

Papers of Salo Baron Box 252 Holder 14
001

JEWISH CULTURAL RECONSTRUCTION, INC.

1841 Broadway
New York 23, N. Y.

June 20, 1949

Memorandum to Libraries Co-operating with JCR

Each library is asked to adhere to the following procedure, so that all books will be treated as part of the cultural heritage of European Jewry:

1. No material received may be sold. Requests for permission to arrange exchanges among libraries will be considered by JCR.

2. Each library will furnish JCR with an itemized receipt, listing authors and short titles, within six months after the delivery of each shipment. This receipt, consisting of two lists, will itemize:

- (a) New Accessions
- (b) Duplicate titles, which must be held separately for such disposal as the JCR will direct.

3. Claims for the restitution of books, identified by claimants as their property, within two years of their delivery to the library, shall be referred to JCR, which may direct the return of the books claimed.

4. The handling charge (30 cents per book) will be paid C.O.D., or can be covered by an advance payment on account. Notice of a change in the handling charge will be given in advance, if necessary.

Accepted:

Librarian_____
Institution

Please retain one copy
for your file.

123234

4° 793 | 212 (iv)

Jerusalem, 21st March, 1948

From Prof. G. Scholem

To Dr. J.L. Magnes, President of the Hebrew University.

Dear Dr. Magnes,

In connection with the article which appeared in STAR AND STRIPES of December 9, 1947 regarding the Offenbach manuscripts I wish to go on record with the following statement of facts:

1. The monetary evaluation of between three and five million dollars is allegedly based on an inventory which I made in August 1946. I wish to state that I never made an inventory of any kind in Offenbach and still less any evaluation of monetary values.

2. What I actually did at the request of Captain Benkovitz was to examine the manuscripts found in the Offenbach archives. I set aside those which were of no value for scientific or museal purposes, and classified the other manuscripts in sections I and II according to their greater or lesser usefulness. The slips bearing my classification marks (and these are the only visible signs of my activities in connection with the manuscripts, since no kind of inventory was made, and under the circumstances could not be made, by me) were still in the manuscripts when they arrived in Palestine. It follows therefore that the military authorities could not have used anything left by me for their fantastic evaluation.

3. The actual value of the manuscript which were transferred to us is not very great; as I have often pointed out in my reports the "real things" were not in Offenbach. If I were to estimate what we received I should say that their value could be no more than \$10,000. and even that depends on what one thinks of the older pinkassim of several communities and of the value of the rather comprehensive collection of Habad Manuscripts which were transferred to us in bulk. - But I agree that these monuments - though some of them are unique - cannot be fully evaluated in money or marketing values.

4. The volumes were not discovered by an American consular official at the Hebrew University, a statement, that gives a rather distorted picture of the real happenings. As a matter of fact the military authorities cabled me and asked as to the whereabouts of these cases. Every piece of information which they received was given by me through Rabbi Bernstein. Copies of this exchange of cables are in our files. The American Consulate General was approached by us when we thought that the cases had to be returned.

5. A receipt has been given by the Library Authorities to the American Consulate General in Jerusalem together with a very short inventory of the manuscripts which was drawn up by Dr. Goldschmidt and an official of the American Consulate. Copy of it has been handed over to us.

6. We did not receive 1100 documents or manuscripts as the article says, but only about 350. I can testify that this figure comprises actually everything that I classified as sections I and II during my stay in Offenbach. It can easily be explained how the military investigators arrived at the figure of 1100. The estimated number of items which would make one case of books in Offenbach was fixed by the director at 220 as is shown in the reports of the Depot which I have seen. Since

2/2 IV

five cases were taken out of the Depot they were supposed to contain 1100 items.

7. I have not the slightest doubt that the American officers who took part in the transfer of these manuscripts to the Hebrew University acted in good faith and in the best interest as to the preservation of these valuable documents of the Jewish past. Both Professor Koppel-Pinson and myself repeatedly pointed out to Captain Benkovitz that it would be dangerous to leave these documents in the hands of a German staff for a longer period and urged removal at the first possible moment.

8. With regard to the other points in the story which do not directly concern my own activites, or for that matter those of the Hebrew University, I cannot make gny statement.

G. Scholem.

P.S. Since I have no Hebrew typewriter at my disposal I wrote the above statement in English and trust you will not mind.

123236

copy - hb - 13.2.48? 350 pgs, file
JULY 16 1948
1161} Fr. 1, P. 1
1162} Fr. 1, P. 2

227

Article from "The Stars and Stripes"

Unofficial Publication of U.S. Occupation Forces in Europe.
The receipt books of the AJDC and the only man authorized to sign for them were then
for the AJDC and the only man authorized to sign for them were then
initials were painted below the signature. Finsen had left Germany more than
four months before.

Lost EC Treasure Found in Palestine

By Robert Haeger and Bill Long - (World Copyright 1947 by United Pres

The afternoon of Dec. 8, German soldiers at the depot here said they had taken the crates of an official of the Hebrew University of Palestine and stencilled
Offenbach, Dec. 8 - Two American Army captains, one a chaplain,
illegally removed rare Jewish books and manuscripts worth between \$5,000,000 and
\$5,000,000 from a military Government storehouse here, Gen. Lucius D. Clay, U.S.
military governor, told United Press before leaving for London today.

Later, the treasure, gathered by Nazi looters from all over Europe, was unlawfully shipped to Palestine and is there now, said Clay and persons named. AJDC

AJDC and "assumed" they had been distributed among them himself. The documents, 1,100 of them, filling five packing cases, were taken from the Offenbach Archival Depot where they were in American custody on Dec. 30, 1946. This has never before been disclosed, despite a series of prolonged Army investigations.

The monetary evaluation is based on an inventory, taken in August 1946, by Gershon Scholem of the Hebrew University of Palestine.

The inventory showed that the items were ancient Hebrew documents, variously described as "rare," "unique" and "irreplaceable" by authorities.

Following Army investigations which indicated the five cases had found their way to Palestine, Clay asked American consular officials there for verification. The volumes were discovered, complete and undamaged, at the Hebrew University and a receipt was given to the State Department representative who forwarded it to Berlin, according to Clay.

The general explained that this was done rather than risk damage or loss which might result from shipping them back to American Military Government, their legal custodian.

Won't Move Treasure.

He emphasized that the treasure is not being used and will not be moved pending receipt of claims from original owners of the material, who have not yet been heard from.

Clay pointed out that neither of the "overzealous" officers had gained personally from the deal. He added that he "let them go on home" when their European duty tours were completed rather than prosecute, since the missing items had been located.

After two weeks of investigation, interviewing and examination of official records in various German cities, all verified by Clay, United Press was able to reconstruct the incident thus:

On the morning of Dec. 30, the chaplain visited the archival depot then under the direction of the second captain. Following a conversation between them, a receipt for "1,100 items" was prepared.

The depot record book logs the incident in its "Outgoing" section as follows:

"American Joint Distribution Committee (a Jewish welfare agency) 30 Dec. 46 - 5 cases - 1,100 items"

These records also show the crates were allowed to leave the depot under a Clay letter which authorized the loan of 25,000 novels, readers, prayer books and other books "of no historical or artistic merit" for use in Jewish displaced persons camp in Germany.

123237

Signature Scrawled

The receipt was signed with the name "Koppel S. Pinson", educational chief for the AJDC and the only man authorised to sign for such loans. The Captain's initials were scrawled below the signature. Pinson had left Germany more than four months before.

The afternoon of the same day the chaplain returned with an AJDC ambulance and took the crates away. German employees at the depot later told investigators that the name of an official of the Hebrew University of Palestine was stencilled on the cases.

The papers were traced to AJDC headquarters in Frankfurt. Employees there said the boxes were removed about a week later, again in an ambulance, for an undetermined destination under the chaplain's supervision.

The chaplain told investigators he simply turned the books over to the AJDC and "assumed" they had been distributed to displaced persons camps. AJDC officials contradicted this, saying the chaplain removed them himself.

Clay pointed out that probably 90 per cent of the items eventually will "wind up in Palestine, anyway." This is impossible under present MC regulations which state that all looted materials must be returned to the country of origin. The 1,100 are thought to have originated entirely in Europe.

Similarly, if their pre-Nazi owners resided in Germany, there is no provision for restitution to them and MC is wholly responsible for safeguarding such materials.

123238

APR 6 1959

COPY

THE EXECUTIVE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION
THE BEZALEL NATIONAL MUSEUM

P.O.B. 398, Jerusalem, Israel

Jerusalem, March 20th, 1959

Dear Dr. Katzenstein,

I have to apologize for the great delay in replying to your letter of January 14th, to which a copy of the French Embassy in Bonn was attached, referring to two paintings claimed by Mme. Osborne-Raggio. The reason for this delay was our wish to make as thorough inquiries as possible in order to give you a definite reply as to the whereabouts of these paintings.

To my great regret, I have to inform you that I can add nothing to what I wrote you in several previous letters, namely that not only we could find no trace of the pictures themselves in the Bezalel National Museum or elsewhere, but after repeated attempts to find a record of the pictures having been received at all by our Museum, we have to state quite definitely that no lists or files in our Museum contain any mention of these objects having been included in collections sent to the Bezalel Museum. We furthermore asked, as we wrote you before, all employees of the Museum who had been here at the time in question, and none of them can remember ever having seen them.

In these circumstances we can only assume that there is some mistake in the assumption that the pictures were transferred to us and we greatly regret that we do not see how we can be of any further help to you in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

signed
Dr. Reuven Eytan
Bezalel National Museum

123239

הנהלת המכתרות הציוניות • the executive of the ZIONIST ORGANISATION



בֵּית הַנְּכֹות הַלאוֹמִי בֶּצָּלֶל
The BEZALEL NATIONAL museum

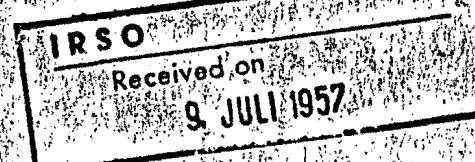
1956 - 1966

P.O.B. 398 I.T.T. JERUSALEM ISRAEL • PHONE: 5652
לטמן • 1956 - 1966

Jerusalem, June 30th, 1957

JUL 1 2 1957

Dr. E. Katzenstein
Conference on Jewish Material Claims
against Germany
Friedensplatz 9
Bonn, Germany



Dear Dr. Katzenstein,

We wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 13 with a copy of a letter from the American Embassy, of May 9, concerning a painting (portrait of a man) which is alleged to be in our Museum.

We have made a thorough search here in order to find out whether this painting has really been received by us. Unfortunately we could neither find the painting itself in our collection, nor is there any record in our inventory of objects received by us during the respective period. Also the lists of objects transmitted to us by the Restitution Branch of the U.S. Military Government in Germany which we found in our files do not contain any specific reference to this painting.

Our investigation is, to our regret, made more difficult as the consequence of the passing away of our late director, Mr. M. Narkiss, who used to deal personally with these matters. We also asked a former employee of our Museum who worked with Mr. Narkiss at that time, but again without results. In these circumstances we must assume that the painting has not been sent to our Museum but to some other collection. If you will however be kind enough to let us have a copy of the photograph which you have received from the American Embassy, we shall be glad to renew the search.

Yours faithfully,

Dr. Reuben Eyan
Bezalel National Museum

P.S. We just received your letter of June 25th. All we said about the painting referred to in our above letter holds good also for the picture "Paysage avec troupeau de moutons au repos" and we would be grateful for a photo of this painting to facilitate our search.

123340

Return to Kagan

JEWISH RESTITUTION SUCCESSOR ORGANIZATION

HEADQUARTERS

ABQ 757

Art Collection
EHW

SEP 8 1959
SEP 10 1959

FRANKFURT/MAIN September 4, 1959
Grüneburgweg 119
Tel. 22414/22406
Dr. Ka/re.

To: MR. Ferencz

Please read &
phone me.

9/8/59

SK

Mr. Saul Kagan
JRSO - New York

Re: The Paintings of Mrs. Osborne-Raggio.

Dear Saul:

I. Pursuant to your letter No. 5142 of August 12, 1955 I saw Mr. Browne, the son of Mrs. Osborne-Raggio, on August 29, in Schoenried which is near Gstaad, in the Berner Oberland. Mrs. Osborne-Raggio was not present; as I mentioned already in my letter of August 21, 1959, she lives in Lausanne.

Mr. Browne had with him his wife, a French speaking lady who took a most unsympathetic part in the conversation which lasted well over one hour.

You know that two paintings are involved:

a) Sheep and Shepherds in a landscape

which according to the Munich Central Collecting Point has been attributed by the owner to Zuccarelli and which allegedly belongs to a German school of the 18th century.

According to Toni Neiger's memo to you of September 26, 1957 this painting was sold by Mr. Odell on March 8, 1951 to a New York dealer, a Mrs. Elly Beckhardt of 899 Third Avenue for the sum of \$ 10.-; the picture had originally been appraised at \$ 20.-

b) Portrait of a Man

which according to the Munich Central Collecting Point has been attributed by the owner to Mierevelt (1567- 1641) whereas the Munich Central Collecting Point attributed the painting - though with a question-mark - to a German school of the 17th century.

You will recall that this painting cannot be traced at all and all our inquiries, both in Israel and in the United States, were unsuccessful.

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- II. I proceeded in my conversation with Mr.Browne from the principle that the EMETH is the best SHEKER and put the facts before him and offered him an amicable settlement of the matter by making a financial payment in lieu of restitution in natura.

I mentioned that we had been approached in this matter for the first time on May 9, 1957; no claim had ever been preferred to us and we had been completely unaware of the ownership of the two paintings. I also outlined the structure and fuctions of the JRSO and mentioned the appraisals of ffrs 30.000.-- for each of the paintings, without, however, offering a settlement at that amount. I suggested that Mr.Browne, in case of his dissatisfaction with such appraisal, should supply himself with a counter-appraisal.

- III. The Browns got very excited and it was not at all possible, as you had hoped for, to discuss the matter quietly with them.

Mr.Browne, who again and again was instigated by his wife, stressed that he wanted the pictures back; the frame alone of the painting at a) had been worth more than \$ 20.-- It had been a frame with golden engravings; rather heavy, 1 meter high and 80 ctm wide. He did not want the money and he did not need it.

Regarding the painting at a) he did not know the value. He had been wrong in attributing it to Zuccarelli; in actual fact it was a Potter (Dutch) and a pendant to the picture had been returned to his mother from the Austrian Governments about 4 years ago. He alleged that the frame of the painting had been worth at least \$ 50.--.

- IV. The more valuable painting was the "Portrait of a Man" which was worth a number of thousand dollars, probably \$ 10.000.-- or more.

- V. If we were not in a position to restore the paintings to his mother, Mr.Browne would not be content with payment of an amount which was representative of an art dealer's appraisal but would insist on payment of the sentimental value of the paintings. In this respect he pointed to the following:

His father had originally been in the British Navy and was thereafter the General Superintendent of the White Star Line and the owner of a house in Southern France. This house had been occupied by the German troops and nearly all of his father's possessions were lost. The above two paintings were among the few things left over from his father's estate. The father had died when Mr.Browne had been a small boy.

- VI. Mr.Browne then preferred strong accusations against the JRSO and reproached us with breach of trust. He would inform the American and French Embassies of our behaviour as well as Mr.Mirrow, member of Congress for New Hampshire, who looked after his mother's affairs in the United States. He would also inform Miss Hall of the happenings.

He refused to believe that the painting at a) had been sold for \$ 10.-- and alleged that the actual sales price, with the exception of \$ 10.-, had been pocketed by the vendor.

- VII. *Towards* At the end of our conversation in the course of which I tried to calm him down he suggested that I should once more try to trace the two paintings and he wanted me to do this until the end of this year. In the beginning of January I should inform him of the result and let him know whether the JRSO was in a position to return the paintings or not. He made this suggestion although I had informed him in great detail of all our endeavours and although I had told him that the new inquiries would in all probability be negative again. He mentioned that as from September 5, 1959 his address would be the following:

Mr.Osborne Browne
Chalet Bon Nid
Les Paccots
Canton de Fribourg
Suisse

which was half an hour from Lausanne.

- VIII. Mr.Browne apparently changed his mind after I had left him. On my return to Frankfurt I found his letter of August 31, 1959, copy of which I attach. He is now trying to blackmail us.

I would appreciate your suggestion as to the sort of reply, if any, I should give Mr.Browne.

- IX. In law we are hardly under a legal obligation towards Mrs.Raggio-Osborne, although our moral obligation is strong and incontestable. The paintings have apparently reached the US-Zone of Germany, wherefore Military Law 59 would be applicable. Mrs.Osborne-Raggio has undoubtedly not filed a restitution claim by December 31, 1948 and all rights which she was possessed of with regard to the paintings were lost.

Our obligation in law appears to be vis-a-vis the U.S. Military Government in occupied Germany in accordance with the memorandum of agreement of Jan 29, 1949, signed on Febr 15, 1949 in Frankfurt by representatives of the U.S. Military Governor, Mr.McJunkins, of the JCR, Mr.Joshua Starr and of the JRSO, Mr.Benjamin B.Ferencz and ^{Mr.} the receipt which Benny has given to Mr.Stefan P.Munsing, Chief, Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section, Restitution Branch, Hq. OMGB.

The memorandum of agreement signed on Febr 15, 1949, inter alia, reads:

"The JCR will act as trustee in receiving this property for the Jewish people and in distributing it to such public or quasi-public religious, cultural, or educational institutions as it sees fit to be used in the interest of perpetuating Jewish art and culture."

Para 3 of the memorandum reads:

"In consideration of the fact that no claims have been received for and no identification of prior ownership can be reasonably established for the properties, these properties are transferred to ICR, Inc., with the proviso that they are to be utilized for the maintenance of the cultural heritage of the Jewish people, and therefore the physical integrity of these properties will be maintained."

The receipt, signed by Benny, inter alia, reads:

"The receiving agency undertakes to restore to Military Government properties and objects in its possession which have been delivered to it by mistake.

The receiving authorities agree that the occupying power and all its agents and representatives shall be saved harmless from any claim for loss, damage, or deterioration, suffered by any item prior to the time of its return to the receiving authority."

I told Mr. Browne that it was not necessary for him to inform the French and American Embassies; I could do that myself because there was nothing which entitled him to the sort of reaction he had displayed. Mistakes were there to be made and occurred everywhere and I had come all the way to Schoenried to tell him in all frankness and sincerity about it and to try to straighten the matter out by way of an amicable settlement. It was entirely up to him whether he was prepared to accept the hand which I stretched out to him.

- X. The letter of August 31, 1959 shows you the person we have to deal with and I would appreciate your instructions as to the further steps to be taken in this awkward matter.

Cordially yours,

E.Katzenstein

Encl.: a/s

cc: Mr.Grynblat

123244

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

August 24, 1960

In reply refer to
CU/AM

AUG 25 1960

Dear Mr. Kagan:

The Department of State has for several years been attempting to recover two paintings delivered to the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (JRSO) by mistake. They are Munich Central Collecting Point (MCCP) 21837/370/3 and 21839/372/5, listed in the first receipt for cultural property transferred to the JRSO, dated 31 May 1949 under Running numbers 199 and 211 respectively. Photographs of the paintings and photostats of the MCCP property cards are enclosed.

A report from the Treasury Department has been received on the importation of paintings by the JRSO aboard the SS AMERICAN INVENTOR under entry No. 709637 dated August 3, 1949. In this shipment, there was one painting MCCP 21839/372/5 of "Sheep and Shepherds," which was subsequently sold by Mrs. Ellie Beckhardt, dealer, 899 Third Avenue, New York. The disposition of a second painting MCCP 21837/370/3 of a man's portrait has not been determined.

You were reported to have been under the impression that the claim was not properly filed and that the JRSO was not bound to restore such paintings. However, the claim for the two paintings looted in France by the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg was filed on February 6, 1948. It could hardly be said that the legal rights of the claimant are forfeited because of failure to file a timely claim. The ownership of these two paintings by the claimant is fully proven. The JRSO, as the receiving agency, under the restitution receipt for cultural objects, signed the following agreement. "This receipt is given with the understanding that the property herein described is of Jewish origin but is unidentifiable as to individual ownership. The receiving agency undertakes to restore to Military Government properties and objects in its possession which have been delivered to it by mistake."

It

Mr. Saul Kagan, Secretary,
Jewish Restitution Successor Organization,
3 East 54th Street,
New York City, New York.

123245

- 2 -

It should be possible to trace these two restituted items, particularly, as they are large framed paintings for which excellent photographs are available for identification.

Your cooperation in the location and recovery of both paintings will be appreciated. It is also requested that the JRSO should provide the Department of State with copies of all papers in Germany and in New York relating to the JRSO disposition of these two paintings.

Sincerely yours,

Ardelia R. Hall

Ardelia R. Hall
Arts and Monuments Adviser

Enclosures:

1. Photograph and Property Card:
MCCP 21837/370/3, German or
Dutch, attributed to Mierevelt,
"Portrait of a Man."
2. Photograph and Property Card:
MCCP 21839/372/5, German or
Dutch, attributed to Potter,
"Sheep and Shepherds."

123246

Nov 4th 1951 Telephone: O.
1288847

JEWISH CULTURAL RECONSTRUCTION, INC.

1841 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y.

Members of the Corporation

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Alliance Israélite Universelle
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American Jewish Joint
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Commission on European Jewish Cultural
Reconstruction
Committee on Restoration of Continental
Jewish Museums, Libraries and Archives
Conseil Représentatif des Juifs de France
Council of Jews from Germany
The Hebrew University

Interessenvertretung der jüdischen
Gemeinden und Kultusvereinigungen
in der US Zone
Jewish Agency for Palestine
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HANNAH ARENDT

Dr. G. Scholem
Hebrew University
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Dr. Scholem:

I am replying to your letter of June 26th in a hurry because I am going on a vacation for four weeks. If you want to reach me, my address is: c/o Mrs. S. Franc, Menomet, Mass.

I discussed your letter with Dr. Baron and he feels that if the government of Israel really has the intention to carry out the microfilming project, then JCR might do better to withdraw from it completely. After all, this is only a tangential development of our own work and we shall have great difficulties in financing it. Mr. Ben-Horin will however carry out a pilot study while he is in Germany, possibly beginning with the Hamburg manuscripts, and we shall be glad to let you have the benefit of our experiences.

As to the sale of Frankfurt manuscripts in New York, I advise you to get in contact with Prof. Alexander Marx of the Jewish Theological Seminary, 3080 Broadway, New York, N.Y. I know the following: 88 manuscripts were sold by Frankfurt to a certain Mr. Levy of New York, formerly of Frankfurt, in a restitution deal between the municipality of Frankfurt and Mr. Levy. I don't know which manuscripts he received. Eppelsheimer told me in Frankfurt that he sold all the manuscripts of the Frankfurt library. This, however, does not seem to be true. Mr. Ben-Horin will talk with Eppelsheimer about this in the near future.

Your information that the Hebrew manuscripts from Berlin are partly in Tübingen. Are you sure? I heard that they were in Goettingen.

AKC 4783 / 15 J.C.B.

1288847

NUL 40293/288

July 7, 1950

Dr. G. Scholem (2)

As to your trip to Germany: If we drop the microfilm program, it may still be advisable for you to go, provided we receive in the meantime more material from the American Zone. We shall try once more to get a share of the books under Eppelsheimer's trusteeship. If however that is not the case, I wonder if there will be anything of interest for you.

You will find it very easy to receive a permit for Germany wherever you are. I don't believe that you will need our help, but I shall be glad to ask JRSO to facilitate matters for you. As matters stand today, it has become well nigh impossible for JRSO to get military facilities for our people before they get to Germany. The tourist visa is now really open to everybody.

If you should decide that your presence in Germany is necessary as a result of developments within the next few months, we shall of course be glad to contribute \$100.00 towards your traveling expenses.

Yours

Hannah Arendt
per pg
Hannah Arendt
Executive Secretary



123248

THE CLAY I KNEW

By ABRAHAM S. HYMAN/Special to The Jerusalem Post

Koch case, Clay would have quick remedies. Jewish organizations had the problem of pessimism in post-war Germany about only as a by-product of their commitment to end that, he believed, unfortunately, so long in the framework of official wards post-war Germany was designed to keep in the Western orbit, and consistently just interests were concerned. The German leaders, their political future law, calling for the original owners of referred under duress, military government Zone, which became similar laws in the

advice of key staff, he refused to demand indemnifying loss of liberty and, because that law is in the displaced.

liberated the Germans, the Jewish DPs in the black market in many and resisted now German police to their DP camps. He any gatherings of the buoy up their spirits.

and to sustain their hope.

UNLIKE MOST military men, who live by the book, Clay was no formalist.

Among the property the U.S. army had seized as booty of war were priceless Judaica and ceremonial objects that the Germans had expropriated in the countries they overran. The Germans had planned to use these cultural treasures as the nucleus of a museum in which their "scientists" would display "incontrovertible proof" that the Jews, on the strength of their own literature, deserved to be annihilated. The property eventually wound up in a military depot in Offenbach. The American plan was to restore to the original owners such property as could be identified and to turn over the balance to the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Corporation, an international body for distribution among Jewish institutions.

Some time during 1946, Professor Gershom Scholem came to Germany and pointed out to U.S. Army Chaplain (Lieutenant) Herbert A. Friedman, then aide to Rabbi Phillip S. Bernstein, Advisor on Jewish Affairs to General Clay, the most valuable part of the Offenbach collection. Friedman made a note of the items, and fearing that this treasure would melt away through pilfering, collaborated with the custodian of the depot to have the material crated and ready for removal. Shortly thereafter Friedman pulled up with a Joint Distribu-

tion Committee ambulance, loaded it with the crates and left a receipt for nondescript material. The receipt bore his initials under the name of the JDC Education Chief in Germany whom the army had authorized to remove a quantity of prayer books, Bibles, and other material of no particular historical or artistic merit, for use in the Jewish DP camps. Friedman escorted the crates to Paris and there saw to it that they were shipped to the Hebrew University care of Professor Scholem.

In due time the custodian was replaced by another officer who discovered the gap in the inventory. An army investigation ensued, and by a process of elimination the accusing finger pointed at Friedman. Friedman readily admitted to his involvement in the affair.

Clay had to decide what to do with the material and what to do with Friedman.

Clay would not incur the risk of loss in having the property returned to Germany and suggested that the Hebrew University issue a receipt acknowledging that it was holding the material in trust, subject to final disposition by the U.S. Army. This treasure was on Mt. Scopus when the War of Liberation ended and was later clandestinely removed piece by piece by Israeli guards during their fortnightly changes of guard in the Israel enclave on Mt. Scopus. The material is now an important component of the Jewish National and Hebrew University Library.

Clay accepted Bernstein's explanation that what Friedman had done was due only to a laudable concern for the fate of the material. He paid homage to the law only by giving Friedman an administrative reprimand, one of the lightest forms of punishment authorized by military justice. Significantly, in the formal reprimand, Clay retained the attachment to comment most favourably on Friedman's work as a chaplain.

DURING the *Aliya Bet* days, Clay was fully aware of the movement of Jewish DPs out of the U.S. zone and their ultimate destination. Out of deference to the British however, he pretended not to know. From my personal knowledge of the scene, I am confident that the British knew that Clay knew what was going on. Clay finally reached the point where he himself might have qualified as an honorary member of *Ba'alei Zion* (the Jewish Agency's "illegal immigration" organization).

In connection with some problem of the Jewish Agency Dr. Chaim Hoffman (later Yahl), the Jewish Agency representative in Germany, confided in Clay. At this meeting Clay told Hoffman that if the Jewish Agency would have a ship in Hamburg, he would send 5,000 Jewish DPs to that port in a train under seal to void a search by the British. Clay disclosed this to himself on the grounds that if he did not do this departure, the Jewish DPs would in any event find their way to some port.

Hoffman was delighted with the proposal, for it would eliminate border crossings which *Aliya Bet* normally had to negotiate. Hoffman told Clay that there was a ship in Europe being fitted for a voyage to Palestine. Thereupon Clay communicated the plan to the chief of staff in Washington, who approved the idea. While Hoffman was work-

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Secretary

HANNAH ARENDT

October 20, 1952

Dr. Gerhard^f Sholem
 28 Abrabanel Road
 Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Gerhard^f:

This is a belated acknowledgement of your letter from Frankfurt, which I showed to Salo and which we both found quite interesting.

I am writing you today in this impersonal manner only to tell you that we already decided that all art objects will again go to Narkiss from now on. Scientific material, by the way, always went directly to the Hebrew University Library.

I almost forgot to tell you about a very unfortunate incident of which I learned in London. The remnants of the Koenigsberg Jewish Community Archives were found in the state archives in Goslar, which is in the British zone. Dr. Kapralik of the Jewish Trust Corporation informed me that this material will have to be returned to Russia because it originated in Russian territory (sic.). After a few futile arguments on my part, I suggested that at least the material be microfilmed before we part with it for ever. Now Kapralik writes that he expects us to pay for the microfilming, which of course we cannot do. In my opinion, the Jewish Trust Corporation is obligated to have this job done, but if they really refuse to pay for it, maybe the National Archives in Jerusalem could undertake the job. Do you think you can communicate with Dr. Kapralik on this? I am writing him that I would inform you of the state of affairs.

Best regards

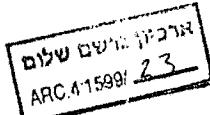
10/20/52 -

Yours

Rechts demnach

Hannah Arendt

Hannah Arendt
 Secretary



123-230

15th May, 1950

Our Ref.: SH/LP

Dr. Hannah Arendt, Executive Secretary,
1841 Broadway, (Jew. Cultural Reconstruction, Inc.
New York 23, N.Y.)

Dear Dr. Arendt,

In reply to your letter of April 26th I beg to inform you that the manuscripts in question are stored in the vaults of the Hebrew University Library at Mount Scopus from which we have been cut off for more than two years. The premises of the University and its institutions there, including the Library, are under the protection of the United Nations and we can go there only with a special permit from the United Nations. It is somewhat complicated to obtain such a permit for a period longer than a few hours.

