

HEADQUARTERS
JEWISH RESTITUTION SUCCESSOR ORGANIZATION

FRIEDRICHSTRASSE 29 · FRANKFURT/MAIN

PHONE: FRANKFURT 70831
CABLE: RESTITUTION FRANKFURT

A. P. O. 751
U. S. ARMY

JRSO ANNUAL REPORT

1 November 1953 - 1 November 1954.

The year 1954 was the year of JRSO retrenchment. With almost 95% of the restitution program in the U.S. Zone of Germany already completed, and with bulk settlements of heirless property concluded with three of the four Laender, the past twelve months were devoted primarily to settling old accounts, trying to wind up a number of tenacious claims and attempting to terminate at one stroke all outstanding demands against the West German Government.

The sale of properties owned by the JRSO continued, and there was some progress in settling differences with the Jewish communities in Germany. Claimants who had missed the filing deadline presented an ever-active drain on JRSO time and resources. With the end of the restitution road clearly in sight it was possible to initiate administrative changes which would centralize all JRSO activities in one office and permit drastic reduction in the size of the remaining staff. Some problems resisted solution and a few potential sources of substantial income refused to be quickly tapped. As heretofore Berlin presented special perplexities and will be dealt with in this report as a separate entity. The figures given under other sections do not include the results in Berlin.

The following brief summary of JRSO activities is to be read as a supplement to the "After Five Years" report issued for the 1953 annual meeting of the JRSO Board of Directors.

I. JRSO's Routine Activities

1) Settlement of Claims.

As reported in previous years no bulk settlement of claims against individual restitutors had been possible in the State of Württemberg-Baden. As a consequence the JRSO was required to maintain an office in Mannheim which continued to negotiate several hundred residual claims on a case-by-case basis. During the year the office settled about 100 cases, which brought in a cash return of close to half a million marks, as well as additional properties. The office in Nuernberg and the small office in Frankfurt also continued to settle the few claims which had been excluded from the global agreements. These consisted primarily of former Jewish organizational properties and they earned well over a million marks for the corporation.

Even where bulk settlements had been made a number of ambiguous claims had to be clarified by further investigations, and the accounts could not be closed until all ambiguities had been removed. It was inevitable in the assignment of large masses of claims that a certain number would require clarification and negotiation before all questions could be satisfactorily answered, and this tedious process of meticulous examination required the painstaking attention of responsible personnel. The tidying up process will probably continue on an ever decreasing scale until the entire restitution program has been brought to a close.

2) Management and Sale of Real Estate.

At the time of the last report the JRSO owned 165 pieces of real estate in West Germany. During the year 67 pieces were sold for a return of

343015

- 2 -

DM 1,302,000 in cash and DM 410,000 as future instalments. Some additional property was acquired so that on 1 November 1954 the JR50 still owned 72 buildings or parcels of land with an appraised value of over 2 million DM. The sale of these properties, most of which lie in remote areas and are of small value, will continue during 1955.

3) Collection of Outstanding Accounts.

The Accounting Department has been the last section to show the effects of a diminution in JR50's activities. Most settlements and sales made in previous years required instalment payments at later dates, and keeping a sharp eye on these collections has required full-scale attention. During the year over 2½ million DM were received in this manner.

4) Late Claimants and the Board of Equity

When the last report was written there were 1252 equity applications pending. During the year this was reduced to 227 not including about 200 which were claims against the Reich and which were deliberately left inactive since pending legislation is expected to provide the claimants with the right to file new claims under the law. Up to 1 November 1954, 280 new equity claims were received. Many of these could be promptly settled, but on 1 October there were still 412 equity claims requiring active attention. Some of these claims had been pending for two or more years but the files could not be closed because the claimants, through no fault of their own, were unable within that time to procure the complicated legal documents establishing their right of inheritance.

In almost all equity cases the JR50 had long ago settled or sold the claim. Cash payments to the claimants were therefore required and an amount of over 2 million DM was paid out in this manner since the last report. It is estimated that the value of properties and claims turned over to equity claimants during that period totals over half a million marks more.

Despite the support of leading welfare organizations in the United States, Israel and England, which were called upon to certify the financial condition of the claimants, very few of those who applied were ruled ineligible, and the likelihood appears that, as long as the JR50 continues to accept such claims, it will require reserve funds of close to 3 million DM per annum to meet such demands. How long this equity door will continue to be kept open is a recurring policy problem for the JR50 Board.

