved for a later report when additional detail and more complete information is at hand together with an opportunity to study, digest and analyze the material gathered from various sources.

REPORT

Mr. I. L. Kenen, Mr. Samuel L. Sar and myself sailed from New York on the Queen Elizabeth on the 12th of October 1945. We arrived in London on the 18th of October where we immediately made contact with the Board of Deputies of British Jews, meeting with them for several days while our passage to Paris and Germany was being arranged. We were delayed in London for several days while some of our papers were being straightened out. UNRRA in Washington had failed to supply sufficient identification for us and we could not go to the continent without them.

In the interim we attended meetings of committees and the entire Board of Deputies of British Jews, met with members of the World Jewish Congress,

with newspapermen and other persons recently returned from Displaced Persons Camps, and with various officials of UNRRA. One of the important meetings we attended was with Sir Michael Creagh, head of the Voluntary Agency Division, UNRRA European Regional Office. Present at this meeting in addition to Sir Michael, were George Rabinoff, chief of the ERO Welfare Division and Mr. Van Hynning, chief of the Displaced Persons Branch of the ERO. In addition to the presence of members of the American Jewish Conference at this meeting, the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the World Jewish Congress were also represented.

Certain major problems concerning Displaced Persons were discussed at this meeting. This has undoubtedly been reported by Mr. Kenen and will not be further discussed by us at this time.

On October 23rd arrangements were finally completed, and we left London by boat train for Newhaven from which point we crossed the English Channel to Dieppe, France. The weather was extremely bad and the channel crossing was one of the roughest in recent years. Ours was the last boat to leave the United Kingdom for several days. From what happened to me on the boat, this one should never have left!

We arrived in Paris on October 24th and were fortunately met by UNRRA officials who saw that we were billeted and our food arranged for, no small matter these days. Upon arrival at UNRRA offices the following day we found that no one knew anything about us or our mission and we then spent four days trying to get the matter straightened out. Approval finally came for me to go forward to Frankfurt-am-Main and Wiesbaden, but for some strange reason no clearance was forwarded for Mr. Sar.

During our stay in Paris we met with the AJDC officials in their headquarters at Rue de Teheran. Present were Major Edward Warburg, Mr. Schwarz, executive

vice-president, JDC, Mr. Arthur Greenlee, director of the Paris Office of JDC. We also met Rabbi Alexander Rosenberg, Yonkers, N.Y., who is working with JDC in the American Zone of Germany. The problems of Displaced Jews were discussed and the JDC officials offered every assistance of their offices and workers in the accomplishment of our mission.

I left for Frankfurt-am-Main without Mr. Sar on the evening of the 27th of October and arrived there the following morning. I immediately discussed our troubles with Miss Charity Grant, head of the Voluntary Agency Division of the UNRRA offices for the American Zone in Germany at Wiesbaden. Miss Grant took immediate steps to clear not only Mr. Sar, but to avoid the same misunderstandings for those who were to follow.

While the following has no bearing on our mission, when I arrived in Wiesbaden, I met a number of old friends and fellow officers formerly at Headquarters, Army Air Forces in Washington. They invited me to accompany them on a trip down the Rhine from Lorch to Cologne. I accepted the invitation. When we arrived at Lorch, I was told that we were to sail on Hitler's former private yacht. It goes without saying that the trip for me was more than just scenery. I sat in Hitler's own cabin and occupied every chair. For me it was the completion of a cycle. I do not know whether I was the first Jew who sat in Hitler's chair on that yacht, but I made sure that I sat in it just the same.

On Oct 29th a meeting was had with Col. A.R. Guyler, UNRRA Director of the United States Zone in Germany, his deputy Mr. Sutherland and other members of the UNRRA staff, including Col. Eliot, USPHS, chief of the medical service for UNRRA, and Miss O'Meara, Director, Relief Services Division. I outlined the background and reason for our survey. Complete cooperation was assured by UNRRA. In the afternoon we met with UNRRA recreation director,

and the director of welfare services.

Upon Mr. Sar's arrival from Paris the following day, we immediately went from Wiesbaden to Frankfurt to meet with Major Judah Nadich and Judge Ryfkind. Here we discussed both the overall problems of the survey and the immediate one, which was an available method of transportation for reaching the camps. Judge Ryfkind assured us that the matter would be discussed with the military at once. Extreme difficulty has been encountered in this direction and while at the writing of this report we have been in Wiesbaden almost two weeks, no transportation has yet been placed at our disposal. Messers Grey and Neikrug of the American Jewish Committee are also here, having arrived on Friday, Nov. 2nd. We are informed that two members of the Jewish-Labor Committee will be here on the 5th, or 6th. They arrived on the 9th. We have had no word at this writing as to the whereabouts of the other members of the American Jewish Conference representatives. Lt. Col. Charles Schottland with whom we had met in New York, who was to make the major arrangements for the survey, was injured in an automobile accident prior to our arrival and is not yet out of the hospital.

The general plan which was outlined to us, is that we will travel in teams of three. Teams will consist of a member of each of the Jewish groups. Since the time of the original discussions in Washington, Jews have been concentrated in 8 DP camps. It was suggested by Judge Ryfkind that we make a 30 day survey of these camps, upon completion of this preliminary survey, meet with him again at his headquarters at Frankfurt-am-Main for further discussion.

We met with Mr. J.L. Trobe, director of AJDC and discussed various phases of our mission. JDC will make available to us all the information of DP's in their files.

Another meeting was held in the UNRRA offices with Rabbi Rosenberg, JDC, Madame Fleg, JDC, Mr. Sar and myself with the UNRRA Education and Welfare officials. A plan which was suggested by Rabbi Rosenberg was discussed and approved in which volunteers would be obtained from among the DP's who had certain basic qualifications for teaching. Mr. Sar will arrange a curricula and conduct a 6 weeks refresher course which will include modern pedagogical methods. It is planned that the DP instructors selected for the course would be returned to the camps and would then organize and conduct schools and classes for adults and children in the camps. The plan was welcomed enthusiastically by the UNRRA officials and steps have already been taken to implement the operation. Mr. Sar also met with Rabbi Neuhaus of Frankfurt and with members of the Wiesbaden Jewish Community, most of whom are DP's, themselves. He has begun an evening series of classes in Hebrew and literature for approximately 18 members of the community here. They are very eager to learn and the morale effects of Sar's efforts are of great value. There are about 50 Jews here in Wiesbaden and their plight is complicated and far from a pleasant one.

We were informed by UNRRA that 2 truckloads of recreation materials were recently shipped to Zeilsheim, the Jewish DP camp near here, by the National Catholic Community Welfare Service and that the Polish American War Relief representatives were preparing to ship through UNRRA, from their warehouses in Hanneu, Germany, winter clothing for at least 2,000 DP's at Zeilsheim.

We attended another meeting at UNRRA headquarters with agencies representing many different organizations and nations engaged in tracing displaced persons. Present at the meeting were, American Friends Service Committee,

Belgian Red Cross, French Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, ~~German Red Cross~~
Greek Red Cross, International Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Polish
Red Cross (both the Warsaw and the London Polish representatives were present),
Refugee Relief Trustees, AJDC, American Jewish Committee, and ourselves.

At this meeting, plans were made to coordinate the tracing activities
of all of the agencies for the purpose of exchanging information and lists.
Prior to this meeting each of the various groups were searching only for
their own nationals and there was considerable duplication of effort and waste.

On Friday, November 2nd, exactly 21 days after sailing from New York, we
finally set foot on the first camp of Jewish Displaced Persons at Zeilsheim,
Germany. For days we had met with and spoken to men and women who had been
in the camps, worked and visited with the people. We had discussed and
read reports in New York, London, Paris, Frankfurt, and Wiesbaden, in an
effort to gain as much background as possible. While all of this previous
orientation was invaluable, nothing took the place of seeing, talking, eating,
singing, praying with the people themselves.

Both Sar and I agree that it is difficult, if not impossible to describe
our feelings when accompanied by Rabbi Rosenberg, we came to Zeilsheim.
The camp itself is situated on the outskirts of the town of Zeilsheim, a
German community several miles from Frankfurt, in the area occupied by the
IG Farben Plant. Most of the German residents of Zeilsheim were former
employees of IG Farben, which has buildings covering miles in the area and
farms.

The barracks in the camp are of one story brick construction. They
were originally built by the Nazis to house Russian Slave labor which they
planned to use in the Farben plant and on the adjoining farms. The buildings,
themselves, are comparatively new and were completed only a short time before

the occupation of this area by Allied troops. While Frankfurt itself was heavily bombed, Zeilsheim and the IG Farben plants were not touched, so that there is little destruction here. There are no fences or wires around the camp. It is, however, surrounded by small farms owned and worked by Germans, who literally farm right up to the very windows of the barracks buildings.

Jews originally settled in the camp only several months ago when about forty made it their home. Since that time it has grown to a population which varies according to when and whom one asks. There are no exact figures. Some say 3,000, others guess 2,000. UNRRA had provided meals and rations for 2,300 persons the day we arrived. It is impossible to know exactly how many are in the camp for one sees continuous lines of men, women, and children, coming off the main highway into the camp. Some carry elaborate loads or packs on their backs, with blankets and other miscellaneous equipment. The majority have small bundles containing all of their worldly possessions. In another place one sees a line also. These are persons drawing rations from UNRRA for further travel. They come to the camp, searching for relatives, failing to find them, they take their few belongings and move on. This is a daily pattern that seldom varies. Most of the refugees are coming from Poland, where they are fleeing from anti-Semitic outbursts in certain areas. Some are just coming out of hiding. Others are coming from British Zone DP camps, where the plight of displaced Jews is said to be much worse than in the American Zone.

The camp itself is composed of the "Lagah", the main camp, and two "Kibutsim". Each Kibutz located at opposite ends of the camp and is occupied on a separate community basis from the main camp, though drawing all rations and other services from the camp proper. One of the "Kibutsim" consists of about 75 members, the religious and agricultural element of the Zionist

group. The other, has about 250 members in the Zionist Group, most of whom are artisans. The former has several horses and cows and performs its own "schechita". The latter has acquired machines, drills, presses, lathes, and other equipment. Electric cables are now being installed for the machines and the shops should be in complete operation very shortly. The religious preferences of the members of the larger Kibutz, varies, but steps are being taken to put in a Kosher kitchen and dining room. Hinderances for Kashruth in both places is the lack of sufficient plates, dishes, knives, forks, cooking utensils, etc. UNPRA officials are cooperating to the best of their ability but state that they cannot provide these things in sufficient quantity until all of the rest of the camp is provided. There is a shortage of everything.

As the Jewish population of the main camp grew, the officials "requisitioned" houses from Germans in Zeilsheim. When we visited the camp most of the Jews had already been moved out of the barracks into the homes. The process will soon be completed. The vacated barracks buildings will be used for schools, recreation halls, etc. None of these are now provided and are very sorely needed.

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The fervor of the Sabbath prayers by the DP's, especially the "LeChe De Di", were as inspired as anything we had ever seen. As we looked around at these men and felt that we were privileged to be praying in this Friday night service with these remnants and survivors of so many hundreds of thousands of Jews, we felt exceedingly humble as we recalled the experiences

and suffering of all of them. Each had but recently escaped with his life. There were no chairs or benches in the synagogue, which was just as well for the majority were entirely too restless to remain seated. They moved constantly at a very rapid pace.

After service we walked to the small Kibutz for Kiddush and supper. Rabbi Rosenberg, Sar and I all made Kidush and it was quite an event. The members of the Kibutz enjoyed it as much as we. The Shabos meal is of course the highlight of the week in this Kibutz, and was not typical of the meal served in the camp proper. We had, in addition to the "Agana gebachta Chala", what appeared to be "Gefulte Fish", but was instead made from meat and very sweet, soup, consisting of peas and lukshen was then served in a beer glass (there is a shortage of plates), followed by meat and tzimous, compote (also served in beer glasses) and beer, also appropriately this time, in beer glasses.

Throughout and after the meal, there were songs, joined in by everyone. After "benschen" we were called upon for talks. Each talk was followed by another song. Rabbi Rosenberg spoke, I spoke, and Miss Sadie Sender, of N.Y., the JDC worker at the camp, also said a few words. Sar was reserved for the main "droshe" on Saturday.

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Lunch was eaten at the Kibbuts again and while Sar and Rabbi Rosenberg spent considerable time with the people there, I wandered around the camp

until they came. The "president" of the Kibutz walked with me. It is interesting to note that he asked me many questions. Among them were, "What kind of a man is President Truman?", "What about anti-Semitism in America?", "When are they going to Palestine?", and "What about the atomic bomb?"

Many of the persons with whom we talked had heard of the American Jewish Conference. In fact the amount of knowledge they had concerning world affairs in general was most surprising considering their limited means of communication.

In the afternoon we all visited the larger Kibutz and saw the machine installations. I walked with the prospective groom down the road to the Kibutz area. He was indeed a happy man. He had been a member of a slave labor group for three and a half years. The last concentration camp in which he was enslaved was Auschwitz. There he was part of a group of some three thousand Jews who were worked from 5:30 A.M. until after 8 in the evening. They were then lined up at rigid attention and checked off. It sometimes took hours for the check-off. If one member of the group happened to be missing (which was often) the entire group was forced to stand at attention until everyone was questioned. After an almost inconceivably hard day's work, driven by armed guards, this was in itself no easy task. If any of the group could not stand at rigid attention, they were shot in their tracks by the SS men. Even when all were present sometimes drunken SS men would shoot a few Jews "just for the practise". Any laborers who became ill were immediately shot and thrown into a pit. Finally the groom, himself, was earmarked for the gas chamber. He maneuvered himself in the rear of the truck which carted the Jews to their death and when the truck rolled over a bridge, he jumped into the icy water below and swam for hours until his muscles became numb from the cold. When he crawled out of the water he hid from place to place

for weeks until the American troops came in. He finally ended up at Zeilsheim. He had known his bride-to-be from the concentration camp, where she had worked, posing as an Aryan.

In the early evening on Saturday, Sar and Rabbi Rosenberg sat with a large group where Sar discussed such subjects as "Introduction to Proverbs" and events of the world.

I talked with members of the "Sports Club" at the camp and discussed the importance of a physical fitness program, especially for the young people and an overall recreation program. Here, again, the desire was evident, but the lack of materials and space with which to work was appalling. They had only one old delapidated soccer ball and I was informed there was to be a football game on Sunday between the "Laga" Police Force (all DP's) and members of the main Kibutz. I promised them two new soccer balls for the game. These I obtained by the grace of some of my friends in Air Forces, European Theater, which had its headquarters in Wiesbaden.

Sunday, I took the footballs out to Zeilsheim in a weapons carrier truck borrowed from JDC. In the afternoon, a football game took place witnessed by about 1,000 DP's that would have done credit to any professional group in America. The opposing teams run out on the field in home-made white uniforms, gave a cheer for each other and then played an excellent brand of football. The game was refereed by a Jewish Brigade member who is here and is doing great work among the children in the Kibutzim. I had a long talk with him. I made an appointment to return and assist a group of young men from the camp who would undertake to form sports groups for calisthenics and games.

I returned to the camp several days later and held a long session with group leaders and worked with a group of potential instructors.

Tuesday night was the wedding. Attended by several persons, it was a most exciting occasion. Members of the JDC staff, UNHRA officials and others were also present. Rabbi Rosenberg performed the ceremony and when the El Molay Rachamin was chanted for the murdered parents and relatives of the bride and groom, all of whom were dead, there was not a dry eye in the group.

Afterwards children sang and danced and two members of the camp took the stage and played Jewish songs on the violin and accodian. There was to be a Yiddish show by the camp dramatic group on Thursday night. We had planned to attend but the weather made it impossible for us to leave Wiesbaden.

SUMMARY

As stated in the opening of this report, far-reaching recommendations or details are not included. Rather, the intention has been to give an overall impression of the things we have done and seen during our visit thus far.

Tomorrow we are to have a meeting with Judge Ryfkind, here in Wiesbaden, for the purpose of discussing our trips to other camps. The American Jewish Committee and the Jewish Labor Committee representatives are now here and it is proposed that we shall leave the first of next week for other camps in the Munich area.

We are told that in general the conditions of the Jewish people in Displaced Persons Camps in the American Zone are improving steadily and the evidence which we have seen seems to bear out this statement. While much remains to be done there has been considerable activity and improvement since the release of the Harrison report. General Eisenhower's directives on the treatment of persecuted persons are superb. It remains for them

to be interpreted in the field in the same spirit and intent in which they were issued.