For this reason no further action could be taken as yet in order to find out whether or not property is identifiable. But a few weeks ago we have been approached by the American Consulate General here and were requested to have the manuscripts screened. We are now cooperating with the American Consulate General in order to obtain the proper United Nations permit and in this connection there was already some correspondence between the American Consulate General and the Chief of Staff of U.N. who in turn wrote to his Deputy on Mount Scopus. We are seeking a way which would endanger the safety of the manuscripts as little as humanly possible and hope to be able to do so with the help of the U.N. staff here and the American Consulate General.

You will certainly know that Mr. Ferencz was here recently. He was informed of all steps taken and declared himself satisfied with what has been done. We shall not fail to keep both you and Mr. Ferencz informed of further developments.

By the way, we have heard of a bulk arrangement the German ^{military} Government wishes to make regarding heirless Jewish property in Germany. Please be on the watch that cultural property will not be included. We are particularly anxious to have cultural property in the possession of German institutions excluded from such an agreement and are confident that you will make every effort to avoid this.

With kind regards

Sincerely yours,

Dr. G. Wormann,
Director

ARC. 4° 793 / 127
JCR 123251

288
P.H. 2/20 3d

19th May, 1950

Our Ref.: CW/LP

American Consul General,
Jerusalem.

Dear Sir,

In connection with today's conversation of Dr. Davidowitz and our Mr. Shunami with you regarding the screening of Hebrew manuscripts brought from Germany I wish to inform you as follows:

(1) It is most desirable that the screening will take place in the premises of the Jewish National and University Library on Mount Scopus. This is best for the safety of the manuscripts and the procedure would bring also less difficulties in its wake. We would therefore be obliged if you would make every effort in this direction.

The screening on Mount Scopus may of course take place in the presence of experts, representatives of the American Consulate General, of the United Nations and of the Hebrew University, but under exclusion of Arab Legion observers.

- (2) If it were impossible to screen the manuscripts as suggested under (1) we would agree to have the operation take place in the town of Jerusalem under the following terms:
- (a) The preparation of the transport and the transport itself will be carried out by several representatives of the Hebrew University under supervision of representatives of the American Consulate General and the United Nations, but under exclusion of Arab Legion observers.
 - (b) The transport will be made in an American car accompanied by American Consular personnel together with the Hebrew University representatives.
 - (c) The Arab Legion will not check or examine the material within or outside of the Library building when it leaves Mount Scopus nor on any place on the way to town or at frontier.
 - (d) In case these stipulations are not complied with and the Arab Legion should insist in examining the material on the way the American Consulate General undertakes, following the request of the Hebrew University Representative to return the material unopened to the Library building on Mount Scopus.

ARC. 4° 992 / 429 123252

From Jewish Ntl. & Univ. Library, Jerusalem
To American Consul General, Jerusalem

19/V/50

Page 2

We would appreciate your informing us in writing on receipt of the United Nations Representatives consent to the above-mentioned terms and further your confirming on your part that you will undertake responsibility that the whole operation will be carried out in accordance with the above terms.

We are most willing to screen the Hebrew manuscripts as requested by the American Military Authorities in Germany. But in view of previous experience and with reference to the well-known precedence - the transport of books under the auspices of the French Consulate General - we feel it to be our duty to point out the numerous difficulties with which this operation will meet. We therefore venture to suggest to postpone the screening for some months when the political situation, as we hope, will be more favourable for this undertaking.

Yours faithfully,

Dr. C. Wormann,
Director.

(x) if not carried out as suggested under (1)



123253

30th May, 1950

Our Ref.: SR/LP

Dr. Hannah Arendt, Executive Secretary,
Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc.,
1841 Broadway,
New York 23, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Arendt,

With reference to our letter of May 15th regarding the sending of manuscripts received from Germany three years ago I wish to report to you on further developments.

In accordance with the request submitted by the American Consulate General of Jerusalem U.N. Headquarters made arrangements whereby permission would be given to our and the Consulate's representatives to cross the frontier three to four times in order to spend full day every week on Mount Scopus where they should examine the manuscripts. The date for the first trip was fixed by U.N. Headquarters for May 19th. The representative of the Consulate, Dr. Davidowitz, and our representatives, Professor Scholem and Mr. Shunami arrived at the frontier, at Mandelbaum Gate, at the appointed hour to their own and the U.N. staff's amazement they were not permitted to cross. U.N. representatives and the Arab Legion Commander entered long-drawn negotiations, but without result. After a two-hour wait the U.N. office at the frontier and the Consulate's representatives returned to town.

Immediately afterwards Dr. Davidowitz and Mr. Shunami called on the American Consul, reported on the incident and discussed ways and means to achieve our goal. The American Consul promised to do his best and expressed the hope that it would be possible to carry out the operation in the following week, i.e. on May 26th. But a day before the date we were informed by the American Consul that the difficulties had not yet been overcome and the trip would not be made at present. We were promised immediate information on receipt of the permit to cross.

After Dr. Davidowitz's and Mr. Shunami's conversation with the American Consul we found it necessary to lay down in writing the terms in accordance to which we wish to have the operation of sending the manuscripts carried out. Copy of the letter we sent the American Consul is attached hereto.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. C. Wormann,
Director.

Copy: Mr. Ferenc, and Mr. Kagan
Prof. Scholem



123254

30th May, 1950

Our Ref.: SE/LF

Dr. Hannah Arendt, Executive Secretary,
Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc.,
1841 Broadway,
New York 23, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Arendt,

With reference to our letter of May 15, concerning the bringing of manuscripts received from Germany three years ago, we report to you on further developments.

In accordance with the request submitted by the U.N. Office Consulate General of Jerusalem U.N. Headquarters made arrangements whereby permission would be given to our and the Conciliators' representatives to cross the frontier three to four times in order to spend full day every week on Mount Scopus where they should examine the manuscripts. The date for the first trip was fixed by U.N. Headquarters for May 19th. The representative of the Conciliators, Dr. Davidowitz, and our representatives, Professor Schlesinger and Mr. Shumami arrived at the frontier, at Mandelbaum Gate, at the appointed hour. Due to their own and the U.N. staff's amazement they were not permitted to cross. U.N. representatives and the Arab Legion Commander entered into long-drawn negotiations, but without result. After a two-hour wait in the U.N. office at the frontier our and the Consulate's representatives have returned to town.

Immediately afterwards Dr. Davidowitz and Mr. Shumami called on the American Consul, reported on the incident and discussed ways and means to achieve our goal. The American Consul promised to do his best and expressed the hope that it would be possible to carry out the examination in the following week, i.e. on May 26th. But a day before this date we were informed by the American Consul that the difficulties had not yet been overcome and the trip would not become at present. We were promised immediate information on receipt of the permit to cross.

After Dr. Davidowitz's and Mr. Shumami's conversation with the American Consul we found it necessary to lay down the definite terms in accordance to which we wish to have the examination of our and the manuscripts carried out. Copy of the letter we sent to the American Consul is attached hereto.

COPY: Mr. Berenc and Mr. Kagan
PROF. Schlesinger

22 November 1950

Dr. Hannah Arendt
Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Inc.
1841 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Arendt:

You will recall Addendum No. I to the Memorandum of Agreement between JCR and OMGS concerning the turnover of the manuscripts presently at Mount Scopus in Jerusalem.

HICOG recently inquired concerning any new developments, particularly, whether the Hebrew University Library gained access to the manuscripts. It would be helpful, if an official statement by JCR or the Hebrew University would be furnished to HICOG on the present status of the implementation of this Agreement. I would suggest that you send it to me and I will deliver it to HICOG.

Sincerely yours,

SAUL KAGAN
Director
Plans and Operations Board

123256

Dear Dr. Arendt,
I am sorry to inform you that the Board of Directors
of the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Inc., has decided to
distribute among various organisations the contents of the former
Frankfurt Jewish Museum.

Very sincerely yours,

23rd January, 1951.

Dr. Hannah Arendt,
Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Inc.,
1841, Broadway,
NEW YORK 23, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Arendt,

I am asked by my Committee to send you the following formal Resolution, that it be immediately brought to the Board of the J.C.R.

This Committee has learned with consternation of the decision of J.C.R. to break up and distribute among various organisations the contents of the former Frankfurt Jewish Museum. It feels strongly that the contents of a Museum, unlike those of a Library, are hardly to be duplicated exactly in other collections, and that it should therefore be treated as an organic whole. After consultation with, and with the concurrence of, the representative members of the former Frankfurt Community now living in England, it proposes that the collection should be offered in toto to the Municipality of Tel Aviv, to be administered by it either separately or in conjunction with the Tel Aviv Museum of Art, with the proviso that if possible the name of the Frankfurt Community should be associated with it in perpetuity. This Committee suggests that the concurrence of representative members of the former Frankfurt Community should be obtained for this, and that they should be associated with the action.

This Committee suggests Tel Aviv rather than Jerusalem as the place where the collection should be deposited, since the latter City is already fortunate to have the great Bezalel collection of Jewish Ritual Art.

123257

28 Abarbanel Street,
Jerusalem,
15th February, 1951

Dr. O.K. Rabinowicz,
Committee on Restoration of
Continental Jewish Museums,
Libraries and Archives,
Stranbroke House,
2-5 Old Bond Street,
London, W.1.

Dear Dr. Rabinowicz,

Thank you for your letter of
January 23rd to which copy of your letter
to Dr. Hannah Arendt, Executive Secretary of
J.C.R. of the same date was attached.

I had already instructed Dr. Arendt
that I will vote in favour of your suggestion
in case this question should be put up for
discussion once more. I should of course wel-
come it if the Frankfurt Jewish Museum were to
go to Tel Aviv.

My wife and I look forward to seeing
you here soon. Perhaps can you stay here for
Passover?

With kind regards I am

Yours sincerely,

Prof. G. Scholem.

123258

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 Council of Jews from Germany
 The Hebrew University

Interessenvertretung der jüdischen
 Gemeinden und Kultusvereinigungen
 in der US Zone
 Jewish Agency for Palestine
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March 6, 1951

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Executive Secretary
 HANNAH ARENDT

Professor G. Scholem
 The Jewish National & University Library
 P.O.B. 503
 Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Scholem:

This is in reply to your letter of January 29th. I agree with you that it would be best to send a list of the archival materials to Cincinnati to enable them to decide which part of the materials they wish to have microfilmed. I am also inclined to think that the expenses for microfilming should be borne by the recipient institutions. However, the Board of Directors did not decide anything about this and I am afraid I will have to bring it up once more.

Baltic Collection: We are now preparing the procedure for claimants of individually owned books of six or more per owner. In the roster which shows the names of the people found in the books, we included the names of the owners of the Baltic collection on the same principle: We shall publicize only owners of six or more books and we shall not publicize, at least not for the time being, the names of the institutions in the Baltic countries, to which the majority of the Baltic books belong. I don't believe that you will have any trouble in getting the bulk of the unclaimed Baltic collection allocated to Israel, even though the demand for books of this kind is also quite considerable not only in the United States but in all of the Western Hemisphere (Latin American countries).

On February 12th, I wrote to Dr. Wormann about a discussion with Rabbi Maimon, Minister of Religious Affairs. I do not want to repeat myself and I am sorry that I omitted to send you a copy of the letter. You will see from it that we too are by now "under constant pressure."

With kindest regards

Yours

Hannah.

Hannah Arendt

123259

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Executive Secretary

Dr. C. Wormann
 The Jewish National & University Library
 P.O.B. 503
 Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Dr. Wormann:

You remember that in my letter of February 12th I stated that I did not know to whom the Hebrew University should turn over the four cases of ceremonial objects and the one case of Torah fragments, which were included in the shipment from Germany. I have now definite instructions to let the Ministry of Religious Affairs handle this distribution to congregations as well as the burial of the 87 Torah fragments.

Will you kindly have these cases forwarded to them. I am notifying Mr. Alexander Kahane, who wrote to us a couple of months ago, of this procedure.

With kind regards

Sincerely yours

Hannah Arendt

Hannah Arendt
 Executive Secretary

123260

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MAX GRUENEWALD

Executive Secretary
 HANNAH ARENDT

March 26, 1951

Dr. C. Wormann
 Jewish National & University Library
 P.O.B. 503
 Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Dr. Wormann:

I am coming back to my letter of March 13th, in which I asked for your cooperation in the matter of individually owned books.

The "Aufbau" and the "Jewish Chronicle" in London have in the meantime agreed to publish these names free of charge, in instalments. With these precedents, do you think that you can make the same arrangements with the "Palestine Post" and "Haaretz"?

We have to put the deadlines on these claims for June 30th, which means that we are in a hurry. I am therefore taking the liberty of sending to you the 1,000 names, as they were prepared for the printer, as well as the newspaper announcement which under all circumstances must go with it. I am also enclosing, for your personal information, the "Instructions for Claimants," which will be mailed to each person who contacts us.

I just received your letter of March 20th regarding the four cases with ceremonial objects and Torah fragments.

I thank you very much.

Sincerely yours

Hannah Arendt

Hannah Arendt
 Executive Secretary

cc: Scholem

P.S. The roster of German Jewish names was sent to Irgun Olej Merkaz Europa, 15 Rambam St., Tel Aviv.

123261

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Replies

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Secretary

MAX GRUENEWALD

Executive Secretary
 HANNAH ARENDT

Dr. C. Wormann
 The Jewish National & University Library
 P.O.B. 503
 Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Dr. Wormann:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 27th.

Under separate cover I am sending you two ~~two~~ copies of the roster. You will find that the roster contains two separate items: (1) a booklet containing mostly names of German Jews or of books which obviously came from German Jewish private libraries and (2) three pages which contain the private owners of the Baltic collection, page one indicating those from Riga and its surroundings, the second page those from Kovno and its surroundings and the third page those from Vilna and its surroundings.

It will take from three to four weeks for those lists to reach you. In a few days I will send you our "Instructions to Claimants." In case you want to find out how many books are the possession of any particular person, you will find this information in my list attached to my letter of March 26th. This list is in alphabetical order and incorporates both the booklet and the pages mentioned above.

I just received information from Worms that the cost for microfilming all of the Worms archives is very low. We are now ordering these Worms archives, which we decided to make as a kind of pilot project. I should be grateful to you if you could let me know at your early convenience what happened to the Israeli microfilming project. The costs involved in the Worms instance seem lower than I expected. Worms, on the other hand, quoted a higher price per exposure than any other firm which we contacted, which means that the whole microfilming job is a very promising undertaking.

With kindest regards

123262

Sincerely yours
Hannah Arendt

Hannah Arendt, Executive Secretary

INSTRUCTIONS TO CLAIMANTS

Claims should be filed with Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc., 1841 Broadway, New York 23, N.Y., U.S.A., not later than June 30, 1951. None will be accepted after that date. Each claim should contain the following information:

1. The full name (first, middle and last) of the claimant. (If the claimant's name has ever been changed, his former name or names, as well as his present name, must be given.)
2. The present and former address or addresses of the claimant.
3. The books claimed by the claimant should be identified by the name or names which appear in them. (The claim should not state the titles of the books claimed or the names of their authors unless in the opinion of the claimant this information will facilitate identification of the books claimed.)
4. The last pre-war European address of the person whose name appears in the books claimed and, if possible, a specimen of his signature, book stamp or ex libris should be attached to the claim.
5. If the claimant is not the person whose name appears in the books claimed, proof that he is the heir or legatee or other legal successor of that person. If the claimant claims the books as his heir, he should state the nature and the exact degree of his relationship to him. If there are two or more heirs, unless a claim is made by all of them, the claimant must satisfy Jewish Cultural Reconstruction that the heirs who do not join have assigned their claims to him or otherwise released their claims.

Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc. reserves the right to require further evidence of ownership or other relevant information and to reject the claim unless it is supplied within the time fixed therefor.

No lists of authors or titles or categories of books are available and no such information can be given by us prior to restitution.
All unclaimed books will be distributed among Israeli libraries.

By making a claim the claimant agrees that the judgment of Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc. with respect to the sufficiency of the evidence of ownership submitted by the claimant shall be final and conclusive upon the claimant.

All claims of claimants residing in the United States must be accompanied by a stamped return envelope, and of claimants residing elsewhere by two international reply coupons. All postage, freight and handling charges are to be borne by the claimant. Claimants whose claims are granted will be notified of the number of books to be restored to them and of the costs involved.

NOTE: In all correspondence, please refer to your file no.:

123263

ANNOUNCEMENT

Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc., New York, was established for the purpose of recovering Jewish cultural treasures confiscated by the Nazis throughout Europe. The United States Military Government in the American Zone in Germany has assisted JCR greatly in this enterprise and has turned many books over to this organization for distribution among institutions in Israel and other centers of Jewish learning.

Some of these books bear names which may be those of their former owners. By failing to claim these books in accordance with United States Military Government Law No. 59, their former owners have forfeited their legal rights in them. Nevertheless, JCR wishes to restore these books to their former owners or their legal successors if they claim them within a reasonable time.

A list of names found in these books can be consulted in the offices of

The figure which follows the name or the address indicates the number of books or pamphlets which bear the same name. No guarantee for the exact number of items can be given.

No lists of authors or titles or categories of books are available and no such information can be given prior to restitution. Unclaimed books will be distributed among Israeli libraries.

Claims must be filed with JCR not later than June 30, 1951. They must be prepared in accordance with JCR's "Instructions to Claimants" which will be sent upon request. JCR will restore the books to the claimants upon proof, satisfactory to it, that the claimants are their former owners or the legal successors to the former owners, and are therefore morally entitled thereto. All charges connected with this restitution are to be borne by the claimants.

Correspondence should be addressed to: Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc., 1841 Broadway, New York 23, N.Y. U.S.A.

123264

28

THE JEWISH NATIONAL & UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
P.O.B.503 JERUSALEM

20th March, 1950

Our Ref.:SH/LP

Dr. Hannah Arendt,
Executive Secretary,
1841 Broadway,
New York 23, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Arendt,

In reply to your letter of March 6th we wish to state that the four cases with ceremonial objects did not yet reach us. We are in possession of the shipping documents which, in accordance with your wish, were now handed over to the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

The Thora fragments were taken over by the officials of the Ministry weeks ago, as you have been informed.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. C. Wormann,
Director.

123265

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Executive Secretary
 HANNAH ARENDT

May 10, 1951

Dr. C. Wormann
 The Jewish National and University Library
 P.O.B. 503
 Jerusalem

Israel

Dear Dr. Wormann:

Following my letter of April 2nd, I am enclosing 15 copies of the list of names which appear in the books in our custody, as it was published in the Aufbau. I also enclose for your convenience text of a newspaper announcement and 5 copies of our "Instructions to Claimants", which we mail to every person who contacts us. Please let me know at your early convenience what you intend to do in this matter.

Cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Hannah Arendt
 Hannah Arendt
 Executive Secretary

Encs.

123266

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THE JEWISH NATIONAL & UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
P.O.B.503 JERUSALEM

13th June, 1951

Our Ref.: SH/LP

Dr. Hannah Arendt,
Executive Secretary,
Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc.,
1841 Broadway,
New York 23, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Arendt,

A few days ago we received some copies of the list of names of private book owners (Aufbau reprints and mimeographed copies), but we cannot start with the necessary advertisements if the deadline of June 30th will not be extended. Taking into account the delays in publishing notices in the papers here and other usual and unusual delays we would suggest to fix the deadline for September 30th.

Looking forward to your speedy reply I am

Yours sincerely,

Dr. C. Wormann,
Director

178267

בֵּית הַסְּפָרִים הַלאָמִי וַהֲאֻנוֹנִיבָּר סִיטָּאִי
THE JEWISH NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

בֵּית דָוד ווֹלְפֶסְוֹן

Jerusalem
P.O.B. 503

ט' יְהוּדָה-תְּשִׁ"ט
11.7.51

ירוּשָׁלָם
ת. ד. 503

לְפָנֶיךָ
הַבְּגָלָת

ד"ה איז שולחין לכם רשותה של
אוניות נסן פְּרָמָהן-נְאָדָה בְּצִיָּה וְעָמָקִים
וּבְמִלְוָה אַחֲכָה לִיזָּה שְׁלָמָנוֹת אַבְּבוֹשָׂה תְּאַנְדִּיָּה
דְּבִיָּה. שְׁלָמָנוֹת אַבְּבוֹשָׂה טְבָרוֹה לִיזָּה מְוֹמָדָה
וְהַזְּדִיָּה לְאַם כְּמִינָהם לְבָבְלָהָם.

איז פְּרָמָהן אַלְיכָם בְּבָקָרָה לְתְדִבְּיקָה
נָה בְּרָאִים חַזְקָת בְּמִזְרָחָה תְּדָרְךָ לְקָרְבָּן הַקָּרְבָּן -
בְּמִזְרָחָה אֵלֶיךָ מְסָמֵּךְ מְזָרְבָּן - אֵלֶיךָ מְזָרְבָּן -
עַפְגָּד. לְאֵלֶיךָ מְזָרְבָּן 31.7.51, מְתִבְגָּעָה
לְבָבָלָה, 184 Broadway New York 23, N. Y., U. S. A.
כל הַזְּוֹרָאָה תְּמִדְוּכָה גְּפָרָה נְסָפָרִים
וְלֹה זְמַלְוָהָם אֵלָכְלִיאָה (הַזָּה) דּוֹלָר בְּפָרָן
לְסָפָר (הַזָּה) תְּזִקְרָה אֵלָכְלִיאָה תְּהִזְבָּעִים.

הַעֲתָרוֹבִים יְפָרַטְנוּ מְזָדָה עַל כֵּן
בְּמִזְרָחָה תְּקָדוּבִים וְתְדִבְּרָה *תְּהִזְבָּעִים
כְּיַפְגָּז אַלְיכָם בְּעַבְדִּין זה, וְזָקָרָה שְׁלָמָה יְזָרָה
לְכָם רַזְבָּה שְׁרָה.

סָמָמָה קְזָבָה תְּזִקְרָה לְהַבָּשָׂה תְּהִזְבָּעָה
תְּזִקְרָה אֵלָכְלִיאָה עַקְבָּדָה בְּאַלְכִּים לְפָרָטָה אֵלָכְלִיאָה
בְּעַמְדוֹת שְׁרָה וְלֹה לְחַבּוֹת לְאַסְזָדָבָה כְּפָגָן
כְּבָזָעָתָכָם לְאַפְלָל בְּדִבְּרָה. אַזְזָה גְּטוּחָה שְׁתָחָם
תְּמִלְפָר בְּדִצְוֹן שְׁרוֹת חַזְקָה זָה לְקָרְבָּן הַיְּהוּדָה.

כְּכָבְדָה דָבָר.

ד"ה ד. ווֹלְפֶסְוֹן
ס. ג. ה. ל

פָּקָד

123268

ב' מ מסדריה אלאות ופניות ברכבתן. מודפס

בזאת שטרם עלה לארון יטאל" (ט"ז קולסיטו ריל דיקוטו טרומקן) בנו-וירט נאשנה ledge רשות כל אוניות, אך פטור מה שדרה צ"ל הפלגה תוארו ע"כ ע"ג שליטה הגדנויות אוניות עלייה עלייה גדרתית. עליות אלה הובילו לא מוגדים לאו"ש לאו"ש לעמ' סידרת לבעל-העט

על הנושא, אך שבודהן נזקנות דראמה זו, או זודאייה, לפניה לא ינורא מ-18.7.61 אל מועד 21.7.61 קולסיטו ריל דיקוטו וירט, 1861, בנו-וירט, ולחודין על תביעה גופות לספינות אלה. כל התוצאות הכרזות בסופל כפדיות. וכעתו (באד"ה זולר לופט) תזרזה על פעיל הטעינה,

דאיתן כל' טטרים עופת לרצות המעודנויות בסדריות
ולחלן כימיהם ובאות שכתם חן פרחות לקל

בידושלים : מחלקה ערלה אל בית הסדרה הלאומית
האזרחיות-ברית, ציון שורה-בונה (הכינטה
דרן), מלווה 4274;
מחלקה אזרחיות כולה אל בית הסדרה, דה'
חצץ צ'וּזָן, ציון דוד (בית אבן האיכר),
טלון 4253;
סדרית טטרו, בית המונות י"זדרז", דה'
חצץ צ'וּזָן.

בנה-בנה : סדרית עזרודה, עיר צ'זון, דה' בזאנטיאנו ו
ספרית פרטן, דה' י.ב.ב.

בוניה : סדרית נזודה לנטולבו נביעה, דה' סטודיו,
חצץ הפלטן.

בוניה-התקינה : מסדרית העזרודה.

בוניה : מסדרית העזרודה.

בוניה : מסדרית של המועצה.

בוניה : מסדרית של המועצה.

בֵּית הַסְּפָרִים הַלְּאָמִי וַהֲאוֹנוֹニִיבָּר סִיטָּאי
THE JEWISH NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

בֵּית דָוד ווּלְפָסּוֹן

Jerusalem
P.O.B. 503

שְׁמַעְנָה
11.7.51

ירוּשָׁלָם
ת.ד. 503

חַמְכָּה
סְגָנָה

סְגָנָה

ד"ה אבו שולחין לאמ בז'ה
בצ'נ'ן ספְּרִים אֶבְּשֶׂבֶץ ק"ט גְּדוּלָה
חַמְכָּה לְעַלְיָהָבָה. הַזָּהָר וְהַבְּזָקָה הַמְּבוֹרָךְ
לְאַבְּשָׁה תְּפִיעָה הַזָּהָר, כְּבִיזָּה לְכָבָב חַוְדָה,
שְׁמַעְנָה בְּזָהָר בְּזָהָר.

בְּבִזְבָּדָה ר' נ'

ד"ה ק"ה ז' ז' ר' מ'

ס/ס



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1st August, 1951

Our Ref.: SH/LP

Dr. Hannah Arendt, Exec. Secretary,
Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc.,
New York.

Dear Dr. Arendt,

On receipt of your letter of June 25th regarding privately owned books we immediately sent notices to all daily papers in Israel. But only a few responded until now as the papers were overburdened with election material during the pre-election period.

The announcement was also broadcast by the Voice of Israel of Jerusalem and we may thus assume that in view of this publicity the overwhelming part of the interested people were reached. You will surely notice that seeing the number of claims which arrive at your end these days.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. C. Wormann,
Director.



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ANNOUNCEMENT

New York

Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc., was established for the purpose of recovering Jewish cultural treasures confiscated by the Nazis throughout Europe. The United States Military Government in the American Zone in Germany has assisted us greatly in this enterprise and has turned many books over to us for distribution among institutions in Israel and other centers of Jewish learning.

Some of these books bear names which may be those of their former owners. By failing to claim these books in accordance with United States Military Government Law No. 59, their former owners have forfeited their legal rights in them. Nevertheless, we wish to restore these books to their former owners or their legal successors if they claim them within a reasonable time.

The following is a list of all names found in these books. The figure which follows the name or the address indicates the number of books or pamphlets which bear the same name. No guarantee for the exact number of items, however, can be given.

Claims must be filed with us not later than June 30, 1951. We will receive claims for these books provided they are prepared in accordance with our instructions which we will mail upon request. We will restore the books to the claimants upon proof, satisfactory to us, that the claimants are their former owners or the legal successors to their former owners, and are therefore morally entitled thereto. All charges connected with this restitution are to be borne by the claimant.

All correspondence should be addressed to: Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc., 1841 Broadway, New York 23, N.Y., U.S.A.

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JEWISH CULTURAL RECONSTRUCTION, INC.

1841 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y.

Members of the Corporation

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 Alliance Israelite Universelle
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 American Jewish Joint
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 Conseil Representatif des Juifs de France
 Council of Jews from Germany
 The Hebrew University

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Executive Secretary
 HANNAH ARENDT

March 13, 1951

Dr. C. Wormann
 The Jewish National & University Library
 P.O.B. 503
 Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Dr. Wormann:

Thanks for your letter of March 2nd, which was partly covered by my letter of March 6th. The ceremonial objects, which we sent to Israel and which should go to the Ministry of Religious Affairs did not include items of artistic value.

I have not yet received the final account from JRSO on the bunker operation. As soon as I get it I shall let you know what your share will be. It will not be very high.

We just asked the American Friends of the Hebrew University to pick up 15 more cases of periodicals for you. These contain your share of Hebrew and the remaining share of German periodicals.

I am under the impression that JRSO used up the \$1,000 which Mr. Shunami left for HUL. I conclude this from the fact that they billed us for \$61.00 for shipping expenses, which apparently represents part of the shipping expenses for the bunker operation. May I suggest that you communicate with Mr. Kagan and ask him for an itemized account.

I am writing you today chiefly in order to enlist your help in the following matter. As you know, we still hold a certain number of individually owned books in storage in order to make it possible for former owners or their heirs to claim them. We have a list of about 800 names, mostly of German Jews, and about 200 names of Jews from the Baltic countries (Vilne, Kovna, Riga). We feel that the best procedure would be to publish the whole list of names, and according to my information here, this would take about one

to send

March 13, 1951

Dr. G. Wormann (2)

page the size of the "Aufbau". However, this advertisement has to appear in several newspapers and the truth is that the connected expenses seem to be so high that we cannot afford them.

Would you kindly tell me: (1) In which Israeli newspaper ^{or paper} in your opinion we should run this add; if at all; (2) if these newspapers would agree to run this as a public service, either entirely free or at a very reduced rate, and what in the latter case the rate would be.

I hope this is not too much trouble, but only a telephone call. Will you kindly let me know at your early convenience.

Very sincerely yours

Hannah Arendt

Hannah Arendt
Executive Secretary

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Abraham Lotte, Berlin/Grunewald - 6; Abramowitz R., Berlin/Schoeneberg Bozenstr. - 26; Adler Anna - 17; Adler Elkan Nathan - 6; Adler Erwin, Boehmerstr. - 10; Adler Familie, Steinbach b. Hall - 17; Adler Karl - 13; Adler S., Benesistr. - 7; Aliezer Baruch, Riga - 9; Altman S.P. Dr., Berlin u. Mannheim - 15; Angerthal Max Dr., Koenigsberg i. P. Schoenstr. - 20; Apt N. Rabb. Dr., Allenstein u. Filene - 97; Aron Arno Dr. - 74; Ascher Luis u. Johanna, Frankfurt/M. Brentanostr. - 7; Aser Cath. - 7; Aumann & Georg, Frankfurt/M. Baumweg - 38.