5) Monetary Claims against the Reich

During the past year the JR50 entered into active negotiations with representatives of the German Federal Government for the bulk settlement of JR50's claims against the Reich: In these proceedings the JR50 sought monetary compensation for the theft of heirless Jewish bank accounts, securities and jewelry which could no longer be located. Bearing in mind that the total Federal liability for such obligations of the Reich had been limited to 1.5 billion DM by agreement with the Allied Governments, the three successor organizations agreed to limit their combined demands to a total of 150 million DM, half of which would be waived if the Bund paid out the maximum of 1.5 billion to the victims of persecution. In July representatives of the Federal Finance Ministry promised to make a written offer to the organizations which would substantially meet the organizational demands. Despite persistent reminders, as of this writing the promised offer has not been received. The indications are that the Bund is considering offering the successor organizations 10 million DM per annum for five years, and an additional sum the reafter, with the total limited to 10% of the amount paid to all persecutees. The anticipated Federal Law, which would permit payments of such obligations, is still in draft stage and no payments may be awaited before the legislation is enacted. In view of the total inadequacy of the present draft and of the many complications inherent in the law it cannot be anticipated that the bill will receive final ratification before the latter part of 1955.

343016

JEWISH RESTITUTION SUCCESSOR ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL REPORT

November 1, 1954 - November 1, 1955

JRSO activities during 1955 were divided into three distinct areas. In the former U.S. Zone of Germany a few major problems remained, but basically JRSO was engaged in a liquidation operation - disposing of accumulated real estate, collecting outstanding accounts, dealing with belated individual claims, settling residual claims, legal or financial questions, closing offices and reducing staff. In Berlin JRSO, acting for the British and French successor organizations, continued its determined drive to effect a bulk settlement with the city while pursuing without abatement the increasingly difficult task of settling restitution claims on a case by case basis. In the United States the JRSO took on a new responsibility in an attempt to recover heirless Jewish property vested by the United States Alien Property Custodian.

I. JRSO In the U.S. Zone of Germany

A. Settling residual claims

A limited number of claims still require the attention of JRSO lawyers. These are primarily claims for former community properties which were excluded from the bulk settlements. From the date of the last Annual Report to October 1, 1955, sixty such settlements were made in the U.S. Zone involving cash receipts of over half a million DM. In addition eighteen pieces of property with an estimated value of over seven hundred thousand DM were recovered.

Even where bulk settlements were made years ago, problems of interpretation continually arise. There are accounting questions concerning specific items which were transferred or where adjustment is required. In Bavaria for example, over three hundred thousand DM is being withheld from the bulk settlement sum since new court decisions or new legislations may divest the state of a group of claims it acquired from the JRSO. Relatively minor adjustments also continue with the other states and it is, therefore, essential that the files be maintained and that experienced personnel be available to deal with the questions raised. There are complex problems of taxation in connection with assets transferred subject to contingent liabilities which cannot be quickly settled. These problems diminish with time.

B. Final agreements with the Jewish communities in Germany

At the time of the last Annual Report three communities in the U.S. Zone had still not signed agreements with the JRSO for the division of former community and organizational property. During the year all of these agreements were completed. There have been a number of relatively minor problems where communities without any possibility of making a legal claim have turned to the JRSO for special assistance. Such requests were dealt with on the merits in closest collaboration with the American Joint Distribution Committee

- 2 -

representatives in Germany.

The Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle and the Zentralrat have, however, come forward with additional demands against the JRSO and the other successor organizations. Mr. Jerome J. Jacobson, General Counsel of the AJDC, and Dr. Van Dam, Secretary General of the Zentralrat have reviewed the demands of the Jewish communities in Germany against the successor organizations and have prepared a draft agreement intended to provide an overall settlement of these problems. According to this draft proposal, the JRSO would grant DM 1 million, as well as 50% of sums recovered by the JRSO for the destruction of communal property to a special trust fund for community purposes. The latter amount is, however, not to be less than DM 3 million. The proposal is presently under consideration and no official position of the communities has yet been received.