The complete absence of a planned program of any kind represents a grave and great danger. In the camp proper people wander restlessly around or gather in small groups. Any conversation by two persons is certain to soon have a large audience. Every delivery truck coming and going to and from the camp has a large number of DP's on board. They will go anywhere for variety.

The UNHRA team is fully cognizant of this situation but are exceedingly short handed. They have about 50% of their authorized 13 persons to operate as a staff. UNHRA headquarters itself is also fully aware of the circumstances in this and other DP camps. They are short over one thousand persons to complete their team strengths in the American Zone. JDC has one worker here who must also divide her time between several communities, miles apart, and Zeilsheim. JDC has called for more workers and we understand they are being procured in America.

By any kind of social work standards only a few of the DP's would make a full time case load for a social worker. There are no social workers in the camp at all for thousands of persons with great and pressing problems. There is one UNHRA Welfare Officer who cannot begin to see even the smallest number of persons who need advice, counsel, and guidance.

From what we have seen already we are prepared to say that the problem of displaced persons represents one of the greatest rehabilitation problems the world has ever tackled. Only the boldest kind of long range thinking

will alleviate and avert what might become a very dangerous and already serious problem.

(signed) Alfred Fleishman

ALFRED FLEISHMAN
Major, A.C.
Representative,
American Jewish Conference

HEADQUARTERS - WIESBADEN

17 November 1945

TO : Chief of Operations, UNRRA Central Headquarters, Germany

FROM: Director, UNRRA Headquarters, U. S. Zone.

Subject: Report by Representatives of American Jewish Conference

1. Major Fleishman and Mr. Ser, representatives of the American Jewish Conference, have advised us that they agree to submit their reports to their organization through UNRRA channels. I assume that at each echelon of UNRRA channels a copy of the report will be desired and am therefore transmitting, with this memo, four copies of this report, dated 10 Nov. 1945.
2. In order to expedite the ultimate receipt of this report by the American Jewish Conference, it would be desirable to have the UNRRA Washington and the American Jewish Conference copies transmitted by air directly to Washington with an information copy to E.R.O. I trust you will do this, if you feel it is appropriate to do so.
3. While this report is only an interim document, there are one or two observations in the summary, starting on Page 13, upon which I would like to comment.
 - a. Page 14, para. 1. "The complete absence of a planned program etc." I am sure Major Fleishman's reference here is to the fact that there is not yet any operation at the Zone a planned program of education, operational training or an extensively organized recreational program. I think it would be desirable for the American Jewish Conference personnel in New York to know that there is considerable planning being done at Zone and District levels, looking toward the development of the best possible plan of activity for displaced persons in assembly centers. Undoubtedly Major Fleishman will comment on such plans in a future report.
 - b. Page 14, para. 3. Refers to the lack of social work staff to deal with the problems of individual displaced persons. In this connection I think it might be well to point out to the American Jewish Conference that it has not been possible because of obvious staff limitations to contemplate the development of an individual case work program within assembly centers. Welfare staffs at Zone and District levels have been working toward the development of a program which might result in the utilization of qualified displaced persons in the handling of some of the most serious individual problems which present themselves in assembly centers.

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4. I am sending a copy of this memorandum to Major Fleishman. I would appreciate it if the copies might also accompany the copies of the report which go to the American Jewish Conference, WAFRA Washington and I.R.C.

ALVIN R. GUYLER
Zone Director.

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13 NOVEMBER 1942

RECEIVED - MEMPHIS

10 November 1945

SUBJECT: Report of Representatives of American Jewish Conference, Major Alfred Fleishman and Mr. Samuel Sar in American Occupied Zone of Germany. 12 October through 10 November 1945.

TO: American Jewish Conference, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City

THROUGH: Military and UNRRA Channels.

1. In accordance with instructions of American Jewish Conference and agreement with UNRRA titled "Admission of Representatives of American-Jewish Agencies to the United States Control for Service in Connection with Displaced Persons", (undated), the following report is submitted covering the activities of American Jewish Conference team of above mentioned persons.

2. This report will not attempt to embody comprehensive detail or recommendations. These will be reserved for a later report when additional detail and more complete information is at hand together with an opportunity to study, digest and analyze the material gathered from various sources.

REPORT

Mr. I. L. Kenen, Mr. Samuel L. Sar and myself sailed from New York on the Queen Elizabeth on the 12th of October 1945. We arrived in London on the 18th of October where we immediately made contact with the Board of Deputies of British Jews, meeting with them for several days while our passage to Paris and Germany was being arranged. We were delayed in London for several days while some of our papers were being straightened out. UNRRA in Washington had failed to supply sufficient identification for us and we could not go to the continent without them.

In the interim we attended meetings of committees and the entire Board of Deputies of British Jews, met with members of the World Jewish Congress,

with newspapermen and other persons recently returned from Displaced Persons Camps, and with various officials of UNRRA. One of the important meetings we attended was with Sir Michael Creagh, head of the Voluntary Agency Division, UNRRA European Regional Office. Present at this meeting in addition to Sir Michael, were George Rabinoff, chief of the ERO Welfare Division and Mr. Van Hynning, chief of the Displaced Persons Branch of the ERO. In addition to the presence of members of the American Jewish Conference at this meeting, the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the World Jewish Congress were also represented.

Certain major problems concerning Displaced Persons were discussed at this meeting. This has undoubtedly been reported by Mr. Kenen and will not be further discussed by us at this time.

On October 23rd arrangements were finally completed, and we left London by boat train for Newhaven from which point we crossed the English Channel to Dieppe, France. The weather was extremely bad and the channel crossing was one of the roughest in recent years. Ours was the last boat to leave the United Kingdom for several days. From what happened to me on the boat, this one should never have left!

We arrived in Paris on October 24th and were fortunately met by UNRRA officials who saw that we were billeted and our food arranged for, no small matter these days. Upon arrival at UNRRA offices the following day we found that no one knew anything about us or our mission and we then spent four days trying to get the matter straightened out. Approval finally came for me to go forward to Frankfurt-am-Main and Wiesbaden, but for some strange reason no clearance was forwarded for Mr. Sar.

During our stay in Paris we met with the AJDC officials in their headquarters at Rue de Teheran. Present were Major Edward Warburg, Mr. Schwarz, executive

vice-president, JDC, Mr. Arthur Greenlee, director of the Paris Office of JDC. We also met Rabbi Alexander Rosenberg, Yonkers, N.Y., who is working with JDC in the American Zone of Germany. The problems of Displaced Jews were discussed and the JDC officials offered every assistance of their offices and workers in the accomplishment of our mission.

I left for Frankfurt-am-Main without Mr. Sar on the evening of the 27th of October and arrived there the following morning. I immediately discussed our troubles with Miss Charity Grant, head of the Voluntary Agency Division of the UNRRA offices for the American Zone in Germany at Wiesbaden. Miss Grant took immediate steps to clear not only Mr. Sar, but to avoid the same misunderstandings for those who were to follow.

While the following has no bearing on our mission, when I arrived in Wiesbaden, I met a number of old friends and fellow officers formerly at Headquarters, Army Air Forces in Washington. They invited me to accompany them on a trip down the Rhine from Lorch to Cologne. I accepted the invitation. When we arrived at Lorch, I was told that we were to sail on Hitler's former private yacht. It goes without saying that the trip for me was more than just scenery. I sat in Hitler's own cabin and occupied every chair. For me it was the completion of a cycle. I do not know whether I was the first Jew who sat in Hitler's chair on that yacht, but I made sure that I sat in it just the same.

On Oct 29th a meeting was had with Col. A.R. Guyler, UNRRA Director of the United States Zone in Germany, his deputy Mr. Sutherland and other members of the UNRRA staff, including Col. Eliot, USPHS, chief of the medical service for UNRRA, and Miss O'Meara, Director, Relief Services Division. I outlined the background and reason for our survey. Complete cooperation was assured by UNRRA. In the afternoon we met with UNRRA recreation director,

-4-

and the director of welfare services.

Upon Mr. Sar's arrival from Paris the following day, we immediately went from Wiesbaden to Frankfurt to meet with Major Judah Nadich and Judge Ryfkind. Here we discussed both the overall problems of the survey and the immediate one, which was an available method of transportation for reaching the camps. Judge Ryfkind assured us that the matter would be discussed with the military at once. Extreme difficulty has been encountered in this direction and while at the writing of this report we have been in Wiesbaden almost two weeks, no transportation has yet been placed at our disposal. Messers Grey and Neikrug of the American Jewish Committee are also here, having arrived on Friday, Nov. 2nd. We are informed that two members of the Jewish-Labor Committee will be here on the 5th, or 6th. They arrived on the 9th. We have had no word at this writing as to the whereabouts of the other members of the American Jewish Conference representatives. Lt. Col. Charles Schottland with whom we had met in New York, who was to make the major arrangements for the survey, was injured in an automobile accident prior to our arrival and is not yet out of the hospital.

The general plan which was outlined to us, is that we will travel in teams of three. Teams will consist of a member of each of the Jewish groups. Since the time of the original discussions in Washington, Jews have been concentrated in 8 DP camps. It was suggested by Judge Ryfkind that we make a 30 day survey of these camps, upon completion of this preliminary survey, meet with him again at his headquarters at Frankfurt-am-Main for further discussion.

We met with Mr. J.L. Trobe, director of AJDC and discussed various phases of our mission. JDC will make available to us all the information of DP's in their files.

-4-

Another meeting was held in the UNRRA offices with Rabbi Rosenberg, JDC, Madame Fleg, JDC, Mr. Sar and myself with the UNRRA Education and Welfare officials. A plan which was suggested by Rabbi Rosenberg was discussed and approved in which volunteers would be obtained from among the DP's who had certain basic qualifications for teaching. Mr. Sar will arrange a curricula and conduct a 6 weeks refresher course which will include modern pedagogical methods. It is planned that the DP instructors selected for the course would be returned to the camps and would then organize and conduct schools and classes for adults and children in the camps. The plan was welcomed enthusiastically by the UNRRA officials and steps have already been taken to implement the operation. Mr. Sar also met with Rabbi Neuhaus of Frankfurt and with members of the Wiesbaden Jewish Community, most of whom are DP's, themselves. He has begun an evening series of classes in Hebrew and literature for approximately 18 members of the community here. They are very eager to learn and the morale effects of Sar's efforts are of great value. There are about 50 Jews here in Wiesbaden and their plight is complicated and far from a pleasant one.

We were informed by UNRRA that 2 truckloads of recreation materials were recently shipped to Zeilsheim, the Jewish DP camp near here, by the National Catholic Community Welfare Service and that the Polish American War Relief representatives were preparing to ship through UNRRA, from their warehouses in Hannau, Germany, winter clothing for at least 2,000 DP's at Zeilsheim.

We attended another meeting at UNRRA headquarters with agencies representing many different organizations and nations engaged in tracing displaced persons. Present at the meeting were, American Friends Service Committee,

Belgian Red Cross, French Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, ~~German Red Cross~~
Greek Red Cross, International Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Polish
Red Cross (both the Warsaw and the London Polish representatives were present),
Refugee Relief Trustees, AJDC, American Jewish Committee, and ourselves.

At this meeting, plans were made to coordinate the tracing activities
of all of the agencies for the purpose of exchanging information and lists.
Prior to this meeting each of the various groups were searching only for
their own nationals and there was considerable duplication of effort and waste.

On Friday, November 2nd, exactly 21 days after sailing from New York, we
finally set foot on the first camp of Jewish Displaced Persons at Zeilsheim,
Germany. For days we had met with and spoken to men and women who had been
in the camps, worked and visited with the people. We had discussed and
read reports in New York, London, Paris, Frankfurt, and Wiesbaden, in an
effort to gain as much background as possible. While all of this previous
orientation was invaluable, nothing took the place of seeing, talking, eating,
singing, praying with the people themselves.

Both Sar and I agree that it is difficult, if not impossible to describe
our feelings when accompanied by Rabbi Rosenberg, we came to Zeilsheim.
The camp itself is situated on the outskirts of the town of Zeilsheim, a
German community several miles from Frankfurt, in the area occupied by the
IG Farben Plant. Most of the German residents of Zeilsheim were former
employees of IG Farben, which has buildings covering miles in the area and
farms.

The barracks in the camp are of one story brick construction. They
were originally built by the Nazis to house Russian Slave labor which they
planned to use in the Farben plant and on the adjoining farms. The buildings,
themselves, are comparatively new and were completed only a short time before

the occupation of this area by Allied troops. While Frankfurt itself was heavily bombed, Zeilsheim and the IG Farben plants were not touched, so that there is little destruction here. There are no fences or wires around the camp. It is, however, surrounded by small farms owned and worked by Germans, who literally farm right up to the very windows of the barracks buildings.

Jews originally settled in the camp only several months ago when about forty made it their home. Since that time it has grown to a population which varies according to when and whom one asks. There are no exact figures. Some say 3,000, others guess 2,000. UNRRA had provided meals and rations for 2,300 persons the day we arrived. It is impossible to know exactly how many are in the camp for one sees continuous lines of men, women, and children, coming off the main highway into the camp. Some carry elaborate loads or packs on their backs, with blankets and other miscellaneous equipment. The majority have small bundles containing all of their worldly possessions. In another place one sees a line also. These are persons drawing rations from UNRRA for further travel. They come to the camp, searching for relatives, failing to find them, they take their few belongings and move on. This is a daily pattern that seldom varies. Most of the refugees are coming from Poland, where they are fleeing from anti-Semitic outbursts in certain areas. Some are just coming out of hiding. Others are coming from British Zone DP camps, where the plight of displaced Jews is said to be much worse than in the American Zone.

The camp itself is composed of the "Lagah", the main camp, and two "Kibutsim". Each Kibutz located at opposite ends of the camp and is occupied on a separate community basis from the main camp, though drawing all rations and other services from the camp proper. One of the "Kibutsim" consists of about 75 members, the religious and agricultural element of the Zionist

group. The other, has about 250 members in the Zionist Group, most of whom are artisans. The former has several horses and cows and performs its own "shechita". The latter has acquired machines, drills, presses, lathes, and other equipment. Electric cables are now being installed for the machines and the shops should be in complete operation very shortly. The religious preferences of the members of the larger Kibutz, varies, but steps are being taken to put in a Kosher kitchen and dining room. Hinderances for Kashruth in both places is the lack of sufficient plates, dishes, knives, forks, cooking utensils, etc. UNHRA officials are cooperating to the best of their ability but state that they cannot provide these things in sufficient quantity until all of the rest of the camp is provided. There is a shortage of everything.

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The removal of the Germans was not without problems. Most of the Germans came in at night, after they were dispossessed and removed their furniture and bedding. Before this practice could be stopped, a considerable amount of such equipment had been taken. These are almost impossible items to obtain under the present circumstances and the movement of persons into homes was considerably complicated and impeded by this activity on the part of the Germans.

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The fervor of the Sabbath prayers by the DP's, especially the "LeChe De Di", were as inspired as anything we had ever seen. As we looked around at these men and felt that we were privileged to be praying in this Friday night service with these remnants and survivors of so many hundreds of thousands of Jews, we felt exceedingly humble as we recalled the experiences

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until they came. The "president" of the Kibutz walked with me. It is interesting to note that he asked me many questions. Among them were, "What kind of a man is President Truman?", "What about anti-Semitism in America?", "When are they going to Palestine?", and "What about the atomic bomb?"

Many of the persons with whom we talked had heard of the American Jewish Conference. In fact the amount of knowledge they had concerning world affairs in general was most surprising considering their limited means of communication.

In the afternoon we all visited the larger Kibutz and saw the machine installations. I walked with the prospective groom down the road to the Kibutz area. He was indeed a happy man. He had been a member of a slave labor group for three and a half years. The last concentration camp in which he was enslaved was Auschwitz. There he was part of a group of some three thousand Jews who were worked from 5:30 A.M. until after 8 in the evening. They were then lined up at rigid attention and checked off. It sometimes took hours for the check-off. If one member of the group happened to be missing (which was often) the entire group was forced to stand at attention until everyone was questioned. After an almost inconceivably hard day's work, driven by armed guards, this was in itself no easy task. If any of the group could not stand at rigid attention, they were shot in their tracks by the SS men. Even when all were present sometimes drunken SS men would shoot a few Jews "just for the practise". Any laborers who became ill were immediately shot and thrown into a pit. Finally the groom, himself, was earmarked for the gas chamber. He maneuvered himself in the rear of the truck which carted the Jews to their death and when the truck rolled over a bridge, he jumped into the icy water below and swam for hours until his muscles became numb from the cold. When he crawled out of the water he hid from place to place

for weeks until the American troops came in. He finally ended up at Zeilsheim. He had known his bride-to-be from the concentration camp, where she had worked, posing as an Aryan.