B. E. - 6; Bachmann A., Nuernberg Spittlerthormauer, Scheurlastr., Kohlengasse - 14; Baer Joseph - 13; Baer Leo u. Anni - 15; Bagg Sch. M., Riga - 8; Balet Leo Dr. - 14; Ball Dr. - 17; Baloscher A., Kowno - 110; Bamberger Elisabeth - 10; Bamberger J. Dr., Koenigsberg i. Pr. - 9; Bamberger L. - 6; Bamberger Otto - 24; Bamberger Salomon Dr., Frankfurt/M frucher Wuerzburg - 189; Bamberger Willi - 9; Banta Kenneth u. Mildred, Berlin - 15; Barischnik Meier, Riga - 6; Barkmanes S. Rabb., Oostino - 42; Baron Inge - 8; Baron S. Dr. - 60; Bass J. A., Kowno - 9; Bassfreund Mirjam, Halberstadt - 8; Bauer Hans J. - 10; Becker W. - 15; Beer Hugo L. Frankfurt/M. - 30; Beerman Siegfried u. Elly - 6; Behrens Geh. Rat. Prof. Dr. x - 8; Beines Benjamin, Bauske - 14; Bender Paul - 20; Bender Peter - 23; Berenzweig Bernhard - 34; Berg Lucas, Warburg - 17; Berkman Sz., Wilna - 6; Berlin Siskind, Riga - 23; Berliner Ludwig u. Caecillie - 6;

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Bermann Victor u. Anny (geb. Polenz) Dr. Ing. - 68; Bernbach - 52; Bernhardt Paul u. Dorothea, Potsdam - 19; Bernstein Nathan - 8; Berringer Gustav, Charlottenburg - 7; Bernstein Yehezkeel, Slobodka - 14; Besser Alexander, Breslau R - 7; Bier Max, Frankfurt/M. - 41; Bier Maximilian, Frankfurt/M - 7; Bier Nathaniel M., Frankfurt/M. Hoelderlinstr. - 51; Birnbaum Moses, Frankfurt/M - 7; Blau Bruno u. J. Justizrat Dr., Frankfurt/M. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Seilerstr., Hochstr. - 27; Blau Ernst, Muenchen - 40; Bloch B. Rabb., Riga - 25; Bloch G.S. - 19; Bloch Levin S., Koenigsberg - 13; Blum Leopold u. Liselotte - 9; Bluth Erika, Ernst u. Gretl - 10; Bodenheimer Hermann, Frankfurt/N. Am Tiergarten - 18; Bodenheimer S. L., Biblis - 6; Boehm Alois Robert - 9; Boehm Moriz, Fuerth - 6; Bombach J., Berlin Lilienstr., Weberstr. - 6; Bondi Max - 7; Borchardt Marion - 8; Bossak Maurycey - 13; Bowitz Aba Leib, Riga - 70; Bramson A. M. - 13; Brandt Siegfried - 6; Brauer Elly, Kattowitz O.S. - 6; Braude H., Koenigsberg i. Pr. - 6; Braun Kaethe - 7; Brenson Ellen - 8; Brodnitz Julius u. Hedwig - 6; Brodreich Lionell, Einartshauser - 9; Broida Ahron, Kowno - 95; Bromberger Berthold, Erwin, ^{Berlin} Esriel, Siegmar Esriel, Linienstr., Muenzstr. - 25; Bruchsaler Karl, Buchl (Baden) - 45; Bruenn - 7; Bruzkus Ju. Arzt - 9; Buday-Goldberger Leo DR. - 8; Burnstein S., Tuckum - 14; Busch Augusta - 29; Butkiewicz J., Bulduri - 8.

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Cahn Ernst Dr. - 6; Caro Josef Prof. Dr., Frankfurt/M - 12; Caro Oscar - 85; Casparius Kaete - 7; Cats Alex Dr. - 13; Cazes David L. - 22; Charig Dr. jur. - 19; Cheim Rudolf - 6; Coblenz Henni, Hildesheim - 32; Cohen S. Dr. - 54 Cohen W. Dr. med. - 11; Cohn Emil - 6; Cohn Erich Prediger u. Kantor, Leobschuetz - 10; Cohn Hermann Cantor - 15; Cohn Jacob - 22; Cohn Ludwig Dr. - 6; Cole - 7; Colling Jakob F. - 26; Coq ~~Exm~~^{Coq} G.v.La Geh. Rath - 6; Cramer Clem., Frankfurt/M. - 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Daniuschewski M., Baltrumanz - 23; Danski Shabbetai, Kowno - 25; Davids Bz. L. - 7; Davidsohn A. Kultusbeamter, Rastenburg u. Tilsit Gartenstr. - 6; Dekelbaum B., Kowno - 6; Dessaauer S. Karlsruhe i.B. - 13; Deutsch Adolf - 25; Deutsch Annie - 10; Deutsch Julius - 6; Dewidels Emil, Prag Kgl. Weinberge Bozatechgasse - 11; Dinesohn Leib, Libau - 6 Dobschuetz Lieber Dr., Breslau Skotschau - 7; Doctor Emil - 16 Dombrowski Hans - 7; Dreifuss (Familie), Malsch b. Rastatt - 12 Dreyfuss Ww. David, Malsch - 13; Dreyfus-Barney Hippolite - 10 Dreyfuss Simon, Karlsruhe Kriegstr. - 16; Dubnow Simon - 8; Duennner Rabb. Dr. - 8; Duennner Baruch, Koeln Glockengasse - 6 Duennner Joseph, Koeln Glockengasse, ~~Exm~~ Moltkestr. - 70; Duke Leopold - 12; Dunker Rudolf Dr. - 155; Dux Wilhelm Michael Hildesheim - 9; Dzuk Aharon ben David Halevi - 18.

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Ebstein Hermann - 10; Ederstein K.J. - 9; Edler H.,
 Harburg - 9; Einsteing Leopold - 7; Einstein Moses u. Hilda,
 geb. Wuerzburger - 9; Eisenstein Gustav, Beverungen - 9;
 Elias Julius Dr., Berlin Matthaeikirchstr. - 53; Elias
 Ludwig - 7; Eljasberg P. Rabb., Riga - 49; Elkan Ahron
 Rabb., Riga - 10; Elkes Ch. Dr. med. - 12; Emden Fritz,
 Frankfurt/M - 11; Emmermann Luise, Frankfurt Wernigerode,
 Forkestr. - 12; Endemann - 13; Epstein M.W., Leipzig - 10;
 Eschelbacher J. Dr. Rabb., Bruchsal - 34; Eschelbacher Jos.
 Dr. Rabb., Berlin - 7; Eschelbacher Max Dr. Rabb., Bruchsal
 Duesseldorf. ~~Max~~ - 12; Eschwege Isaac, Fulda - 16; Eschwege
 Jonas, Fulda Franzosenwaeldchen, ~~Frankfurt~~, Frankfurt/M Sandweg,
 Palmstr. - 42; Eschwege Simon Oberkantor, Frankfurt/M West - 7;
 Ettlinger Emmy - 6; Ettlinger Jakob, Karlsruhe i.B. - 178.

F. N K - 7; Faktorausk Wolf, Kowno - 9; Falkenheim
 Prof. Dr., Koenigsberg i. Pr. - 14; Farkas J. von Prof. - 6;
 Feder Ernst - 81; Federlein Max, Scheinfeld - 12; Fenchel
 Fritz, Hamburg - 78; Fichtner Josef, Muenchen Klaengestr. - 9;
 Fink s.A. Elias Prof. Dr., Frankfurt/M - 8; Fischer Jul. - 7;
 Fischer Max - 10; Flersheim D. - 14; Floersheim Carl
 Alexander stud. jur. - 22; Floersheim Ernst Dr. med., Berlin/
 Friedenau Rheinstr. - 12; Floersheim Martha, Hamburg - 6;
 Floersheim Michael C., Hamburg Beneckestr. - 10; Floersheim
 Werner - 6; Fraenkel Lazarus - 53; Fraenkel Max, Berlin W
 Schoeneberger Ufer, Berlin/Wilmersdorf Trautonastr. - 63;

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Frank Rabb. Dr., Koeln - 39; ~~Frank Rabb. Dr., Koeln - 39~~ Frank Nelli - 6;
Frank H. Dr. jur., Koeln Hansa/Ring - 16; Frank Nelli - 6;
Frank S. Lehrer - 6; Frenkel Marcel u. Wilhelm, Saarbruecker
Richard Wagnerstr. - 10; Frensdorff Prof. Dr. - 7; Freudenberg
T.A. - 6; Freund Felix, Breslau - 145; Freund Martin - 12;
Freyer Karl, Frankfurt/M - 7; Freyhan Louise - 9; Freyhan
Wilhelm - 7; Friedemann Dr. - 8; Friedlaender A. Dr. - 6;
Friedlaender S. Dr., Berlin/Hallensee Johann/Georgstr. - 8;
Friedlein Adolf, Frankfurt/M - 6; Friedman Moshe, Sakai - 16
Friedmann A. Musikdirektor, Berlin N Krausnickstr. - 12;
Froehlich - 6; Frohmann-Hollaender G., Frankfurt/M - 7; Fryd
H. - 14; Fuchs Eduard Redakteur - 18; Funk H., Wilna - 8;
Funk S. L., Wilna - 48⁹.

Gabaldon J. - 70; Gense Naftoli - 36; Gering Hugo
Prof. Dr., Halle - 45; Gerst Wolf, Karlsruhe - 94; Gerstl
Hanoch - 6; Giesen Alexander - 7; Gitelewich S., Kowno - 58
Glas Erich u. Susi - 7; Glaser Cilli, Wuerzburg - 8; Glaser
Ida, Wuerzburg - 27; Glaser Julie, Wuerzburg - 9; Glaserman
Willy - 15; Glasman Chaim Dovber, Riga - 9; Gleatz G.R.P.
- 12; Glogauer Hertha - 33; Gluecksmann Heinrich Prof. - 11
Godt A. - 8; Goldberg Adolf - 12; Goldberg J. - 7;
Goldberg Neir Zvi, Vilkija - 27; Goldmann M., Nuernberg - 13
Goldschmidt - 241; Goldschmidt Bruno, Nuernberg - 7;
Goldschmidt Elisabeth - 7; Goldschmidt Em. - 13; Goldschmidt
Fanni, Halberstadt U. den Weiden - 7; Goldschmidt Gottfried,
Halberstadt Lekstr. U. den Weiden - 34; Goldschmidt Julius



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Friedberger Anlage

Frankfurt/M. - 7; Goldschmidt M.N. - 10; Goldstein J.J. - 6;
 Golmstock F.J. - 45; Compertz Max u. Ilse - 7; Gor N.J.,
 Riga - 35; Gordon Leib, Kowno - 16; Gossel Eva, Stadtteil
 - 7; Gottlieb Samuel, Neuhof b. Fulda - 7; Gottschalk Dr.
 Koenigsberg - 19; Gradenwitz E., Breslau - 9; Gradstein A.,
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11th October, 1950

Our Ref.: SH/LP

Dr. Hanna Arendt, Executive Secretary,
Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc.,
1841 Broadway,
New York 23, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Arendt,

Returning from leave I found your letter of September 27th and I hasten to inform you that a list of the "rare" Hebrew books to which a list of "rare" Bibles is attached is in my files. These books were sent to Jerusalem when I was still in Germany. Before sending you this list I should like to make sure that this is what you want.

These so-called "rare" Hebrew books were processed in the same way as the much disputed non-Hebrew rare books. The only difference was that the major part of the Hebrew section could by no means be classified as rare ones and I never understood how they came by this distinction.

Anyway if these are the books you mean let me please know and the list will be sent to you.

However, allow me to point out that I myself dispatched the original of this list to JCR in New York at the time the books were shipped to Jerusalem. Here is the heading of the list which may enable you to find it in your files:

הָלְכָדָה הַנְּזָרֶת "בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל" מִבְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל

It consists of 74 typewritten sheets and comprises 1990 entries. To this the list "rare" Hebrew Bibles (caption 1A) consisting of 4 sheets is attached.

Professor Sholem returned to Jerusalem and brought very interesting news from Europe.

With kindest regards

Yours sincerely,

S. Shunami

ARC 40793
JCR 196

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June 2, 1950

Dr. Wormann wrote me that you in Jerusalem are anxious not to have cultural property included in any bulk arrangement between JRSO and the German authorities. As a matter of fact, Mr. Ferencz, when he was in New York, mentioned the possibility of including cultural property, but we did not discuss the matter at this point. I can understand your misgivings, but I should like to point out to you the following:

1. If a bulk arrangement between JRSO and the German government materializes, it will mean the very rapid liquidation of JRSO offices in Germany. This in turn will mean that cultural property in the hands of German institutions can no longer be claimed by a successor organization.

2. JRSO is extremely anxious to terminate the activities of JCF for budgetary reasons. We are having great difficulties with our budget up to the end of the year, and the chances are that this will be the last budget for operation in Germany, even though a few finish-up jobs may be left for next year.

In other words, what is the alternative to a bulk arrangement--which admittedly is not a good idea for cultural property? Moreover, I am afraid that you overestimate the quantity as well as the quality of Jewish owned material in German public institutions.

In order to give you an idea of how things stand, let me tell you that during a recent Executive Committee meeting of JRSO, it was reported that JRSO will probably get recognition as successor organization in the French zone. There was strong opposition to spending any dollars for initial operations, that is, it seemed doubtful if JRSO would be willing to become the successor in the French zone. The reason behind all these recent developments is very simple. There is very little "heirless" Jewish property in Germany; almost everything has been claimed through proper channels.

Did you see Benjamin's Baudelaire as it was printed in "Sinn und Form"? I didn't meet Brecht. I never liked him. ~~He doesn't count!~~

Yours,

Hannah Arendt

Prof. G. Scholem
Abraham St. 28
Jerusalem, Pal.

13-34

Copy

2/1 IV
JEWISH CULTURAL RECONSTRUCTION, INC.
1841 Broadway, New York 23, N.Y.

Address: c/o AJDC, Sandweg 7,
Frankfurt a.M.
August 18, 1948.

Prof. G. Scholem,
Hebrew University.

Dear Dr. Scholem,

I understand that you recently wrote to me, but unfortunately the letter has not reached me. I had hoped that through Leo Schwarz you would be informed of my work, and I was anxious to talk with Scheck who, however, advised me against coming to Prague and then gave up his intention of coming to Paris.

In the short time, during which I have been permitted to stay in Germany, I arranged for the affiliation of the Interessenvertretung of the Gemeinde of the U.S. Zone, thereby removing one of the obstacles which prevented us from obtaining State Dept. recognition. I also did fair amount of work at Offenbach, and was in the process of organizing staff when the Depot was ordered closed to visitors. This order is still in effect and I will be unable to proceed until about September 1.

Yesterday I had a talk with General Clay and submitted a memorandum requesting the recognition of JCR as trustee. With his usual caution Clay said that he would first have to check with Washington to make sure that the State Dept. approved. I promptly cabled New York to take appropriate steps. In other words, the recognition of the Successor Organization is only one step toward the solution of our problem. We still need a hekser from Washington, and then an agreement between JCR and Military Government.

Under the circumstances, if you were to send a representative work for JCR, his arrival might be premature. Even assuming that we continue to make progress, I would not look forward to any official activity by JCR before the end of September.

Apart from Offenbach, I visited the Museum of Schneittach, which has the remains of the communal archives. A claim will be filed for this material. I have also just learned that a part of the Oldenburg library has survived, and I am trying to locate it. Otherwise, the surviving material is largely scattered in a large number of small repositories, which are accessible only to U.S. officials. There is no reason to believe that these contain much Jewish material, but some way will have to be found to investigate.

I am planning to visit Vienna soon to negotiate with the Gemeinde in connection with the books restituted from Offenbach. I shall undoubtedly cable you from Vienna in order that you may assure the local people that I am acting with the support of the Hebrew University. From Vienna I plan to proceed to Prague, in order to report to New York on the cultural property remaining there. It would be very helpful if you or Scheck would write to the persons who co-operated with him, and request them to give me the information I seek.

123295

2/2 IV

COPY

STATE OF ISRAEL
MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 14, 1949.

Dear Walter:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter from the Director of the Yiddish Scientific Institute - YIVO. I am sure that it is unnecessary for me to tell you of the important contributions which this Institute has made to the Yiddish language, as well as to the demographic and sociological research of the Jewish people in Diaspora. During the war, they were fortunately able to transfer some of their activities and personnel to this country where they have since established quite an impressive institution.

The Director, Mr. Juviler, has sent me the attached memorandum, which is self-explanatory. I have promised him that we will try to help them through our Legation in Prague. I would appreciate it very much if you would request Ehud to handle this matter and to advise me of the results of his inquiries, and what action he takes.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

Eliahu Epstein
Special Representative

Dr. Walter Eytan
Director General
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Hakiryah, Israel.

123296

יידישער וויסנשאפטליךער אינסטיטוט-ייוויא
YIDDISH SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE-YIVO
535 WEST 123rd Street, NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

דעת 21-סְטֶן דַּקְעַמְבָּר 1948

ס' אליזה עפֿשטיין טַרְשִׁיסִיָּה פָּזָן מִדְבָּנָה יִשְׂרָאֵל
טַרְשִׁיסִיָּה פָּזָן מִדְבָּנָה יִשְׂרָאֵל
וּרְאַשְׁרִינְגְּסָן, דָּק

דיינר השופר ארן ליבער פרידנד,

אייר וויסט אליעין, אי נ דעם-חאב אייך נישט דעם פִּינְדְּסָטָן
סְפָּם, אֵז אֵין בֵּין גְּזוּעָן גָּאָרָךְ צְוּמְזִידָן פָּוּן אוֹנְדְּזָעָר
בָּאֲגַעֲגַנְיִשׁ, אָוֹן אֵז אֵיךְ קָוָךְ אַרְזִיסָּן זָוְן אַרְיִין וּוָאָסָּפְטָר
אוֹן צָוְחָבָן אַיְיךְ וּוָאָסָּפְטָר גִּיכְצָר וּוְרִי אַסְפָּטָר דָּא בִּי אַוְנְדָּז אַוְן
דָּעַר יִדוֹוָא חִיִּים: מִידְיָעָן פְּרִידְנָד זַעַלְלָן עֲדוֹתָה צָעָגָן אַוְיִיךְ דָעַם
אֵז אֵיךְ מַאְךְ נִישְׁטָמָעָן סְחָם קִיְּגָן קָאָטְסְּלִימְנָסָן אוֹן זִיְּרָה
וּוְעָלָן אַוְיִיךְ עֲדוֹתָה צָעָגָן אַוְיִיךְ דָעַם, אֵז אֵיךְ בֵּין אַלְעָמָל אַוְיִמְרִיכְסִים.
וּוְיִלְאֵיךְ אַיְיךְ זַעַגְעָן, אֵז אֵיךְ חָבָב גְּרוֹזִים אַנְדְּקָעְנָגָגָה פָּאָר אַיְיךְ
פָּאָר דָעַם אַוְפָּן וּוְרִי אַזְוִי אַיְיךְ חָאָס דִי פְּרָאָגָא, וּוָאָסָּפְטָר אַיְיךְ חָאָס
אַיְיךְ אַוְעַקְעַשְׁטָעַלְטָס, פָּאָרְשָׁטָאָגָעָן אַזְוִי אַזְוִי אַיְיךְ חָאָס דָעַם
פְּנִין בָּאָחָאנְדָלָט.

וּוְעָגָן דָעַם עֲזָבָן גַּוְפָּא לִירְבָּג אַיְיךְ אַיְיךְ בִּיְּהָא פְּסָמָרָאָגָדָן,
וּוָאָסָּפְטָר אַיְיךְ חָאָב בָּאָקוּרְמָעָן פָּזָן אַזְדְּזָעָר וּוְיִסְנָאָפְטָלְעָבָן דִּירְפְּקָטָאָר
דִּירְמָאָס וּוְרִיְגָרִיךְ. הָעַדְעָר מַעְמָאָרָאָגָדוֹס קְלָעָרָט אַוְיִיךְ דָעַם
עֲנִין פּוֹלְשְׁטָנְדִּיךְ.

מִיט גְּרוֹזִים דָּרָךְ-אַרְצָן אוֹן פְּרִידְנָד לְעַבְשָׁטָע גְּבוֹרָסָן,

אייך אַיְברְגָגְגָעַבְלָנְפָּר,

(-)

מַאְרָק יְדוּוּרִילָפָּר

123297

I trust that conditions are improving in your country, and
that this letter finds you and our other colleagues in good health.
If I can be of assistance to you and the University in Germany,
please let me know.

With cordial greetings,

Signed: Joshua Starr.

COPY IG 20.X.48 to Dr. Senator
Dr. Norman
PROF. Sholem
Treasury

Paris 14.X.48

NLT JERREY UNIVERSITY JSM

your cable eleven books reached Antwerp September 25 being held until
further instructions

JOINTFUND

123299

JEWISH RESTITUTION SUCCESSOR ORGANIZATION

JRSO BERLIN

1 BERLIN 30

Potsdamer Str. 170 III

TELEFON 2163931

Erika Mähler
1 BERLIN 43
Malleborstraße 104A
Telefon 775 64 96

31. Januar 1976

An die
Berliner Bank AG
- Depka 32 -
Potsdamer Str. 111/113
1 Berlin 30

Betr.: Unser Konto 3201997100

Sehr geehrte Herren,

wir bitten, von unserem obigen Konto folgende Ueberweisung vorzunehmen:

Betrag: 60.000,- FF

(i.W.: Sechzigtausend franzoesische Franken)

Empfaenger: Avocat Alfred Borel
92, Rue de Rhone
1204 Genf / Schweiz

Konto des Empfaenger:

No. 105.805
Credit Suisse
Genf / Schweiz

Verwendungszweck:

Monsieur Osborne Sanderson BROWNE
fuer zwei Gemaelde.

Hochachtungsvoll
[Signature] DR. ERNST KATZENSTEIN ERIKA MAEHLER

b cc: Dr. Weismann

123300

BOREL, BARBEY, DE CHARMANT ET PERRET

AVOCATS AU BARREAU DE GENÈVE

Téléphone 28 56 11
Télégrammes: BOREBAR

Télex 23 824
Chèques postaux 12-455

ME ALFRED BOREL -cpq
ME GUSTAVE BARBEY
ME PIERRE DE CHARMANT
ME LUCIEN PERRET

ME RICHARD BARBEY
ME OLIVIER DUNANT

1204 GENÈVE le 5 janvier 1976
92, Rue du Rhône

Received
- 7. JAN. 1976

Monsieur E. KATZENSTEIN
Directeur de l'JRSO
Jewish Restitution Successor
Organization

D - 6 FRANKFURT / MAIN
Gruenenburgweg 119

Concerne : Monsieur Osborne Sanderson BROWNE

Monsieur le Directeur,

Je suis en mesure de répondre à vos lignes
du 22 décembre 1975 dont je vous remercie.

Monsieur BROWNE accepte la liquidation de
cette affaire sur la base d'un versement de fr.fr. 60'000.-
(soixante mille francs français).

Vous voudrez bien faire parvenir cette somme
au compte de mon Etude No 105.805 auprès du CREDIT SUISSE.

En vous remerciant d'avance de votre diligence,
je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Directeur, à l'assurance
de mes sentiments très distingués.


Alfred Borel

123301

December 22, 1975
Dr. Ka/ik

Messrs. Borel, Barbey,
de Charmant et Perret
92, rue du Rhône
CH 1204 G e n e v a
Switzerland

attn. Mr. Borel

Re: Mr. Osborne Sanderson Browne

Dear Mr. Borel,

This is to refer to your letters of September 9 and November 21, 1975.

I have been requested by the Headquarters office of the JRSO in New York to remind your client that I offered him at the occasion of my personal visit to him in Schoenried in 1959 to settle the controversy by payment of FF 60.000,--. This offer still stands. It was neither accepted nor rejected by your client. Instead, on August 31, 1959 the JRSO received from Mr. Osborne Sanderson Browne a libelous letter as a result of which the negotiations were broken off. The JRSO, a charitable organization having wound up its activities since a considerable period of time, is in process of liquidation. However, it reserved on its balance sheet the above indicated amount of FF 60.000,-- or its equivalent in U.S. Dollars for a contingent liability to your client. The sum reserved is based on an estimate received from an art dealer in Paris at the time our offer was made. The whereabouts of the paintings are unknown to us.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. E. Katzenstein

b cc: Mr. Kagan
Dr. Weismann ✓

123302

October 28, 1975

Mr. Saul Kagan
15 East 91st Street
New York, N.Y. 10028

Dear Saul:

We have to come to a decision concerning the claim of Mr. Osborne Sanderson Browne for restitution of two paintings by Miserovelt and Potter which JRSO undoubtedly received, but whose whereabouts cannot be ascertained. The matter is pending since 1957. In 1959 Ernst saw the claimant in Switzerland and subsequently offered a payment of FF 60,000 for the two paintings. This offer was based on the estimate by an art dealer in Paris from photos of the paintings. On August 31, 1959 JRSO received from Mr. Browne a libelous letter instead of a reply to our offer. Upon our instruction, Ernst informed Mr. Browne that in view of his libelous letter we could no longer correspond with him.

In the meantime, Mr. Browne alerted the French Embassy and the State Department. Both urged us to settle the matter. We tried repeatedly to stall, but Mr. Browne's Geneva lawyers reminded JRSO several times to return the paintings (which we are unable to do). The last reminder is dated September 9, 1975.

I would like to suggest to offer a payment of FF 60,000 (equivalent of \$14,000) or to increase the offer to \$15,000. JRSO has a reserve for such instances. If Mr. Browne does not accept, let us wait and see what happens.

Cordially,

Ernest H. Weismann

KHW:gk
cc: Dr. Ernst Katzenstein

123303

Jewish unidentified Receipt No.
including items

art objects

ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY
REPARATIONS, DELIVERIES AND RESTITUTION DIRECTORATE
RECEIPT FOR CULTURAL OBJECTS

Under the provisions of the memorandum of agreement dated 15 February 1949, subject: "Jewish Cultural Property" executed by a representative of the U.S. Government and the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Incorporation, this receipt for cultural objects is executed.

The undersigned, Mr. Benjamin B. FIRENCZ, Director General of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (JRSO), hereby acknowledges the receipt on behalf of said authority and its agent, the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Incorporation (JCI Inc.), from the United States of America, Commander in Chief in Germany, of the items described in Schedule "A" attached hereto.

This receipt is given with the understanding that the property herein described is of Jewish origin but is unidentifiable as to individual ownership. The receiving agency undertakes to restore to Military Government properties and objects in its possession which have been delivered to it by mistake.

The receiving authorities agree that the occupying power and all its agents and representatives shall be saved harmless from any claim for loss, damage, or deterioration, suffered by any item prior to the time of its return to the receiving authority.

Witness:


(Signature)


(Signature)

STEPHEN P. MUNISING
(Signature typed)

Chief, Monuments, Fine
Arts and Archives Section
Restitution Branch
Hq. OMB
(Title or Capacity of Witness)

BENJAMIN B. FIRENCZ
(Signature typed)

Director General,
Jewish Restitution
Successor Organization
(Title or Capacity of Signer)

31 May 1949
(Date)

Munich, Germany
Central Collecting Point
(Place)

DISSEMINATION:
Original and one copy - Office of Military Government (U.S.Zone)
2 - Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)
..... of receiving authority

123304

JEWISH RESTITUTION SUCCESSION ORGANIZATION
J R S O.

CABLE:
RESTITUTION FRANKFURT

FRANKFURT/MAIN. January 16, 1974
GRUENEBUROWEG 119
TEL. 78 07 21

Dr. Ka/ik

Dr. Ernest H. Weismann
J R SO New York

Re: Two paintings claimed by Monsieur Osborne Sanderson Browne
the son of Mrs. Katherine Osborne Raggio

Dear Ernest,

Thank you for your letter of the 9th inst. in pursuance of which I have perused my files here.

According to Saul's suggestion of September 11, 1959 I had written to Mr. Osborne Sanderson Browne, Chalet Ben Nid, Les Paccots in Switzerland on September 15, 1959:

"Sir,

In view of your libelous letter of August 31st, 1959 which I found on my desk after my return from Switzerland, this organisation can no longer correspond with you."

I have sent copy of this letter to Saul. Hence: I did write the letter and sent it out.

I have written to the Geneva lawyers as per copy attached and I am now awaiting the outcome of your discussion with Saul on how to proceed in this matter.

Kindest regards,

Cordially,

E. Katzenstein

encl.

cc: Mr. Kagan

123305

BOREL, BARBEY, DE CHARMANT ET PERRET

AVOCATS AU BARREAU DE GENÈVE

Téléphone 25 02 14

Télégrammes: BOREBAR

Télex 23 824

Chèques postaux 12-455

ME ALFRED BOREL CPG

ME GUSTAVE BARBEY

ME PIERRE DE CHARMANT

ME LUCIEN PERRET

ME RICHARD BARBEY

Received on

27. DEZ. 1973

1204 GENÈVE le 21 décembre 1973

92, rue du Rhône

JEWISH RESTITUTION SUCCESSOR
ORGANIZATION
Grüneburgweg 119

D- 6 FRANKFURT / MAIN

Monsieur le Directeur,

A la demande de Monsieur Osborne Sanderson BROWNE, domicilié "Le Cappuccino", au Mont-Pélerin, dans le canton de Vaud, je me permets de solliciter votre intervention dans les circonstances suivantes :

Mon client, respectivement sa mère, a été victime des agissements nazis pendant la guerre. C'est ainsi, en particulier, qu'un paysage peint par POTTER et un portrait, peint par MIEREVELT, tableaux de grande valeur, ont été volés.

Or, il résulte des renseignements obtenus auprès des autorités américaines que ces tableaux ont été remis à votre organisation selon un reçu daté du 31 mai 1949, reçu délivré pour les objets culturels à l'"Allied Control Authority, Reparations, Deliveries and restitution directorate" of the Office of the United States Military Government. Ce reçu, signé par le Directeur général de l'J.R.S.O. porte la mention suivante :

"This receipt is given with the understanding
"that the property herein described is of Jewish
"origin but is unidentifiable as to individual
"ownership. The receiving agency undertakes to
"restore, to Military Government, properties and
"objects in its possession which have been deli-
"vered to it by mistake".