C. Property administration and sales

During the year the JRSO sold 37 pieces of property in the U.S. Zone for an amount of DM 1,850,000 of which over DM 1,500,000 was in cash. As of October 1, the JRSO still had title to 38 pieces of property with an estimated value of DM 1 million most of which was being claimed by former Jewish owners or their heirs. There is a rising market for real estate in Germany and it is not anticipated that the JRSO will encounter any serious problems in disposing of properties of any real value.

In addition to administering the properties on hand, the JRSO holds title to over 300 cemeteries in areas where no Jewish communities now exist. Modest sums have been spent to make periodic inspections of these resting places and to make the most urgent repairs.

D. Board of Equity Claims

Late claimants who had missed the 1948 deadline for filing claims continued to apply to the JRSO for equity during 1955. At the beginning of the year over 400 such claims were pending. During 1955 over 500 new claimants requested the JRSO to hand over the restituted property or the cash equivalent. This was a substantial increase over the 300 new claimants who appeared during 1954.

The equity department was able to grant about 500 of the pending petitions either by surrendering what the JRSO had recovered minus a service charge, or in a few cases by assigning the still pending claim or transferring the property itself. Over one and a half million DM was paid out in this manner from October 1954 to October 1955.

Over 300 applications are still pending and additional claims continue to be made. In order to appraise the claims it is essential that the old files be retained intact and in most cases that new investigations be made. Inquiries about the financial circumstances of the applicant in order to ascertain his eligibility as a hardship case have often encountered resentment and opposition.

343018

- 7 -

must pay. The satisfactory settlement of these claims will certainly present a major challenge to the JRSO in the future.

C. Maintenance of Jewish Cemeteries

Some progress has been made toward settling the problem of the care and maintenance of abandoned Jewish cemeteries but the question is still unresolved. The Federal Ministry of Interior has recognized the obligation of the Federal Government to provide funds for these purposes and has submitted a proposal to the Federal Cabinet for a new law accepting liability. The JRSO is continuing to insist that the German Government has an unavoidable responsibility in this matter and must act as it has done with regard to war graves and the graves of concentration camp inmates. The red tape of German bureaucracy continues to tie up the question and patience will be required.

V. Heirless Jewish Property in the United States

In August 1954 the Congress of the U.S. enacted Public Law 626, which would put heirless persecutee assets vested by the Custodian of Alien Property at the disposal of a successor organization for the benefit of surviving persecutees. It had been possible under earlier legislation for surviving persecutees to claim the release of their assets, and the present bill was intended to cover the property of such persecutees who would have been eligible to claim release but who had perished without heirs. The bill provides for a ceiling of \$3 million which can be recovered as heirless and unclaimed and further states that none of the funds may be used for administrative purposes.

Immediately after enactment of the legislation, steps were taken to have the JRSO designated as successor organization under the bill. For a variety of reasons, the designation of the JRSO was delayed until January 1955, leaving only a period of 7 months for the filing of claims by the JRSO.

The JRSO was faced with the fact that no one had any lists, records, or organized sources of information available which would indicate which were the properties or interests held by the Office of Alien Property which under the law the JRSO was entitled and in duty bound to claim. New procedures therefore had to be devised to cope with this problem. On request, the Office of Alien Property provided a list to the JRSO, containing the names found in all of the vesting orders issued -- some 44,000 of them. Experts then carefully examined these lists and, from their knowledge of European communities and nomenclature, put together another list containing those names which appeared to be Jewish. The Office of Alien Property then checked through the lists and indicated those names as to which title claims already existed. Quite clearly, except in those cases in which the claim might be disallowed, these names did not represent assets which the JRSO could properly claim. The JRSO then filed thousands of claims, a monumental task, which had to be completed by mid-August 1955.

Subsequent to the filing of these claims, the JRSO again engaged upon a refining process. It undertook to reexamine and analyze its lists, in order

343019

- 8 -

to withdraw all of those claims which appeared to be unfounded. In order to carry forward this sizeable task, the JRSO had established a small office in Washington.