In the early evening on Saturday, Sar and Rabbi Rosenberg sat with a large group where Sar discussed such subjects as "Introduction to Proverbs" and events of the world.

I talked with members of the "Sports Club" at the camp and discussed the importance of a physical fitness program, especially for the young people and an overall recreation program. Here, again, the desire was evident, but the lack of materials and space with which to work was appalling. They had only one old delapidated soccer ball and I was informed there was to be a football game on Sunday between the "Laga" Police Force (all DP's) and members of the main Kibutz. I promised them two new soccer balls for the game. These I obtained by the grace of some of my friends in Air Forces, European Theater, which had its headquarters in Wiesbaden.

Sunday, I took the footballs out to Zeilsheim in a weapons carrier truck borrowed from JDC. In the afternoon, a football game took place witnessed by about 1,000 DP's that would have done credit to any professional group in America. The opposing teams run out on the field in home-made white uniforms, gave a cheer for each other and then played an excellent brand of football. The game was refereed by a Jewish Brigade member who is here and is doing great work among the children in the Kibutzim. I had a long talk with him. I made an appointment to return and assist a group of young men from the camp who would undertake to form sports groups for calisthenics and games.

I returned to the camp several days later and held a long session with group leaders and worked with a group of potential instructors.

Tuesday night was the wedding. Attended by several persons, it was a most exciting occasion. Members of the JDC staff, UNRRA officials and others were also present. Rabbi Rosenberg performed the ceremony and when the El Molay Rachamim was chanted for the murdered parents and relatives of the bride and groom, all of whom were dead, there was not a dry eye in the group.

Afterwards children sang and danced and two members of the camp took the stage and played Jewish songs on the violin and accordion. There was to be a Yiddish show by the camp dramatic group on Thursday night. We had planned to attend but the weather made it impossible for us to leave Wiesbaden.

SUMMARY

As stated in the opening of this report, far-reaching recommendations or details are not included. Rather, the intention has been to give an overall impression of the things we have done and seen during our visit thus far.

Tomorrow we are to have a meeting with Judge Ryfkind, here in Wiesbaden, for the purpose of discussing our trips to other camps. The American Jewish Committee and the Jewish Labor Committee representatives are now here and it is proposed that we shall leave the first of next week for other camps in the Munich area.

We are told that in general the conditions of the Jewish people in Displaced Persons Camps in the American Zone are improving steadily and the evidence which we have seen seems to bear out this statement. While much remains to be done there has been considerable activity and improvement since the release of the Harrison report. General Eisenhower's directives on the treatment of persecuted persons are superb. It remains for them

to be interpreted in the field in the same spirit and intent in which they were issued.

The complete absence of a planned program of any kind represents a grave and great danger. In the camp proper people wander restlessly around or gather in small groups. Any conversation by two persons is certain to soon have a large audience. Every delivery truck coming and going to and from the camp has a large number of DP's on board. They will go anywhere for variety.

The UNRRA team is fully cognizant of this situation but are exceedingly short handed. They have about 50% of their authorized 13 persons to operate as a staff. UNRRA headquarters itself is also fully aware of the circumstances in this and other DP camps. They are short over one thousand persons to complete their team strengths in the American Zone. JDC has one worker here who must also divide her time between several communities, miles apart, and Zeilsheim. JDC has called for more workers and we understand they are being procured in America.

By any kind of social work standards only a few of the DP's would make a full time case load for a social worker. There are no social workers in the camp at all for thousands of persons with great and pressing problems. There is one UNRRA Welfare Officer who cannot begin to see even the smallest number of persons who need advice, counsel, and guidance.

From what we have seen already we are prepared to say that the problem of displaced persons represents one of the greatest rehabilitation problems the world has ever tackled. Only the boldest kind of long range thinking

will alleviate and avert what might become a very dangerous and already serious problem.

(signed) Alfred Fleishman

ALFRED FLEISHMAN
Major, A.C.
Representative,
American Jewish Conference

UNRRA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

*Herman
Benny*

NUMBER: 5866
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 18/10/45 - 1:30 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 18/10/45 - 4:00 p.m.

OCT 20 1945

1. Supplementing names representatives Jewish organizations listed our 4713:

a. Jewish Labor Committee substitution William Wolpert, Executive Secretary United Hebrew Trades of America, Executive Board member Central Trades and Labor Council NYC, member National Executive Committee of Jewish Labor Committee, for Isaish M. Minkoff.

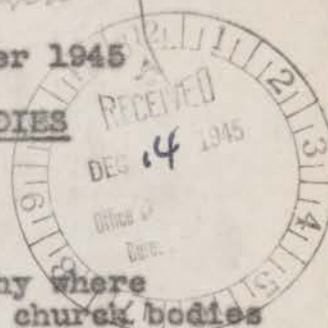
b. American Jewish Conference has designated following individuals to complete their representation U.S. Control Zone, Germany:

- (1) Hershel Schacter, Ordained Rabbi, Chaplain U.S. Army, handled displaced Jews Germany April July 1945 working with UNRRA G-5 on repatriation, distribution food cloghi g.
- (2) Horace Maraton, experience in education, public relations, consultant U.S. Office of Strategic Services, employed U.S. Office of War Information.

*From Sir Michael
- EKO*

Germany
16th October 1945

RELIGIOUS MISSIONS OR PROJECTS SPONSORED BY RELIGIOUS BODIES



OBJECTIVES

1. Purely ecclesiastical - to re-establish a hierarchy where such should exist, or to re-establish relationships with church bodies of corresponding faiths. The primary objective may be to serve non-indigenous groups in Germany (as in the case of the present Vatican Group), or an indigenous group which has been persecuted for its religion, but the categories of such groups are likely to be more inclusive than those which come under the present effective scope of UNRRA. Most religious missions which commence on this basis will almost inevitably extend their activities among indigenous groups as conditions permit. It is in the nature of a religious mission that it should.

Relationship to UNRRA - active cooperation between UNRRA and the religious mission, with the object of serving the spiritual needs of people under the care of UNRRA.

2. Similar to No. 1 above, but concerned primarily with the indigenous German population and church bodies rather than with any special categories of displaced persons or those assimilated to them in status by reason of persecution, etc.

Relationship to UNRRA - no official relationship. General co-operation in any circumstances where issues are of mutual concern.

3. Relief or welfare services and supplies to indigenous church bodies, etc.

Relationship to UNRRA - as in No. 2 above.

4. Relief or welfare services and supplies for displaced persons and those assimilated to them in status, whose care is the responsibility of UNRRA.

Relationship to UNRRA - an official agreement, with attachment of personnel to UNRRA, for health and welfare programs under the supervision and coordination of UNRRA. Coordination at Central and Zone Headquarters in respect to general policy and over-all plans or operations. Coordination at other operating levels through appropriate UNRRA services at those levels (medical, welfare, supply, etc.)

In so far as official sanction, official control, and official attachments (for control, authority to travel, means of transport and means of living, etc.) are required, it is suggested that all projects falling within the categories of 1, 2 or 3, should be the responsibility of the appropriate divisions of Military Government

such as Education and Religious Affairs, Public Welfare, or Public Health. No. 4 should be the definite responsibility of UNRRA. In the event that the appropriate division of Military Government has not yet a sufficient establishment to provide for adequate control or services for relations with such organizations, they could be attached temporarily to the Military section which is generally charged with responsibility for relationships with official or other outside bodies.

While our recent discussions have had the Vatican Group as the immediate subject, there are already others and there will be more. A representative of the World Council of Churches has been in for a preliminary discussion in the UNRRA office. This organization will probably concern itself with projects falling within all four categories. The World's Committees of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. are immediately interested in re-establishing contacts with the German branches of these movements. These activities will, of course, be quite distinct from the services of the YMCA-YWCA under agreement with UNRRA.

Soon there are bound to be representations from numerous other groups, not all religious in character, but with cultural, educational or welfare objectives.

The Quakers some time ago submitted proposals to American military authorities for a German welfare programme, in part to assist victims of persecution and in part related to the needs of the population as a whole. The proposals were probably premature and resulted in a negative statement of policy affecting the application of any non-indigenous welfare agency proposing welfare programs for the German population. On the other hand the British military government is now favorably considering the use of outside agencies for this purpose.

There are a number of reasons why religious missions and other bodies such as those described should be a direct responsibility of Military Government for control, supervision, co-ordination and attachment. There may be an equal number of arguments on the other side. These are merely set down for purposes of discussion:

1. While military authorities in the three Zones have subscribed in general to the former SHAEF and CDPX policies affecting the care and repatriation of displaced persons, there is likely to be considerable divergence of policy in these other matters, and quite different sets of pressures brought to bear on the authorities in the respective Zones.
2. So far as I know, the American Zone is the only one up to the present time in which any pressure has been brought to bear on UNRRA to attach such bodies or accept responsibility for them. If there is any similar situation in other Zones it has not been reflected yet in any reports to Central

Headquarters. Moreover, in the American Zone, if the mission or group concerned has considerable pressure behind it the issue is likely to be decided outside of UNRRA and then UNRRA is used as a convenience (cf. special Jewish representatives and Vatican Mission). If the group has not a powerful advocacy, UNRRA is still likely to be used as a convenience to carry the onus of responsibility for sorting out claims and attaching services.

3. If UNRRA could serve a useful and significant purpose by being used in this way I certainly would not quibble on principle, but in my opinion the result will be the reverse. The situation will be somewhat similar to that of a voluntary agency subsidized by a public authority to do a job that is really a public responsibility. We all know what happens. The responsible authority absolves its conscience by a lump grant and escapes not only its responsibilities but also the education and experience of dealing directly with issues for which it should be directly responsible. The present mandate of UNRRA is a temporary one. That of Military Government, long, and as soon as possible it should equip itself to deal with long term issues. If we do too much cushioning it will delay that preparation.

If on the other hand UNRRA should decide to take these matters under its wing -

- (a) Official policy on the subject should be positive and constructive and would have to go to top levels. When I was in ERO during the paper work stage we were not permitted to formulate any official plans or statements of policy on education of D.P. children, for example, and references to religious activities were confined to a general statement that UNRRA personnel would facilitate any opportunities for religious observances desired by displaced persons (this is not the exact wording). I do not believe we can go just a step or two along this road without committing ourselves to going much farther, and if we do this without official sanction we may be in water that is hotter than it is now. The temporizing we are likely to do if we do not commit ourselves wholeheartedly to these matters may seem to take care of some immediately problems but is not likely to improve our public relations in the long run.
- (b) The fact that we are expected to exercise certain controls or supervisory functions in respect to these matters should be understood in UNRRA-Military agreements.
- (c) Our various headquarters should be prepared to provide adequate services to the organizations or persons concerned, although their personnel are not likely to be integrated into our staff and program in the sense that applies to the voluntary agencies with whom we have already made agreements.
- (d) If UNRRA provides the attachments for field personnel and sponsors the visitors in these fields of activity, they will all be charged up to UNRRA whenever we wage our battles for accommodations, rations, POL, visitors, travel tours, etc. The reproaches to

come should be anticipated in advance in understandings with military authorities. The number of visitors sponsored by UNRRA is duly noted from time to time, and periodic alarms are raised on these matters, as we know from previous experience. Moreover we have had not a few instances of persons attempting to obtain, and sometimes succeeding in obtaining, authorization to enter Germany for a purpose other than service or negotiation with UNRRA by exploiting their connection with an agency under UNRRA agreement, or by applying to negotiate. The outside pressure of people wanting to come into Germany for both legitimate and doubtful purposes is terrific. As soon as postal communications are open between this country and the outside world there will be a deluge, not only of people, but of parcels and "direct action" relief.

MARJORIE BRADFORD

MB:FMP

Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley
Chief, Passport Division
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Shipley:

Attention: Mrs. Simpson

Reference is made to our telephone conversation of 8 October in which I indicated that I would give you in a single list the names and addresses of the nine representatives designated by the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Conference, and the Jewish Labor Committee, for service in connection with displaced persons in Germany, under arrangements made by UNRRA and the War Department. In separate letters concerning each organization, dated 14 September 1945, Mr. H. A. Blundin, Travel Officer, Administrative Services, gave your office official notification that the programs of these agencies had UNRRA sponsorship, and listed the following individuals as those designated by the agencies for work in Germany.

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Ernest C. Stiefel	25 Broad Street	New York 4, N.Y.
Lewis Neikrug	43-07 42nd Street	Long Island City, N.Y.
Herman A. Gray	174 Maple Street	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Max Gottschalk		

(Max Gottschalk is a Belgian national, and is currently in Paris holding a Belgian passport. It is his intention to apply to the Belgian Consul in Paris with the view of having his Government request from appropriate officials that his passport be validated for the U. S. Control Zone in Germany.)

AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE

Alfred Fleishman	Headquarters, Army Air Forces	Washington, D.C.
Samuel L. Sar	540 Audubon Ave.	New York, N.Y.
Hans Lamm	255 West 98 Street	New York, N.Y.

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE

Paul L. Goldman	305 Broadway	New York, N.Y.
Isaiah M. Minkoff	295 Madison Ave.	New York, N.Y.

Under date of 25 September Mr. Blundin advised your office that Mr. William Wolpert had been designated to replace Mr. Isaiah M. Minkoff of the Jewish Labor Committee. Mr. Wolpert's address is
175 East Broadway New York, N.Y.

Sincerely yours,

Leonard L. Hemminger
Voluntary Agency Relations Officer
Bureau of Services

LLH:sc

9 Oct. 45

UNRRA

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

INCOMING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 4505
FROM: London
DATED: 3/10/45
RECEIVED: 3/10/45 - 11:00 a.m.

Henninger

Following is personal presiding No. 104.

Your No. 5086.

1. While I regret that this commitment has to be accepted as firm, and am strengthened in my view by developments since our No. 4155, I appreciate your effort, through Schottland, to bring the activities of these organizations more closely into line with UNRRA's previous programme.
2. I would, however, most strongly urge that, before the administration is more deeply involved in this issue through the above commitment and through the decision of the U.S. Military Authorities regarding separate camps for Jewish Displaced Persons. You should refer to the Central Committee the question whether, in contrast to the policy it has hitherto pursued, UNRRA should treat Jewish Displaced Persons as a separate political group.
3. Reference to the Central Committee will place the responsibility for decision squarely on member Governments so that UNRRA cannot be accused of acting in this matter on the advice of one member Government alone.

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34

Dist. 11:35 a.m.
sc - 2:05 p.m.

OCT 3 1945

UNRRA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

NUMBER:

5222

TO:

London

RECEIVED CABLE SECTION:

2/10/45 - 6:00 p.m.

DISPATCHED:

3/10/45 - 12:15 p.m.

Reour 5036 and 4912.

Schottland met with American Jewish Committee and American Jewish Conference and will meet with Labor Committee. Arranged for program of these organizations be supervised completely by UNRRA through one chief for each agency. These representatives will have no relation with Army except through UNRRA and their stated program will be modified as agreed upon in field. In view of commitment already made and present arrangements believe there should be no difficulty.

Drafted by:
Schottland (DP)
1 October 1945

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UNRRA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 5086
TO: London
RECEIVED CABLE SECTION: 28 September 1945 - 5:10 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 28 September 1945 - 6:15 p.m.

Henniger

Presiding 2

Further our 4912

Schottland agrees with us that commitment for admission of these representatives stands so far as UNRRA is concerned. He will however talk to the representatives in order to explain the situation to them and to attempt to bring their activities more closely in line with UNRRA program for Vol - agencies.