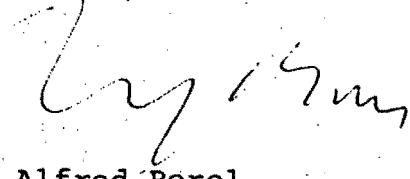
123306

- 2 -

Dans l'intervalle, mon client ayant fait valoir ses droits de légitime propriétaire sur ces deux objets, il vous serait reconnaissant de bien vouloir lui donner toutes indications utiles sur le sort qui a été fait à ces deux tableaux.

Pour le cas où vous avez une représentation en Suisse, peut-être pouvez-vous la charger de prendre contact avec moi.

Dans l'attente de votre aimable réponse, je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Directeur, à l'expression de mes sentiments très distingués.


Alfred Borel

123307

Classification PAINTINGS		Property Card Art	
		Subject:	USPA Mun. 21839 Kogl 372/5
Author: German, 18. cent.		Sheep and shephards	
Measurements: L 59 W 77 H		Material:	oil - canvas
Depot Possessor: ERR		Arrival Condition	
Depot Cat.		Description	
Identifying Marks:		<i>Attributed to Potter (Dutch Painter) 1625-1650 by claimant and French Government</i>	
Bibliography:		PHOTO FOR OFFICE USE: Claim No. Other Photos: Yes, No Neg. No. 21839/5 File No. Movements:	
Forwarded:	Copies of cards 194	Arrival Date 19.3.1946.	Exit JCR Nuernberg 29. Mai 1949
History and Ownership: <i>Confiscated from Jews at the Dutch border Evacuated by German custom authorities to repository Neuwied/Rhein, later to repository Kogl/Austria. From there to CCP Munich</i>			
Condition and Repair Record:			

Location:
House:
Floor:
Room:

123308

Copies of cards: Forwarded:	Arrival Date: 19.5.1949	Exit JCR Nuremberg 29 May 1949
History and Ownership: Confiscated from Jews at the Dutch border Evacuated by German customs 1943 to repository Nuremberg-Lichtenhof Revolutionary Court/Austria, transferred to OGA Berlin		Packed
Condition and Repair Record:		
Location: House: Floor: 10/16 Room: 33		
Classification: Paintings		Property Card Art Mun. 21037/Sec. 1001 370/3
Authors: Goyen (?) 17.6.00		Subject: Portrait of a man
Measurements: L: 110 W: 80 H: 60		Material: Oil on wood
Weight: 26.5 kg		Presumed Owner: Jewish
Deposit possessor: ERK		Inv. No. Cat. No.
Deposit Cat: PHOTO		Arrival Condition: Not examined
Identifying Marks: Ink: T. Paolo... illes. Label: F. S. N. No. 2.		Description: attributed to Mierevelt (Dutch painter) 1567-1641 by claimant Frederick J. P.
FOR OFFICE USE: Claim No. Other Photos: Yes, No Neg. No. 21837/3 21440/ File No. Movements: 123309 (No 35)		
Bibliography:		

Art Objects

April 28, 1960

Dr. Ernst Katzenstein
119 Grueneburgwegs
Frankfurt/M
Germany

Dear Ernst:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I sent to an investigator of the United States Customs Service, who came here to inquire about the whereabouts of the paintings of Mrs. Osborne Raggio.

As you can see, our friend, Mr. Browne, has continued to press. As the paintings cleared the US customs authorities, we have made available whatever information is here. We will keep you informed of further developments.

Cordially,

Saul Kagan

encl. (1)

123310

April 26, 1960

Mr. John Rossman
United States Customs Service
201 Varick Street
New York 14, NY

Dear Mr. Rossman:

Reference is made to your inquiry concerning the disposition of two paintings

21837/3

and # 21839/5

which were turned over to the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization in Germany over ten years ago. The operations of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization have been drastically reduced since that time.

On the basis of the available records, it would appear that the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization in line with its general obligation under Military Law to liquidate its activities as quickly as possible, sold painting #21839/5 at the maximum price obtainable. The records indicate that the painting was assessed at \$20 and was finally sold for \$10. We are unable to trace the disposition of the second painting # 21837/3 at this time. We shall be in touch with you if we secure any additional information.

Sincerely yours,

Saul Kagan
Secretary

CC: DR. KATZENSTEIN

123311

OSBORNE SANDERSON BROWNE

SEP 8 1959

August 31, 1959

SEP 10 1959

Chalet Jorg
SCHONRIED
Berner Oberland
Suisse

Dr. E. Katzenstein
Director
J.R.S.O.
119, Gruenewegweg
FRANCFORST-sur-MAIN
Allemagne

Sir,

I would be glad to receive from you by return confirmation in detail and point by point of our conversation of one and a quarter hours last Saturday morning August 29, 1959, in the presence of my wife.

I have, as I informed you I would, written to the American and French Governments as well as to my Mother's lawyer in Germany informing them of the gross dishonesty of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization.

My Mother has also written to friends in America concerning this matter.

Today I am also writing to Mr. Chichester-Clark, Member of Parliament for Northern Ireland, and to His Excellency Mr. Paul Reynaud, of France, to inform them of the dishonesty of J.R.S.O.

Please take note that my address from the 5th. September onwards will be:

Chalet Bon Nid
LES PACCOTS
Canton de Fribourg
Suisse

From next week, if not before, I will be contacting the international Press as I told you I would to create as big a scandal as possible for your dishonest and crooked organisation. The last time I got into touch with the press and they took up a matter of ours we got satisfaction and in your case I am also bent on getting complete satisfaction.

I expect to receive your official and detailed answer by return of post.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

signature

Dear Sir:

In view of your libelous letter of Aug. 31

this day, can no longer correspond with you.

Yours

123312

Letter No. 5142

August 12, 1959

Dr. Ernst Katzenstein
JRSO - Frankfurt

Dear Ernst:

I just got back and I'm very glad that I took some time off. I hope that you and Hilde are enjoying your vacation.

I do not expect that it will be necessary for me to trouble you very much. I do not know whether Schonreid is not too far from where you are or whether you are planning to visit that corner of Switzerland. Should this be the case, it may be a good opportunity to discuss quietly the matter of the paintings with Mrs. Osborne-Raggio, and it may also be helpful to your discussions with her to obtain from Mayrowitz a written statement from the art dealer who gave him the estimate of the value of the paintings. We would certainly be happy to settle this matter with Mrs. Osborne-Raggio for Ffrs. 60,000, which is somewhat in excess of \$100. Maybe you will succeed in persuading her that she should consider this as a charitable contribution.

Best regards from the family who all enjoyed their vacation, and give my best to Hilde.

Cordially yours,

CK:LBS

Saul Kagan

P. S. If, for whatever reason, you decide that you cannot contact Mrs. Osborne-Raggio during your stay in Switzerland, I expect to be in Paris during the middle of October and will make it my business to look her up.

P. P. S. Until the end of August, Schonreid's address is Berner Oberland, Switzerland.

123313

JEWISH RESTITUTION SUCCESSOR ORGANIZATION
HEADQUARTERS

Jetzt:

Großneburgweg 119
Frankfurt am Main
Telefon: 770521

FRANKFURT/MAIN,
Friedrichstraße 29
Tel.: 720131

July 27, 1959

July 16, 1959
Dr.Ka/re.

Art Collection

Mr.Saul Kagan
JRSO - New York

Re: Paintings of Mrs.Hanna Wallach
Paintings of Mrs.Osborne-Raggio.

Dear Saul:

This refers to your letter No. 5120 of July 13. I attach hereto copy of Mr.Grynblat's memo to me of July 14 according to which he will try to ascertain the real facts in Munich.

As you will note from his memo the investigation in Bad Homburg was without any result.

Concerning Mrs.Raggio I have just received a letter from the Israel Mission of July 15, 1959 with photocopy of a letter of the Israel Foreign Ministry to Dr.Jacoby of July 8 as well as photocopy of a letter of the Israel Foreign Ministry to the American Embassy in Bonn. I would appreciate your comments.

You will remember that Mr.Meyrowitz tried to obtain a valuation of the paintings involving Mrs.Osborne Raggio. On June 29 he has written to me as follows:

"Ich habe die mir uebergebenen beiden Photographien einem mir bekannten Kunsthändler in Paris vorgelegt.

Zu meiner Überraschung - und zu Ihrem Glück - lautet die Schätzung auf nur maximal ffrs. 30.000 für jedes der beiden Bilder. Selbstverständlich handelt es sich nicht um ein richtiges Gutachten, sondern nur um eine offizielle Meinungsäusserung des Experten.

Cordially yours,

E. Katzenstein
E. Katzenstein

Encl.: a/s

cc: Mr.Grynblat

123314

JUL 21 1959
ABSCHRIFT

Frankfurt a.M., den 14.7.1959
- Gry/ub..-

Memorandum

An: Herrn Dr. Katzenstein

Von: M.Grynblat

Betr.: Paintings.

Das Bundesamt fuer Aeussere Restitution in Bad Homburg besitzt lediglich Unterlagen in der Sache Raggio/Brown.

Die Unterlagen in Sachen Weil und Wallach befinden sich bei der Treuhandverwaltung fuer Kulturgut in Muenchen, Meiserstr. 10. Ich werde bei meinem Besuch in Muenchen demnaechst die Sachen, wenn noch notwendig, pruefen. Es scheint mir in der Sache Weil nicht mehr notwendig, nachdem der Direktor des Bezalel-Museums nunmehr bestaetigt hat, dass das Bild von Buchholz vom Museum empfangen wurde und gegen ein anderes eingetauscht wurde.

In der Sache Wallach muessen wir allerdings die Ueberpruefung vornehmen, weil wir fuer die beiden beanspruchten Bilder ueberhaupt keine Unterlagen in unseren Records besitzen.

In Sachen Raggio ergeben die Unterlagen des Bundesamtes fuer aeussere Restitution klar den Nachweis, dass beide Bilder

a) Portrait eines Mannes

b) Landschaft mit Schafen und Hirten

an die JRSO vom Central-Collectingpoint Muenchen im Jahre 1949 am 29.5. als unbeanspruchtes juedisches Vermoegen herausgegeben worden sind. Wer von der JRSO die Bilder in Empfang genommen hat, ist aus den Unterlagen nicht ersichtlich, das koennte man nur bei der Verwaltung in Muenchen feststellen.

Die beiden vorerwaehnten Bilder wie auch eine ganze Anzahl anderer Kunstwerke inklusive Teppiche und auch Moebel wurden der Familie Brown waehrend der M-Aktion geraubt. Das Bundesamt besitzt noch die Originalaufstellung des Sonderstabes Rosenberg, der die Gegenstaende ausgewaehlt und verwertet hat. Allein das von der Familie Brown geraubte wurde in 3 Kisten Nr. 6, 7, und 17 eingepackt.

Aus der Korrespondenz in den Akten des Bundesamtes ist allerdings zu ersehen, dass Herr Brown jun., der sich um diese Angelegenheiten kuemmert, urspruenglich das Bild "Schafherde mit Hirten" nicht beansprucht hat, lediglich ein Bild "Landschaft mit Herde und Pferd", welches ihm auch von Oestreich zurueckgegeben wurde (Nr. 21839/7). Das Bild "Landschaft mit Schafherde und Hirten" ist von ihm erst im Zuge der Ermittlungen als Pendant zu der Landschaft mit Herde und Pferd entdeckt worden, - es war aber schon zu spaet, das Bild ist an die JRSO abgegeben worden (Nr. 21839/5).

123315

Nachdem die Ermittlungen in Amerika klar ergeben haben, dass wir das Bild Landschaft mit Schafen und Hierten fuer 10.- \$ verkauft haben, muessen wir die Sache regeln. Dasselbe wird wahrscheinlich notwendig sein fuer das zweite Bild, "Portrait eines Mannes", fuer welches bei uns keine Unterlagen vorhanden sind, das nach den Urkunden der Verwaltung fuer Kulturgut an die JRSO herausgegeben worden ist. Das ist wahrscheinlich ein wertvolles Bild. Ich habe in den Akten des Bundesamtes Bilder der frueheren Wohnung des Herrn Brown gesehen, wo das Bild auf einer prominenten Stelle angebracht war.

Ihre Akten anbei zurueck.

M. Grynblat

Anlagen
3 Akten

123316

Abschrift.

IRGUN OLEJ MERKAS EUROPA - TEL AVIV - RAMBAMSTR!. 15 - POB. 1480

Tel-Aviv, den 26.3.1959

Herrn
Dr. E. Katzenstein,
IRSO
Frankfurt/Main
Grüneburgweg 119

Lieber Dr. Katzenstein,

auch heute kann ich Ihnen lediglich einen Zwischenbescheid auf Ihren Brief vom 19.12.1959 bezüglich des Bezalel Museums geben. Wir haben uns hier noch einmal sehr bemüht, etwas festzustellen, und es ist so ziemlich feststehend, dass die Bilder sich hier nicht befinden, jedenfalls nicht zu finden sind. Damit Sie aber zu einer Unterlage kommen, habe ich veranlasst, dass Herr Dr. Reuven Eytan eine Erklärung vor einem Notar abgibt, dass sich die aufgeführten Stücke nicht im Besitz des Museums befinden. Durch die Erkrankung von Dr. Eytan kann die Erklärung erst etwas später abgegeben werden; ich hoffe jedoch, dass ich Ihnen damit wenigstens etwas dienlich sein konnte, auch wenn sich die Angelegenheit, nicht durch unsere Schuld in die Länge gezogen hat.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen

I h r

gez. H. Tramer

Dr. H. Tramer

HT/hn

123317

JAN 29 1959

HEADQUARTERS
JEWISH RESTITUTION SUCCESSOR ORGANIZATION
FRIEDRICHSTRASSE 29 · FRANKFURT/MAIN

PHONE: FRANKFURT 70831
CABLE: RESTITUTION FRANKFURT

AD 1959
RECEIVED

Jetzt:

Grüneburgweg 119
Frankfurt am Main
Telefon: 770521

January 26, 1959
Dr.Ka/re.

Mr.Saul Kagan
JRSO - New York

Re: Paintings (Owner: Mrs.Raggio)

Dear Saul:

My secretary Mrs.Reisinger had the visit of Mr.Osborne Sander-
son Browne of 40 Blvd. l'Italie Monte Carlo, Monaco who had come
to see me in connection with the paintings of his mother Mrs.Catherine
Osborne-Raggio. According to Mrs.Reisinger he is an extremely nice
gentleman and was well aware of our efforts to trace the whereabouts
of the paintings.

In connection with the visit Mrs.Reisinger has gone through
our files here and has come across a letter which Toni Neiger sent
to you on September 26, 1957 with copy for Marga Cohen.

According to this letter one of the paintings, Landscape with Flock
of Sheep, Collecting Point No. 21839/Kogl/372/5 was, after restitution
to the JRSO, sold by Mr.Odell on March 8, 1951 to a New York dealer
Mrs.Eddy Beckhardt at 899 Third Avenue for the sum of \$ 10.-
The picture was originally appraised at \$ 20.-

Mrs.Reisinger found this out after Mr.Browne had left.

You will remember that we are being pressed by the American
Embassy as well as by the French Embassy. According to Mrs.Reisinger
only two - not three- paintings are in issue, namely:

- a) Landscape with Flock of Sheep
(with which I have dealt herein before)
- b) Portrait of a Man by Wierevelt
Collecting Point No. 21837/Kogl 370/3

According to Mrs. Reisinger the requests by the two embassies concern the same pictures because both embassies refer to the same numbers of the Munich Collecting Point with the proviso, however, that the measurements for the "Landscape with Flock of Sheep" given by the American Embassy differ from the measurements given by the French Embassy.

I would be grateful if you would check this matter on your end. If Mrs. Reisinger's report is correct then we would have to deal with one picture only, i.e. "Portrait of a Man" Munich Collecting Point No. 21837/Kogl 370/3 which so far could not be traced.

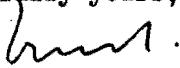
If Mrs. Reisinger's report is correct we will have no alternative but to compensate Mrs. Raggio who probably will not be prepared to accept \$ 10.- as value of the painting we have disposed of.

Please let me have your reply at your earliest convenience.

Mr. Browne has complained to Mrs. Reisinger, and I think rightly so, that two years had passed and nothing by way of return had happened so far.

He mentioned that there was a pendant to "Landscape with Flock of Sheep" which had been sent to Austria from where he had got it back.

Cordially yours,


E. Katzenstein

123319



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEC - 5 1958

File 236
Raggio, Katherine
AMG:ib

American Consulate General,
Frankfurt am Main,
December 1, 1958.

Jewish Restitution Successor Organization,
Frankfurt am Main,
Friedrichstrasse 29.

Attention: Dr. E. Katzenstein.

Dear Dr. Katzenstein:

We refer to our letter of October 14 and our telephone call of November 5, 1958, concerning the whereabouts of two paintings confiscated during the war, claimed by Mrs. Katherine Osborne Raggio.

We informed the Department of State of your desire to get in touch with Mrs. Raggio in order to obtain additional information which might help in tracing the paintings. In reply, the Department has now furnished the enclosed photographs of the two paintings and asked that we ascertain from you what type of information you are seeking. We should appreciate it, therefore, if you would advise us accordingly so that we may notify the Department.

Sincerely yours,

Alice M. Griffith

Alice M. Griffith
American Vice Consul

Enclosure:
4 photographs.

123320

HEADQUARTERS
JEWISH RESTITUTION SUCCESSOR ORGANIZATION
FRIEDRICHSTRASSE 29 FRANKFURT / MAIN

PHONE: FRANKFURT 70831
CABLE: RESTITUTION FRANKFURT

DEC - 8 1958

Grüneburgweg 119
Frankfurt am Main

A. P. O. 757
U. S. ARMY

Telefon: 77 0521

December 4, 1958
Dr. Ka/as

Mr. Saul Kagan
JRSO - New York

RE: Art Objects

Dear Saul:

I have sent you copy of Dr. Eyerich's letter of November 29, 1958 concerning the painting "Ansicht aus dem Park von Weimar" by Karl Buchholz, and I have also sent you copy of the letter of the American Consulate in Frankfurt of December 1, 1958.

I don't get any further with the Bezalle museum in Jerusalem and something has to be done because I cannot hold always in abeyance the people concerned.

Dr. Rosenthal unfortunately had to go to a hospital today to undergo a bladder operation because he is said to have calculi. He has therefore cancelled his trip to Israel and cannot make the necessary inquiries on the spot.

I have nevertheless once more written to the Bezalle museum and have sent them the photographs of the two paintings formerly owned by Mrs. Raggio, with which the American Consulate has supplied me. I have also sent copy of the letter of the Embassy to the Bezalle museum and I will provide you with copy of my new request to them.

I would suggest that you drop them a note from there because that may make a greater impression upon them than my varicus reminders so far made - namely none.

Cordially yours,

E. Katzenstein

Dictated but not read.

123321

September 26, 1957

Mr. Saul Kagan
JRSO Frankfurt

Dear Saul:

Re: Paintings

- a) Portrait of a Man by Mierevelt - #21837/Kogl 370/3
 - b) Landscape with Flock of Sheep by Zuccarelli - #21839/Kogl 372/5
- This picture is also variously described as "German 18th c. Sheep and shepherd" and "German 18th c. Landscape"

I see that the old problem of the paintings is once again rising up to trouble you, and Marga has asked me to help her locate these two pictures in our files. I have gone very carefully over the whole material, particularly the following:

- a) Mimeographed lists headed "Schedule A" which were attached to the receipts signed by Ben Ferencz in 1949, listing the objects in numerical order.
 - b) Several copies of what appear to be actual shipping lists, setting forth the contents of each crate shipped.
 - c) List of paintings which were shipped to Israel as "Old Masters".
 - d) Lists of paintings sold through Mr. Odell
- and assorted pertinent correspondence.

It seems clear that neither of the paintings in question was included among the 35 "Old Masters" which went to Israel. I will give you a separate account of what I found for each of the two items.

A) Landscape with Sheep - #21839/Kogl 372/5. I had no difficulty locating this picture both on Schedule A and on the shipping lists. As you know, Frankfurt also located it on their lists, according to Dr. Katzenstein's letter of September 12. I also found a record of its disposition. It was sold by Mr. Odell on March 8, 1951 to a New York dealer, a Mrs. Elly Beckhardt at 899 Third Avenue, for the sum of \$10. The picture was originally appraised at \$20.

I frankly don't know what, if anything, can be done to recover this picture. I assume you will be giving Marga your instructions.

B) Portrait of a Man - #21837/Kogl 370/3 (also referred to as #21837/3) This, I'm afraid, is a much tougher problem, since there is no conclusive evidence that the picture ever reached New York and there is no trace of its disposition. The picture is definitely listed in Schedule A, as item #199, under the above number, described as "Ptg. German ? 17th c. Portrait of a Man". I do not find it, however, on any of the shipping lists, at least not conclusively. One of the lists, for Crate # 2, refers to a painting # 21837/3, but it is described as "Champion 1913, oil on canvas, 58x56" and is valued at \$5. The description seems to coincide with that of another picture of a very similar number, i.e. #21857/3, which is called "Champion 1913, Landscape oil". Thus it is possible that the Champion picture was accidentally listed twice, once under a wrong number, or else it is possible that # 21837/3 actually was the picture we are looking for, but ~~was~~ that it was incorrectly described. Incidentally, Schedule A also lists the Champion picture under #21857/3.

It would seem more likely that the Portrait of a Man never reached New York, since I can find no trace of its disposition. As I said above, it is not among the 35 Old

123322
123322

-2-

Masters which went to Israel. It is not on any of the lists submitted by Mr. Odell. If the painting ever did reach New York, only one more possibility remains. There was a small residue of pictures, which was considered unsalable by Mr. Odell. On November 23, 1951, you suggested to the Operating Agents that these paintings be shipped to Israel and that the Jewish Agency pay the expenses involved. There is a record in the file that Mr. Leavitt concurred with this suggestion. There is no indication, however, whether these pictures ever were shipped to Israel (and if so, to what agency there), or whether the matter was quietly forgotten and the pictures are still in some corner of the Jewish Museum. If "Portrait of a Man" ever reached New York, I would conclude that it is among that lot.

Hope that this is of help to you - it seems to be the best we can do with the information in the files. Perhaps it would be helpful if the actual original shipping lists could be traced. I don't know where these might be, whether in the insurance files of the JDC or with the shipping agency - if they are in fact still in existence. Perhaps Marga can discuss this with Margaret Feiler and get some idea of the procedures followed at that time.

I trust you are having your usual hectic trip. Everything quiet here.

Regards,

Toni

cc. Marga Cohen

123323

AUG 16 1957

הנהלת הסתדרות הציונית • THE EXECUTIVE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION



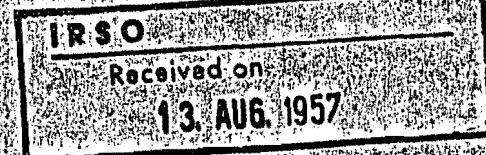
בֵּית הַנְּבָوت דֶּלְאֹמִי בֶּצָּאֵל
The Bezalel NATIONAL museum

1956 - 1906

ס.ל.פ.ו. 396 ת.ה.ר. רוטלים • PHONE 5652 JERUSALEM ISRAEL

Jerusalem, August 1st, 1957

Dr. E. Katzenstein
Conference on Jewish Material Claims
against Germany
Friedensplatz 9
Bonn
Germany



Dear Dr. Katzenstein,

I wish to thank you for your letter of July 9th enclosing photographs of the three pictures which are alleged to be in our Museum and are now being claimed back by their owners. I also acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of July 19th on the same matter.

As we promised you in our letter of June 30th, we have continued our search for the three pictures. This was facilitated by the receipt of the photographs, which we showed yesterday to the former assistant-director of our Museum, Dr. F. Schiff, who is now the Director of the Museum of Modern Art in Haifa. Dr. Schiff, who is thoroughly acquainted with the collections of the Museum and especially its paintings from his many years' work here, was absolutely certain that these three pictures have never been received by the Bezalel Museum. He added that not only had he never seen these pictures but he would certainly remember them by the name of their artists, had they ever been in our possession.

Taken together with the fact that, as we wrote you in our last letter, there is no record at all in our archives of the three pictures having been received here, it can be stated with certainty that there must be some mistake regarding the allegation (which does not seem to be based on any clear record) that the paintings were sent to the Bezalel National Museum. Anyway, we shall keep the matter in mind during the inventorization which is now being started in our Museum and which will, of course, take a number of months, and in the very improbable case of any trace of the pictures being found, we shall inform you. Meanwhile we should however advise to continue the investigations in another direction.

We enclose here the three photographs and the photocopies of the property cards. By the way, we wonder what is meant by the remark on one of the cards "August 10, 1955. Raggio claim, returned to owner. ARH".

Sincerely yours

Dr. Reuven Ryman
Bezalel National Museum

123324

JRSO Art Collection

(B)

July 4, 1957
Dr. Ka/gf

The Foreign Service
of the United States of America
American Embassy
Mehlemor Aue
Bad Godesberg

JUL 8 1957

Attn.: Mr. Henry F. Waldstein

Dear Mr. Waldstein:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 25 June 1957
concerning the portrait by Mierevelt.

I have contacted the Bezalel National Museum in Jerusalem
and you will hear from me after their reply has come in.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Ernst Katzenstein
Director

bc: Mr. Kagan ✓

123325

July 4, 1957
Dr. Ka/gf

The Bezalel National Museum
P.O.B. 398
Jerusalem, Israel

Attn.: Dr. A. Zwerbaum

JUL 8 1957

Dear Dr. Zwerbaum:

Further to my letters of 13 and 25 June 1957 I enclose photo static copy of another application which the American Embassy submitted on 25 June 1957.

Would you please be kind enough to supply me with the relevant information concerning the whereabouts of the painting referred to in the letter of the American Embassy.

I also would appreciate your reply to my inquiries of 13 and 25 June 1957.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

E. Katzenstein

Encl.: a/s

cc: Mr. Kagan

123326

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

JUL 8 1957

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Bonn/Bad Godesberg
June 25, 1957.

BY REGISTERED MAIL

Jewish Restitution Successor Organization,
29 Friedrichstrasse,
Frankfurt/Main.

IPSO

Received on

27. JUNI 1957

Sirs:

Reference is made to the Embassy's letter to you of May 9, 1957 concerning the return to the French Government of a portrait by Mierevelt owned by Mrs. Katherine Osborne Raggio.

The United States Department of State and the German Federal Agency for External Restitutions have now ascertained that another painting owned by Mrs. Raggio was delivered to your organization on May 31, 1949. This painting was listed on the schedule attached to the receipt of May 31, 1949 as item 211, Munich No. 21839 Kogl 372/5, "Ptg. German 18th c., Sheep and Shepherds". It has been identified as a painting by Zuccarelli "Landscape with Flock of Sheep" and as a pendant to Zuccarelli's "Landscape with Cattle", Munich Collecting Point No. 21839 Kogl 372/7, which latter painting was restituted to Mrs. Raggio in 1953.

Enclosed are a photograph of the painting delivered to your Organization, and photostats of the Property Cards of the Munich Central Collecting Point concerning this painting and its said pendant. The identical size of the two paintings as shown on the Property Cards (59 x 77) shows that they are pendant pictures as claimed by Mrs. Raggio.

The Embassy asks that you arrange for the delivery of this painting to an authorized representative of the French Government for transfer to the Service de Protection des Oeuvres d'Art, Ministere de l'Education Nationale, Direction des Musees de France, 11 Rue Berryer, Paris 8^e, Attention of Miss Rose Valland, for

123327

- 2 -

restitution by the French Government to Mrs. Raggio.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Very truly yours,

Henry F. Waldstein

Henry F. Waldstein
Legal Officer

Enclosures: -3-

1. Photograph of
MCCP 21839 Kogl 372/5
2. MCCP Property Card
No. 21839 Kogl 372/5
3. MCCP Property Card
No. 21839 Kogl 372/7

123328

JUN 28 1957

June 25, 1957
Dr. Ka/gf

The Bezalel National Museum
P.O.B. 398
Jerusalem, Israel

Attn.: Dr. A. Zwerbaum

Dear Dr. Zwerbaum:

After I had conveyed to you on 13 June 1957 photo static copy of a letter of the American Embassy of 9 May 1957 concerning the picture "Portrait of a Man", another letter has been addressed to us on 15 June 1957 by the French Embassy in Bonn which makes reference to a second picture, i.e.:

Peinture à l'huile "Paysage avec troupeau de moutons au repos" - non signé - 56x74 cm.

I would appreciate your information whether the above said second picture is also in your possession and, if so, would you then please provide us with a similar statement concerning this picture as suggested in paragraph 2 of my letter of 13 June 1957.

Very truly yours,

Dr. E. Katzenstein

bc: Mr. Kagan
Mr. Grymblat

123329

JEWISH RESTITUTION SUCCESSOR ORGANIZATION
HEADQUARTERS

1256
Art Collection

FRANKFURT/MAIN,
Friedrichstraße 29
Tel.: 720 131

JUN 28 1957
June 25, 1957
Dr.Ka/gf

Mr. Saul Kagan
JRSO - New York

Re: Painting - "Portrait of a Man".

Dear Saul:

With reference to your letter to Dr. Elkan of 17 May 1957 I would like to inform you that I have written to Mr. Waldstein of the American Embassy and requested the statement referred to in the last para of your letter. Mr. Waldstein has thereupon replied on 18 June 1957 as seen from the photo static copy attached hereto.

I have also contacted the Bezalel National Museum and will keep you informed on the further development.

In the meantime another letter has come in, this time from the French Embassy in Bonn addressed to Mr. Grynblat on 15 June 1957 photo static copy of which I also attach. You will note that in this letter a request is made concerning another picture, i.e.

Peinture à l'huile "Paysage avec troupeau de moutons au repos" - non signé - 56x74 cm.