There are now on record and docketed with the Office of Alien Property some 6,899 JRSO claims, of which there is no conflicting claim in 4,558 cases. The JRSO is now faced with the alternatives of processing the individual claims or of attempting to obtain a bulk settlement. It needs little demonstration to show that processing several thousands of claims would be an interminable and most difficult job. Even in the cases where addresses are available in the files of the OAP, a spot check has demonstrated that the wholesale destruction of records within Germany, particularly as far as Nazi victims are concerned, make such investigations extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible. The JRSO is therefore currently pressing for an amendment to the Trading with the Enemy Act, which would authorize a bulk settlement of JRSO claims. It is felt that such a settlement is essential if the objectives of P.L. 626 are indeed to be carried out. Very considerable efforts will be required in order to bring about a speedy and satisfactory settlement of these claims.

343020

The activities of the JRSO were concentrated upon the disposition of all equity claims received by December 31, 1955. All cases received after that date will be handled by a special equity hardship fund set up by all successor organizations.

a. Equity Claims in the U. S. Zone

A brief survey of J.R.S.O. activity in this field will give indication of the magnitude of the equity program. Altogether 5,042 applications were filed by late claimants from the start of our equity program until December 31, 1955. Only in 46 cases the JRSO had not filed a restitution claim.

Under the future law for the discharge of the monetary claims against the Reich these applicants will become vested with legal rights so that there is no need to take recourse to the equity procedure.

The following table shows the disposition of all equity applications received in the American Zone.

Cumulative Report on Disposition of BoE-Cases
From the beginning up to Nov. 1st, 1956

Year	No. of Applic.	S E T T L E D B Y :					Balance per Nov. 1st, 1956
		Assign- Payments	Trans- fers of Claims	of title	Monetary Claims against the Deut- sche Reich reserve turned down for the ERuG		
1950	2100	805	1262	5	-	19	9 (246,065.--)
1951	589	313	106	3	-	165	2 (16,634.70)
1952	953	521	129	-	57	238	8 (48,138.45)
1953	380	146	14	-	63	148	9 (51,812.75)
1954	490	158	38	-	112	159	23 (143,290.10)
1955	484	141	4	1	64	212	62 (328,668.10)
Total	4996	2084	1553	9	296	941	113 (834,609.10)
Appli- cations in cases of resti- tutors' failure to re- port	46	-	34	-	-	8	4
Total	5042	2084	1587	9	296	949	117

- 5 -

The payments made in 2084 cases amounted to DM/0,292,383.65 altogether, whereas the assignments effected in 1587 cases represented a value of DM 12,696,000. Property regarding which title had been transferred in 9 cases was worth DM 450,000. Thus in the American Zone alone the JRSO made available over \$5½ million of assets to equity claimants.

In 949 cases BoE applications had to be rejected. The grounds of rejection mainly consisted in the inability of the applicant to establish his right of title, as a claimant under equity cannot have more rights than he would have had, had he submitted a restitution claim within the filing deadline.

At the date of the last annual report the number of pending cases was 335. During the period from November 1, 1955 to October 31, 1956, 218 cases were disposed of:

- a) 204 by payments of proceeds in the total amount of DM 1,275,773.25
- b) 13 by assignment of the JRSO claims involving DM 104,000
- c) 1 by transfer of title constituting a value of DM 58,300

It is invariably the absence of certificates of either inheritance or indigency that has so far prevented a disposition of the equity application.

b. Equity Claims in Berlin

1345 applications by late claimants concerning real estate, mortgages, businesses, furniture and valuables were received until December 31, 1955. 1076 concerned assets outside of the British sector of Berlin. 515 cases were settled by assignment of the claims, proceeds from settlement or the property. The values involved in the assets thus turned over to late claimants aggregate DM 8,360,053. 358 applications were rejected. 203 applications in this category are still pending.

As agent for the Jewish Trust Corporation, the JRSO in Berlin handled 269 equity applications relating to real estate and mortgages in the British sector, of which 148 cases were settled by assignment of claims or turnover of proceeds, with an aggregate value of DM 4,791,804. 22 applications were rejected. 99 cases are pending.

The JRSO has also turned over 2,361 claims relating to securities and banking accounts. Many individuals failed to file claims for these assets under the restitutions laws on the basis of erroneous interpretation that such claims fall under Indemnification rather than Restitution. In view of this fact claims of such nature were turned over without usual procedure for the handling of late claims and therefore have not been included in the figures analyzed above.