Drafted by:
AHFeller (GC)
28 September 1945

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33

SEP 29 1945

UNRRA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 4912
TO: London
RECEIVED: 25 September 1945 - 1:50 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 25 September 1945 - 4:15 p.m.
Clear

Hamminger

Personal Presiding

From Feller

Your 4155

We shall of course discuss with Schottland views of USFET and ERO on his arrival. It should however be clearly understood by all concerned that commitment cannot be held in Abeyance as you request since commitment on principle has long since been made. The decision to admit limited number of representatives of American Jewish organizations was made personally at Potsdam by McCloy, Clay and Hildring, was concurred in by State Department and interested Jewish Organizations were officially informed of this decision by War Department on 28 July. We agreed at request of War Department to coordinate and supervise on behalf of the military authorities the appointment and activities of representatives of these organizations. There is no possibility of reopening these commitments without serious political repercussions and charges of bad faith. We may find it possible to make changes in detail of Agencies' program but do not believe it desirable or possible to reverse basic decision that representatives of these agencies will be admitted to U. zone Germany for general purposes previously set forth.

Drafted by:
AHFeller (GC)
24 September 1945

DISTRIBUTION:

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SDDG - 1
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GC - 2
DA - 2
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SEP 27 1945

(NO BOOKS)

UNRRA

Miss Wilson

dl

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

INCOMING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 4155
FROM: London
DATED: 22 September 1945
RECEIVED: 24 September 1945 - 1:00 a.m.
Clear

Immediate.

Following is no 89 Personal Presiding for Director General.

Reference your 4713 and 4717 regarding Jewish Committee, American Jewish Conference, and Jewish Labour Committee, implications of this action are so serious and so threatening to our relations with Military authorities, member Governments and other Religious groups, that commitment should be held in abeyance until views of USFET and ERO are explained by Schottland, who arrives Washington Tuesday, 25th September. We understand USFET in reply to War Department has placed all responsibility in this matter on UNRRA.

DISTRIBUTION:

DG - 2
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(SECRET BOOKS)

48
Dist. 9:55 a.m.
an - 11:04 a.m.

(Similar letter sent American Jewish Committee and Jewish Labor Committee)

21 September 1945

Mr. I. L. Kenen, Executive Secretary
American Jewish Conference
521 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Kenen:

Reference is made to your letters of 17 and 21 August, and 7 September 1945, in which was outlined the proposed program your organization desired to sponsor in the American Control Zone in Germany among displaced persons of Jewish persuasion.

We are pleased to inform you that arrangements have been completed for the admission of your designated representatives.

You may recall that it was mutually agreed that your representatives would be motivated in the conduct of their activities in the field by "Conditions of Service" as devised by UNRRA. Attached hereto is a copy of these "Conditions of Service."

We are supporting this date at the Department of State applications for passports and the validations thereof for the U. S. Control Zone in Germany on the following designated representatives of your organization:

Alfred Fleishman
Samuel L. Sar
Hans Lamm

Attached hereto, also, are certain forms dealing with immunization and uniform procurement together with explanatory note.

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General

SPECIAL DELIVERY
Attachments
PCM McCormack:ww
14 September 1945

Admission of Representatives of American-Jewish
Agencies to the U. S. Control Zone of Germany for
Service in Connection with Displaced Persons.

By arrangement between UNRRA and the U. S. Control Group, Control Council, Jewish organizations in the United States may send at their own expense, under UNRRA auspices, a limited number of special representatives to the U. S. Control Zone of Germany for cultural and morale activities in connection with the problems of displaced Jewish persons, especially the stateless and non-repatriable. The following conditions will govern the admission of such representatives:

1. Each organization desiring to participate shall submit in writing to UNRRA Headquarters, Washington, D. C., a description of the nature and scope of its proposed activities in the Control zone.
2. Each participating organization shall submit the names of, and such information as UNRRA may request concerning, the representatives it wishes to send to the U.S. Control Zone. Representatives shall possess qualifications considered by UNRRA to be satisfactory for work with displaced persons. Results of a recent physical examination of each person shall be submitted for review by UNRRA. UNRRA shall prescribe the immunizations necessary before departure.
3. If UNRRA Headquarters approves designated representatives, it will submit names and biographical statements to ERO. Simultaneously, War Department will submit names to U. S. Control Group for clearance.
4. Representatives admitted will be subject to the provisions of Administrative Memorandum No. 39 (Revised), Appendix "G", "The Use of United Nations Voluntary Welfare Organizations under UNRRA Coordination for Work with Displaced Persons in Germany," issued 7 May 1945 by the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces.
5. UNRRA will facilitate the movement and work of representatives subject to the restrictions on travel imposed by the Control authorities.
6. Representatives will be entitled, through military channels and the European Regional Office, to communicate with and to receive communications from their agencies and appropriate coordinating bodies on matters affecting their work, subject to current military censorship regulations.

Any suggestions or recommendations with regard to the care of displaced persons, which are incorporated by a representative

in such a communication, shall first have been brought to the attention of the proper UNRRA officials in the field.

7. Representatives shall refrain from propaganda and political activities and any other action which might bring discredit upon the military or upon UNRRA as a United Nations organization. They shall make no news release or public address nor publish or circulate any report, article or statement within the U. S. Control Zone without prior approval by the responsible UNRRA official in the Zone. Before publicity is given outside the Zone to information or comments on the work of UNRRA, the organization shall consult with UNRRA Headquarters, Washington, D. C.
8. Representatives shall not engage for personal benefits in any form of private enterprise, including bartering and speculation, nor shall they accept for their own use or benefit gifts, gratuities or unusual honors.
9. UNRRA reserves the right to remove from any area of operation any representative whose activities violate the terms of the above conditions.
10. This arrangement shall be subject to review by UNRRA upon the termination of military control of displaced persons operations, at which time determination as to its continuation will be made.

UNRRA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Henninger

SEP 25 1945

NUMBER: 4713
TO: London
RECEIVED: 19 September 1945 - 5:00 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 20 September 1945 - 6:00 a.m.
Clear

Re our 2866 and 3403 and your 3131.

(1) In keeping with commitments made by UNRRA Washington and War Department Washington, representatives of the American Jewish conference, American Jewish committee, and Jewish Labor committee will be permitted to operate in the American zone in Germany to undertake programs of cultural and morale nature with respect to Jewish Displaced Person.

(2) Representatives of Agencies will operate under conditions set forth our 3403 with following amendments: Title of document to read "Admission of representatives of American Jewish Agencies to the U.S. control zone of Germany for service in connection with displaced persons". First paragraph amended so as to strike out "For purposes of observation and assistance" and substitute "For cultural and morale activities". Condition three to read "If UNRRA headquarters approves designated representatives it will submit names and biographical statements to PRO. Simultaneously War Department will submit names and biographical statements to U.S. control group for clearance". Condition four amended to begin "Representatives admitted will be subject". Continues same.

(3) Programs of Agencies concerned communicated to you our cable 2866. These programs have been accepted by UNRRA. Detailed statements of activities agencies desire to undertake being forwarded separate cable.

- 2 -

(4) The following persons are applying for U.S. passports at once and we will support their validation for the American zone in Germany:

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE: Paul L. Goldman - Vice Chairman committee Lawyer, Linguist, Administrator Labor movement; Isaiah M. Minkoff - Vice Chairman committee and Administrator in Labor movement; *William Wolfert*

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE: Ernest C. Stiefel - Lawyer, Economist, Linguist, Lecturer and Writer; Lewis Neikrug - Community Relations Consultant with committee, Lawyer, Linguist, Welfare Specialist; Herman A. Gray - Lawyer, Linguist, Welfare Specialist, Chairman of New York State Advisory Council Unemployment Insurance; Max Gottschalk - Director overseas department of committee, Lawyer, Linguist, Sociologist, Economist;

AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE: Alfred Fleishman - recently discharged USA Major, Assistant Chief Rehabilitation Service, Air Surgeon, Linguist, Administrator recreation and Public Relations Specialist; Samuel L. Sar - Dean of Men, Yeshiva College, Linguist, Sociologist; Hans Lamm - Assistant to Director, American Zionist Emergency Council, Sociologist and Linguist.

Re Max Gottschalk. Currently in Paris on Belgian passport and has been instructed to request from Belgian Consul there that Belgian Government take steps with appropriate Officials to request validation his passport for U.S. Control zone Germany.

U.S. War Department communicating with USFET with regard to these persons. Please give all assistance possible to expedite their entrance into Germany.

(5) VAAD Hahatzala not represented in this group. This agency to be admitted on terms of UNRRA SHAEF agreement re Volagencies. This program outlined our cable 2949 and our letter 22 August.

Drafted by:
Feller/McCormack/Henninger

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UNRRA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 4717
TO: London
RECEIVED: 19 September 1945 - 4:20 p.m.
DISPATCHED: 20 September 1945 - 5:30 a.m.
Clear

Henninger

SEP 25 1945

Recur 4713

Repeated your information substance of programs American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Conference and Jewish Labor Committee to be operative in U.S. Control zone Germany among Jewish DP's.

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE: (1) To assist UNRRA in developing procedures for legal aspects of identification. (2) To determine the facts relative to conditions under which repatriation and resettlement would take place in various countries and to disseminate and make available such information in usable form to UNRRA and agents of UNRRA working with DP's. (3) To make information available to UNRRA and its agents relative to legal aspects of claims for restitution of confiscated property of DP's.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE: (1) To aid every way possible the restoration moral of Jewish DP's; establish contact with them so that they may understand their brethren in U.S. and other free countries are deeply concerned their welfare and future; render counsel and advice regarding problems of resettlement and assist Jewish DP's in recovery self-respect through establishment self-governing community organization in camps and centers, and encourage undertaking useful activities and in making personal decisions. (2) Study and report actual conditions obtaining among Jewish DP's, their location and number, age distribution, physical condition and psychological attitudes, their plans and desires for future, and make regular reports these subjects to conference so as to formulate and project concrete proposals for their rehabilitation. (3) Make representations to competent authorities on all matters affecting welfare Jewish DP's; protect rights and promote so far as possible expansion these rights; interpret to Jewish DP's purposes and functions of UNRRA; interpret to UNRRA and other authorities special Jewish needs and problems and to secure their recognition. (4) Furnish spiritual,

cultural and vocational guidance and inspiration.

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE: (1) Contact labor elements among Jewish DP's, recognizing that problem their resettlement and repatriation even more complicated than that of average DP because of former labor activities; build and maintain morale among DP's and mobilize practical aid of Jewish labor movement U.S. for benefit of labor element among DP's; (2) Assist DP's acquire occupation during waiting period before final repatriation and resettlement; explore possibilities of productivizing as many Jewish DP's as possible during transition period by making available for this purpose funds, tools, and other implements.

Drafted by:
McCormack/Henninger
15 September 1945

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10 September 1945

Jewish Observers

FROM: CG USFET
Main Frankfurt Germany

TO: War Department

Nr: S 22246 8 September 1945

Subject is ten special Jewish representatives for work with Jewish displaced persons in U.S. Zone as per your cable reference W 49825 dated 15th August 1945.

A number of Jewish representatives have asked admission into Germany claiming to be part of the group of ten such persons, including Dr. Schmidt, Union of Orthodox Rabbis; Solomon PD Wohlvelernter, Issaac Lewin, and Dr. Zwarhastig.

In order to avoid confusion request that names of ten representatives agreed upon with UNRRA Hqs Washington be forwarded to this hqs as soon as possible. This hqs will not admit into Theater representatives of Jewish organizations other than the ten designated, and in addition representatives of organizations officially approved by this headquarters and UNRRA in accordance with arrangements already made for the operations of voluntary welfare agencies in Germany.

RESTRICTED

UNRRA

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Menshikov 311
INCOMING MESSAGE

NUMBER: 3131
FROM: London
DATED: 24 August 1945
RECEIVED: 24 August 1945 - 10:45 a.m.
Clear

Your 3403, agreed with following exceptions. Neither the Military nor UNRRA favour representatives for purposes of observation, suggest you cancel out this suggested function.

Reference paragraph 3 - It is presumed you will channel through ERO who will refer to H.Q. Germany whom we consider should be the authority to approach U.S. Control Group in this matter.

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American JEWISH CONFERENCE

521 Fifth Avenue

Telephone MUrray Hill 2-7197

New York 17, N. Y.

INTERIM COMMITTEE

DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN
LOUIS LIPSKY
HENRY MONSKY

Co-Chairmen

MAURICE BISGYER
NAOMI CHERTOFF
SIGMUND W. DAVID
RABBI WILLIAM DRAZIN
AARON DROOCK
RABBI MAURICE N. EISENDRATH
MRS. MOSES P. EPSTEIN
RABBI SIMON FEDERBUSCH
PROF. HAYIM FINEMAN
J. GEORGE FREDMAN
DANIEL FRISCH
LEON GELLMAN
HON. LEWIS GOLDBERG
FRANK GOLDMAN
DR. SOLOMON GOLDMAN
MRS. SAMUEL GOLDSTEIN
DR. ROBERT GORDIS
HAYIM GREENBERG
MRS. SAMUEL W. HALPRIN
MRS. HUGO HARTMANN
DR. JAMES G. HELLER
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RABBI JOSEPH H. LOOKSTEIN
DR. SAMUEL MARGOSHES
MORTIMER MAY
RABBI IRVING MILLER
DR. SAMUEL NIRENSTEIN
HON. NATHAN D. PERLMAN
JEFFERSON E. PEYSER
HARRY A. PINE
MRS. DAVID DE SOLA POOL
ADOLPH ROSENBERG
DORAH ROTHBARD
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LOUIS SEGAL
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DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER
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MRS. MAURICE TURNER
MRS. JOSEPH M. WELT
DAVID WERTHEIM
DR. STEPHEN S. WISE
MRS. STEPHEN S. WISE
BARUCH ZUCKERMAN

Executive Committee

LOUIS LIPSKY

Chairman

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AARON DROOCK
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MRS. HERMAN SHULMAN
ALEX F. STANTON
HERMANN STERN
DAVID WERTHEIM
DR. STEPHEN S. WISE

August 17, 1945

Mr. Leonard L. Henninger - 315
Assistant Voluntary Agency Relations Officer
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation
Administration
Dupont Circle
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Henninger:

On July 28th we were informed by the War Department of its decision to permit the appointment of representatives of the principal American Jewish organizations to assist with problems of Jewish stateless and nonrepatriable persons, and acting on that communication we are submitting to UNRRA our application for its authorization to proceed with this undertaking.

The American Jewish Conference is a democratically organized body, established in 1943 to act on behalf of American Jewry on matters affecting post-war reconstruction of the Jewish people of Europe and the implementation of Jewish rights in Palestine. We enclose a copy of the "Proceedings of the First Session of the American Jewish Conference" and a copy of a Report of the Interim Committee to the Delegates at the Second Session. We have previously submitted to you the statement on the organization of the American Jewish Conference, and a more recent statement listing the constituent bodies of the Conference. The principal officers of the Conference are: Dr. Israel Goldstein, Mr. Louis Lipsky and Mr. Henry Monsky, who are Co-Chairman of the Interim Committee of the Conference. Mr. Lipsky is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

In the execution of its work, the Conference agrees to comply with military law; to serve under the jurisdiction of the commander of the formation to which its representatives may be attached as individuals or as a group; and to carry on its activities with displaced persons under the supervision and coordination of UNRRA.

The Conference will also arrange for the salaries, inoculations, clothing and equipment of the personnel employed by the Agency, and will negotiate with UNRRA from time to time such further detailed arrangements and procedures as the situation requires.

The Conference proposes to designate six representatives who will act for it in the American zone in Germany, traveling in teams of two. This personnel will be charged with the following responsibilities:

47943

THE INTERIM COMMITTEE WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE DELEGATES OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK, SEPT. 2, 1943, TO IMPLEMENT ITS RESOLUTIONS ON: THE RESCUE OF EUROPEAN JEWRY; THE RIGHTS AND STATUS OF JEWS IN THE POST-WAR WORLD; THE RIGHTS OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE WITH RESPECT TO PALESTINE.

Mr. Leonard L. Henninger - 2
August 17, 1945

1. To aid in everyway possible the restoration of the morale of Jewish displaced persons; to establish contact with them so that they may understand that their brethren in America and other free countries are deeply concerned in their welfare and their future; to render counsel and advice with regard to problems of resettlement and to assist displaced persons in the recovery of self-respect through the establishment of self-governing community organization in the camps and centers, and to encourage them to undertake useful activities and make personal decisions.

2. To study and report on the actual conditions which obtain among displaced persons, their location and numbers, their age distribution, physical condition and psychological attitudes, their own plans and desires for the future, and to make regular reports on these subjects to the American Jewish Conference so that it may be in a better position to formulate and project concrete proposals for their rehabilitation.