Mr. Grynblat has informed me that the pictures referred to are not traceable in the various 'Verschiffungslisten'. I have thereupon addressed another letter to the Bezalel National Museum in Jerusalem copy of which I also enclose.

Cordially yours,

E. Katzenstein

Encl.: a/s

123330

JUN 28 1957



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Bonn/Bad Godesberg

IRSO

Received on

21. JUNI 1957

June 18, 1957.

Dear Dr. Katzenstein:

This acknowledges receipt of your letter of June 13, 1957 concerning the "Portrait of a Man" owned by Mrs. Katherine Osborne Raggio.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter I wish to point out that, as appears from my letter of May 9, 1957, the United States Department of State has reached the conclusion that the painting involved is owned by Mrs. Katherine Osborne Raggio. I consider that the IRSO will be free from liability in this matter if and when the painting will have been returned in satisfactory condition to an authorized representative of the French Government.

I have noted from our telephone conversation today that the IRSO has written in this matter to the National Museum in Jerusalem and that I will hear from you further as soon as you have received a reply from Jerusalem.

Very truly yours,

Henry F. Waldstein

Henry F. Waldstein
Legal Officer

Dr. E. Katzenstein,
Conference on Jewish Material
Claims against Germany,
Friedensplatz 9,
Bonn.

123331

JUN 28 1957

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE

A. BONN

L'ATTACHÉ FINANCIER

1501

15 JUN 1957

Kapellenstrasse
BAD GODESBERG
Tel. 20.31

Claims Conference

Receit

18. JUNI 1957

Monsieur,

Parmi les œuvres d'art réclamées par le Gouvernement français au titre des articles 1 et 2 du Chapitre Cinquième de la Convention de Règlement figurent les deux tableaux décrits ci-après, appartenant à Mme Catherine OSBORNE-RAGGIO :

1) MIEREVELT - Portrait d'homme - huile - 68,5x56,5

2) Peinture à l'huile "Paysage avec troupeau de moutons au repos" - non signé - 56x74 cm

Selon les informations données par le Bundesamt für Aussere Restitutionen, ces deux tableaux auraient été remis au mois de mai 1944 par les Autorités américaines à la Jewish Restitution Successor Organization. Ils avaient été enregistrés au Central Collecting Point de Munich sous les numéros 21837/3 et 21839/5.

Conformément aux instructions que j'ai reçues du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, j'ai l'honneur de vous demander de bien vouloir vous assurer, à l'aide des deux photographies ci-jointes, de l'exhaustivité des renseignements fournis par le Service fédéral des Restitutions externes et, si l'attribution faite en 1949 à l'I.R.S.O. a été effectivement due à une erreur, entreprendre les démarches que vous jugerez utiles en vue de la remise au Gouvernement français des deux tableaux en question.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments très distingués.

Pour l'Attaché Financier
M. [Signature]

Monsieur GRYNBLAT
I.R.S.O.
FRANKFURT/MAIN
Friedrichstrasse 29

123332

Copy

JEWISH CULTURAL RECONSTRUCTION, INC.
1841 Broadway, New York 23

At the MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS^{1/2 16} and the problems of the Jewish Restitution Commission. The Commission had proceeded on the basis of January 28, 1948 General Clay would permit that organization to work in Germany if it were approved by the Departments of State and the Army. Pursuant to a notice dated January 21, 1948, a copy of which precedes the minutes of this meeting, a special meeting of the Board of Directors of Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc., was held on Wednesday afternoon, January 28, 1948, at the office of Professor S.W. Baron, 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University. The following directors were present at the meeting: Messrs. Salo W. Baron, Jerome Michael, Ahron Ophner, and Eugene Untermeyer. There were also present Messrs. Wolver Blattberg, Arthur A.C. Liverhant and Joshua Starr. The chairman asked whether in view of the opposition to the Commission it might not be advisable for Jewish Cultural Reconstruction to pact with respect to cultural restitution. Mr. Michael, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, acted as chairman of the meeting and Mr. Starr acted as secretary of the meeting. He also bear this possibility in mind.

A quorum of the Board being present, the chairman called the meeting to order at 4:50 P.M. upon Dr. Baron to report on the prospect of sending a mission to Europe. Dr. Baron reported that pursuant to action taken at a prior meeting of the Board preceding meeting of the mission was the minutes of the last special preceding meeting of the Board of Directors held on October 7, 1947, having been previously circulated among the Directors upon a motion duly made and seconded. In the reading of the minutes of that meeting was dispensed with, and it was approved as circulated. It was deemed advisable first to arrange for a mission to be undertaken by Mr. Baron as the first member of the mission. The JDC had undertaken to obtain Dr. Baron's services. At the chairman's request, Dr. Baron, the President of the Corporation, reported that applications for membership had been received from two organizations. Dr. Baron presented a letter, dated October 15, 1947, signed by Jacob Rosenheim, President of Agudas Israel World Organization, which reads as follows: "We beg to propose the inclusion of our organization into the membership of your commission, as we all belong to the Jewish Restitution Commission, and are co-signers of the memorandum of October 15th to General Clay regarding the continuation of members of the mission, Rabbi Ophner informed the meeting. Upon motion duly made and seconded, the Board adopted a resolution admitting the Agudas Israel World Organization as a member of the Corporation. The Executive Secretary was directed to inform the Agudas Israel of this action and to advise them of the understanding that members shall conduct all activities falling within the program of the Corporation through the latter. The meeting was duly adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

Dr. Baron then presented the application of the Restoration Committee of Continental Jewish Museums, Libraries and Archives of London. He briefly reviewed the history and activities of the Committee.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the Board adopted a resolution admitting the Restoration Committee of Continental Jewish Museums, Libraries, and Archives of London to membership in the corporation. The Executive Secretary was directed to notify the Committee of this action.

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At the Chairman's request, Mr. Ignatius reported on the new and the problems of the Jewish Relief Fund, and the Committee then proceeded on the consideration of what General Clinton would permit that organization to work under Germany law. It was proposed that the designation of "General Clinton Law" be retained by the Jewish Relief Fund, and that the law be passed November 1, although the law does not name the groups or respond to difficulties and hazards to the Jewish population. It was decided to extend the JRF's best function, namely, centralized and the successful organization by this implementation, negotiations, however, other institutions and especially of the Jewish population, community, had the right to do whatever they wanted to do in America, and let us, the Jews, still do what we want to do, according to government law. The final question before the meeting was the composition of the Commission. It was felt that it would be appropriate for General Clinton to nominate to the Board a Jewish representative, and it was decided that he should be the Executive Vice-Chairman. It was also decided that the American delegation would be represented on the Board by Dr. Leon Lichtenstein, who was accredited to UNRRA.

The Chairman called upon Mr. Ignatius to report on his program of economic reconstruction in Germany. He also reported on his plan to have a representative of the Jewish Relief Fund appointed to the European Economic Community. The following statement was made: "The EEC has been mentioned many times in this meeting. I would like to say that the EEC is something which is very important for us. It has been discussed at great length. The work which is needed to start the reconstruction of the Jewish Relief Fund Commission. In view of the many delegations which have come here to Europe, I feel that the permanent structures should be taken into account in the making of the JRC. It has been decided to propose the following: that the JRC should be established on the basis of permanent committees which will be chosen from the United Nations, draft a list of the terms of reference of the JRC, put them up and read them, and after that the international report was approved, the members and so on, not immediately made and named. The permanent committees were empowered to take into account the experience of the JRC. There will be no budgeting, the JRC will receive some kind of financial support from the UNRRA."

In the course of the discussion, several members of the Committee were established by the members of the International Refugee Organization. The meeting adjourned because of the Conference of the Presidents. It is proposed that the meeting continue on December 10th, 1963, between the Presidents' Committees and American flatboats situated near the Los Angeles Harbor. Clinton 12-13-120-B, representing US flatboats in Europe, accredited to UNRRA.

At the end of the meeting, there was a general discussion between the members of the various organizations. After the Board meeting adjourned, there was a short conference between the members of the Presidents' Committees and the flatboats in Europe, accredited to UNRRA.

At the chairman's request, Mr. Liverhant reported on the and the problems of the Jewish Restitution Commission. The Commission had proceeded on the understanding that General Clay would permit the organization to work in Germany if it were approved by the Department of State and the Army. The Restitution Law for the U.S. Zone in Germany was promulgated last November. Although the law does not name the successor agency to heirless and unidentifiable Jewish property, there was reason to expect that the Jewish Restitution Commission would be recognized as the successor organization by the implementing regulations. However, objections to the recognition of the Jewish Restitution Commission had been raised by the Department of the Army, and efforts were still in progress with a view to achieving recognition. The chairman asked whether in view of the opposition to the Commission it might not be advisable for Jewish Cultural Reconstruction to proceed independently with respect to cultural treasures. He requested that the Jewish Restitution Commission bear this possibility in mind.

The Chairman called upon Dr. Baron to report on the prospects of sending a mission to Europe. Dr. Baron reported that pursuant to action taken at a prior meeting of the Board, the special committee on mission personnel had met. The sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Baron, Michael and Scharz, had discussed the personnel that would be needed following the recognition of the Jewish Restitution Commission. In view of the delay, it seemed advisable first to arrange for a military permit for Mr. Starr as the first member of the mission. The JDC had undertaken to obtain the permit. Dr. Baron further reported that a preliminary draft of the terms of reference of the mission had been drawn up, and read the draft. Dr. Baron's report was approved by the meeting, and upon motion duly made and seconded, the aforementioned sub-committee was empowered to fix the terms of reference of the mission as well as to appoint the necessary personnel at the proper time.

In the course of the discussion regarding the contacts to be established by the members of the mission, Rabbi Opher informed the meeting that the Synagogue Council had a representative who was stationed in Germany serving as liaison between the resident communities and AMG. Mr. Blattberg stated that the World Jewish Congress maintained a representative in Paris accredited to UNESCO.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was duly adjourned at 5:40 PM.

Joshua Starr
Executive Sec'y

123335

MEMO

January 18, 1946

2/2 ▾

TO: DR. J. ROBINSON
FROM: ZORACH WARHAFTIG

CC: Rabbi Federbush

During my trip in Germany, I visited the Rothschild Library in Frankfurt (Unter dem Münker 15) where Jewish books and documents seized by the Nazis, particularly those in possession of the anti-Jewish Institute, are being collected, segregated and preserved under the supervision of the American authorities until a further decision is taken.

The larger part of the books is still in Hungen, about 70 miles from Frankfurt whence they are brought by trucks to Frankfurt.

According to Mr. Goodman, an American (not a Jew) who is in charge of the library, there are in Frankfurt and Hungen from two to five million volumes, many of them of extraordinary importance. There are Jewish books and books on Jewish subjects from public and private Jewish libraries from all over Europe. There are also hundreds of Torah scrolls.

The books are now being sorted and put in order on the premises of the former Rothschild Library, but I can hardly believe that there is enough space there for all the books.

Attached please find a provisional list of the libraries whose books are now in the Frankfurt collection. This list contains the names of those libraries only, the name which is found ~~is~~ subscribed in the book in Latin letters. There is on Goodman's staff not a single one who can read Hebrew and Yiddish and can complete the list. Until September one Jew, Aroni from New York, worked there, but he has already left for the States.

The general supervision over the library is in the hands of Captain Buckman. There is so far no definite plan for the future of this great Jewish cultural treasure. There is only one certain thing, that the Americans are ready to give the books back to their owners if ownership is proved. And indeed in Paris, I was told by Rabbi Liber, Director of the Ecole Rebinique that he was supposed to proceed to Frankfurt to get back the libraries of the

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Ecole Rabinique, the Constituaries, the Alliance Israélite and his own private one.

Meanwhile there is a great danger that many of the books, particularly the rare ones, will get lost. The Jewish DP's are pressing and perhaps rightly so, that books should be given to them for study; of course, they ask for simple, not rare copies or editions, but due to the lack of Jewish knowledge on the part of the librarian and his staff, mistakes can be made. Recently Rabbi Rosenberg, representative of the J.D.C. got a promise to be given 25,000 copies of books for the DP's; one can imagine how many valuable books will be among those volumes.

It should be added that Jewish books are scattered not only in Frankfurt, but all over Germany, particularly in Munich, and among them, valuable copies of known Jewish libraries.

May I add that in the Frankfurt depot, namely in Hungen, there are the archives of the Nazi anti-Jewish Institute. Mr. Goodman promised me to give or send to our Institute of Jewish Affairs the manuscripts of many unpublished materials of the Nazi Institute.

Something urgent should be done to secure the Frankfurt library and all other Jewish books in Germany for the Jewish people.

123337

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Copy

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK

August 4, 1948

Professor Gershon G. Scholem
The Hebrew University,
Jerusalem, Palestine.

Dear Professor Scholem:

It was good to have your brief letter of July 1st. The first direct communications from Jerusalem have finally reached us during the past weeks, and we are all highly encouraged by the reports, particularly the skill and fortitude with which the University community faced the war conditions.

I enclose herewith copies of all the communications we have received since January from the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc. All of these have been sent to Dr. Senator at 30 Gaza Road, but apparently they are dangling somewhere en route. If there is any other communication you have in mind, please do not hesitate to let me know. Apparently Professor Baron has left New York for the summer, so that the work of the J.C.R. at this end is at a standstill.

I know that you will forgive me for this very brief note. The pressure of work permits me only capsule communications for the moment. I certainly hope that we shall meet soon, either here or in Palestine. Meanwhile, I am glad to tell you that I am in very good health and working on all six cylinders.

With cordial regards and all good wishes to you and Mrs. Scholem, in which Mrs. Schwarz joins.

Sincerely,

sgd.

Leo W. Schwarz.

P.S. of private nature.

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-אל-ד"ר זליגמן-

"ה' באדר ב' חט"ח
29.3.48

ד"ר זליגמן הנכבד,

בודאי לודע לך כי לכבודך נזקנו עוזרך לא בוגר הצעיר לנצח מושתת ב"ה ד. ג. סטלה
השתדלויות של האוניברסיטה אוניברסיטת[אָרוֹןִיבֶּרְסִיטָּה הַעֲבָרִית](#)
שנשארו לפוליטה במלחת איזון לאוצרו מושתת לנצח. שולח לך פתקה למדינת ישראל
לשלה כזה הבוחר יסוד למדצ'ון ד"ר סטלה הנכבד,
בחנאי נאמנו לירושלים, כיון שהוא לא מושתת
מספר הספרים כפוי להרצליאן, ר"מ אני שולח לך מכתב טיעונה לד"ר
של חבר הוועד הנוכחות צבאות זליגמן, בבקשה. המכתב נכתב אחר החיצאות
הכרוביה בכוניסתם של רביבה זרנוקם אמר פ魯ט, שלום, אם יש דברים בכתב שאין
ספרים לשפריה בחנאי נסיאורום דathan עלייהם בדעתי, אכזר לך חודה אם תזרעני.
בдумал הנוחות האוניברסיטה לסייע לך בקשר לבקשתך
סטודנטים אקדמיים של מנהל ואילאה יזא לפועל, יהי לך זליגמן זיכון בעבודה
יהיה כפוף כמורן לתודאות הצעיר יזא לפועל בפער מושתת העוזרים הנוכחים
לפי החלטת הפרופ' זליגמן אמר זליגמן זיכון בעקבות בנטויה
ואלה הם מתקדדים הקשווים בסקירה. המתוור בפער מושתת מסוג זה בספריתנו
מסויימים, ארגונים מקצועיא זליגמן זיכון זליגמן זיכון
חשוגות הכרוכות בסדור זליגמן זיכון
הספרים לידי בעלייהם במק
מתקדדים לחפש פחרון לך זליגמן זיכון
אללה.

בקבודך רב

הניח ק. זורה
ספרן ראשי

דרבת המשכורת של מנגנון

משכורת יסודית:
חוسطה מצנעה א'
צ' " "

חוسطה מצנעה:

אם אשה
2 ילדים בגיל נמור:
בטה"כ:

הקוות נסיון של...
עלמו כי בזאת

לפנוי קבוע בהחאמ לחזקת הנזקן נזקן מושתת כמיינטן דובדבן
המחלם האוניברסיטה חפטה בהגיון המעמה בהשגת רשיון עליה לך זליגמן זיכון
ובן מעשה במדה יכולחה לשם הקלה העברות של מטללו. כדי למנוע כל אי-הבנה ב
ברזוננו להציג שטנוי זה שאנו מזיעים לך זליגמן זיכון רק אחר אלגיעת
אל הספרים הנ"ל לירושלים.

נכיד לך זליגמן זיכון את דעחו על האעתגה זו במוקדם.

123339

הארכיזון

2/2 N

ס. (לען)

ס. א. י. י. ו. י. ו.

ברנשטיין הצעה

ב"ה ז. ז.

ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז.

ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז. ז.

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15/10/42

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Copy

2/1/48

JEWISH CULTURAL RECONSTRUCTION, INC.
1841 Broadway, New York 23, N.Y.

I trust that conditions are improving in Frankfurt a.M. and
that this letter finds you and our other colleagues in good health.
If I can be of assistance to you and the University in Germany,
please let me know.

Prof. G. Scholem,
Hebrew University.

With cordial greetings

Dear Dr. Scholem,

Signed: Joshua Stern.

I understand that you recently wrote to me, but unfortunately
the letter has not reached me. I had hoped that through Leo Schwarz
you would be informed of my work, and I was anxious to talk with Scheck,
who, however, advised me against coming to Prague and then gave up his
intention of coming to Paris.

In the short time, during which I have been permitted to stay
in Germany, I arranged for the affiliation of the Interessenvertretung
of the Gemeinde of the U.S. Zone, thereby removing one of the obstacles
which prevented us from obtaining State Dept. recognition. I also did a
fair amount of work at Offenbach, and was in the process of organizing a
staff when the Depot was ordered closed to visitors. This order is
still in effect and I will be unable to proceed until about September 1.

Yesterday I had a talk with General Clay and submitted a
memorandum requesting the recognition of JCR as trustee. With his usual
caution Clay said that he would first have to check with Washington to
make sure that the State Dept. approved. I promptly cabled New York to
take appropriate steps. In other words, the recognition of the Successor
Organization is only one step toward the solution of our problem. We still
need a hekser from Washington, and then an agreement between JCR and
Military Government.

Under the circumstances, if you were to send a representative to
work for JCR, his arrival might be premature. Even assuming that we con-
tinue to make progress, I would not look forward to any official activiti-
es by JCR before the end of September.

Apart from Offenbach, I visited the Museum of Schnaittach, which
has the remains of the communal archives. A claim will be filed for this
material. I have also just learned that a part of the Oldenburg library
has survived, and I am trying to locate it. Otherwise, the surviving
material is largely scattered in a large number of small repositories,
which are accessible only to U.S. officials. There is no reason to be-
lieve that these contain much Jewish material, but some way will have to
be found to investigate.

I am planning to visit Vienna soon to negotiate with the Ge-
meinde in connection with the books restituted from Offenbach. I shall
doubtedly cable you from Vienna in order that you may assure the local
people that I am acting with the support of the Hebrew University. From
Vienna I plan to proceed to Prague, in order to report to New York on the
cultural property remaining there. It would be very helpful if you or
Scheck would write to the persons who co-operated with him, and request
them to give me the information I seek.

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I trust that conditions are improving in your country, and
that this letter finds you and our other colleagues in good health.
If I can be of assistance to you and the University in Germany,
please let me know.

With cordial greetings,

Signed: Joshua Starr

128-43

בג'ון דה ווינט

הקריה, כ' גטאות המ' 5
1949 נובמבר 21

לכבוד

ב' מ' ג. סליגמן
חו"כ בד"ץ יהודיה
רויזנשטיין

בג'ון דה ווינט מס' 5
מכוחך פ' 26. 1. 48 - קידום
במתוך מחזבון (וגם א... מכתב
פ' מהן חסיל מ...
המלה הוניכת נאכטן
חנ'יא ימ'ה זיך בחבוחה חתרו רם
21. 1. 49 חוכמן המכתב
שוחקבל ממ' פ' טר כ-49-6. 1. 49.

בכבוד
סולקן מ...
מי רוזמן

ז'ט/מל

18-44

העתק

כו סלו תש"ט
28.12.1948

לכ"

מר זאב שך
ספראד החוץ
הקריה

מר שך הנכבד,
תודה לך על התעוזות מפראג
ולפראג שהמאחת לדרכ' ווורמן ולוי. יש לך
נקודה אחת שכונית' שאני מצטרף שכונראה
גפליה בה שגיאה וואקורה שלא תהייבנה בזאת
תוציאות בלתי צפויות. במכתב למד פישר
א-8 לדצמבר כתבת שישלמו לך עבור כל יום
עבדה סך 500 ל"י לכיסוי הוצאות האישיות
במקומם 0.500 ל"י. אמ' הדבר לא אוקן, אבקש!
טאוחו בהקדם האפשרי במכתב מיוחד אליו
בברכת שמשasz שלום

(- פروف', ג. שלום

123345

2/2 16

תמצית מכתב .

8/12

(בצ'כיה)

אל : אביד פישר
מאת : זאב ש.מ.

בגדה ברודל, קומסול ישראל בצעסלבובקייה,
ביבט ב-10/12 לפראחה.

תבקור אצלנו פיד, מביא חזרות.
חזרנו ברטיסון בקשר ממי לחדידין, שהו
תשלם לנו עבורה כל יום אבודה את חלק 500 ל.י
לכיסוי חזרות אישיות.

Fe

123346

41. 1948 11/8 P } 41, 30.1
11/10.1.2
11/11.30.3

4° 793

/ 212 (IV)

23. September, 1948

Herrn Seev Scheck,
Tel Aviv.

Sehr geehrter Herr Scheck,

Ihre Briefe kommen auf den verschiedenen Wegen ungefähr gleichzeitig an und es ist daher gleichgültig, wie Sie sie schicken.

Ich habe in der Angelegenheit Ihres Berichtes abgewartet, bis wir die Abschrift bekamen und ich mit Dr. Senator über einige Punkte noch sprechen konnte, bevor er nach Amerika fährt.

Im Prinzip sind wir hier darin einig, dass sobald eine sichere Nachricht von Seiten des Joint vorliegt, dass der Waggon aus Prag angekommen ist, die von Ihnen vorgeschlagene offizielle Intervention über die Gesandtschaft in Prag durchgeführt werden soll. Ich bitte Sie daher, im Sinne Ihrer Vorschläge, einen Entwurf einer solchen Erklärung auszuarbeiten, die wir hier dann bestätigen können. Die Linie der Argumentation ist ja klar von Ihnen selbst gezeichnet. Unklar ist nur, ob ~~dem~~ das Dokument im Namen des Ministeriums abgefasst sein soll oder ob die Universität als solche durch das Ministerium interveniert. Uns scheint das erstere richtiger.

In Sachen Entschädigung: Die Universität lehnt es ab LI. 5000 zu zahlen. Dagegen sind wir bereit, für einen jüdischen Zweck in der Tschechoslowakei aus Courtoisie einen Betrag bis zu LI. 1000 zur Verfügung zu stellen. Die Eingabe muss klar machen, dass auf irgend eine höhere Zahlung unsrerseits auf keine Weise zu rechnen ist und wenn unsere Forderung resp. Angebot abgelehnt werden, die Universität mit grossem Bedauern darauf verzichten muss, die Bücher zu nehmen. Natürlich müssen die peinlichen Folgen für die Tschechoslovakischen Behörden herausgestellt werden. Klar ist, dass nur bei einem direkten Reskript gegen Dr. Tetauer von oben her etwas zu erreichen ist.

In Sachen Ihres Vorschlags über die Archive: Wir bitten Sie, einen Brief für uns in der Sache zu entwerfen, namens der Universität, in dem die Ansprüche mindestens für die zionistischen Archive vorgebracht werden. Da wir nicht wissen, an wen eigentlich solcher Anspruch gerichtet ist, bitte ich Sie, auch das zu berücksichtigen. Ich vermute, dass Sie das Innenministerium meinen, es kann aber sein, dass die Schlösser einer ganz anderen Instanz unterstehen. Vielleicht empfiehlt es sich, den Anspruch bei mehreren Ministerien gleichzeitig in gleichlautenden Briefen zu erheben, damit wir in den Akten sind. Wir bitten Sie, sobald Sie einen Text vorschlagen können, ihn mir zu schicken in einer Abschrift, und wenn wir dann einverstanden sind, würde ich raten, dass entweder der Rektor oder Administrator einen tschechischen Brief, den Sie danach dann aufsetzen, unterschreiben.. Oder meinen Sie, dass man sich mit English begnügen soll.

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2/2 1/

- 2 -

Dr. Senator meint, wir soll eng auch für die Iwo arbeiten was wir freilich nur als Agenten der JRC tun könnten und nicht Universität. Ich persönlich bin dagegen, sich in die Sache einzumischen.

Für Ihren Bericht danke ich Ihnen sehr. Ein Exemplar wird Ihnen zugehen, das ich Sie strikt confidential zu behandeln bitte, sodass es nicht irgendwie vor fremde Augen kommt. Senator ist doch im Zweifel, ob er ein Exemplar mitnehmen kann, weil er fürchtet, dass aus Israel kommenden Reisende in London auf ihre Papierchen genau untersucht werden. In Sachen der finanziellen Regelung mit Ihnen habe ich die Berechtigung Ihrer Ansprüche sehr betont und nehme an, dass alles in Ordnung kommen wird.

Sowie wie wir von Ihnen ein Prager Telegramm erhalten dass der Waggon abgegangen ist (wir wundern uns, wo das bleibt) werden wir von hier an den Joint in Paris telegrafieren und um Ankunftsbestätigung ersuchen. Inzwischen schadet es nichts, wenn die entsprechenden Akten vorbereitet sind.

Mit bestem Gruss

Ihr sehr ergebener

Prof. G. G. Scholem.

123348

ר/ה/ו

4.8.1948

מ.ב. 293 212(IV)

ת"א אחרהען 116

מקוונים
נא
מפורט
שלום
ברשות
וחשבו
לשובך
בירושלים
רשות
ולחכין
ברכה
רביה
בקרוב
דין
להכין

שכ אזל ציגלינג

123349

6th September, 1948

Dr. Leo Seeligmann,
Stalinlaan 45,
Amsterdam.

Lieber Herr Dr. Seeligmann,

Ich erhielt Ihren ausführlichen Brief vom 16. August und bin Ihnen besonders dankbar nicht nur für Ihre freundlichen Wünsche für uns und Ihren Bericht über Ihr Ergehen, sondern auch gerade für die ausführliche Darlegung des Problems, das Sie bewegt. Dadurch erleichtern Sie es uns, ~~mir~~ ein Bild von der Sachlage zu gewinnen. Ich habe Ihre Ausführungen mit den Herren Senator, Wormann und Cassuto besprochen und fasste hier zusammen, was sich aus diesen Besprechungen ergibt.

Vor allem möchte ich auf die Sachlage im Bibelfach zu sprechen kommen. Prof. Segall wird erst am 1. Oktober 1949 ausscheiden und bisher sind keinerlei Schritte für die Neubesetzung gemacht worden. Wer Ihnen in New York gesagt hat, dass Sie von hier in Aussicht genommen seien, muss sehr voreilig und ohne Wissen gesprochen haben, denn bisher ist überhaupt nicht über Personalia in der Sache geredet worden. Bei einer Verhandlung über die Neubesetzung ist es natürlich so, dass Sie als Kandidat erwogen werden, falls Ihre Schriften auf diesem Gebiet hier vorliegen, und ich würde Sie sehr bitten, auch im Namen von Cassuto, dafür Sorge zu tragen, dass Cassuto mindestens alle Ihre einschlägigen Publikationen, auch das Buch über Jesaja, erhält. Es ist ganz unmöglich, jetzt irgend einen positiven Bescheid zu geben, wer von den Fachleuten hier vorgeschlagen werden wird. Es ist natürlich richtig, dass Ihnen ein Ordinariat in Amsterdam eine wesentlich bessere Position auch im Falle von Berufungsmöglichkeiten hierher geben wird. Daraüber stimmen wir alle ehrlicherweise mit Ihnen überein. Leider ist nur die Sache die, dass über Ihr Ordinariat erst im Laufe von 1949 entschieden werden wird, daher genau zur selben Zeit, wo hier über die Neubesetzung schon verhandelt werden wird, sodass Sie es gar nicht im Moment in die Schale werfen können. Richtig ist weiter, dass, falls Sie etwa einige Jahre dort bleiben wollen und sich in der Amsterdamer Professor ein paar Jahre intensive diesen Studien weiter widmen wollen, Sie in fünf oder sechs Jahren, wenn Cassuto selbst in Pension geht, vielleicht in einer viel günstigeren und sichereren Situation als Anwärter für eine Professor in Bibel dastehen würden.edenfall müssen Sie bei Ihrer Entscheidung auch berücksichtigen, dass, wenn Sie jetzt, wofür Sie gewiss, wie ich verstehe, gute Gründe haben, die Bibliotheksstelle nicht annehmen und etwa für Segall diesmal eine andere Be- setzung gewählt werden sollte, Sie dann mindestens im Moment sozusagen zwischen zwei Stühlen sitzen werden. Wahr ist natürlich, dass Sie nicht für beides zugleich kandidieren können.

Dann freilich ist es so, dass die Bibliotheksstellung Sie mindestens für eine Reihe von Jahren, sagen wir etwa fünf, so in Anspruch nehmen wird, dass Ihre andere wissenschaftliche Arbeit nur in beschränktem Umfang wird weitergehen können. Das gilt nicht nur für die Frage der Arbeitszeit, die ja nicht so schlimm ist (hier von 8 p.m. - 3-a.m.), als vielmehr auch von den für Sie als Leiter der betreffenden Abteilung zweifellos notwendig werdenden Üfteren Reisen im Lande zwecks Disposition der zu verteilenden Bücher. Drs. Wormann, Senator und ich stimmen mit Ihnen darin überein, dass es nur dann einen Sinn hat, dass Sie die Stelle

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annehmen, wenn Sie sich klar entschlossen können, alle diese Pflichten ohne Ablenkung auf sich zu nehmen, da, falls Sie mehr auf die reine wissenschaftliche Arbeit hinblicken sollten, diese Verpflichtungen doch leiden könnten. Wir sind auch der Meinung, dass das Angebot von Amsterdam für Sie äusserst ehrenvoll und erstaunlich sein kann und möchten in keiner Weise die Schwere der Entscheidung, vor die Sie sich gestellt sehen, gering achten. Wir verstehen vollkommen, falls Sie es im Interesse der Sache und vielleicht auch Ihrer künftigen Laufbahn hierfür besser halten, das jetzige Angebot nicht anzunehmen, so leid uns das tun würde. Falls Sie es doch annehmen, etwa im Hinblick auf eine möglichst baldige Alja, würden Sie als Kandidat für den Segallschen Posten in der Tat ausschalten, obwohl ich persönlich mir sehr gut denken kann, dass eine gewisse Tätigkeit an der Universität, etwa im Rahmen eines speziellen Lehrauftrags für Septuaginta, nicht aus dem des Möglichen fällt. Aber natürlich können Sie in fünf Jahren freier Tätigkeit ganz anderes schaffen, als wenn Sie jetzt diese andere Arbeit auf sich nehmen, die wie gesagt vollen Einsatz und auch Initiative Ihrerseits als verantwortlicher Person fordert. Wenn Sie für diese Sache nicht die nötige bibliothekarische Begeisterung aufbringen können, kann ich Ihnen nicht raten, anzunehmen. Unser Angebot ging natürlich von der Überzeugung aus, dass Sie eben diesem notwendige Voraussetzung erfüllen und auch Ihrerseits Sie darin den besten Weg sehen, nach Palästina zu kommen. Wenn dies nicht mehr zutrifft, müssen Sie sich entscheiden, wie Sie wählen wollen. Es ist immer sehr wesentlich, an verantwortungsvoller Stelle jemand zu haben, der zu der Sache eine wirkliche Neigung hat und nicht gleich wo andershin Ausschau hält. Falls Sie sich aber positiv entscheiden wollen, so denke ich, dass das Problem Ihres Herkommens im Laufe von 1949 akut werden wird; denn wir werden natürlich, sobald der Krieg zu Ende ist (wir hoffen etwa Anfang 1949 so Gott will), Schritte unternehmen, um die uns zugesuchten Bestände nach Jerusalem zu überführen. Im Moment sind Sie zum Teil in Cypern, zum Teil in Antwerpen und zum Teil noch in Prag. Für die aus Prag nach Westeuropa abgehenden Bestände hat unser Vertreter eine schriftliche Verpflichtung unterzeichneten müssen, dass die Sachen nur im Transit dort bleiben und auf keinen Fall geöffnet werde, da die tschechischen Behörden an sich überhaupt nicht wollten, dass die Sendungen anders als direkt via Jugoslavien hierher gingen und mit grösstem Misstrauen jeden Umweg über die westlichen Länder gegenüber stehen. Das scheint Dr. Starr nicht völlig klar zu sein, der uns ersucht, die Bücher selber prüfen zu können, was wir unter diesen Umständen natürlich nicht zulassen dürfen. Über die Schwierigkeiten der tschechischen Abwicklung können Sie sich überhaupt kaum einen Begriff machen. Es gibt dabei viel, worüber ich Ihnen nicht schreiben kann, da die scheinbare (offizielle) Lage eventuell ganz anders ist als die wirkliche. Ich bitte Sie (aber dies streng vertraulich auch Dr. Starr gegenüber) versichert zu sein, dass gerade die Angelegenheit Ihrer Bücher von uns in keiner Weise vergessen worden ist und bitten Sie, in diesem Moment sich mit den orphischen Worten begnügen zu wollen. Wir müssen mit grösster Vorsicht handeln, um die Abwicklung der noch in Prag befindlichen Bestände nicht zu gefährden.

Ich habe Dr. Starr gebeten, doch für ein paar Tage nach Palästina zu kommen und sich über den wirklichen Stand der ganzen Angelegenheit mit uns zu beraten, da ich sehe, dass aus schriftlichem Verkehr überhaupt nichts herauskommt außer Missverständnisses, jedenfalls nichts Vernünftiges. Seine Schwierigkeiten in Offenbach scheinen eminent zu sein; die anderen deutschen Bestände halte ich für weit überschätzt in ihrer Bedeutung und der Mühe kaum wert. Es würde mich

sehr freuen, wenn wir von Ihnen durch Ihren Kontakt mit Dr. Starr genaueres hören, besonders auch falls Sie etwa selbst nach Frankfurt fahren können.

Von uns persönlich ist zu sagen, dass wir munter und gesund sind. Ich arbeite an meinen amerikanischen Vorlesungen, deren Thema die Probleme der Anfänge des Chassidismus bilden. Falls diese Reise unter den Kriegsverhältnissen zustande kommt, werden wir auf der Hinreise aus Zeitgründen gezwungen sein, direkt zu fahren, würden aber, wenn Sie bis dahin noch in Europa sind, mit grösstem Vergnügen einem Zusammentreffen mit Ihnen im Sommer entgegen sehen, wenn wir aus Amerik zurückkommen. Wir denken, falls alles gut geht, mindestens zwei Monate in Europa zu verbringen. In diesem Falle wird uns nichts von einer Reise nach Amsterdam abhalten, wenn wir Sie dort treffen können.

Frau Freimann ist noch nicht wieder in Jerusalem zurück und ich konnte ihr daher Ihre Grüsse noch nicht ausrichten.

Ich freue mich sehr zu hören, dass Ihr Jessaiabuch schon abgesandt wurde und hoffe, es bald zu empfangen. Von hier aus geht zwar die Flugpost, aber ich möchte noch keine Pakete von hier abnehmen, da ich nicht überzeugt bin, dass alles schon völlig in Ordnung ist. In vierzehn Tagen schicke ich Ihnen per Flugpost zu Ihrer Erbauung für die Feiertage meinen Essay über die Geschichte des Magen-David Symbols. Ich vermisse es wird Sie sehr amüsieren.

So viel für heute. Mit besten Grüßen und Empfehlungen auch an Ihre Gattin bin ich

Ihr sehr ergebener

G. Scholem.

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22nd October, 1947.

Prof. Salo W. Baron,
Columbia University,
Department of History,
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Professor Baron,

I am sorry that the answer to your letter of September 22nd has been somewhat delayed, but on the other hand it was imperative to await Professor Scholem's return who was away on vacation. In the meantime you have received a full reply to your letter and a report of what is going on here from Professor Scholem on behalf of both of us.

I am writing this letter in order to thank you once more for the very considerable amount of work you are putting into "this job" and to express the hope that ultimately your devoted efforts will bear fruit.

As things are, it is almost impossible to negotiate with the Agency people here. They are all busy with the major political problems and the practical measures which the future, near or more distant, may require.

Personally, I believe it would be easier to settle some of the organisational and financial questions on your side, i.e., by direct negotiations between the J.D.C. and the Agency Office there, although Kaplan may not like it.

I take this opportunity to introduce to you our new chief librarian, Dr. Kurt Wormann. Dr. Wormann started his duties at the University Library on October 15th and he will communicate with you soon. Professor Scholem and myself are acquainting him with our common problems and we do hope that he will soon be au courant and in a position to communicate with you direct. Dr. Wormann was formerly librarian of the Municipal Library of Berlin and lecturer at the School of Librarians there. For the last ten years/or so/he was librarian of the Tel Aviv Library. He is full of initiative, alert and eager to make the University Library a link between the University and the Yishuv and to contribute to the training of librarians in this country. He is anxious to establish the closest relations with people overseas, friends of the Library. I have told him about the books which, through your good services, have been collected during the war and he hopes that it will be possible to ship them to Palestine in the near future.

(H.S.)
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Kindest regards to Mrs.

Baron

Yours sincerely,
David Werner Senator

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LIA

3rd November, 1947

Dear Mr. Schwarz,

I enclose for your information copy of observations of Prof. Scholem and Dr. Senator on the Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc. held in New York on October 7, as well as copy of my letter to Prof. Baron of today's date.

In this letter to you, I should like to suggest a modus procedendi with regard to the future activities of the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc., and the way in which we wish to exercise our statutory rights and to influence decisions. Naturally, you being on the spot, we would suggest that you should let us have always, as soon as possible after the meetings, your comments on problems discussed and decisions taken, be it in the form of comments on minutes, or even before the minutes are drawn up and confirmed.

If questions of major importance come up and you do not know exactly where we here stand, I suppose it will be possible to postpone decisions till you have opportunity to consult us, if necessary by cable. In order to give you some additional help - if only temporary - I have written to Mr. Even Zehav who, as you know, is at present in New York, and have asked him to give you the benefit of his advice on questions with which he is conversant in view of his great experience and 20 years' connection with the University.

In the observations of Scholem and Senator you will find at the end a statement of policy. We may amplify this in the near future and give some more details; in the meantime, I believe, it serves its purpose.

Yours sincerely,

J. L. Magnes
President

encl.

Mr. Leo Schwarz
9 East 89 St.
New York

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Pass to 1

26th October, 1947.

Dear Dr. Magnes,

After deliberation with Dr. Senator I am sending you the following observations on the Minutes of JCR which I hope you will be able to use as a basis for your letter to Baron or Schwarz. I may be allowed to say that after studying the minutes very thoroughly, they do not look to me as black as when you first read them to us. As to the procedure I suppose Senator will write you his opinion. There are several points to be taken into account. At any rate, I think it will be best if we ask Mr. Schwarz to deliberate with Mr. Even Zahav before taking important decisions on our behalf or to cable to us. I personally think that the advice of Even Zahav in matters like these might be more valuable than that of Ernest Simon.

Please forgive the English style of the observations. Everybody does his best.

Sincerely yours,

G. Scholem

Dr. J.L. Magnes,
Hebrew University,
Jerusalem.

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(Copy 2.11.47 b1)

To: - Dr. Worman
Dr. Senator

Mr. Schwarz to Dr. Senator.

New York,

13th October, 1947.

..... Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc.
I attended a meeting of the JCR, Inc. in the evening of October 7th. Apparently some of the obstacles were hurdled during the summer. The Agency and JDC have granted a 6 months budget of \$10,000, dollars and Prof. Michael will confer with General Clay in Washington this week in order to secure clearance for the mission. I made the suggestion which was canvassed at our meeting with Major Pomerantz. There seems to be some question whether the Offenbach books should be sent to Palestine. Apparently some of the institutions and organisations in the United States are urging that a collecting point be set up here. If you are still anxious to have the books or part of them sent to Palestine, I would suggest that you write to Prof. Baron and present reasons. I did not feel that it would be wise to press the point at the meeting. Incidentally I was appointed together with Profs. Baron and Michael on the committee to select the American members of the mission. As soon as I receive the minutes of the meeting they will be forwarded.....

123356

30th August, 1948

Dr. Joshua Starr, Secretary,
Jewish Cultural Reconstruction,

Dear Dr. Starr,

Three days ago I received your letter from Frankfort, dated August 18th, and I am writing by return mail in order to thank you for the direct contact with us which I hope will continue. I wrote to you on July 1st, c/o the J.C.R., Paris and had copies mailed to Baron and Leo Schwarz. Why the letter to Paris did not reach you is above me. I expressed my regrets that we had no copy of your reports on your activities and problems, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ except the one date, Paris, May 11th which we got quite by chance from Dr. Magne. We have tried all the time to obtain copies of all these reports, but have failed to get an answer. May I say that we would appreciate it very much if you would mail copies of your reports to us yourself since the administrative machinery in New York does not seem to work smoothly. When I asked for the reports from Leo Schwarz all I got was the minutes of two special meetings of J.C.R. of January 26 and May 18 the contents of which is rather meagre and with regard to your reports it is said in the minutes that it was decided to incorporate them in the Bulletin, but they were not attached to the copy sent to me. It is therefore important that I am learning directly from you about the status of your reports.

Regarding Prague I hope you understand the difficulties we have here in American citizens dealing with the Nazi German authorities in a matter which could be compared with that of our between the Hebrew University which is not subjected by the Palestine authorities of foreign imperialist leanings (at least not at present) and the people in Prague. I even now doubt if you will be able to do very much in Czechoslovakia. Mr. Scheck has referred to me but owing to the special circumstances prevailing here we have not seen him nor have we received his report. I understand, however, that the books from the Castle, or rather the part that has been sent over by Scheck upon our instructions, have left Prague and we have given instructions to keep them at the ports until they can be shipped to Palestine without danger. We have all along objected to being subjected to registration and catalogisation abroad, since this will have to be done in Jerusalem anyhow and I am glad that we have succeeded in getting the Terezin Books which are especially important for the University, ~~XXXXXX~~ which could not be cleared until now. Mr. Scheck has indicated to me that he has ~~XXXXXX~~ taken quite special steps to ensure this shipment but since I do not know the nature of these steps until now, I would prefer to refrain from doing anything ~~XXXXXX~~ that might hamper the act in this way. Under the given circumstances we have to be extremely careful about our steps in Prague. It is very much to be regretted that you could not talk directly with Scheck in Paris who would have told you more than I can write here.

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In my letter of July 4th I wrote and commented about several other matters which I thought of interest to you, including the question of French Jewish Libraries and the misgivings of the certain "people who will not graciously submit to the transport of material to Palestine", as you expressed yourself in your report of May 11th. I hope you have meanwhile got hold of one of the copies and I must not repeat myself.

Your remarks about the state of things in Offenbach are rather gloomy. We do not know what the actual reasons are for the obstructionist attitude taken by some American high authorities regarding this material and hope to be enlightened by you. I asked Dr. Joseph Schwarz about it during his visit in Jerusalem, but he did not know either. The University has never got a copy of the draft terms of reference worked out for the mission to Offenbach which is to be regretted very deeply. I do not know whether anything was said there about any sort of preliminary cataloguing or inventorization of the Offenbach material. In our opinion this would be a sheer waste of time and money. I have seen the books and made a rather close scrutiny of very many of them. I think it would be infinitely simpler if the books which would represent no cultural and practical value whatsoever outside of Germany would be thrown out by people who have a certain sense of discrimination and who would ~~be~~ at any rate be instructed to take whatever seems dubious. This would mean much less than half of the work and the same effect. I ~~am~~ cannot imagine any institution of standing that might be interested in about 30% of the Offenbach Depot. I would leave them to the Jewish communities in Germany which after the departure of the D.P.s will certainly not be in need of scholarly material. About the other repositories in the U.S. Zone I am very sceptical. If I would be in Germany I would concentrate on quite another line, i.e. to get the Hebrew manuscripts from the German public libraries by hook or by crook, possibly as a matter of spiritual atonement policy. It may be too late for this now. It certainly could have been done with a certain amount of success two years ago if I could have stayed then for not less than 6 months. Meanwhile the never over-reconstructed hearts of the Germans have hardened again, but still I say that it is a major object of the Hebrew University's ambition to get the Munich manuscript of the Talmud to Jerusalem where it belongs.

May I suggest perhaps that before starting actual work in Offenbach, even should the ~~new~~ official recognition of J.C.R. be forthcoming, you might perhaps make a short trip to Palestine in order to talk over the whole complex to questions regarding your and others' work. I do not think that all this can be explained sufficiently by writing letters which never arrive or if they do, they arrive too late. Three days in Jerusalem will do much more for mutual understanding than any amount of correspondence as much as we certainly ~~want~~ come to it. Please think it over in the light of your own experiences. Up to the end of the year you are sure to find me in Palestine. Whereas during February or March I may come for several months to New York.

With kind personal regards I am yours sincerely

Prof. G. Scholem.

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Jewish
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& University
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TRANSLATION FROM THE HEBREW

Excerpt from Letter

from Dr. S. Federbusch, World Jewish Congress, New York
to Prof. G. Scholem, Jerusalem,
dated November 19th, 1947

...
"I wish to inform you, dear Prof. Scholem, that the World Jewish Congress has supported - without informing you accordingly - your request regarding the transfer to the Hebrew University of the books from Czechoslovakia and we are very glad that the matter ~~xxx~~ is being put into effect. As thousands of books will remain in Czechoslovakia because the University has no special interest in them, and as there is urgent need for Jewish books of all descriptions for European Jewish communities I would suggest to come to an agreement with us to obtain permission for the World Jewish Congress to send these books to the European Jewish communities. As you know we have the facilities to dispatch books of this kind; we have already forwarded about 250,000 books (in Yiddish and Hebrew) to the above-mentioned communities. I think that with your assistance we shall obtain the permission from the Czechoslovakian ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ Government and from the Council of Jewish Communities there. I should be grateful if you were to contact the University Authorities and the Library and let me know their decision in the matter."

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11th November, 1947.

Rev. Rabbi Dr. S. Federbusch,
Department of Culture and Education, the World Jewish Congress,
1834, Broadway,
New York 23, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Federbusch,

As you may happen to know, I am dealing, on behalf of the Hebrew University, with matters regarding the Jewish libraries in Germany. From the minutes of the last meeting of the J.C.R. Board we understand that there seem to be some difficulties to reach a decision in favour of the transfer of the Offenbach books to Palestine. The Hebrew University has always understood that the World Jewish Congress is backing their policy in this matter, that is to say, that the bulk of the books should as far as possible, be transferred to Jerusalem and handed over to the Hebrew University as Trustee for the Jewish people. We thought that there would be more or less agreement between the various organisations which are parties to the J.C.R. that Palestine should get the main part of these books and manuscripts and it would be a pity if Palestine Jewry would have to fight for this rather natural settlement.

May I ask you to give your support to the proposals which we have sent to Professor Baron, the Chairman of the J.C.R., and which no doubt will be brought before the next meeting of the Board. We think it imperative that a definition of policy should be given and an agreement in principle be reached before a mission to Germany would actually leave in order to avoid misunderstandings and disagreement in vital matters. I am enclosing herewith copy of the "Observations" Dr. Senator, Administrator of the Hebrew University, and I have made on the last minutes of the J.C.R. Dr. Magnes, who is a Director of the Corporation, fully concurs.

We hope to be able to send Professor Assaf as a first representative of the proposed mission. We have been thinking of Dr. Seeligmann of Amsterdam as a possible second representative in case the mission would be launched. We have full confidence in the ability and judgment of Dr. Seeligmann which we consider the best man later on to be trusted with the administration of the books when they reach Palestine. If the American members of the J.C.R. should be equally prepared to appoint him as representative it would be a most welcome arrangement. As Dr. Seeligmann will come to America in the very near future you will be able to talk the matter over with him and with Mr. Schwarz who is the representative of the Hebrew University, as you certainly know.

I shall be glad to have your opinion and am, dear Dr. Federbusch, with kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Gershon Scholem,

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העתק א.ו. 10/12/47

ב'ו/ירק 26/11

למרופ' שלום
פרופ', פקסה
ד"ר זורן
ד"ר סנפור

ד"ר מנגנס היקר וחבנברג,

אותרות הגולה

היום חיתה לי שיחה עם פר שורץ, וזה לאחר הפגישת שלו מאתמול עט פרופ' בארון.

הוא מכין תמצית של השיחה וישלח אותה אליך, וגם פרופ' בארון יתורך לך ישר.

מתוך דבריו לפדי:

1) הם סוזאים שיש לשלוח מיד לגדנסקייה שליח בכאן לחודש ימים. שייקבעו את הצעב לאשורו;

2) יש הכרה לבדר את הספרים במקומם, כי רובם אינם כתאיים לירושלים (למשל, המובי חומשיים, פחזוריים, סליחות ובד') היותה גם דעה, שואלי אפשר לפכוד את הספרים האלה בשבייל אדרופ' (או אה'ב) ולכטן בהכנתה את העברות של הספרים האחרים.

3) לא קיבלו החלטה בדבר הנקום להעברת הספרים אך דובני שחשש של שורץ ש讚ם ההצעה לטעביר את הכל, ירושלים יגידו את פרופ' בארון - לא בתקדים.

4) חשבים, שפרופ' אסף זקן-מלשנש בתפקיד זה באידרופם. איש מסרגו (שאינו שופע לשכירות ביחס אכגלית) יכאל את זכנו בין האינסטיטוות השוכנות.

אף כי כהר *Thanksgiving day* אודר שורץ כי יבוא לפסח וישתדל להכין את התזביר. בקסתי העתקה, וסכו אוכל אז להוציא יותר ותפיז לסדרותן בכלל,

solek b'kol ha'kavod

א. אבן-זהב

123361

12th December, 1947

Rabbi Dr. S. Federbusch,
World Jewish Congress,
1834 Broadway,
New York 23, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Federbusch,

I wish to thank you very much for your letter of November 1947. I am very glad to hear that you are going to support a policy advocated by the Hebrew University regarding the ultimate decision of the transfer of the Offenbach books to Palestine. We are, somehow, under the impression that certain unspecified forces represented on the Board of J.C.R. are opposed to such a policy. We hope that a decision which takes account of the legitimate interests of the Jewish people in Palestine will be reached and if necessary that an honourable compromise will be found. The simple formula that the books should go where the Jews themselves are going should appeal to everybody, especially under the present circumstances created by the momentous decision of U.N.

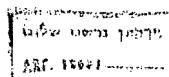
If the World Jewish Congress wants to invite Dr. Seeligmann as their representative on the commission which is expected to go to Germany I think that the University will have no objection. We understand that you would instruct your representative - whoever it would be - to work in closest cooperation with the representative of the Hebrew University on that mission and to support him on questions of principle which might arise during their work.

As to your suggestion regarding the remainder of the books in Czechoslovakia we see no difficulty from our part and think that the matter should be put before the J.C.R. Board. The books which we have not taken will not be legally in our trust and are at present under the jurisdiction of the Jewish Museum in Prague and of the Council of Jewish Communities in Bohemia and Moravia. As far as we are concerned they may be handed over to any responsible Jewish body which will serve Jewish interests in Europe. We have no specific policy of our own in this respect.

With my best wishes and kind regards I am

Yours sincerely

Prof. G. Scholem.



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3rd November, 1947

Dear Professor Baron,

After having received the minutes of the Special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc. of October 7, 1947, I have discussed the questions arising from these minutes with Prof. Scholem and Dr. Senator, and I enclose the observations of the two gentlemen, with which I am in agreement.

I would like to add that all of us here disagree with the suggestion made by Dr. Freshof that, in order to provide the necessary means, books should be sold. At this moment at least, such procedure seems to us out of the question.

I have of course sent copies of these observations to Mr. Leo Schwarz who is the representative of the University on the spot.

Thanking you for your help and co-operation in these matters, and trusting that our observations will help you in clarifying a number of questions, I am

You're sincerely,

J. L. Magnes
President

encl.

Prof. Solo W. Baron
Columbia University
Columbia

U.S.A.

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Extract of letter from N. Bentwich to Sir Leon

.....

23.6.52

To: Dr. Magne, Prof. Scholer
Mr. Neumond, Mr. Poznanski

(8) One of our German relief workers tells me that there is an important collection of Jewish books at Goettingen University. They are trying to get a state of the catalogue. He also saw in the Coronation House of Goslar many archives of Jewish congregations. The 2 places are in the British zone, and I must try to get more information about them when I go to Germany. At the moment there is a hold up with the military permit. Have we any record of these collections?

160/
NORMAN BENTWICH

123364

211
III

11th November, 1947.

Mr. Leo W. Schwarz,
Director,
American Friends of the Hebrew University,
9 East 98th Street,
New York 28, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Schwarz,

I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter which I have today written to Rabbi Federbusch. The reason for this letter is a correspondence between him and Seeligmann which Dr. Seeligmann was kind enough to forward to me.

Rabbi Federbusch wrote that he deems it necessary that one of the members of the mission should be an European man, well acquainted with Jewish libraries as well as with all problems involved and he asked Dr. Seeligmann's suggestions. In his answer Dr. Seeligman mentioned Dr. R. Edelmann of Copenhagen and himself. As to Dr. Edelmann we should like you to know that we strongly oppose his appointment as member of this mission. We have no confidence in him. He is a man who tried to get the books from Prague and Offenbach first by diplomatic intervention through the Danish Government and then by applying to UNESCO. His appointment would be against the interests of Palestine. His proposal to transfer the books to Copenhagen was one of the most phantastic features in these whole negotiations.

We all hope that you will be able to mobilize enough strength to put off a decision incompatible with the interest of the Hebrew University and the Palestinian people.

If you think that there are some things which we could do from our end and which could not be done better through your own contacts with the parties concerned please let us know. I hope a copy of our observations regarding the ~~last~~ minutes of the J.C.R. Board meeting will have reached you safely.

With cordial greetings to Mrs. Schwarz and yourself, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Gershon Sholem.

123365

Σ/2 III

3rd November, 1947

Dear Mr. Schwarz,

By the same mail you will receive a letter from Dr. Magnes which has been drafted in agreement with Prof. Scholem and myself and which, I think, will give you a clear idea of our attitude and also of the procedure we would like to adopt. It would facilitate things if you will be good enough and send always two additional copies of your communications to Dr. Magnes, one for Prof. Scholem and one for me.

In this letter, I would like to take up with you in particular the financial question. The University has spent so far a considerable amount for preliminary expenses. A year ago, we financed the journey of Prof. Scholem and Mr. Yaari, and this year the journey of Dr. Arthur Bergmann and now, to a certain extent, that of Mr. Schenk. Moreover, there are expenses in Prague in addition to those covered and to be covered by the Joint Distribution Committee.

I do not want to raise the question of the refund of this expenditure at this moment and without having your guidance and advice. I suppose that, with regard to the delegation to be sent to Europe this winter or next spring, the various organisations participating will have to pay the expenses of their delegates. But with regard to transport of the books from Germany, Czechoslovakia etc. to Jerusalem and, if we decide to sort the books on the spot and to send part of them to other countries, clearly means must be found from other sources. Moreover, the work to be done here of sorting out, classifying, cataloguing of books and manuscripts and ultimately the housing of these books, will require very considerable means. We have to think at an early stage how these means should be provided for. Is there any hope, and is it good policy, to ask the Jewish Agency and the J.D.C. to finance this enterprise which, together with the transport, may easily require from £ 70-100,000, or should the University alone try to find means at least for building, internal equipment and the apparatus necessary to deal with these books? Is the slogan such a good one that money could be gotten comparatively easily by you for this special purpose (in the frame of our general development programme) without doing harm to our general fund-raising activities?

I would like you to give attention to these problems and let me have your considered opinion.

Yours sincerely,

David Werner Senator
Administrator

Mr. Leo Schwarz
9 East 89 St.
New York

DWS/ws

123366

Copy

Excerpts from

Letter from Dr. R. Edelmann, Librarian, The Royal Library, Copenhagen
to The Jewish National & University Library, Jerusalem
dated November 28th, 1947

"For your letter of 29th October as well as for your good wishes I send you my best thanks. May the collaboration between us be of advantage for our Libraries and for the development of Jewish culture.

"As I told Professor L.A. Mayer, it is my hope that the Library here may become a substantial part of the planned reconstruction of Jewish cultural and learned institutions as a European Jewish Central Library in close cooperation with your Library and supplementing it. In this way, I am sure the treasures of our Jewish collections here will be of real value for wide circles. Further details I hope to discuss with Professor Hugo Bergmann who is awaited here in January next. He, too, may then tell you his impressions.

"The Danish State and the Library Authorities here are very interested in the scheme and are doing very much for its realization, but nevertheless we cannot do without help from Jewish part, especially in the first stages. What we need is a certain amount of books, supplementing our already big collections and making them workable as a Central Library. We, therefore, hope that our collaboration on an exchange basis may not mean an exchange title for title, but may be regulated by mutual needs. As I said above, it is my hope that our collections here may be used and form a part of the common Jewish scheme for the reconstruction of Jewish cultural life. We could even regulate our mutual relations through a written agreement, and I am sure that we could be of great help for each other. In this connection I should like to inform you that Dr. J.L. Magnes, in his letter to me of 23rd January 1947, wrote: "As an initial member of the Trusteeship Corporation (in USA), the Hebrew University will be ready to advocate the idea of a Central Library at Copenhagen to be set up from among such works as may be available for such a purpose", and again in his letter of 17th February 1947: "I should like to repeat this, and to emphasize our readiness to advocate the idea of a Central Library at Copenhagen".

"We are very glad to hear that you are content with the exchanges through our Institut Danois des Echanges, but we ask you to let all Judaica go directly to us, as well as we will send you what we have to send directly

.....

"I hope that the collaboration now inaugurated will lead to a happy result for Jewish culture, and remain with the best regards"

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Dr. K. Wermann - for comment

24.10.42

all

DWS - 23.10.47.

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III

Letter from the Jewish National & University Library, Jerusalem
to Dr. R. Edelmann, Librarian, Bibliotheca Simonseniana,
The Royal Library, Christiansgade 8, Copenhagen
Dated 29th October, 1947

"Dr. J.L. Magnes, President of the Hebrew University, has referred your letter of September 17th, 1947 to us and requested us to reciprocate your New Year wishes in his own behalf and in behalf of the Hebrew University, most cordially. May we also, though belatedly, add our own good wishes for a prosperous New Year during which we may be privileged to advance a step further towards our goal.

"As you are aware, our relations with Denmark have always been happy and productive. Our exchanges through Institut Danois des Echanges have been resumed since April 1946 and consequently our relations to the Royal Library which are, we surmise, mutually satisfactory. But we feel that a closer contact should be established between the Bibliotheca Simonseniana and the Jewish National and University Library. We could, for instance, provide you with Palestinian publications on an exchange basis. Kindly let us know in what you are interested and we shall send you lists.

"We, on the other hand, find it difficult to obtain Danish Judaica. We know that a Jewish periodical is published in Denmark. Despite all our efforts we did not yet succeed in obtaining a single issue. We would therefore be obliged if you were to procure for us a complete set of the back issues to date and to have our name placed on the regular free mailing list of the periodical. We are further interested in all Judaica published during the war in German occupied territories, and should be glad if you could provide us with this kind of publications.

"Trusting that you will make your suggestions at an early date, I am"

A.R.C. 4° 793/212 III

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משרד החוץ

חקיריה, כד' בחשוון ח'ט, ט
28 בנובמבר 1948

לכבוד
האוניברסיטה העברית,
פרופ' ג. אלוט,
רחוב אברבנאל 28,
ירושלים.