3. To make representations to competent authorities on all matters affecting the welfare of the displaced persons; to protect whatever rights they have and to promote, in so far as possible, the expansion of these rights; to interpret to displaced persons the purposes and functions of UNRRA; to interpret to UNRRA and other authorities special Jewish needs and problems and to secure their recognition.

4. To furnish spiritual, cultural and vocational guidance and inspiration.

In connection with the foregoing there is herewith submitted a memorandum jointly presented last week to the Third Council of UNRRA in London by the American Jewish Conference, the Board of Deputies of British Jews, and the World Jewish Congress. This memorandum outlines the general policy of the Conference and the organizations associated with it in respect to displaced persons.

A copy of the letter received from the War Department on July 28th is also enclosed.

While it is proposed that six representatives of the Conference be authorized to go abroad, we present the names of four at this time. It will be noted that two of these four are now members of the Armed Services, and application has been made to the War Department for their immediate release from the Army for this work; subject to favorable disposition by the War Department of this request, we include their names on this list. Biographical material on each of the four is enclosed. The four names are:

Major Alfred Fleishman who is now Chief, Special Projects Branch, in the Office of the Air Surgeon.

Chaplain (Captain) Herschel Schacter who has recently returned from abroad, and who had personal contact with Jews in former concentration camps at the beginning of the American occupation.

47943

Mr. Leonard L. Henninger - 3
August 17, 1945

Mr. Hans Lamm, Assistant to the Director of the American Zionist Emergency Council.

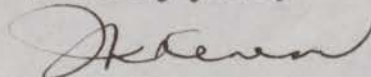
Samuel L. Sar, Dean of Men, Yeshiva and Yeshiva College, New York City.

All four are ready to go abroad as members of the staff of the American Jewish Conference and are ready to give not less than six months service.

Representatives of the American Jewish Conference are now in London meeting with UNRRA officials and obtaining more detailed information on the needs and status of Jewish displaced persons, and it is expected that on their return we shall be in a better position to assess the facts and furnish guidance accordingly to our representatives.

We trust that you will find it possible to act promptly on our proposals and thus expedite the dispatch of these people abroad.

Sincerely yours,



I. L. Kenen, Executive Secretary
American Jewish Conference

ILK:lf

P.S. Since writing you, I discover that we do not have biographical material for Chaplain Schacter, but I shall send it to you just as soon as I obtain it from him.

C
O
P
Y

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

28 July 1945

Mr. Louis Lipsky, Chairman
Executive Committee, American Jewish Conference
521 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Lipsky:

I refer to your letter dated 26 June to the Secretary of War and to Mr. Grossman's supplemental letter dated 5 July to Colonel Hill concerning the problem of adequate representation for Jewish stateless and nonrepatriable persons in the U. S. zone of Germany.

In the absence of the Assistant Secretary of War, I am writing to advise you that the U. S. military authorities will permit the principal American Jewish organizations to appoint at their own expense, and under UNRRA auspices, a limited number of special representatives who are satisfactory to the United States Group, Control Council, Germany, to assist with problems of Jewish stateless and nonrepatriable persons in the U. S. zone of Germany.

In order to simplify administrative arrangements, UNRRA has agreed to coordinate and supervise on behalf of the military authorities the appointment and activities of such representatives as it already does with respect to voluntary welfare agencies working in Germany. The War Department suggests that for the purpose of making necessary arrangements, the American Jewish Conference communicate immediately with Mr. William Pierce, Displaced Persons Division, UNRRA, with whom the War Department has discussed this matter.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) DAVIDSON SOMMERS
Major, Air Corps
Assistant Executive

8/1/45
dk
afce/23076

ALFRED FLEISHMAN

Born 1906. Completed high school and college education in St. Louis, Missouri. Major U. S. Air Corps, Chief Special Projects Branch, in the Office of the Air Surgeon.

Has been in the Air Forces 38 months, commissioned second lieutenant June, 1942. Served one year with AAF Training Command, setting up physical and military training program for Women's Pilot Training Program, and was also public relations officer at various installations prior to assignment to Army Air Forces. Was Assistant Chief of the Convalescent-Rehabilitation Division in the Office of the Air Surgeon for two years before occupying present post.

Is now charged with staff responsibility for policy making, planning and supervision of physical rehabilitation program for Air Forces. Handles public relations and preparation of manuals and handbooks for Air Force personnel returning from combat. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and Canadian Army Medical Service have reprinted these publications in large issues.

Has written articles for Air Force, official journal of the AAF, Nation's Business, Veterans Outlook, and other periodicals dealing with health, welfare and recreation, as well as Jewish journals like the Contemporary Jewish Record.

In civilian life in St. Louis was Chief Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court for Civil Causes, for 8 years; appointed Superintendent of Recreation of the City of St. Louis in 1933; awarded Americanism medal

ALFRED FLEISHMAN - 2

by the Veterans of Foreign Wars in 1939.

Was member of Board of Directors of Federation of Jewish Charities of St. Louis; Secretary of the Jewish Community Council; President of the Zionist Organization; President of Brandeis Lodge of B'nai B'rith; member of the Board of YMHA; United Charities; Jewish Welfare Fund; Chairman of the Army and Navy Public Relations Committee; active member of Orthodox Old Folks Home, Jewish Employment and Vocational Service, Refugee Committee, Jewish Social Service Bureau, Park and Playground Association, Adult Educational Council. Also served two years as Publicity Director for the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States; and at present, Director of Department of Public Relations of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States.

Present address: Headquarters Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C.

SAMUEL L. SAR

Born March 15, 1895, Lithuania. Studied at the Yeshiva of Telshi in Lithuania, gymnasium of Brod, in Moravia, University of Vienna in Austria. Immigrated to the United States in 1914; acquired citizenship March, 1919. Studied at Mt. Vernon Collegiate Institute, Baltimore; L.I.B. from University of Maryland Law School. Ordained orthodox rabbi; has been teaching Talmud, Bible and Hebrew Literature at Yeshiva College in New York City from 1920 until the present; also Dean of Men at Yeshiva and Yeshiva College.

Went to Europe in 1923, 1926, 1929; traveled to Palestine in 1937. Trips were financed by private Jewish philanthropic project to promote and revitalize Jewish religious and educational institutions. Also established a private fund for economic assistance to Jews in Palestine in 1937.

Speaks fluent Yiddish, Hebrew, English, German, Lithuanian; understands Polish and Russian. Associate editor of Talpieth, journal devoted to Talmudic research; contributor to other periodicals.

Present address: 540 Audubon Avenue, New York City. Telephone WAdsworth 3 - 5387.

HANS LAMM

Born June 8, 1913, Munich, Germany. Studied at Luitpold - Oberrealschule, Munich, Maturity Examination, 1932, University of Munich, Law School and School of Journalism, 1932 - 33, Jewish Theological Seminary, Berlin, 1937 - 38. Immigrated to the United States July 25, 1938; acquired citizenship June 5, 1944. B. A. from University of Kansas City, Department of Sociology, 1939 - 40, and M.A. 1940 - 41; M.S.W. from Washington University, St. Louis, Department of Social Work, 1940 - 42.

On staff of Jewish Community of Munich, 1933 - 37; welfare department, adult and youth education department, community library. Boys' supervisor and secretary to the president, Jewish Children's Home, Kansas City, Mo., 1938 - 41. Assistant and research director Jewish Welfare Federation of Greater Kansas City. Assistant and research director, Jewish Community Council of Greater Kansas City; also chairman Bureau of War Records. Chairman, Jewish Division Speakers Bureau, War Chest and United Community Funds, 1943. Member Board of Directors, Kansas City Urban League. Member Advisory Board on Social Research, Council of Social Agencies. Member American Association of Social Workers, Kansas City Chapter. Member B'Nai B'rith Lodge No. 184. Special advisor on social research, Kansas City OCD. Executive Secretary, Common Ground, Kansas City Youth Round Table.

Assistant to Executive Director, American Zionist Emergency Council, 342 Madison Avenue, New York City, from December 16, 1943 to the present.

HANS LAMM - 2

Contributor to Jewish periodicals in Germany, 1930 - 38. M.A. thesis "Prospects of Group Survival"; M.S.W. thesis "History of the Council of Social Agencies". Jewish Forum, April, 1943, "The Challenge of Post-War Anti-Semitism"; Phylon, January, 1943, "The Common Root of Race Prejudice" (reprinted April Negro Digest); Common Ground, Spring 1942, "I am an 'Enemy Alien' "; Census of Jewish School population of Greater Kansas City, 1943; Manual for Budget Committee, Jewish Welfare Federation, 1943.

Present address: 255 West 98th Street, New York City. Telephone: University 4 - 9776.

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO THE THIRD SESSION OF THE COUNCIL
of the
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
by the
WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE
THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS

August 1945.

* * *

I. INTRODUCTION.

Since the Second Session of the Council of UNRRA in Montreal the war in Europe has ended, the territories of Germany and her satellites have been occupied by the Allies or placed under their control. It would appear, therefore, that the time has come to put into full effect the provisions of the Agreement of November 9th, 1943, by which UNRRA was set up, that "immediately upon the liberation of any area the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing and shelter." These aims have as yet not been realized. (In their memorandum to the First and Second Sessions of the Council of UNRRA, the World Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Conference and other Jewish organizations described in detail the specific and urgent needs of the Jewish victims of the war and persecution. The description still applies to the present position, and the suggestions put forward in those Memoranda are still of vital importance.)

Urgent measures to cope with the present situation of the Jews in Germany, and also in other areas, are necessary, and we request that the problems mentioned in this Memorandum be placed on the Agenda of the coming Third Session of the Council of UNRRA.

II. THE CONDITION OF THE INMATES OF THE CAMPS IN GERMANY.

The latest reports coming from trustworthy observers, many of them belonging to the Allied Forces, describe the position of the inmates of many camps as appalling, though the inmates are formally free. No exact numbers of Jews still in the camps are available, but it is reliably estimated that out of the six-and-a-half million Jews of Europe outside the U.S.S.R. before the war, only one-and-a-quarter million have survived, and of this remnant a considerable number are still kept in various camps throughout Germany and Austria. There is hardly a camp in which the conditions are not below the standards required for maintaining normal health and mental balance. The food allowances are utterly inadequate, both in quantity and quality, with the result that avoidable mortality is still very grave. In some camps the striped "uniforms" of concentration camp prisoners are their only clothing. Many of the inmates are heartbroken, and most of them require spiritual comfort and friendly humane treatment, free from the harshness of camp regimentation. They all long for opportunities to communicate with relatives and friends in other camps in Germany, and in other countries. The re-establishment of intimate contacts with the Jewish Community throughout the world would prove a source of moral strength, which would help them to bear their great hardships, as has been proved in the cases where this contact was made possible.

The Organizations - signatories of this Memorandum - have endeavored to press the urgency of the matter upon the Allied Governments, the Military Authorities of the British and American Zones of occupation, and on UNRRA. We understand that, as regards the American Zone, the War Department will now permit the principal Jewish Organizations of the U.S.A. to appoint a number of approved representatives acceptable to the United States Control Council to assist with problems of Jewish stateless and non-repatriables. UNRRA will be entrusted by the Military Authorities with the supervision of the appointment of such Jewish

representatives and their activities. Similar proposals have been submitted to British Military Authorities who have them under active consideration. We, therefore, ask the Council at this Session to give full support to these measures, and to decide upon the means of implementing them.

In addition, the signatories would submit the following specific recommendations:

- 1) Removal of Displaced Persons from present camps to more congenial environment, either in villages or in groups of houses, where they should be free from regimentation and be able to regain their human dignity as individuals. Families should be re-united. The Displaced Persons should be settled in groups, allowing for some means of intercourse among them and some measure of social, cultural co-operation, and religious services, and the possibility of doing useful work. Such removal is particularly urgent, as it appears likely that the stateless Displaced Persons will have to stay in Germany and Austria for some time. So far as the settlement of this problem requires the consent of the Military Authorities, it is requested that the UNRRA Directorate should support the adoption of those measures.
- 2) The children and young persons among the Displaced Persons should be transferred as soon as possible to other countries, where they can be trained and helped to take up useful occupations. If a transfer cannot be effected within a reasonably short period, provision should be made for giving the children and young persons education and vocational training whilst they are in Germany and Austria.
- 3) Some indication should be given to the stateless and non-repatriable persons of the prospects of their emigration and settlement in other countries. Urgent measures should be taken by the Administration to clear up this question with the authorities responsible for plans of emigration and resettlement.
- 4) In view of the coming winter, consideration should be given to the special and immediate need for clothing, as well as for food, medical supplies and comforts for the Jewish displaced persons, who for a longer time have been starved, and who have been deprived of all their personal belongings, and are in a state of extreme physical and mental depression.
- 5) Wherever the cost of carrying out these measures generally is to be borne by the National Government of the area, and where the local Government shows unwillingness to cover the costs in the case of aliens, UNRRA should provide the necessary funds.
- 6) So far as UNRRA undertakes personal rehabilitation, consideration should be given to such forms of assistance as would facilitate re-employment.
- 7) In the operative areas of UNRRA, especially where organized communities are permitted to function, local initiative should be encouraged and the local organizations entrusted with some task within the sphere of the work of UNRRA.

III. ASSISTANCE TO JEWS IN OTHER EX-ENEMY COUNTRIES

The position of the displaced Jewish population in other ex-enemy countries, (Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria) is equally tragic. The need for helping them is recognized in Resolution 57, passed at the Second Session. (This resolution reads: "The Administration shall be authorized, without the necessity of obtaining prior approval by the Council, to carry out operations in enemy or ex-enemy areas for the care and repatriation or return of displaced persons as contemplated by Resolution No. 10, in agreement with the Government of the country of which they are nationals, or other persons who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of race, religion, or activities in favor of the United Nations.") In a Memorandum submitted to the Director-General of UNRRA on October 31st, 1944, by two of the signatories, the difficult position of the Jewish population of Rumania and Bulgaria was described in detail. In spite of what has been accomplished by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, the position, in essence, still persists.

The signatories therefore submit that UNRRA extends its work to the Jewish population in these countries, and apply, as far as possible, the same principles as recommended for Germany and Austria. Should formal difficulties arise, it is further suggested that UNRRA should do its relief work through the medium of Jewish or non-sectarian voluntary organizations.

So far as distribution of relief goods in areas outside Germany and Austria is carried out through the respective Governments, effective control should be established by UNRRA to eliminate discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or political views.

In the operative areas of UNRRA, especially where organized communities are permitted to function, local initiative should be encouraged and the local organizations entrusted with some task within the sphere of UNRRA.

IV. ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS IN ALLIED COUNTRIES

The actual position in France, Belgium and Holland, where UNRRA has not been invited to function, is such that many Jews, technically stateless or actually non-repatriable, are in need of assistance which they find it impossible or difficult to receive from the Governments concerned. UNRRA should, consistently with Resolution No. 60 adopted at the Second Session, extend its work to these countries. (This resolution reads: "To undertake the care and return to their homes of persons of other than United Nations nationality, or stateless persons, who are found in liberated territory and who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of their race, religion, or activities in favor of the United Nations.") If UNRRA is prevented from undertaking work or relief directly, it might give its assistance through Jewish or non-sectarian Organizations permitted to function in those countries.

V. GERMAN JEWS IN GERMANY

Whilst it is appreciated that the position of the German Jews in Germany is a complicated matter beyond the problems of mere relief and rehabilitation, the signatories urge that in the humanitarian work of UNRRA German Jews should in the matter of Relief and Rehabilitation, be given the same assistance as the Displaced Persons of the Allied Nations.

VI. NON-REPATRIABLE DISPLACED PERSONS

Several hundred thousand displaced Jews are still outside the countries of their pre-war residence. The majority of Polish, Rumanian and Hungarian Jews are unable or unwilling to go back to the countries of their previous residence, and will require help pending re-settlement. It is urged that UNRRA's operations should be extended to cover their needs.

The signatories submit that:

- a) No displaced persons should be repatriated by direct or indirect compulsion and against his freely expressed will;
- b) Adequate relief and care should be given to displaced persons who cannot or do not desire to be repatriated. (This would agree with para. 10 of the Report of Sub-Committee IV of Committee IV of the First Session of the Council, which reads: "It should be the responsibility of all relief organs of UNRRA to assist for a reasonable period in the care of such refugees as cannot be repatriated, until the Intergovernmental Committee is prepared to remove them to new places of settlement.")

The signatories request the Council to take the requisite steps, in co-operation with the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, in the task of ensuring the resettlement of displaced persons. In this connection, full consideration should be given to the fact that the majority of Jewish Displaced Persons desire to be settled in Palestine.

VII. DIRECT JEWISH CO-OPERATION WITH UNRRA

The question of direct co-operation with UNRRA in the form of participation of Jewish representatives in the organs of the Administration was raised by some of the signatories to this Memorandum and other Jewish bodies on more than one occasion. (Memorandum of the World Jewish Congress dated November 11th, 1943, and Memorandum submitted to the Second Session.) We would repeat our submission for the appointment of Jewish Observers at the Council and Committees of UNRRA. It is furthermore hoped that UNRRA will find it possible to make satisfactory arrangement for permanent co-operation with Jewish representative bodies.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS -

(Stephen S. Wise) PRESIDENT.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE -

(Louis Lipsky) CHAIRMAN OF
the Executive Committee.

BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS -

(S. Bredetsky) PRESIDENT.

UNRRA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 3403
TO: London
DATED: 16 August 1945
DISPATCHED: 16 August 1945 - 12:00 p.m.
Clear

Request your consideration and comments soonest on draft of conditions referred to our 2866. Draft follows.

"Admission of Representatives of American-Jewish Agencies to the U.S. Control Zone of Germany for Observation and Service in Connection with Displaced Persons.

"By arrangement between UNRRA and the U.S. Control Group, Control Council, Jewish organizations in the United States may send at their own expense, under UNRRA auspices, a limited number of special representatives to the U. S. Control Zone of Germany for purposes of observation and assistance in connection with the problems of displaced Jewish persons, especially the stateless and non-repatriable. The following conditions will govern the admission of such representatives:

"1. Each organization desiring to participate shall submit in writing to UNRRA Headquarters, Washington, D. C., a description of the nature and scope of its proposed activities in the Control zone.

"2. Each participating organization shall submit the names of, and such information as UNRRA may request concerning, the representatives it wishes to send to the U. S. Control Zone. Representatives shall possess qualifications considered by UNRRA to be satisfactory for work with displaced persons. Results of a recent physical examination of each person shall be submitted for review by UNRRA. UNRRA shall prescribe the immunizations necessary before departure.

"3. If UNRRA approves designated representatives, it will submit to the U. S. Control Group for individual clearances their names and all relevant information.

UNRRA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

-3-

REUR 2750. Agree on principle of overall plan combining efforts of all Jewish agencies but believe our proposal represents only feasible approach at present. Suggest consultation with Feller who familiar Military UNRRA agency discussions.

Drafted by:
LHeminger (Services)
13 August 1945

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61

an -2:00 p.m. 17 August 1945

CABLEGRAM

COPY

AMEMBASSY

LONDON

UNRRA FROM HENDRICKSON

Request your consideration and comments soonest on draft of conditions referred to our 2866. Draft follows.

"Admission of Representatives of American-Jewish Agencies to the U.S. Control Zone of Germany for Observation and Service in Connection with Displaced Persons.

"By arrangement between UNRRA and the U.S. Control Group, Control Council, Jewish organizations in the United States may send at their own expense, under UNRRA auspices, a limited number of special representatives to the U. S. Control Zone of Germany for purposes of observation and assistance in connection with the problems of displaced Jewish persons, especially the stateless and non-repatriable. The following conditions will govern the admission of such representatives:

"1. Each organization desiring to participate shall submit in writing to UNRRA Headquarters, Washington, D. C., a description of the nature and scope of its proposed activities in the Control Zone.

"2. Each participating organization shall submit the names of, and such information as UNRRA may request concerning, the representatives it wishes to send to the U. S. Control Zone. Representatives shall possess qualifications considered by UNRRA to be satisfactory for work with displaced persons. Results of a recent physical examination of each person shall be submitted for review by UNRRA. UNRRA shall prescribe the immunizations necessary

before departure.

"3. If UNRRA approves designated representatives, it will submit to the U. S. Control Group for individual clearances their names and all relevant information.

"4. If cleared by the U. S. Control Group, representatives will be subject to the provisions of Administrative Memorandum No. 39 (Revised), Appendix 'G', 'The Use of United Nations Voluntary Welfare Organizations under UNRRA Coordination for Work with Displaced Persons in Germany,' issued 7 May 1945 by the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces.

"5. UNRRA will facilitate the movement and work of representatives subject to the restrictions on travel imposed by the Control Authorities.

"6. Representatives will be entitled, through military channels and the European Regional Office, to communicate with and to receive communications from their agencies and appropriate coordinating bodies on matters affecting their work, subject to current military censorship regulations. ~~When such communications relate to the work of UNRRA, UNRRA Headquarters will be consulted before any publicity is given to them.~~

"Any suggestions or recommendations with regard to the care of displaced persons, which are incorporated by a representative in such a communication, shall first have been brought to the attention of the proper UNRRA official in the field.

"7. Representatives shall refrain from propaganda and political activities

and any other action which might bring discredit upon the Military or upon UNRRA as a United Nations organization. They shall make no news release or public address nor publish or circulate any report, article or statement within the U. S. Control Zone without prior approval by the responsible UNRRA official in the Zone. Before publicity is given outside the Zone to information or comments on the work of UNRRA, the organization shall consult with UNRRA Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

"8. Representatives shall not engage for personal benefits in any form of private enterprise, including bartering and speculation, nor shall they accept for their own use or benefit gifts, gratuities or unusual honors.

"9. UNRRA reserves the right to remove from any area of operation any representative whose activities violate the terms of the above conditions.

"10. This arrangement shall be subject to review by UNRRA upon the termination of military control of displaced persons operations, at which time determination as to its continuation will be made."

REUR 2750. Agree on principle of overall plan combining efforts of all Jewish agencies but believe our proposal represents only feasible approach at present. Suggest consultation with Feller who familiar Military UNRRA agency discussions.

Drafted by: Leonard L. Henninger
Bureau of Services
13 August 1945

Concurrences: A.B.Hawes
Richard R. Brown
C. M. Pierce
Gay Shepperson
Paul McCormack
Dr. J. A. Crabtree

Draft 2
Hawes:hh
10 Aug 1945

~~BULLETIN~~

Admission of Representatives of American-Jewish
Agencies to the U.S. Control Zone of Germany for
Observation and Service in Connection with Displaced
Persons

By arrangement between UNRRA and the U.S. Control Group, Control Council, Jewish organizations in the United States may send at their own expense, under UNRRA auspices, a limited number of special representatives to the U.S. Control zone of Germany for purposes of observation and assistance in connection with the problems of displaced Jewish persons, especially the stateless and non-repatriable. The following conditions will govern the admission of such representatives:

1. Each organization desiring to participate shall submit in writing to UNRRA Headquarters, Washington, D. C., a description of the nature and scope of its proposed activities in the United States Control zone, together with the names of, and such information as UNRRA may request concerning, the representatives the organization wishes to send to the zone.

2. Representatives shall possess qualifications considered by UNRRA to be satisfactory for work with displaced persons. Results of a recent physical examination of each persons shall be submitted for review by UNRRA. UNRRA shall prescribe the immunizations necessary before departure.

3. If UNRRA approves ^{designated representatives} their designation, it will submit to the U.S. Control Group for individual clearances their names and all relevant information.

4. If cleared by the U.S. Control Group, representatives will be subject to the provisions of Administrative Memorandum No. 39 (Revised), Appendix 'G', "The Use of United Nations Voluntary Welfare Organizations under UNRRA Coordination for Work with Displaced Persons in Germany," issued 7 May 1945 by the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces.

5. UNRRA will facilitate the movement and work of representatives subject to the restrictions on travel imposed by the Control Authorities.

6. Representatives will be entitled, through military channels and the European Regional Office, to communicate with and to receive communications from their agencies and appropriate coordinating bodies on matters affecting their work, subject to current military censorship regulations. When such communications relate to the work of UNRRA, UNRRA Headquarters will be consulted before any publicity is given to them.

7. Representatives shall refrain from propaganda and political activities and any other action which might bring discredit upon the Military or upon UNRRA as a United Nations organization. They shall make no news release or public address nor publish or circulate any report, article or statement within the area to which they are assigned without prior approval by the responsible UNRRA official in that area.

8. Representatives shall not engage for personal benefit in any

form of private enterprise, including bartering and speculation, nor shall they accept for their own use or benefit gifts, gratuities or unusual honors.

9. UNRRA reserves the right to remove from any area of operation any representative whose activities violate the terms of the above conditions.

10. This arrangement shall be subject to review by UNRRA upon the termination of military control of displaced persons operations ^{at which time} and to determination as to its continuation *will be made.*

Conditions Governing Organizations Participating in the UNRRA-Military Agreement to Admit a Limited Number of Representatives of Jewish Agencies to the ~~U.S.~~ ^{German} Control Zone of Germany for Observation and Service in Connection with Displaced Persons.

*By arrangement between UNRRA and The U.S. Control Group,
Control Council*

12 Jewish organizations in the United States may send at their own expense, under UNRRA auspices, a limited number of special representatives to the U. S. Control Zone of Germany for purposes of observation and assistance in connection with the problems of displaced Jewish persons, especially the stateless and nonrepatriable. *The following conditions will govern the admission of such representatives:*

1. It shall be necessary for each organization desiring to participate under the terms of this ~~agreement~~ ^{arrangement shall} to submit in writing to UNRRA Headquarters, ^{Washington, D.C.} a description of the nature and scope of its proposed activities in the U. S. Control Zone of Germany, *together with the names of and information concerning the persons it wishes to send to the zone.*

5. UNRRA will facilitate the movement and work of the representatives of the above agencies subject to the restrictions on travel imposed by the Control authorities.

They
34. Such persons will be subject to the provisions of Adm. Memo. No. 39 (Revised), APPENDIX 'G', "The Use of United Nations Voluntary Welfare Organizations under UNRRA Coordination for Work with Displaced Persons in Germany," issued 7 May 1945 by the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces.

25. Such persons ~~are to be satisfactory to the U. S. Control Group, Control Council and should~~ ^{shall} possess qualifications considered by UNRRA to be satisfactory for work with displaced persons. *3. If UNRRA approves their designation, it will submit their names and the information furnished by the nominating organization to the U.S. Control Group, Control Council, for individual clearance,*

6. Such persons shall make no news release or public address nor publish or circulate any report, article or statement, ^{within the area to which they are assigned} without prior approval by the responsible UNRRA official in the ⁺area, ~~to which they are assigned.~~

7. Such persons will be entitled to communicate with and to receive communications from their agency and appropriate coordinating body on matters affecting their work, subject to existing censorship regulations. When such communications deal with the work of UNRRA and/or the Military, they are to be brought to the attention of UNRRA Headquarters prior to release or circulation by the agency.

8. Such persons shall not engage ^{for personal benefit} in ^{any form?} private enterprise, including bartering ^{and} speculation, ~~or profiteering~~ nor shall they accept for their own use or benefit gifts, gratuities, or unusual honors.

9. Such persons shall refrain from propaganda and political activities and any other action which might bring discredit upon the Military or upon UNRRA as a United Nations organization.

10. Such persons shall be subject to a physical examination of such nature ^{as to} provide the basis for determination by an UNRRA physician as to their fitness for overseas travel.

11. UNRRA reserves the right to remove from any area of operation any person whose activities violate the terms of the above conditions.

12. This arrangement shall be subject to review by UNRRA upon the termination of Military control of displaced persons operations and to determination as to its continuation.

- - - - -

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

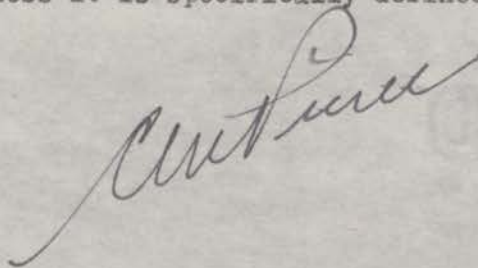
9 August 1945

TO: Mr. Leonard Henninger

FROM: C. M. Pierce

SUBJECT: Draft Statement of Conditions Governing Organizations Participating in the UNRRA-Military Agreement to Admit a Limited Number of Representatives of Jewish Agencies to the American Control Zone in Germany for Observation and Service in connection with Displaced Persons

In general I think your draft covers the ground. Just one minor point occurs to me. In several paragraphs you refer to "persons". Obviously these are representatives of the Jewish agencies. I think perhaps a preliminary definition of such representatives might be made and subsequently the word "representatives" used instead of "persons". The word "person" is so inclusive and ambiguous that in a quasi-legal document of this sort we should avoid its use unless it is specifically defined.



UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

4 August 1945

TO: Mr. Leonard Henninger

FROM: G. M. Pierce

SUBJECT: Conditions Governing Representatives of Organizations Admitted to U. S. Control Zone of Germany for non-relief Services to Displaced Persons

With reference to your draft of Conditions Governing Representatives of Organizations Admitted to the U. S. Control Zone of Germany for non-relief Services to Displaced Persons, I have the following comments to make:

2.(a) I think we shall have to spell out this one somewhat. Propaganda is such an inclusive term that the use of it is somewhat ambiguous. What we obviously mean is that they should refrain from propaganda and political activities which would embarrass UNRRA. These would be largely propaganda in favor of increasing the quota for Palestine. We should put no barrier in front of them with respect to discussion with individual refugees the possibility of going to Palestine. This simple, bald statement which you have under this heading could be the subject of various interpretations on the part of individual UNRRA executives. We should try to make it as clear as possible so that only one interpretation can be made.

2.(b) Again under this heading I think we will have to be more specific. You quite obviously refer to a public address or a news release by these representatives. Obviously we could not limit their discussions with individual refugees except that they be discreet. I think this could be reworded to be much clearer.

2.(c) Under this heading we obviously do not mean to impose censorship of reports going to their agencies. What we mean is that they should circulate no report abroad to other than their agencies without previous clearance with UNRRA, nor should the agency offices abroad, if they have any, publish or circulate reports except in conformance with Section 4. I think a cross-reference to Section 4 would be appropriate with a statement that this does not apply to censorship of reports to the agency.

2.(e) This should be qualified to make it clear that this provides no barrier for the acceptance of gifts for the support of the agency. What you obviously mean is that as individuals they should accept no gifts, gratuities, or unusual honors. As agency representatives, however, they should be free to accept gifts for the benefit of the agency.

2.(f) I think it unwise to refer to UNRRA as an international organization. It is not such; it is a United Nations organization.

3. I would add to this section a statement to the effect that in addition to the approval by the U. S. Control Council, such persons admitted to Germany must be approved by UNRRA as having suitable qualifications for the work to which they are assigned. UNRRA has a certain stake in this game inasmuch as we are sponsoring travel, providing services, etc., and I think we have the right to impose that much of a restriction on the selection of these individuals. We should not leave the door completely open to sending abroad any representative chosen by these agencies.

4. I am not clear as to your meaning with reference to the last sentence of this section. I would rather see a blanket restriction imposed that all such reports and communications must be submitted to UNRRA for prior approval before release or circulation outside of the agency. It is hard to conceive of anything discussed in these reports that would not deal with matters affecting the work of UNRRA. I think this demand is reasonable enough considering the delicate matters with which these agencies will be dealing.

5. I do not think we can impose UNRRA health standards for these representatives. UNRRA health standards are imposed because of the compensation involved for sickness or injury in field service and the general work of UNRRA. It should also be borne in mind that these representatives are paid by their agencies and their transportation is paid for by their agencies. To be sure they are entitled to military facilities, hospitalization, and medical care, and therefore some reasonable health standards should be required. However, I would rather see a phrase inserted to the effect that they are subject to a physical examination on the part of an UNRRA physician and certification by him that they are fit for overseas travel. I feel very confident that if we impose UNRRA standards, a considerable number of people whom these agencies would select would not pass the health examination. However, I do not wish to press this point too far.

I cannot think of any additions to this statement. I think you covered the ground generally very completely. If you have any questions about my comments, do not hesitate to discuss them with me.

Chutance

UNRRA

INCOMING MESSAGE

NUMBER: 2750
FROM: London
DATED: 9 August 1945
RECEIVED: 9 August 1945 - 11:30 a.m.
Clear

7 Your 2866 refers.

Paragraph 1 noted.