ג. ג. מ.

היוות ושמעת על אפשרות של חיסוך
quialet פראחן וטגנינגן מהוז לבוגנות
הריאתית, החלפתם לבוואר ביום 12/3
לחותיותם ליזומלים ולזרו אחכם על
חצדיים, סייט לנוקוט בטקרח כוח, לטאן
לובנץ בדרכ קארה, פיריה וטוטוא אה כל
פה, סייט עוד ברזונגן ובאפרונגן לדרכו
בפראחן.
— — אמי מטרך האמת יפלוי — כוח למך פישר.
גה לשלוח אוthon לפראחן כמחירות האפרורית.

בכבודך

מחלקה מדרא
אוורינה

28/פ.ל

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4.1.48

Dr. Wosman

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IV

Shneerson
Jointfund
Chocinska ul.18 albo 60
Warszawa

Your information and efforts greatly
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Shneerson

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האויג'ינ'רדייטה העברית, ירושלים,
המצחירות לענייני כספים.

דין וחשבון המזביך הכספי

על

NEYUTON לארצות הברית ולפולין.

ירושלים כ"ג סיוון תש"ח
2.7.1948

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16/2

תְּכִינָה

1. דוח על נסיעת המזביח הכספי לחוץ לארץ.
2. מכתבו של המזביח הכספי אל יוניד הווע"פ בקשר לנסיעה.
3. תזכיר לטינייסטר החוץ של משלחת פולין.
4. מכתב פוגן לטינייסטר החוץ למו שבי אודרמן.
5. תזכיר שני למיין ירטה החוץ ולטיניאוטריוון להטבלה.

123374

1. העדרה כללית מוקדמת

א) לפניו בשלש שבועים בערך, ארגנטינה את המפעל של "יד-ושם" להנצחת שפט סל קרבנות הנטדרה בארצות הגלולה. (כRIDOU נאלצתי לפוי הוראות אונסימ ידועים, אחראים במוסדות הלאומיים, לחסל את המפעל הזה עוד בראשיתן על אף הקצלחה הרבה שנחל מסדר זטן כה קוצר). תכנית המפעל כללית גם סעיף מיוחד על פועלתה בגולה ובארץ בין קרובי משפחות הנסדרים שיקריזו את רכוס הקריםות או חלק מרכוסם הם להנצחתה באוניברסיטה את סדר הנסדרית. על סעיף זה של התכנית לא ותרתי גם אחורי חסול הפעולה הכללית ובוטש טנתים המשכתי לפועל לשם הגטמתנו; התקשרותי עם מספר ידוע של אונסימ כאן ובחו"ל סקרוביהם נספו בגולה, בעיקר בפולניה, התקשרותי עם אישים בעלי הטפעה בפולין, גם עם אישים ידועים באמיריקה שכוח השפעתם גדול בחוגיהם ידועים בגולה; מתוך המון הצעות שהוצעו לי ברתמי מהן רק אותן שגדלו הריאליות לטדורן היתה: פחות או יותר בהוראה ונדראת לעין בקרוובה להגטמה. ספר ה"אובייקטים" סטוג זה שבעתית אותן כראויים וочекנים מכל הבחינות לפולין, היה בערך כ-50.

ב. באותו הזמן שנשי האוניברסיטה התחיל לדאוג ולטפל בהצלת הספריות היהודיות, תחילתי גם אני לחתני בגורלן של הספריות היהודיות בפולניה שאמ רובן הכרתי וידעתי מזמן שהותי בפולין, בכדי להודיע על מקומ המצאן מצבן וגורלן. התקורתית עת טאדית יידידי בפולניה ואחרי שבudeau לי מהם וגם כאן שטמפלת הפולנית הרשתה לדב הרומי הרצוג להוואיה מפולניה עד 10 טוון ספריהם שהוא יקנה על המוקום (הדבר הזה לא יצא לפועל עד היום לרוגל התנגורותם של חוגים מסוימים בטסלא) קבעתי לעצמי מיען תכנית-ללאי שטם בואי לפולין בקשר עם הפעולה הכללית, להסתדר להציג לשינוי להעברת הספריות בפולניה לספריה הלאומית ללא מסלום,

2. סבת ומטרת נסיעתי לאמריקה.

א). כפי שהזכרתי כבר לעיל היתה תכנית, מבוססת בטרם ידועה גם על הספרים עם איסית חשובים באמיריקה היה איפוא צורך לדאותם ולקבועם שהם את דרכי הפעולה, לטם זה בליתי זמן מה גם בדראיוו.

ב. האחת המפעל היתה תלוייה בראש וראשונה ובעיקר באפרות-חוקית של העברת תפירות הרכות טהט להבא ואחת הדריכות החוקיות להעbara זו הייתה אמריקה, פרטיה הדברים לא נתנו לפזרום, ואני טषףך רק בהזעהسلطי מטרות נסיעתי לאמריקה היו תוצאות חיוביות.
אני מוצא לנוחן במקום זה להביע את תודתי לנשי האוניברסיטה ד"ר י.ל. טגנס שפתח לפני שערם רביהם רביים אמריקה שהושיטו לי את עזרתם ביד פתיחה ורחבה.

THON ומעל למטרות האלה האסבדו אמריקה עביניה חשובים מאד סלטעתה הצדיקו נסעה פיווחת רק לשם סדרם בלבד. אותן אני רוצה לפרט כאן,

1) תרומה בסכום של - 3,000 ל"י להנצחת משפחת מיימון הווטדה בגולה.

לפנוי כשבטים בערך - אחריו, דיוון ממושך מאד - באתרי לידיו המכון עם מכיר אחד על תרומה של - 3,000 ל"י, לשח הבצתה משפחה שהוסטדה, ערבו ובערך חוות שהתוורה והשוחררים הסכימו לכל תנאיו, אלא שב_hzאתו לפועל נתנו עכוביה פולטליים; הוא נתין חזז, המכף היה מושקע באובייקטיבים כאלו סדרשו זטן ופעולה וכוכו, ועוד דתמי וואזיל האלט שוחפו בעסקו במלח-אביב סטה בחו"ל להספיק עליי לסייע את החלתו וימשור את התרומה למופת המתחרה, אחר, ערדתא על בר ועכבותי את מסירת המכף למופת המתחרה, בבראי לאמריקה עלתה בידי לסייע את התרומה לקים את ההסתמ-הראטןatti. רק בוחר מצריך על סכום של - 500 ל"י לטרובת המופת לאחר מכן לו כהלואה זטן אדורו. ובשבוי ארץ קבלתי את הסכום של - 2,500 ל"י ובהברתו לקופת האוניברסיטה.

2) צוות רוזנפלה הטבוח במכום של - 20,000 דולר
אנו מתוסבי אמריקה שיש לו קהובית בארץ ישראלי צוות לחת
מעזבונו - 37,500 דולר למופע ליברל, מדעי ורתי, ועל
קרובנו נרב בסביבות תל-אביב - להחילט ולקבוע את המומך
סתאים לנודים אלה.

לפי תנאי האואה והתנאים שקבעו ע"י קרובי האפרוסרופוס:
שצאה הנהלת האוניברסיטה טאין ביכולתה לקבל העזרון
זהה ובמקמת ההבללה נתנה דשות לשוחרייה לקבוע לשם מחדים
לסטודנטים חזריים, ביחסם קפז על תאיה זו מוסדות מפלגות
"הזרחי" ו"הפועל המזרחי" ורדשו את העזרון כולם לטובות
סידורייהם הווומיים, התחליל קווון סמושך שבוסף באנו לירדי
הסכום שחקם (\$17,500) יתנו לטובות מוסדות "הזרחי" ומסדר
(\$20,000) לרשות השוחרים. אבל אחר זמן עדרו על המכום
זה וכמעט ואנדה תקווה לקבל את הקפס. באmericה סדרת
באופן סופי את העגין קיבלתי את כל המכום - 20,000 דולר
והלברט לשותרים - 6,000 לא"ז.

3) תרופה של - 10,000 לא"ז לצרכי המכון הרפואי.
בחירות בקדוח עלה בידי לקבל מתרם אחר, תרופה של - 10,000 לא"ז לא רפואי המכון הרפואי. בהשגת תרופה זו טלית עוזן כאן
בארכ, אבל לא האלה, וכמעט שהושמטה פידינו, אבל בבואי
לקבודה האלהתי להסייע על התורם טיקדיס את תרופה זו
לאוניברסיטה, אכוף מושקע כאז בארכ ובושא כי הנה החלטתי ליטפל
בסדרים אדרטאים, לקבל את הקפס. אבל מקווה שכעבור שבאות
אחדים הקפס כולם יהיה ברשותנו. ישנה אפשרות, אמן לא בסותה
ביזור, של תקפת הגונת לתרופה זו, אולי עוד ~ 5,000 לא"ז
נוטפים.

רינג"

4) התקבה סנית מ"ארבעה פרוברטס סומגייס", בגבול של

- 12,000 ~ 15,000 דולר.
זה זמן אחרי הכליון היהודית במצוות אירופה והסבטים שחלו
במהלך רוחם של שARIOT הפלסה של ה"בז'נד" - קבן בלבני דעון
שהגיע הזמן לקרב את החוגים האלה לאוניברסיטה ועל ידה אולי
לפבודה של הארץ-ישראל. בבואי לאmericה החלטתי לנצל
את קסרי ולהציג ל"ארבעה רינג" או ל"פורברט פומיליס"
או לתמיה יחיד להציג סכומים נכירים סניתים לאוניברסיטה
לטסוא הקדובה לכם. אבל עוזב לבלפעלה, החלטתי להמליך
בדעתם של מורי. ספרינץ וו. רובסוב ששהן באותו זמן באmericה,
הם הסיכמו לכך שקדם העקרוני אבל לא האמינו טהרבך יעלה בידיהם
את המכום וממן זהה החלטתי בזמן סנתוי הראשון באmericה וסימתי
אותו בהשגת הסכם עקרוני בבראיו לסם סנית. תנאי המכום הם:
הה מתחייבים להקדירה לחתורה לתבונת העברדה היהודית (טבידוע על
הקרן יס כבוד החלטה של הנהלת האוניברסיטה). על כל התנאים
הנוטפים תצאקה הנהלת האוניברסיטה לדון בזמן הקרוב ביותר.

5. הפעולה העיקרית בפולין: מכירת רכוש הנסדרים הנמצא בפולניה לצרכי האוניברסיטה

הערת כללית.
באתי לפולין במאז דצמבר ורק בסוף דצמבר החלטתי לנחל את המומך
עם הסלוכות. לאחתיו של דבר דרש טרי שצוב העיניים שאקרים לבוא
לפולניה ואזרז את שייחותי עם אישיך ירועים בחוגי הממשלה. אלא

סבבה אחת-איסית ווגם צבוריית-אלאה אותן לדוחות את הפעולה לזמן מה, בירiou התחלת גם הקרן הקימת. בפועלה דומה אבל בהיקף הרבה יותר, גדור ורחב (אלפים דמי סל' או בקטים), בסנודע בדברים דבר נסיית, דרכו ב'ק' הק' למאנו לוחר על כל הפעולה, אבל אנו לא הסכמו לדרישת זו והרשות על סך נסיוון הפעולה של העברת כספים פולנית בסנים 1936-38 - שבטעזה זה אין פעולה מחייבת לפרישה לסום צד'. אבל לצערן חresa הק' ל' - אחרי נסוי - את דרישת הקודמת לעוזר את פעולתי, וגם הנאלת הסוכנות טלאה אדריהם ופנתה באופן רשמי להנחלת האוניברסיטה להפסיק את פעולתי. בכך סלא לחת למשתו פתחון פה - במקורה סל' כשלון המפעל סל' הק' ל' - לתלות את הקולר בפועלתי, החלטתי - אחרי מאק פוניטי רב וקטה - לדוחות את הפעולה עד אחרי סב'ק הקרן הק'מת בפולניה יבשה אתCHO הוא בראסונה.

ב' כאמור התחלת את הפו'ס דק בחוף דצמבר, מראשית ידעת זאת כי האעתדי צריכה להיות מבוקשת על העקרון היהודי "כח ותז", כי לאחר אין כל סיכוי לתואאה חיובית: אם הטעם הכספי והכלכלי, ובעיקר הדעת לולוותה זרה, גם הלא הדוחות במדינה, והגיסה הטפלתית המכדריה כיוון בכל עבפי החיות במדינה זו, כל הגורמים האלה מחייבים עמדה שלילית של הסלטונות להצעות מסווג זה. וכך אמינה התבוסה אחד המינימטרים בשייחתוatti במכירה פומבית". ובכן צריך היה לחסוב ולקבוע על: את פולנייה במכירה פומבית". ואכן צריך היה לחסוב ולקבוע על: סוג וטיב הנדובה שאtan למסלה הפולנית בקשר עם הצעתי, ואחרי שחקרתי היסב את התכניות של הממשלה בסט'ן התדרבות בחו'ל, ואחרי סייחות והתייעצויות עם האנטים הקדרבים למלאות, באנו ליר, טקסט א) מתוך רצון עז הקים בחוגי הממשלה הלידלי' להקים לזכר שליטה וחזי טליון היהודיים שהושפדו בפולנייה מפעל פרודוקטיב סיניה קשור עץ פולין המדינה, גם טעמים תעומתיתים בחו'ל, ובעיקר אמריקה, תתקבל על דעתם ולאם של סלטונות הממשלה הצעה לייסד באוניברסיטה קתדרא להיסטוריה של יהודיה פולין (סלמעטה זו החק הארי של האיסטודיזיה החדש סלנו) וקתדרא זו תהיה את שם אחר האיסיים הגדולים שבפולין. אחרי סיור'ד הוועד הפועל, פיר ליאון, הספיק. טגדפה להצעה זו בבחינת עקרונית, פניתי בתזכיר למינימטר לעניין חוץ (טאת העתקתו אני מארח כאן). העדכתי לתגובה הממשלה הפולנית התקאה במלואה; האעתி התקבלה בהתלהבות עצומה בכל חוגי הממשלה.

בדיוון המופיע על אופן ותנאי הגשתו האעתדי היו שלביים דמיים שניהם אפסור כאן א) במקומו מסירת דכו'ס סל' נספדים סוכנה ומסכימה המטילה הפולנית להקציב מסכמי היא סכומים מתאימים לייסוד הקתדרה והחזקתה בתנאים הבאים: 1) ההקציה היא בעלי הגבלה בזמן; 2) המטלה הפולנית הנה דק שותף, אבל אינה מקבלת אחריות להחזקה טלאה של הקתדרה 3) טగרת התקציב נקבעת טראס לזמן טווים (אני - כפי שאפשר לדרות מהתקציב של 2,000,000 דולר לסייע). 4) מנוי טורה או מודרים למתדרא זו יעשה בהתייעצות עם סלטונות הממשלה הפולנית. 5) מכיוון שהתקציב לשנה זו כבד קבוע ועומד ואין להבניש בו סנווית יס' להתחיל בධונים מהסנה הבאה.

רב התבאים האלה נקבעו במכתו של סגן המינימטר לענייני חוץ הגeneral דוס - שנכתב אחרי הסיחה הארוכת והՃינית עם פינ'יסטר החוץ, מר' פודזילבסקי. (הכתב ד'פ').

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מפסדררי

זמן קצר לפני נסיעתי הודיעו לי מיניביסטר החוץ וההסכמה כי חל פנו בבדיקה העקרונית של המטלה ויסוכנותו קיבל את הצטי הראושנה (דהיינו להקדיש את הרכosis של הנסדים - שאין כל עכוב חוקי להעברתם על שם אחר לצרכי הקתדרא האב'ל) בתנאים הבאים: 1) הרכosis יוקדס כולם לאוניברסיטה אבל לא באופן חלקי, סזה לטעמו היה טרנספורט סוסובה לטובת אנטים פרסיים, דבר סמונגן לאירועה הכללית של המטלה. 2) שטבות הכללי-תטורות הרכosis יקבע טראס. 3) הסכום הזה יטפס כקרן סדוחיה יוקדסו להחזקת הקתדרא.

את התנאים האלה קבעתי בתזכיר מס. 2 בזמן ידוע על תנאי הצטי, ובתזכיר זה אני קבעתי את הסכום הכללי בחלוקת של 600.000 דולר ואת הרוחים מקרן זו בחלוקת של 4%.

אלולא המאורעות בארץ-ספניה מנגנון כל קדר עם סלטונות האוניברסיטה, צריכה הייתה האוניברסיטה לקבוע עדשה סופית להצעה זו בכלל ולתנאייה בפרט ועל טה זה לסייע את הטו"ם עם המטלה הפולנית על הקתדרא הזאת.

עליה להוסיף כי המיניביסטריו להטילה, אחדרי מ"ס שליatto הוציא חזוז לכל האוניברסיטאות ובתי הספר הגבוהים בפולין לשלהם באופן קבוע ומתריד לאוניברסיטה העברית את כל הփשומים המדעיים שלהם.

4. 景德 אגדות הסוחרים בפולין

הגורמים הביאו הבצאו אוטו לידי החלטה ליפד לא כל דחו אגדות סוחרי האוניברסיטה בפולין: א) הגשתה הצוותי בדבר מפירת הרכosis לרשות האוניברסיטה אפשר רק באמצעות מוסד מקומי ספוך ומאושר ע"י המטלה, ולא באופן ייחיד ע"י האוניברסיטה שהיא מוסד חזוז. ב) בתוך הכספיות הרבות עם חוגים שונים. בזכותם לדעת כי האוניברסיטה קרובה טад לבם של סדרית היהודים בפולין וחביבה עליהם הרבה יותר מאשר מוסדות לאומיים אחרים, ובאותו לידי מסקנה שגם תעלה פעולה רחבה ומאורגנת, תחיה עם הכרמת גדרלה לטובת האוניברסיטה, לא פחות מאשר לקרנות ואלו אף יותר.

לרגל תנאי המקום ביום החלטו לארגן ועד מסוומף מודרך מיהודי ומפולביים. אמי בותן כאן את דשימת חברי הוועד סתם כולם כאחד מסמנם וסלתם של הצבוד היהודי והפולני, בעלי הספעה עצורה ובחוגי המטלה.

ז'ורניליסט ידוע
טרצה באוניברסיטה
ז'וד הועד המרכזי ליהודי
פולין

ד"ר אדולף אסלס (יהודי)

ד"ר ארטדור בילדר "

ד"ר אדולף ברמן "

גב' ב. ברמן "

ירוסלב איבסקי (פולני)

קול. בולסלב אולומזקי (פולני)

קול. ד"ר דוד כהנא (יהודי)

ד"ר מזור "

פרופ' מיכלובייז (פולני)

פרופ' ז'וקובסקי (יהודי)

ד"ר לנגליך (יהודי)

טוביים يولיאן "

ד"ר הרמן פרנץ "

טינינטער פרושינסקי (פולני)

סביצקי (יהודי) -

מגדיי המופריה בפולין
חבר ביה"ד העליון של הצבא
הרב הראשי
רופא
פרופ' באוניברסיטה
בלודז'
ב' הסוכנות בפולין.
גדל המשורדים בפולין.
עטן צבורי מחוגי
הקוואופרצייה
מייניסטר
פרוקורטור ביה"ד העליון

123378

קליברמן ד"ר (יהודי) - היועץ המשפטי של נשי אדרופולiska.
קוטרבינסקי ס. (פולני) - רקטור האוניברסיטה בלוידן.
ספ' אדם, פروف' (יהודי) - פروف' באוניברסיטה בורסה ובלוידן.
רוזטFINEK, אן, פروف' (פולני)-פחוּפַּ (אונגנִיגַּן), פروف' באוניברסיטה בורסה.

במסכת היסודו השתמש כטאה איש טובי הצבור היהודי והפולני.
ב' ב' מטשלח, ב' ב' אוניברסיטה ואיסים ידועי שם. נאמן: يولיאן טוביים,
פרופ' קוטרבינסקי, פروف' רוזטFINEK, פروف' מיכאלוביץ, פروف'
ז' זקובסקי, ד"ר ברמן, פהוקורטדור סבייצקי, איבגנו א. לוציבסקי, מר
שבי אורטמן. המסתה בערך בדרכו פאר הנאותם היו בדרכם על גבה דב
ועוסדים להדרים אוthem בחובנות מיוחדת.

כדי לאפשר לווער לארגן את הפולחן באבו לידז הסכם סייס לחת להם
אפשרות לעבוד שנה אחת לטם ארגדן סוסליך כל הפעולה ללא כל דאגה לכיסוי
תקציב הוצאות וטוחן בך החלטנו לנקות בטבילהם דירה בסביבה מסדר
(אחד הדברים הקשים ביותר בורסה הדרומית) ולהבטיח את התקציב הוצאות
לטנה הדרסונה. הסכום הכלול כל הוצאות ביחס הווער בערך (בולותה
סלנו) קרוב ל-2,300 לא"י. הסכום זה נתן בתחום הלואת שכבות
הכגנות השוחרים בפולין בסביבם הבאות וגמ' ממניות הבית בערך זוטר
השייך לאגודות השוחרים הקודמת בפולין, ועכשיו העבר לרשותם.
הסדר סלטנו בעדו דמי מפתח יוחד ס-800 לא"י נמצא בבית סכפי
הנראת ניתן במתנה לאוניברסיטה בתנאים ידועים.

הכטח לי סכל הסכומים סייספו ע'', השוחרים בפולין ירצו - בתורת ירצה
מן הכלל - את העברתם לאדץ-ישראל ע' טרנספרם אובי מוציא לחכלה בעיטה
להודו-לבן-לווי של בנטו זו, להאייג, א. לוציבסקי, בעד עזרתך הרבה
בפועל זו.

5.

הספרדים סבלתי בסביבה הספרייה הלאומית.

כאמור לעיל היה זה בתבנית עם בוואי לאגבות פולין לטפל גם
בEĞRET רסיון להעברת הספריות היהודיות הנמצאות עוד בפולין, לאוניברסיטה.

למעטנו גם כיום אווצר רב של ספרדים בכל דתבי פולין, גם בעיר
סהתרוקנו כליל מישוב יהודי. אבל אני מגלתך את הפעולה רק בספרדים
שרוכזו במקומ אחד.

הספרדים אלה היו מונחים ערשות עדשות בבית הספרון ליהדות (הבניין
היחידי שנשאר בכל הספרינה היהודית), ובאופן רשמי נסדו לרשותו אל
הווער היהודי המרכזי, אבל לטעתה בעל הבית היהודי הוא מטשלחה.
קבלתי את הסכמו הפלאה של הווער המרכזי וגם השגת רסיון מהסולטנות
למסטר של הספרדים לאוניברסיטה ולהעבידם לירוסלים, ללא כל חסלה. אבל
נמצאו טערערם וגם מלשיניהם והיתה לי שלחתה קשה מאד. גם אחרי נתינת
הדרסינו עודרו את התנגדותם של המיניסטריוון למסחה, שמא סלא נתכוון
למספר כה גדול של ספרדים. וגם אחרי שהספריה הועברה כבר לגדינה
(הנמל שמנו נשלחו) הצליחו משלצניהם לעניין בזה את המיניסטריוון לפיקוח
פוליטי ובכלכלי והם דרשו להחזיקם. הטענה העיקרית הייתה ססווים עולה
על ספרדים אלףים לירוח ויס' בהם יקר' ערד, חסיבותם גדולה בסביבה המדינית
ואם זו להוציאם מפולין. אבל התגברנו על כל המבוגרים והקסים. חלק
מהספרדים נמצאו בקפריסין (466 ארגזים, 52 טונות) והחלק הסני (380 ארגזים)
זובא לקפודין ביחסים הקדרוביים. אחרי התיעצרה עם אגסי המטה סלנו
החלטו להשאיר אותם לפיה ספה בלונדון וב' הג' וינט דואג להם.

את סוף הספריה קסה היה לקבוע כי כאמור היו מונחים עדשות
ולפי התנאים מוכרא היהתי להזידן ולא יכולתי אייפוא לסדר בדרכה
ורשותה. קבענו להוציא ספרדי רוטל, סדרורים, חטפים, מזרירים במספר

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של אלףים דבאים. מוכרחים הינו - לפיה הৎכם עם הוועד המרכזיז - להשאיר ספדיים דבאים נשביל הספלהה המרכזית, בעיקוד ספדיים יקיidi עדן, ובכך נעשה במקרה אבל שטחית".

קשה לקבוע את מספר הספרדים בדינוק. אנו יודעים את משקלם שהוא בערך 94 טון. כאמור הספרדים שייכים לאוניברסיטה רשמי לוועד המרכזיז, והם החליטו בפירוש שהספרדים נטרדים רק לאוניברסיטה ורחוו את הדרישת לחתולם מהספרדים לישיבות בארץ-ישראל. אלא טכיוון שרב הספרדים הם מישיבת חכמי לובלין וביעיר מזור הנחה שישנה הרבה ספרדים שכבר נמצאים בספירה, מצאתי לנוחן להסבירם למסאלתם על הקונגרסינציה לפסוד - לפי החלטתנו ובחרתנו - ספרדים גם לישיבות, מושבן בתנאי שיחזרו לנו את ההוצאות.

לצערנו לא סטה האדריכלייסטרציה בירושלים את לבה לבך שטלגרמות אחורות בקשר לעבינים אלו מלחמי לירוקלים לא באופן ישיר כי אם דרך פריז. וגם הודיעו טפוניות ספרדיות את הסבה לבך. אבל הם ענו לי בטלגרמות ארכוכות ישר לורשה, ובזה גרטו לי קחאים בוסףם רבים.

באוצר הספרדים היו גם כתבי יד ובעיקר כתבי היד שהובאו מבוטלאו, שמספרם מג'ע ע"ח 1100. אבל הקשיים חזז עכשו הזכרתי קדרו את ידי לגמחי. אחרי דיוןם רבים באנו לידי המכם עם הוועדה היסטורית סטומחה אחד יבדוק את כתבי היד וכל אלה שיש בהם בוטא היסטורי פולני ישארו לרשות הוועדה ההיסטורית והסדר יסדר לנו.

ההוצאות היחסידות והבלתי יגידות לסודר המפעל הזה, והבאת הספרדים לחופי הארץ הן - 3,500 לא"י בערך. (אם החשבון המדוייק והטופי עודכיהם עכשו בגדירות).

טsoon הפעולות.

פבייתי להנלה בירושלים בדבר הקazaה בסך - 3,000 לא"י לכסיוי ההוצאות של העברת המפדים לארכ-ישראל, לא אוסדרה. פניתי ליו"ר הוועד הפועל בבקשה להעמיד לרשותי - 20,000 דולר בהצהרה ובתחביבות כגזר האוניברסיטה, ספיקום סרוותי בה לא היתה בגלי אף מסילה אחת. הסברתי סכל המכום יוחזר לאוניברסיטה. גם בקשתי זו נדרחה ובוגזר בטבילי מזב קשה מנטה.

ההוצאות בדורבן של הפעולות הללו (פעול הספרדים וימוד האגדודה) כומו על ידי פטנורות אחרים, כך שאו טלא יעלן כל לאוניברסיטה בכם או רק בסכום קטן. מחוץ כתובן להוצאות הרגילות של נמיות.

במיות הטעינה לאמריקה.

במיות הטעינה לאמריקה היתה קשורה: א) עם סדרות הקשוודים במפעלים בפולין. ב) מטא ומתן עם המסתדרויות היהודיות הפולניות באמריקה. ג) המטה ומיוחם המטה ומתן עם ה"ארבעטער רייגג" על הקazaה מתמדת לאוניברסיטה כפי שהזכיר לעיל.

במיות הטעינה גם קבעתי, באופן סופי את תנאי הקazaה של "ארבעטער פערבאנד" לקהדרה לאידיש, לפי הוראותיו של יו"ד על הוועד הפועל טפלתי גם בעניין הקazaה של "היוג'יניסט אפייל" בסכום של 350,000 \$ וגם בהמשך טוא ומثان עם תורמים של צעררי לא היתה לי אפרשות לתהים את המונ"ס אתם, הוזמנתי בקשר למטרה זו ע"י ידריד בלומ אונגו, גם אבל לצעררי לא היתה לי אפשרות לתהדר יתדר בארצות הברית".

מלואים לדו"ח של המזכיר הכספי
על בסיעתו לחו"ל ותוצאותיה

סעיף 5- הסדריך בשבי הספרייה הלאומית

א. מוחץ לספרים הללו שקובצו ע"י הגרמנים בברסלאו והועברו לבית המכון ליעודות בורשה, מצאתי גם ספריות פרטיות שמהוסר אפשרות בספרית נאלצתי לא לטפל בהן. ועוד ל' ספריות חשובות נגנו ע"י בעליהן, ולרגל המשמדת הבעלים וקרובייהם לא ידוע ממקום גביזתן. בוגרנו לשפריות אחדות ישבן עקבות למקומות המזאמם, אבל כאמור לא יכולתי לטפל בכך. ועוד ל' של ספריות על מקום גביזתו של אוצר גדול של כתבי יד, הכלול בעיקר כתבי יד של ספריות חסידית, והרבה כתבי יד אחרים בעלי ערך וחשיבות גדולה. הייתה לי האפשרות לדאוג לחפירה ולהוציאת הגביזה, ידעתי גם, שהבעל הנמצא בחו"ל, ישלם את כל ההוצאות הקשורות בהוצאה הגביזה, אבל משולל היה לי אפשרות לדכו על המקום את הפסיפים הדירושים לשם כך.

ב. הגרמנים משוו מה לא פגעו כמעט בספריה הפולנית המרכזית בורשה. בזמן הכבוש, ואחרי שחרור פולניה, הועברו לשם ספריות יהודיות רבות. קsha היה לעשות עכשו את הבדיקה איזה ספריות הועברו לשם, אבל השלטונות שאთ נחלתי מומ"מ בעין הכללי שלהם בסעתי לפולין, הבטיחו לי שם תצא לפועל הקמת הקתדרה להסתוריה של יהודי פולין, תנן לנו האפשרות להעביר גם את הספריות האלה ברובח או בחלקם איפוא שלא ימزاו. והבטחה זו היא גם ביחס לאותן הספריות היהודיות שהועברו ע"י הגרמנים למקום אחרים כמו אופנברג וכוכו.

ג. הובטח לי ג"כ שבמקורה של הסכם על הקתדרה הב"ל, י מסרו את כל החומר של הקהילות, וכל התעוזות הנוגעות לחיי היהודים בפולין באיזה מקום שימצאו, לרשות האוניברסיטה.

ד. בפולין נשארו עוד הרבה ספרי תורה, מוחץ לאלה הנמצאים בתמי מדירות ובסתיו כנסיות בערים שיש בהן עוד ישוב יהודי. מספק ספרי התורה היו: כ- 150 בקראקא, הנמצאים בדשות אגדת-ישראל; כ- 300 בורשה, והנמצאים בדשות הקונגרגרציה היהודית; ועוד כ- 200, שאינם רשותם בשני הגופים, ומהפוזרים עוד בערים שונות, ביןיהם שאין בהם כבר ישוב יהודי. בס"ה כ- 650 ספרי תורה. באתי לידי הסכם עם אגדת ישראל והקונגרגרציה (עם כל אחד בלבד) על העברתם לארכז-ישראל, וממן רשות המכון גם באדריקם, ומורמתה לקבוע קרן לפढיהם; חלק בשבי תלמידי הישיבות וחלק בשבי סטודנטים חרדים בעיקר במכוון למודיע היהדות. נקבעו הוועדות גם מטעם הקונגרגרציה, וגם מטעע אגדת ישראל, באלו כ"כ של האוניברסיטה לכל ועדה. אבל עם זאת לא הספקתי לקבל את הרשיון, שהיה מבוטט בעי"ק על הרשיון שנתן ע"י הממשלה לדבר הדציג, לפניו בשנותים וחצי בערך, שבו היה כתוב שבתנה לו רשות להוציא אספדי קודש, עד 10 טוון, כפי שכבר הזכרתי בדי"ח האשוד עוכב בגליל מלשינות, ולא היה ספק. בידי לסייע את הפעולה הזאת.

ה. בהיותי בפולין התענינתי בחומר הארכיאוני הנמצא במוסדות רבים, יהודים וככליהם, שיש להם ערך עצום בשבי האוניברסיטה. מכיוון, שבעה זו לא ידעת מה היה גורלה של הקתדרה, נחלתי מומ"מ עם הנהלת הגוינט בורשה, על נזול המיקורפים שננקה ע"י הגז"ינט, לשם צלום כל החומר הזה בשבי האוניברסיטה. הוסכם שגם רק ישיגו את התקציב יעשה 3 העתקות, אחת בשבי האוניברסיטה, אחת בשבי המכון הסתורתי במקומו, ואחת בשבי "איווא". קיבלתי רשות גם לצלם את הארכיאון של הסתוריוון המנוה רינגיילבלוח. הסכמה זו נחשבה להישג מירוח כי מטעמיה מפלגותיהם לא רצוי שהחומר הזה ימא בידי מוסדות אחרים לפני שיעובך.

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ו. בקראקה הצביעו לי כתבי יד רבים, ביניהם לא כל ספק, יקרי ערך, אבל רצוי תשלום בעדמ' ולזה לא הסכמתי מפני הסבות שכבר הזכרתי אוטנו. הינו גם פנויות למסירתם דבריהם יקרי ערך לאוניברסיטה ללא כל תשלום, אבל מתווך ידיעת שקשה להשיג רשיון על הוצאותם מפולין, נאלצתי לותר על המתנות האלה.

לסעיפים הנוגעים לשיחות עם הממשלה.

גם כיוון נמצאים בפולין בתיהם ספרי עבריים שמספר התלמידים בהם מגיע לאלאך ויזותר, בתם ספר אלה אינם מוכדים באופן رسمي ע"י הממשלה הפולנית, אבל על קיומם ידוע למיניסטריוון ההשכלה, ומסתקים רק בהעמת עין מהם. הממשלה מכירה באופן رسمي דק בתמי ספר שפט ההודאה בהם היא יידיש. נתבקשתי לנצל את היחס המצוין של חוגי הממשלה אל שליחותי ולבדוק אם לא יראו בעין רעה שליחת מודרים ומדריכים מטעם האוניברסיטה לפולין לצרכי בית-ספר אלה. בשיחתי עמו טגן המיניסטר להשכלה נאמר לי שמכיוון שעצם קיומם איננו رسمي, אינם יכולים להכיר במשלווח מודרים ומדריכים בתמי ספר אלה, אפילו ע"י האוניברסיטה, שאליה ישיחס של כבוד. אלא שבפתקדים של הוועת הורדים המתכוונים לעלות ארצה, ורצויהם איפוא להוכיח את ילדייהם למדודים בא"י, יסכימו לסדר מיוחד של מורים ומדריכים של האוניברסיטה.

لسעיף 9- נסיעתי השניה לאמריקה.

אחת הפעולות שטפלתי בה בנסיעתי השנייה, היה מ"מ עח חוגים חדדיים בדבר פעולה מיזחת בקרבת החוגים האלה לטובת האוניברסיטה. פעולה זו הייתה בקשר עם האעתון של ד"ר וככלך ודרכו של סיון לייאון שאני أكدיש את עצמי לפעולה לטובת האוניברסיטה אמריקה. אבל על אף ההתקדמות במ"מ מוכרא היתתי לותר על המשכו א) מכיוון שזה דרש ממנה זמן רב. ב) בנסיבותباتי לידי החלטה נחוצה לא לקבל עלי כל פעולה הקשורה עם מגבירות אמריקה.

() מ. שניאורסון.

ירושלים, 12/7/48

123382

עמ' באלוול תש"ג
3.9.47

איין

לכבוד
סיד לייאון סימון
יוז"ר הוועה'

כאן

פיד לייאון היקר,

בקשור עם נסיעתי לחו"ל בעניין הקטור עם הצלה רכום יהודים
באזור אירופה, בעיקר בפולניה, ומספרתו - כולם או חלקו - לנו,
שוצא אמי לנוחץ לפני שאנז יוצא בדרך ולפנוי סתמה נושא לדרום
אפקדיה, להציג את ההצהרה הבאה:

1. אמי טספל בשלום זו כמעט כסנתיהם;
2. עשית כל הפעולות הטוקולות האפשרות להצלת המפעל הזה.
בחיותי בחו"ל בהلتני טו"ס עם אנשים חסובים טרם ובמה
תלוויים בהרבה העיניים;
3. נהגת זירות יוצאתן הכל בבחירת האובייקטים;
4. הסתרתי לטספל בשלב הראשון דק בעיניים שלפי הצד החוקי,
ולפי מתחאים הקיימים בארצאות שבזירה אירופה ובעיקר בפולניה
טנחים הם אפסרות ריאלית לתוצאות חיוביות על הפועל;
5. אף כי כל הפעולה מבוטחת דק על חוקיות ועקרון לא לפגוע
באיזה צורה שיאגם באנדים טופרו לי את העיניים האלה,
מצאי לנוחץ, מתוך זירות מיוחדת, לממד את יפויה הכח; מצד
הנוגעים בדבר לא מסעם האוניברסיטה כי אם בטעמי הפרט.
6. ולא מסעם אגדות שחרי האוניברסיטה, על אף כל הנסיבות ועל אף כל הנסיבות,
אי אפשר להגיד בביטחון גמור שטפע זה יצליח.

מחובתי, איפו, לטספור מודעה ברורה ומשמעות: אני מקבל עלי
אחריות שלאה גם בפני האוניברסיטה וגם בפני האנשיים שהאמינו לי במסדר
לرسות, את רכוסם, כיಆזה הכל לפי סיבוב יכלתי, לא אזמין טום דבר
סביר להקל עלי, להציג את מבוקש, אבל אינני מקבל אחריות לא בפני
האוניברסיטה לא בפני אגדת שחרי האוניברסיטה ולא בפני האנשיים
המעוניינים, להצלחת המפעל.

בכבודך

ס. לייאון סימון.

123383

אל האדורן המינימיסטי לענייני חוץ של הרפובליקה הפולנית

קרוב לאלו שניהם עד סוף המאה ה'י"ו ישב העם היהודי ברוב-רובו על אדמת הרפובליקה הפולנית. רק אחרי החלוקות קמו ריבוזי יהודים גדולים בஹוסיה ובמזחית הסביה של המאה ה'י"ט - בארצות הברית. וכך על פי כן אוכלסו גם הפלדז'ים החדשניים האלה נסעה הרבה רבה ביהודים שבאו מפולין;

הטובי העם היהודי שיסבו צפופים על אדמת פולין נתגבעו בספק דרווית לרייכרזים עצמאים, סייצרו ערבי-רוח ותרטו את תרומתם הגדולה לאוצר תחבותה היהודית. היהודית הפולנית הפיצה אורה בכל קצות התפוצה היהודית וחיזה אותה במדצ'ה הכהיב'ה ובכפע אוצרות רוחה.

סיתוף חי היהודי והאוכלוסייה הפולנית בספק אלף שנים הביא לידי כך, שהיהדות הפולנית - למורן נגדיות והתבגדויות שנתגלו בה ושם במרוצת הדורות - נתקשרה עס תרבתו של העם הטליט, עם ספרות, קורות חיים ומבנה הכלכלי.

ברם, עלילת גבורה כבירה זו הופסקה באמצע ביד זרים. לבגד עינינו התחולל הפסע הגדול ביותר בהיסטוריה האנושית: הסמדת היהדות הפולנית. נסתירם התפקיד ההיסטורי של אדול פרבז' היהודי, הרב המשין, סמסנו ינקו דבירות לרווחה. כסעס כל היוצרים היהודיים בעולם הם בשדר מסירה ורוחה של היהדות הפולנית. ככל המת יהודי ארץ הארץ, וכךם לכל - יהודי ארץ-ישראל, סעיקר טואכם מפולין.

ובזה מקוד העזבה, כי הסרגدية הגדולה שנתארעה על אדמת פולין האביבה שבעתים את זיקת יהודו-פולין לטקום טואם, לאדם פולין, לעברם ההיסטורי הגדול בפולין ולסארית הפליטה אשר בה.

האינטיליגנציה היהודית נציבור הפנעלים בארכ'-ישראל, כמו כן החוגים המרוכזים טסביר לאוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים תקומות וטאלותם.

כי אריכזו היהודי אקסן נפוליין גדל וחזק, כי יפתח בתנאים הנוחים של פולניה הדסוקדית וימצא את טפעל-עברו הגדול, ויזופף לטאות את חות הזהב של מורות היהדות הפולנית.

יחד עם זה בתונה מחשבתם של החוגים האלה לקביעת האורה, שבה יונצח זברה של היהדות הפולנית. אדייר חפץ להציג לה מצבת-זברון, שתמסס סקור השרה יוצרת לדורנו ולדורות הבאים, חוליה מסורת עם הארץ שבה ישבו היהודים בספק דורות רבים ויצודו טפעלים בעלי ערך נצחי.

בחוגים הנזכרים לעיל ייבדו וקבלו החלטה ללקמן:

להקים באוניברסיטה העברית, בהיכל הטדיע הלאומי היחידי והגדול ביותר השוכן על אר-הצופים בירושלים, קתדרה לתולדות היהדות הפולנית, תהא. מוסלמת בבחינה מדעית ומצוירת כהלה, וסטקיף את כל סטחים החיים והជירה של היהודי פולין. חלק פרטאית עציחתם וכלה בטראם הגבורה של לוחמי-הגיטו. הוואיל ומתולדות היהודים בפולין כסורים בתולדות העם הפולני, מן הדין. סקתרה זו תכלול גם את

ע' כי אך יוטסן הקسر המקסר את שני העמים שישבו בספק דורות על אדמה אחת וסיצרו-וסבלו יחד; בקתרא זו יראו יהודים יוצאי-פולין המפוזרים בעולם ונ-תמיד לזכור בכבודם של גדולי אבותיהם.

חוג קתרא זו יסקרו בסמה של אישיות פולנית הקרה לכל לב פולני והמכובדת גם ע' העם היהודי.

הוקדשה מחסבה גם לפרטיה המטסית של התכנית הנעהה זאת, שלא תפוגה על המטסלה הפולנית העומדת היומיום במפעלי הגודולעסל קיטום הדרינה, סבילה על כך טענת הדמים של המלחמה.

רבים מתושבי ארץ-ישראל, שוכלו את משפחותיהם או קרוبيיהם, וסיצ'ים שלהם רכוס בפולין, נדבוּוּ לאוניברסיטה העברית לסט הקמת הקתדרה המוצעת,

ביזמת הסלובנות של האוניברסיטה העברית, מצויר בהרסאה מיוחדת אגפים המערביים ברברן הגעתם לפולין במקומם דלקמן:

(1) לחקוד את דעת המטסלה הפולנית ותחזקם המוסמכים בפולין ויחסם לתוכנית הקמת קתדרה לתולדות יהדות פולין באוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים.

(2) אם המטסלה תתייחס בחיווב לתכנית, לחתם את סמ האישיות, סעליו תזכיר הקתדרה.

(3) לבוא לידי המכון עם החוגים המוסמכים בדבר צורת הפתرون המופיע, כל מינון הקתדרה והעברת הכספיים פולין לארכז-ישראל לשדר טרה זו.

הנני פוצא גם לדאי להציג מה דב ערכה של האוניברסיטה העברית בעיני העם. וממה הרבה החשיבות סטיחסים לה חוג-ים מוסלחות בארץות סובנות, צדקה, על אף הקשיים הכספיים וחוסר-הדו-זים שהיא נתונה בהם, החליטם להקים-bijtan טונומנסטי צדפני על יד האוניברסיטה העברית, ליסס מסך לסדרה צדפית גדולה ולקתדרה לתרבות צדפית. הביתן, הפסריה והקתדרה נסודו ויוחזקו ע"י המטסלה הצדפית.

אני תקווה, כי ממשלה הרפובליקה הפולנית תעריך במלואה את המגמה הנעהה המעודרת את יוזם המפעל גזה ותעניק לו את תמיכתה המוסרית ותאפשר

מ. שניאורסון
מנhalb מחלוקת הכספיים
של האוניברסיטה העברית
בירושלים

40793 / 212 (IV)

Prag zu unternehmen, bis hin zum Abschluß von Herrn Fischer's Beauftragungen kennen, dazu und je bei jeder weiteren Initiative enthesten würde.

Was die Bezahlung der Ihnen zustehenden Summe betrifft, habe ich noch einmal an die Universitätsbehörden geschriften und sehr geehrter Herr Scheck, Ihnen die Auszahlung verfügt hat, von Herrn Dr. Wormann kündigte mir die Übersendung eines Briefes anfangs dieses Monats, die durch Sie erfolgen würde. Ich habe bisher keinen solchen Brief erhalten und bedauere daher, nicht über die Lage in Prag nicht genau informiert zu sein. Ich hoffe, Sie schicken mir eine Übersetzung des Briefes in kürzester Frist ein.

Mit besten Grüßen

Ich habe von Herrn Dr. Wormann gehört, welche Vorschläge Sie in der Angelegenheit darüber hin haben, habe daraufhin mich mit der Universitätsleitung in Verbindung gesetzt und schreibe Ihnen, nachdem ich die Bestätigung des Rektors und stellvertretenden Administrators für die Vorschläge erhalten habe. Ich teile Ihnen daher mit, dass Sie von der Universität aus autorisiert sind zu folgenden Schritten:

1. Wir bitten Sie, Herrn Fischer mitzuteilen, dass er sich in unserem Auftrage mit der Vorbereitung einer dritten Sendung und ihrer Abfertigung auf Grund der von ihm oder Ihnen vorgeschlagenen Wege befassen möchte. Die Universität wird Herrn Fischer für jeden Tag, den er, wie wir annehmen, in halber Arbeitszeit dieser Aufgabe widmet, sei es dort, sei es, wenn er es wünscht, nach seiner Übersiedlung hierher, den Betrag von LI. -500 pro Tag zu vergüten. Wenn ich recht verstehe, war dies der Vorschlag, den Sie selbst gemacht haben. Wir nehmen daher an, dass solche Tätigkeit von Herrn Fischer für die bestimmte Aufgabe, um die es sich handelt, nicht länger als 2-3 Monate in Anspruch nehmen wird. Im übrigen soll Herr Fischer die Ausgaben technischer Art, welche in Verbindung mit dieser Erledigung notwendig werden, natürlich machen, für welche wir später Abrechnung erbitten und die selbstverständlich ersetzen werden.
Wn
2. Wir bitten Sie, im Sinne Ihrer Vorschläge, wenn möglich durch das Foreign Trade Institute, drei Sendungen von Tabak, Zigaretten oder dergl. im Wert von je LI. 10,- an die drei Herrschaften zu schicken, nämlich Dr. Muneles, Frau Dr. Volafkova und Herrn Fischer. Ich vermisse, Sie werden zu Herrn Fischer andeuten können, dass unsere Sendung an ihn an geeignetem Ort seine Aufgabe zu erleichtern. Wir nehmen an, dass eine Sendung in diesem Wert ihre Aufgabe völlig erfüllen wird. Ich habe die Universitätsbehörden gebeten, Ihnen direkt eine Summe in dieser Höhe plus den Ausgaben für die Erledigung durch das Institute zu überweisen. Ich bitte Sie jedenfalls, wenn es möglich ist, die Sache direkt zu erledigen und falls Sie von Jerusalem einen Scheck in den nächsten Tagen erhalten, mir die Belege einzusenden, sodass ich hier direkt für die Übersendung der Summe an Sie Sorge tragen kann.

V bestimmt ist
Im Sinne Ihrer Besprechung mit Dr. Wormann, sehen wir also vorläufig davon ab, weitere Schritte durch die Gesandtschaft in

123386

Frage zu übernehmen, das war die Absicht von Herrn Wieders Be-
mühungen können, dass uns im evl. Tocur weiteren Anträge er-
halten würde.

Von die Bezahlung der Ihnen zugeschickten Summe bezügt,
habe ich noch einen Brief des Universitätskassenamtes erhalten und
verstehe nicht, was es zunächst die Auszahlung verzögerte, von
der ich am 20.06. habe. Da ich die Verzögerung schon
anfangs sehr unzufrieden von Ihnen vorgetragt, Gegenrechnung insis-
sive der Ihnen zugeschickten Summe für Ihre Rechnungen, wenn ich nicht
irre, LI 250,-, von dem ich Ihnen in späteren Instanzen bestätigt worden.
Ich bitte Sie, mich rasch und gegebenenfalls mit dem Universitätskassenamt
ständig zu unterhalten, sie sich aufzuheben.

Mit bestem Wunschen

Der sehr eingeschätzige

W. H. Schmid

123387

טפסלה פולין

הסיניסטרוֹן לעוני חוץ

סנהל החקלאה לעתנויות ואיינפורמציה

תרגומים פולניים

ו.ר.ש.א, 26.2.1948.

לכבוד

מר. ס. שניאודסן

המציר הכספי של האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים

כ.א.ן.

א.ג.ה.

בתשובה למכתב כב', מיום 23 לח' ז. נעים לי להודיעו לככ' שהטפסלה של מתייחסת ביחס חיובי מוחאר להצעה ליסד באוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים קתדרה להיסטוריה של יהודיה פולין.

יכול אני להבהיר שבבזורה הטקסט של הקתדרה היזאת כב' יכול לחתם בחשבונו בכבודו פרחיקה לנכון ועזה פזר סלשות הטפסלה.

מה שנוצע לטסנו של הקתדרה היזאת, הרי בשעה זו בסתקאייב לשנה הטופת כבוד קבוע וסבירו זה אין כל אפשרות להכניות בו איזה מהם שנויים לא יכולם א奔 לא צערבו להצעה האעות קונקרטיות. סאלת הטסנו לא סל כל ההצעאות במילואן הקשורות עם החזקת הקתדרה היזאת בסביבם הבאות, ועוד צדקה לעמור לדיוון ביבינו על יסוד תקציב קוברכטי וגם מראי מקום של סקורות הבנמה אחרים שהאוניברסיטה תוכל להשיג לסם הגשת הטפעל היזה.

אני מנצל הזדמנות זו להביע לככ' את רגש הכבוד שלי אליו.

בכבודך,

(חתום) ו. גראוס
סיניסטר-טומנה.

123388

חוצה לעוני - בית הספרים הלאומי, והאווניברסיטה.

ב' אדר א', תשי"ה
10.3.1948

לכבוד
הנהלה האווניברסיטה העברית,
באות

אדונים נכבדים,

חוצה לעוני - בית-ספרים לאומי, והאווניברסיטה. שטעה בישיבת פ"ז 10.2.48 דוח מפ"ח חפרוף, שלום על אוצרות הספרים היהודיים שנשארו לפליטה בגולה. חפרוף, שלום גוע בעיקר בהרצאהו בשני טקומות ריבוז לסטודנטים יהודים הנמאים באירופה. אחד בע"כ חולוקיה ואחד באופנבן שבגרמניה. לדעת חפרוף, שלום ישנות סבויים מבוטטים לקלחת רבעות ספרים ממלאני הספרים חנ"ל.

בע"כ חולוקיה נמצא כ-50.000 ספרים רוביים כמעט בולטים ספרי יוזאיקה וחכראיקה, חמיוועדים לביח-ספרים של האווניברסיטה בחנאי נא闷ז. כ-17.000 ספרים אරוזים בארגזים ומוגבאים לשלוח. עוזרים בחכונה עוד משלוח של 25.000 ספרים חד זומיים בהרכבת לשלוח חרשוון.

באופנבן נמצאים כחצ' טיליאן ספרים יהודים. יש לשער שב-500.000 מהם ראיים شبוואן לא". זה צמן רב מחנהל סוז"מ מצד מומדיהם יהודים עם השלטונוות האמריקאים בגרמניה ובושינגן לפען העברות חלק בספרים אלה לא". יש יסוד לחקור שבסוטו של דבר יעלת בידי חפודזון - לטרוף החנאים חמיוודדים קשים - להביא את חמוץ לידי סיום מוצלח.

לאלח' בספרים יש לחשוף את אלפי הספרים מפולין אשר מר שני אורך תוויע על השגחת זמן חאזרן.

חטפו של בספרים אלה אחר שגיעו לירושלים יביא אהרי חוספס-עבוזה רבת שאין בידי חמונגוון חנוכחים של בית-ספרים לחגaber על י'. דבר זה אושר ע"י הספרן הראשי של בית-ספרים שחיה נוכחה בישיבה. אי-לזאת הצעיר חפרוף, שלום למגנוון סידון סיזה, בעל דרכו של מנהל מחלקה בבי"ח-ספרים, שמתקידדו ייחח לנחל את כל העניים הקשורים בספרים אלה בחמאם בבי"ח-ספרים בירושלים.

פרוף, שלום מליץ על דר' י.א. אליגמן, מי שהיה דואטם בביה"מ מדרש לרבניים באשטרדם ומח ספרן ח'ביביה"ק רוזנטלי אנה" שבאונו-יברטיסיטח אסטרדם, קרואו. למשה ז.

עודח בי"ח-ספרים - אחר ששמעה גם את דעהו של חפרוף, שובה, חפכיך אף הוא את חדר, זלייגמן, חצטרוף לדעונו של חפהה, שלום, וחנני מליץ בזח בפני הנהלה האווניברסיטה בשט ועדת זו לבא בדברים עם חדר, זלייגמן בעניין מנויו לסתירה תל מסונה על אוצרות הספרים של חוגלה, סיד' אחר חגיעם לירושלים.

בבבוגר רב

ו"ר חוצה לעוני ב"ה

123389

11/23/35
40793 (212:IV)

19th October, 1948

Dr. Joshua Starr,
c/o JDC
Paris 7.

Dear Dr. Starr,

Many thanks for your letter of September 26th that reached me last week. I am writing to Paris and hope that this time the Joint will forward the letter to you, but in any case I am sending a copy to Prof. Baron.

A. Nare
I am glad to hear that you could proceed with your work at the Offenbach Depot and of course whatever does not cost anything has its attractions. But you see that just the case of the eighty cases of pamphlets which you mention is an illustration for our experiences. Dr. Pinson and myself took great pains at the time to prevail on Capt. Benkevitz to stop sorting this material which in our opinion was clearly very valuable since very many of these small pamphlets may not be found anywhere, and I myself saw amongst them some extremely specimens. We thought (and this was my idea throughout the time I was working there) the lesser the Germans know in the Depot know of what is valuable and what not the better. We would have been very glad to take out the whole lot of pamphlets just as it was and were very glad that they were kept apart as you now have found them.

What kind of inventory is it that you are planning to make there?

Your news about Vienna are very interesting. I hope you can get something out of them. Have you seen the books which have been kept throughout the War in the National Library and are belonging to the Kultusgemeindebibliothek, clearly a great part of the most valuable books they had. I could not see them during my visit as my informants were afraid the members of the Community Council would see them and sell them if they learned about their existence. It would be a great success of yours if you get this and the other stuff you mentioned out of Austria. As you did not mention anything about Prague I take it that you have not been there. The second carload of our books there was due to leave a fortnight ago and I assume they actually left, but I am still without official confirmation of fact. I cabled to Dr. Schwarz asking whether they were received in Rotterdam where they were due to go, but so far I had no answer.

I am very sorry that you could not come here. It would have been a very great pleasure to see you. As things are, I hope you will have the opportunity of going into all these matters during my stay New York. I hope to be there around the first of March and will be glad to help you with whatever knowledge I have.

With many good wishes for the New Year and cordial greetings

Yours sincerely,

123390

Prof. G. Scholem.

ד' בתמוז תש"ט
1.7.49

לונדון מארון עירוני ורשות אזרחית כזו לא יכולה לעמוד בראוייה
הסוציאט טאכני במצוות עזרו באנטידופן. כרגע אין לנו כוונת מושגים
אריאה כוגן מופת מקומות לא כבושיםם. האוניברסיטה טפלת עם נציגיהם מקרים
פדרטטיבים, פיגוטטיבים, זיש ליקוד שבודמן הקדשו בירוח זיקוד לדמותם מוקומית
אבסורטיביים, אובייקטיביים. דרישת כל נעריו לסט את אוזניהם פולין, פון האנדז'ים שללה
מר הנכני, מאשל נחרזה רבה את קבלת שני סכתבין מהאריכים המזוהים
באנטידופן.

צ'סימת העותונאים. ביטים אלה שלחנו לסטר את רשיית העותנאים הטעוקרים על ידינו. ברשיותנו לכתוגר בחשבו נם את דרישותיהם של שאר הסדריות בארץ. קיבלתי סטר רשותה של עותנים באידיש, שנעשתה על סמך חלק מהחוorder שהתחילה למניין.

כתב-היד. על עניין ההטכם שבין סטר והשלטונות הצבאיים עמדתי רק על סטר הקריינאה בטכטבך. עלי לזרין בצער שאין אני קיבל שום דוחי מס' 80- קביעות טהראבז בנווילירק. כל מה שאני יודע זה רק מתחזק מכתביך או מכתביך סדר שוגפי. גם את הפרטיכל של חישיבה ט' 6.49. 7. קבלתי רך טמן. באשר להגדה של דרישת דבהתה עם ר' יואל וחוא עכני שלא בק שאין בידנו הטדור אלא אם ילו את העתקתו לא קבלנו. בתוך נגידנו טמודרות עתי העתקות של הגדה זו אולם קיבלנו אותן ספקיירות אחריהם ולמפני הרבה שנים, לבדוק כדיוק לא נוכל כי רשות כתבי-היד נשאה על הד-הצוטים ובגנאים הנוכחים (חנישה לשם היא לא קלח) לא נוכל להשיבנה. גם על עניין כתבי-היד עמדתי רק מTHON מכתבך וAIN לי שום ידיות מסקוירות אחריתין.

סמל המודול בולו סטודיו - מילון מילים שמקורן במלון ג'נסיס

ברשותם של מלחינים גנריים, מילון מילים שמקורן במלון ג'נסיס
הנמצא בטלפון הולידיי (ליד מלון ג'נסיס) יתאפשר
לפוך לשיר יפה. לדוגמה, עליה נזכרה מלון ג'נסיס
אלfreud בבריטניה (ולא freud), אולם ג'נסיס (ולא freud)
בכלום (ולא ג'נסיס) נסגרה ב-1985. ג'נסיס (ולא freud) נסגרה
ב-1985, והוא מילון (ולא ג'נסיס) נסגרה ב-1985. ג'נסיס (ולא freud)

- מילון מילים שמקורן במילון ג'נסיס -

תודה לא שירם, ג'נסיס (ולא freud) למד למד כביכול
מילון המילון (ולא freud) כביכול (ולא freud) מילון המילון (ולא freud)

בלוגם מילון המילון (ולא freud) בבלוגם מילון המילון (ולא freud)
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תודה לך ג'נסיס

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THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE Inc.
270 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

January 29th, 1948

Dr. Judah L. Magnes,
The Hebrew University,
Jerusalem, Palestine.

Dear Judah,

I want to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 16th with which you enclosed a statement of the policy of the Hebrew University on the Hebrew books located in Germany and Austria.

I personally feel that there is a great deal of justice in the position taken by the University with respect to a substantial portion of the Jewish and Hebrew books. I feel, however, that since it is inconceivable that Jewish life will disappear from Europe, consideration should be given to some of the books being placed at the disposal of Jewish communities in Europe. Should that not occur and if in the next ten or twenty years Jewish life should die out in Europe, the books thereafter could very well be sent to Jerusalem.

At the present time we are not yet certain whether the Jewish Restitution Commission will be recognized and will operate as we had hoped it would. The matter is now under active discussion in the State and War Departments and we are very much disturbed at the strong opposition in Washington to the recognition of the Commission. Whether the ultimate decision will affect the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Inc. remains to be seen. Our understanding with this body is that the distribution of all cultural material will be subject to the Jewish Restitution Commission in which all of the agencies will have a right to express their opinion. The Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Inc. in effect acts as an agent to hold and preserve these cultural assets subject to the ultimate decision of the Restitution Commission. As soon as the problem of our status is clarified we will, I am sure, want to sit down and develop broad policies with respect to this aspect and I know that the claims of the Hebrew University will have very strong support.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,
(sgd.)

Edward M.M. Warburg.

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