Paragraph 2 - will await your specific proposals.

Reference paragraph 3 - system here is that majority Jewish agencies in Britian have agreed to co-ordination by Jewish Committee for relief abroad under overall sponsorship of Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad. JCRA now working on an overall plan which combines the efforts of all Jewish societies who wish to work in displaced persons operations in Germany. Scheme aims to provide welfare moral services. We shall then submit to UNRRA Germany for final approval possibly sending JCRA representative there to explain and complete agreement. Would you consider similar procedure and set-up for Jewish voluntary societies in America? We consider co-ordinated effort preferable to individual proposals, both quicker and easier to fit in to ultimate UNRRA plan.

7 Your 2949 covered by comments above. Vaad Hahatzala program will then be included in such overall plan. In meantime am requesting UNRRA Germany to agree Vaad outline program. Item 3 may not be welcome to tracing authorities who should be able to provide such information from their own sources.

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UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

3 August 1945

TO: *MS* Leonard Henninger

FROM: Gay Shepperson

SUBJECT: Attached draft on conditions of service governing organizations engaged in non-relief services, D.P.'s-U.S. Control Zone, Germany.

It has been suggested that these conditions of service be drafted along a more positive line since participation of this nature has been already agreed upon. To this end it is suggested that one of the points in general terms indicate in some way what is meant by non-relief services. Perhaps the recent cable which was dispatched to London on this subject contains just such a statement.

It has also been suggested that there be added the entry along the lines:

"that this arrangement shall be terminated upon the cessation of the military control period, at which time participation will be reviewed by UNRRA to determine whether it should be continued".

Unless entry number 1 was designed to embrace the following point, it is suggested that an entry be made to the effect that

"it shall be necessary for each agency desiring to participate under the terms of this agreement to submit in writing to UNRRA Headquarters a narrative account outlining the scope of their proposed activities in the American Control Zone in Germany."

This suggestion is made because it will be the only way that we will be able to determine here whether participation on the part of these groups in any way duplicates the activities of volagencies who are already working or will be working in Germany under terms of the UNRRA-SHAFF Agreement.

AD-2

5 MAR 45) UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ROUTE SLIP

To:

Mr. McCormack

DATE

3/8/45

ROOM NO.

1105

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| <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY | <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION | <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE | <input type="checkbox"/> PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION |

REMARKS

Please make changes or additions on the copy

1 - Conditions
2 - Service
2 - Per. will
3 - Submet proposal

LLHenninger

From:

LLHenninger

ROOM NO.

DRAFT

Conditions Governing the Representatives of Organizations Admitted to the
U.S. Control Zone of Germany for non-relief Services to Displaced Persons.

1. Representatives of organizations engaged in the above activities will be subject to the provisions of Adm. Memo. No. 39 (Revised), APPENDIX 'G', "The Use of United Nations Voluntary Welfare Organizations under UNRRA Coordination for Work with Displaced Persons in Germany," issued 7 May 1945 by the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces.
2. Such representatives will be further governed by the following provisions:
 - (a) They shall refrain from propaganda and political activities.
 - (b) They shall make no public statement or release unless approved in advance by the appropriate UNRRA official.
 - (c) They shall publish or circulate no report or article without previous clearance with the appropriate UNRRA official.
 - (d) They shall not engage in private enterprise including speculation, bartering, or profiteering.
 - (e) They shall not accept gifts, gratuities, or unusual honors.
 - (f) They shall avoid any other action which might bring discredit upon the Military or upon UNRRA as an international organization.
3. The persons admitted to Germany under this arrangement are to be satisfactory to the U. S. Control Group, Control Council.
4. Representatives will be entitled to communicate with and to receive communications from the appropriate coordinating body or the headquarters of their agencies on matters affecting their work, subject to existing regulations. When such communications deal with matters affecting the work

of UNHRA, they shall be discussed with the appropriate UNHRA official prior to release.

5. Such representatives will be required to meet the physical requirements established for UNHRA personnel serving overseas.

6. UNHRA reserves the right to remove from any area of operation any person whose activities violate the terms of the above conditions.

7. UNHRA will facilitate the movement of such representatives subject to the restrictions on travel imposed by the Control authorities.

CONFIDENTIAL

1 August 1945

PARAPHRASE OF RECENT CABLE FROM ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR, MR. McCLOY

1. The subject is the request of American Jewish Conference for special representatives as outlined in your recent cable.
2. The military authorities have no objection to allowing the principal Jewish organizations to appoint at their expense a limited number of representatives who are satisfactory to the U. S. Group, Control Council, to deal with problems of stateless and nonrepatriable Jews in the U. S. Zone of Germany.
3. Prior to approval of this proposal, the relationship of such representatives to the Inter Governmental Committee on Refugees should be considered.
4. It is requested that appointments of these special representatives be made under UNRRA auspices in order to avoid setting precedent for similar requests from others and to simplify administrative arrangements in Germany.

CONFIDENTIAL

American JEWISH CONFERENCE

521 Fifth Avenue

Telephone MUrray Hill 2-7197

New York 17, N. Y.

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August 1, 1945

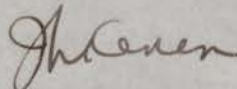
Mr. Leonard L. Henninger
U.N.R.R.A.
DuPont Circle Apartments
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Henninger:

I am enclosing a list of the organizations affiliated with the American Jewish Conference, and a copy of a statement which was put out in 1943 immediately after the First Session of the Conference briefly describing its organization, composition, purposes, etc.

I am assembling a list of nominees to go abroad, and I expect that it will be completed next week.

Very cordially yours,



I. L. Kenen
Executive Secretary

ILK:lf
Enc.

THE INTERIM COMMITTEE WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE DELEGATES OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK, SEPT. 2, 1943, TO IMPLEMENT ITS RESOLUTIONS ON: THE RESCUE OF EUROPEAN JEWRY; THE RIGHTS AND STATUS OF JEWS IN THE POST-WAR WORLD; THE RIGHTS OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE WITH RESPECT TO PALESTINE.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION IN AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE

7/20/45

American Assoc. for Jewish Education
1776 Broadway, New York 19 N Y
Dr. Israel Chipkin, Secy

Amer. Fed. of Jews from Central Europe
1674 Broadway, Room 808, New York 19 N Y
Rudolph Callman, Pres.

American Federation for Polish Jews
225 W. 34th St., New York 1 N Y
Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum, Pres.

American Jewish Congress,
1834 Broadway, New York 23 N Y
Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Pres.

American Jewish Congress - Women's Div.,
1834 Broadway, New York 23 N Y
Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, Pres.

Avukah
10111 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 6 Ohio
Yola Shapiro, Nat. Secy,

A.Z.A. of B'nai B'rith
1003 K St., N.W., Washington 1 D C
Julius Bisno, Ex. Dir.

B'nai B'rith
1003 K St., N.W., Washington 1 D C
Henry Monsky, Pres.

B'nai B'rith, Women's Supreme Council
5558 W. Congress St., Chicago, 44 Ill.
Mrs. Maurice Turner, Pres.

Bnai Zion
220 Fifth Ave., New York 1 N Y
Louis Lipsky, Pres.

Central Conference of American Rabbis
4905 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh 13 Pa
Rabbi Solomon B. Freehof, Pres.

Council of Jewish Fraternal Federations
c/o Jewish Morning Journal
77 Bowery, New York 2 N Y
David L. Meckler, Pres.

Free Sons of Israel
257 W. 93rd St., New York 25 N Y
Irving Fellerman, Grand Master

Habonim, Labor Zionist Youth
45 E. 17th St., New York 3 N Y
Kieve Skidell, Act. Ex. Secy.

Hadassah, Women's Zionist Org. of Amer.
1819 Broadway, New York 23 N Y
Mrs. Moses P. Epstein, Pres.

Hapoel Hamizrachi of America
1133 Broadway, New York 10 N Y
Rabbi Israel Schorr, Pres.

Hashomer Hadati
42 E. 21st St., New York 10 N Y
Mordecai Kobre, Secy

Hashomer Hatzair
305 Broadway, New York 7 N Y
Miss Dorothy Nacht, Secy

Hillel Foundation
605 E. Green St., Champaign, Ill
Dr. Abraham Sachar, Dir.

Histadruth Ivrit
165 W. 46th St., New York 19 N Y
Dr. Lynik, Dir.

Ind. Order Brith Abraham
37 E. 7th St., New York 3 N Y
Harold O.N. Frankel, Grand Master

Ind. Order Brith Sholom
506 Pine St., Philadelphia 6 Pa
Alex F. Stanton, Grand Master

Ind. Order Brith Sholom of Baltimore
1012 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore 2 Md
Gilbert I. Friedel, Grand Master

Jewish National Workers' Alliance
45 E. 17th St., New York 3 N Y
Louis Segal, Gen. Secy.

Jewish Peoples Frat. Order of the IWO
80 Fifth Ave., New York 11 N Y
Albert E. Kahn, Pres.

Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.
276 Fifth Ave., New York 1 N Y
A. H. Greenberg, Nat. Commander

Jewish War Veterans, Ladies Aux.,
190 Van Nostrand Ave., Jersey City 5,
N. J.
Mrs. Bessie Kronberg, Nat. Pres.

Junior Hadassah
1819 Broadway, New York 23 N Y
Miss Naomi Chertoff, Pres.

Junior Mizrahi Wom. Org. of America
1133 Broadway, New York 10 N Y
Miss Naomi Greenberg, Pres.

League for Labor Palestine
1140 Broadway, New York 1 N Y
Dr. Herman Seidel, Pres.

Masada
381 Fourth Ave., New York 10 N Y
Henry Goldbaum, Ex. Dir.

Mizrahi Organization of America
1133 Broadway, New York 10 N Y
Leon Gellman, Pres.

Mizrahi Women's Org. of America
1133 Broadway, New York 10 N Y
Mrs. Samuel Goldstein, Pres.

Nat. Assn. of Jewish Center Workers
c/o Nat. Jewish Welfare Board
145 E. 32nd St., New York 16 N Y
Samuel Levine

Nat. Council for Jewish Education
1776 Broadway, New York 19 N Y
Dr. Azriel Eisenberg, Pres.

National Council of Jewish Women
1819 Broadway, New York 23 N Y
Mrs. Joseph M. Welt, Pres.

National Council of Jewish Juniors
1819 Broadway, New York 23 N Y
Miss Frances Lawrence, Pres.

National Council of Young Israel
3 W. 16th St., New York 11, N Y
Edward S. Silver, Pres.

National Fed. of Hebrew Teachers
165 W. 46th St., New York 19 N Y
Joshua Bin-Nun, Pres.

Nat. Fed. of Jewish Men's Clubs of
the United Synagogue of A.
1316 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia 7 Pa
Milton Berger, President.

Nat. Fed. of Temple Brotherhoods
Merchants Bldg.,
34 W. 6th St., Cincinnati, 2 Ohio
Jesse Cohen, Pres.

Nat. Fed. of Temple Sisterhoods,
34 W. 6th St., Cincinnati, 2, Ohio
Mrs. Hugo Hartmann, Pres.

Nat. Fed. of Temple Youth
3 E. 65th St., New York 21 N Y
Miss Helen L. Strauss, Dir.

National Women's League -
United Synagogue of America
3080 Broadway, New York 27 N Y
Mrs. Barnett E. Kopelman, Pres.

Pioneer Women's Org. of America
45 E. 17th St., New York 3, N Y
Miss Dvora Rothbard, Nat. Secy.

Poale Zion - Zeire Zion,
45 E. 17th St., New York 3 N Y
David Wertheim, Secy.

Progressive Order of the West
521 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis 1 Mo.
Carl M. Dubinsky, Grand Master

Rabbinical Assembly of America
3080 Broadway, New York 27 N Y
Dr. Robert Gordis, Pres.

Rabbinical Council of America
331 Madison Avenue, New York 17 N Y
Rabbi Wm. Drazin, Pres.

Union of American Hebrew Congregations
34 W. 6th St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Adolph Rosenberg, Pres.

Union of Orthodox Jewish Cong. of Amer.
305 Broadway, New York 7 N Y
Dr. Samuel Nirenstein, Pres.

Union of Orthodox Jewish Cong. of Amer.
Women's Branch
305 Broadway, New York 7 N Y
Mrs. Isidor Freedman, Pres.

Union of Sephardic Congregations
99 Central Park West, New York 23 N Y
Dr. David deSola Pool, Pres.

United Galician Jews of America
175 Fifth Ave., New York 10 N Y
Herbert B. Sussman, Pres.

United Roumanian Jews of America
110 W. 40th St., New York 18 N Y
Isac Horowitz, Pres.

United Synagogue of America
3080 Broadway, New York 27 N Y
Samuel Rothstein, Pres.

Yiddish P.E.N. Club
183 E. Broadway, New York 2 N Y
Aaron Glanz, President

Yiddish Writers Union
175 East Broadway, New York 2 N Y
Dr. L. Hendin, Pres.

Young People's League of the
United Synagogue of America
3080 Broadway, New York 27 N Y
Joseph Engel, Pres.

Zionist Organization of America
1720 16th St., N.W., Washington 9 D C
Dr. Israel Goldstein, Pres.

UNRRA

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 2866
TO: London
DATED: 30 July 1945
DISPATCHED: 30 July 1945 - 11:30 a.m.
Clear



Personal Residing.

1. At meeting 23 July with G5, American Military, IGC, State Department, UNRRA agreed to admit limited number representatives principal Jewish organizations into Germany working with stateless Jews under UNRRA SHALF Volagency agreement but in this case performing welfare, morals services not actual relief. Agreement top military American zone indicated cable McCloy to G5 specifying individual screening and conformance SHALF UNRRA agreement Volagency personnel.

2. Specific conditions such service being drafted here will revert for your consideration and approval these conditions. In general UNRRA will sponsor travel and provide facilities and services similar other Volagency personnel.

3. This agreement pertains only to American zone. Understand representations being made Jewish agencies UK for similar representation British zone.

Drafted by:
CM Piorco (DP)
26 July 1945

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47

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

27 July 1945



TO: Mr. Richard Brown
FROM: C. M. Pierce *cm*
SUBJECT: Representation of Jewish Agencies in Germany

Inasmuch as you have accepted responsibility for the necessary follow up with respect to the meeting held Monday, 23 July, regarding representatives of principal Jewish agencies in Germany, I assume you have also accepted responsibility for drafting the specific conditions under which such agencies would work with UNRRA. This was part of my assignment and unless I hear from you to the contrary I will assume that you have taken this over.

Ant. R. R.

*Hummer
work out with Pierce
& submit to me.*

STRAITHMORE ROAD

ANDRETTA ROAD

CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF: Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees

S

FORM CCC-14-WN

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Send the following message subject to the rules and regulations
of The Commercial Cable Company set forth in its tariff book
and on file with the Federal Communications Commission.

VIA NIGHT LETTER

July 23, 1945

EMERSON, INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES,

19 Hill Street, LONDON

Number 23. Reference Report 49 item 4. American military and UNRRA received formal request from American Jewish Conference supported by American congressmen. Military and UNRRA in private meeting with Biehle Warren present today indicated willingness admit limited number probably not exceeding ten of special organizations representatives of American Jewish agencies into Germany working with stateless Jews under UNRRA-SHAEF volagency agreement but in this case performing welfare morale services not actual relief. UNRRA responsible screen individual representatives subject military approval, define basis of operations, and supervise activities. When questioned I stated first, IGC would not interfere with UNRRA arrangements with volagencies; second, IGC not now ready make own arrangements volagencies for Germany; third, our Directors friendly to

Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees - Room 208, 1344 Conn. Ave.
Washington, D.C.

C O P Y of Cable from Emerson to Biehle
Received 27 July 1945; 10:30 a.m.

RC6 GBW2171 London 244 26 1935 NLT

Biehle, Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees,
DuPont Circle Building, 1344 Connecticut Ave
Washington, D.C.

Number 20.

Your cable 23 reference Report 49 item 4. Stop.
I support principle of workers of responsible voluntary organ-
isations being allowed to do service for stateless Jews in
Germany I agree that they should be under supervision of UNRRA
so far as they work within field of operations of UNRRA.
Relations of IGC with such workers can be discussed if and when
necessary with UNRRA and the question need not delay decision.

There are several points which if not already considered merit
consideration: First, workers should be persons with experience
of social work carefully selected as such rather than as represent-
atives of particular organizations. Second, There is need of
social workers for stateless Jews outside assembly centers living
in German towns. If UNRRA activities do not extend to these,
status of workers in regard to them will need definition.
Third, Any arrangements should be without prejudice to the
arrangements already in force with the Joint whose workers are
already in Germany. Resume the Joint has been or will be con-
sulted on this point. Fourth, Facilities will no doubt be
given to responsible organizations not represented in the American
Jewish Conference.

Warren may wish to ascertain views of Earl Harrison who is due
back in London on 31st and is leaving for Washington on the 4th
August.

Emerson

Sent 8:35 A.M. 27 H.

C O P Y

11 Portland Place
London W. 1
29 May 1945

W.E. 152/5

Dear Abe,

I am enclosing, for your information, copy of SHAEP Directive on Co-ordination by UNRRA of Voluntary Societies wishing to participate in the displaced persons operation in Germany. This document is Appendix "G" to SHAEP Administrative Memorandum No. 39, and I thought I should forward a copy direct to you in case it has not reached you through any other channel. It is possible, too, that the Civil Affairs Division of the War Office has not yet seen a copy.

You will see that it gives UNRRA very substantial control of Voluntary Societies wishing to operate in Germany and requires all those at present operating to withdraw by 1st June, unless they have previously made a working agreement with UNRRA. I understand that arrangements have already been made on the Continent with a number of Societies and that various plans of operations have been submitted to and approved by SHAEP. So far as I know, however, no arrangements have yet been concluded with the British and American Red Cross Societies but I understand the Welfare Division here is working on that subject.

I enclose a blank form which was prepared at SHAEP and is intended as a guide to Voluntary Agencies submitting plans of operation to UNRRA and to SHAEP. This may be of some interest in the Washington Office.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Keith Aicken

R E S T R I C T E D

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

APPENDIX 'G'

Adm. Memo. No. 39 (Revised)

APD 757

7th May 1945

THE USE OF UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY WELFARE ORGANIZATION UNDER UNRRA
COORDINATION FOR WORK WITH DISPLACED PERSONS IN GERMANY

1. This memorandum deals with the use of United Nations voluntary welfare organizations in Germany for work with displaced persons. It does not apply to military personnel of the military forces of any of the United Nations, official government missions, or other official military or government agencies.

2. Reference is made to policy of this headquarters as set forth in:

a. "Control of Displaced Persons", AG 381-7 GE-AGM SHAWF/G-5/1043 dated 28 December 1944.

"b. For operations in Germany UNRRA will, as the agent of Supreme Commander, AEF:

(1) Coordinate the activities of all foreign voluntary societies."

b. Agreement between Supreme Commander, AEF and UNRRA on 25 November 1944 which Agreement is set forth in Annex "B", Administrative Memorandum Number 39, this headquarters, dated 3 January 1945, Section 3 of Agreement provides:

"3. When called upon by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, to do so, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will coordinate and supervise the activities of non-governmental civil agencies (other than indigenous) engaged upon work connected with the matters referred to in Article 1 hereof."

c. Administrative Memorandum Number 39 Revised Para 12h Section II:

"h. Coordination of Voluntary Relief Agencies. UNRRA will as agent of the Supreme Commander, coordinate the activities of all United Nations Voluntary societies engaged in displaced persons work in Germany."

3. The Combined Chiefs of Staff have specifically authorized the Supreme Commander to invite voluntary welfare organizations into Germany in connection with work with displaced persons under the supervision and coordination of UNRRA. The use of such United Nations voluntary welfare organizations in Germany will be at the discretion of military commanders in accordance with policies set forth in paragraph w, above, and the procedures established in this memorandum.

4. A variety of voluntary welfare organizations in the various countries of the United Nations are equipped to perform specific services for displaced persons such as care of children, first aid, nursing, medical and hospital services.

5. If such United Nations welfare organizations desires to work in Germany, it will communicate with the European Regional Office of UNRRA which will work out with such organization a proposal for the use of its services. UNRRA will then present such proposal in the official communication to the Supreme Commander, AEF setting forth the following:

- a. Name of the organization
- b. Type of activities in which the organization desires to engage.
- c. Official approval of the government concerned that it approves of the organization operating in Germany.
- d. Written proposal for the use of the organization's services as agreed between UNRRA and the organization.
- e. Number and qualifications of personnel involved and personal and organizational equipment available.

6. Upon receipt of such communication from UNRRA, the Supreme Commander, AEF, may approve the agreement, providing that there is no military reason to the contrary and it appears that the best interests of the military effort will be served.

7. If approved, the Supreme Commander, AEF, will notify Army Groups of the availability of the personnel and Army Groups will call them forward in the same way in which UNRRA Assembly Center teams or personnel are now deployed. Supreme Headquarters, AEF, will assign the available personnel to the Army Groups which will deploy them to lower echelons as needed without reference to Supreme Headquarters, AEF. Transfer of this personnel between Army Groups will, however, require the prior approval of Supreme Headquarters, AEF.

8. Deployment will be accomplished by competent orders of the military headquarters concerned. Records as to the deployment of this personnel will be the responsibility of the military headquarters to which they are attached.

9. UNRRA will negotiate the necessary arrangements with those organizations regarding:

- a. Payment and allowance.
- b. Screening procedures.
- c. Internal organization.
- d. Reporting procedures.

The Supreme Commander will not make available equipment or supplies to these organizations except as indicated herein.

10. Personnel of these organizations will be governed by the following conditions:

- a. The channel for command and communication for all matters relating to these organizations will be through military channels and the European Regional Office of UNRRA.
- b. The personnel of these organizations will be attached to military formations and will in all cases be subject to command and control by the appropriate military commanders. Military commanders will normally supervise such personnel through UNRRA officers on their staffs.
- c. Such personnel will be subject to military law and under the jurisdiction of the commander of the formation to which attached. Commanders may take such disciplinary action as is necessary, including relief from attachment or they may refer the case through military channels to the European Regional Office of UNRRA. A report will be submitted promptly, through channels, to Supreme Headquarters, AEF, by any commander who takes disciplinary action against the personnel of any of these organizations.
- d. Official communications between the personnel of these organizations or between such personnel and the organization headquarters or governments concerned will be through military channels and the European Regional Office. Personal communications will be through APO/WFO.
- e. Such personnel will wear either the uniform of their organization or UNRRA uniform as may be agreed upon between UNRRA and the organization concerned.
- f. Such personnel is covered by Article 81 of the Prisoner of War Convention. It will therefore be provided by Supreme Headquarters, AEF, with appropriate identity papers establishing its non-combatant civilian status, and assimilative rank, if any, and certifying the right under Article 81 to be treated as prisoners of war, if captured.
- g. Assimilative ranks, if any, for this personnel will be obtained by UNRRA from the Government concerned. Such ranks have effect only in the event of capture by the enemy. In addition, they may be used as a basis for determining privileges in military formations/organizations.
- h. Appropriate certificates under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded and Sick of the Armies in the Field will be issued to such personnel as is protected under that Article.

i. Such personnel will initially come completely equipped with necessary personal and organizational equipment.

j. Such personnel attached to military formations/organizations will be entitled to the use of such facilities as the Army Postal Services, the PX, NAAFI, and Messes. In all matters relating to accommodation, rations, medical, dental, and hospital services and transport, etc., such personnel will be accorded the same facilities, subject to the same conditions of payment, as members of the armed forces. Such personnel will be entitled to use Quartermaster Stores for purchase of replacement items, POL will be furnished to them.

k. With regard to the use of military communications, such personnel will not be granted additional facilities or higher priorities than those of the military formations/organizations to which it may be attached.

11. All United Nations voluntary organizations to the extent they are engaged in displaced persons work, other than the American Red Cross and the British Red Cross, will be withdrawn from Germany not later than 1 June 1945 unless such agencies work out an arrangement with UNRRA and are admitted into Germany in accordance with policies and procedures established in this memorandum. The only authorization given herein is to utilize such organizations in Germany if they are under the supervision of UNRRA.

12. The use of the American and British Red Cross is governed by the provisions of letter, this headquarters, AG OBO-6 GEZ-AGM, dated 10 August 1944. These two organizations will cease to operate in Germany, insofar as work with displaced persons or those assimilated to them in status is concerned, prior to 1 June 1945 except as arrangements are effected with UNRRA to continue such work in accordance with this memorandum. Regardless of whether such arrangements are made, these two Red Cross societies may continue to be utilized as desired and directed by military commanders in health, welfare, and relief activities in liberated countries, the care of the displaced persons in liberated countries, and subject to agreement with the two Red Cross Societies, the care and repatriation of enemy and ex-enemy nationals in Germany, the control of German Welfare activities, Red Cross communications, special programs for distributing clothing, medical and other supplies, and such other activities as may be desired and for which the Army has not given to UNRRA full or partial operating responsibility. After 1 June 1945 personnel of these agencies now in Germany will be utilized only for such work as is not connected with care and repatriation of United Nations displaced persons in Germany.

13. It is anticipated that a number of voluntary welfare organizations will have personnel available shortly. Army Groups will be kept informed of the availability of such personnel.

By direction of the Supreme Commander:

T. J. Davis

Brigadier General, USA.

Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

"D"

R E S T R I C T E D

PROPOSAL

1. The (Agency) desires to work in the SHAEF program for displaced persons in Germany.
2. The Agency is a voluntary relief agency and as such would be affected by SHAEF policies and procedures governing voluntary relief agencies which deal with the care and repatriation of displaced persons in Germany.
3. It is established SHAEF policy that UNHRA shall supervise and coordinate the work of the work of the voluntary relief agencies with displaced persons in Germany.
4. This proposal develops a working relationship between the agency and UNHRA.
5. The Agency agrees to:
 - a. Comply with military law to serve under the jurisdiction of the commander of the formation to which members of the agency may be attached as individuals or as a group.
 - b. Perform its activities with displaced persons in Germany in the SHAEF program under the supervision and coordination of UNHRA.
 - c. Submit to UNHRA (Attention: J.A. Edmison, Chief, UNHRA Liaison Officer, G-5, SHAEF, APO 757 - U.S. Army)
 - (1) Plan of operations which will include:
 - (a) Name of organization.
 - (b) Names of principal officers, annual report, etc.
 - (c) Description of activities in which the agency proposes to engage, methods to be employed.
 - (d) Official statement of approval by its government for agency to operate in Germany in displaced persons program.
 - (e) Statement showing the number and qualification of personnel involved and personal and organizational equipment available.
 - d. Arrange for the salaries, inoculations, clothing and equipment of personnel employed by the agency.
 - e. Negotiate with UNHRA from time to time such further detailed arrangements and procedures as the situation requires.

6. UNRRA Will:

- a. Present the agency's plan to SHAEF for final approval and will notify officially the agency of SHAEF's action.
- b. Serve as the channel of communication between the agency and SHAEF.
- c. Arrange with appropriate military commanders for such UNRRA coordination and supervision as may be required at the various military echelons.
- d. Develop for the agency through coordinated efforts fullest possible opportunities for service to displaced persons in Germany.

Signed: _____
for the Agency

Date: _____

UNRRA

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

NUMBER: 3403
TO: London
DATED: 16 August 1945
DISPATCHED: 16 August 1945 - 12:00 p.m.
Clear

*please pull
PJM*

Request your consideration and comments soonest on draft of conditions referred to our 2866. Draft follows.

"Admission of Representatives of American-Jewish Agencies to the U.S. Control Zone of Germany for Observation and Service in Connection with Displaced Persons.

"By arrangement between UNRRA and the U.S. Control Group, Control Council, Jewish organizations in the United States may send at their own expense, under UNRRA auspices, a limited number of special representatives to the U. S. Control Zone of Germany for purposes of observation and assistance in connection with the problems of displaced Jewish persons, especially the stateless and non-repatriable. The following conditions will govern the admission of such representatives:

"1. Each organization desiring to participate shall submit in writing to UNRRA Headquarters, Washington, D. C., a description of the nature and scope of its proposed activities in the Control zone.

"2. Each participating organization shall submit the names of, and such information as UNRRA may request concerning, the representatives it wishes to send to the U. S. Control Zone. Representatives shall possess qualifications considered by UNRRA to be satisfactory for work with displaced persons. Results of a recent physical examination of each person shall be submitted for review by UNRRA. UNRRA shall prescribe the immunizations necessary before departure.

"3. If UNRRA approves designated representatives, it will submit to the U. S. Control Group for individual clearances their names and all relevant information.

"4. If cleared by the U. S. Control Group, representatives will be subject to the provisions of Administrative Memorandum No. 39 (Revised), Appendix 'G', 'The Use of United Nations Voluntary Welfare Organizations under UNRRA Coordination for Work with Displaced Persons in Germany,' issued 7 May 1945 by the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces.

"5. UNRRA will facilitate the movement and work of representatives subject to the restrictions on travel imposed by the Control Authorities.

"6. Representatives will be entitled, through military channels and the European Regional Office, to communicate with and to receive communications from their agencies and appropriate coordinating bodies on matters affecting their work, subject to current military censorship regulations.

"Any suggestions or recommendations with regard to the care of displaced persons, which are incorporated by a representative in such a communication, shall first have been brought to the attention of the proper UNRRA official in the field.

"7. Representatives shall refrain from propaganda and political activities and any other action which might bring discredit upon the Military or upon UNRRA as a United Nations organization. They shall make no news release or public address nor publish or circulate any report, article or statement within the U. S. Control Zone without prior approval by the responsible UNRRA official in the Zone. Before publicity is given outside the Zone to information or comments on the work of UNRRA, the organization shall consult with UNRRA Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

"8. Representatives shall not engage for personal benefits in any form of private enterprise, including bartering and speculation, nor shall they accept for their own use or benefit gifts, gratuities or unusual honors.

"9. UNRRA reserves the right to remove from any area of operation any representative whose activities violate the terms of the above conditions.

"10. This arrangement shall be subject to review by UNRRA upon the termination of military control of displaced persons operations, at which time determination as to its continuation will be made."

Jewish - Amia Jewish Conf.

J X ref Displaced Persons

on file - MS

11 May 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: Governor Lehman
FROM: Thomas M. Cooley, II *TMC II*
RE: American Jewish Conference. *Amia Jewish Conf.*

Wednesday afternoon I was called without previous notice to a conference in the office of Congressman Celler. I think you should be advised of the subject matter of the discussion since you will undoubtedly receive requests based on some interpretation, accurate or otherwise, of what transpired.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss with representatives of the Intergovernmental Committee, the Army, and UNRRA a request by the American Jewish Conference that there be appointed from its membership observers or liaison officers to interpret and deal with special problems affecting Jewish displaced persons, presumably in Germany. It was explicitly stated that this request implied no criticism of the care being given by the Military and UNRRA.

At the outset it was stated by the Congressmen, almost in unison, that the American Jewish Conference was a representative body which covered all fields of Jewish opinion. While I felt strongly that this was an overstatement, I did not feel qualified to contradict a position so flatly taken. This difficulty affected the remainder of the conversation.

After a description of what the Military was doing and UNRRA's part in the operation, I stated that we had been at pains to employ Jewish people, among others, so that special Jewish problems could be properly handled by our field staff. This satisfied neither the American Jewish Conference representatives nor the Congressmen, both of whom pressed me to state whether UNRRA would object to having Jewish people present to observe and advise on special Jewish problems. I replied that I had no authority to make any commitment on this point, but that I would be willing to present sympathetically a request for such representation if I could be sure that the persons selected would be acceptable to all interested Jewish groups. Everyone present assumed on the basis of their own previous assertions that this meant I would support an application to have representatives of the American Jewish Conference sent over as observers or advisors. The conference closed with the statement that the Jewish representatives and the Congressmen would collaborate in drafting a letter to be sent here

presenting a slate of persons chosen by the American Jewish Conference and requesting that they be appointed in the capacity mentioned.

I think it plain that a major factor in the effort to get these people appointed is political. Indeed, this leaked out from time to time during the discussion. I further have serious doubts that the claimed representativeness of the American Jewish Conference can be demonstrated, and I am certain that the granting of any such request entails grave risk.

For your information, the Congressmen present were: Rabin, Celler (both of whom asked particularly to be remembered to you), Rayfiel, Dickstein, Weiss and Koppleman. Present also were Miss Martha Biehle of the Inter-Governmental Committee, Mr. George Warren, and two representatives of the Army.

TM Cooley/vgk
11 May 1945