343022

- 6 -

The disposition of equity claims in Berlin is much more cumbersome than in the Zone by virtue of the fact that the Berlin authorities insisted upon special legislation setting forth the procedure for the assignment of claims to previous owners or their successors in title. Furthermore, special difficulties arise from the fact that a number of equity claims relate to partnerships or large groups of heirs requiring inordinate time for the procurement by late claimants of proper certificates of inheritance. Until the assignments are actually legally completed the JRSO must continue handling the restitution claims against the present German owners.

c. Establishment of Equity Hardship Fund

The task of the successor organizations operating in Germany under the restitution laws in the 3 Western Zones and the Western sectors of Berlin is nearing completion. The Board of Directors of the JRSO has, therefore, in concurrence with the Jewish Trust Corporation and the French Branch of the Trust Corporation decided to set up a Trust Fund to assist victims of Nazism who failed to lodge their restitution claims and also omitted by December 31, 1955, to avail themselves of the established Equity procedure. This fund which is called the Equity Hardship Fund has been established under a Trust Deed in London and is administered by five Trustees who are prominent personalities in Jewish communal life in Britain. They will consider applications for ex gratia payments to persons who would have qualified for payment under the Equity procedure of the successor organizations and who are in need of assistance. The final date for submission of such application will be June 30, 1957.

The three successor organizations are to contribute a total of 2 million DM for the purpose of the Equity Hardship Fund. The JRSO contribution will amount to DM 925,000 to the Trust Fund and DM 115,625 towards the costs of Management.

Having regard to the heavy expenditure incurred by the successor organizations in recovering property and settling claims, successful applicants will receive 70% of the proceeds or value of the asset. No applicant is to receive more than DM 50,000 (approximately \$12,000.)

In general, no payment will be made until all applications have been investigated though the Trustees will be entitled to make interim payments if they deem proper to do so. If the Fund should prove insufficient to meet all requirements proportional payments will be effected.

From January 1, 1956 until October 31, 1956, 170 equity applications have been filed with the JRSO in the American Zone and 38 in Berlin. These applications will be transferred to the Equity Hardship Fund in London for disposition.

The JRSO may consider with satisfaction the results of its extensive equity program. It was only due to the efforts of the successor organizations that thousands of individuals have received millions of dollars which they would have otherwise not been able to receive by virtue of the filing deadlines in the restitution laws.

343023

- 10 -

payments of a property levy which constitutes the principal measure under the Law for equalization of Germany's war burdens. The German authorities insist, however, on the application of a levy equal to 9/10 of the value of mortgages resting upon JRSO properties on the date of German currency conversion (June 21, 1948). The proceeds from this levy (Hypothekengewinnabgabe) are also intended for the Equalization of War Burdens Fund. The JRSO protested against it on the basic premise that heirless Jewish property should not be depleted to alleviate the consequences of the Nazi war upon Germany. The matter has been referred by the Federal Finance Ministry for a ruling to the Federal Tax Court. The decision in this matter is of considerable financial importance to the JRSO as it could not sell properties for an adequate price without assuming a contingent liability to free the purchaser from the mortgage levy.

4. Exclusion of JRSO from War Damage and Bank Account

Conversion Benefits - Under the relevant German statutes legal entities cannot be claimants for war damage. The request of the JRSO to be vested with those claims at least in cases where the successor organization stands in the shoes of former individual owners is under renewed consideration by the German authorities.

A similar problem exists with regard to rather substantial claims under the legislation which allows a rate of conversion on pre-war individual bank accounts more favorable than the rate established by the Currency Reform legislation of 1948 (Altsparegesetz).

5. Special Claims Against the Reich

JRSO has filed claims for certain security and banking accounts of considerable value confiscated by the Third Reich in occupied German territory regarding which the German government have so far denied the right of title to JRSO. A compromise is aimed at in the negotiations pending with the Federal Ministry of Finance so that protracted court proceedings be avoided in this very complex issue.

VII. Jewish Heirless Property in the United States

By August 23, 1955, the filing deadline under Public Law 626, the JRSO had filed in excess of 8,000 claims. After careful examination of the claims filed, and the consolidation of duplicatory claims, this number was reduced to 6,683 claims, which were officially registered with the Office of Alien Property.

The JRSO was next confronted with the problem of proving its title to the various claims, by establishing that the former owners had been Jewish and ^{heirs} were not surviving, as well as to determine the value of the various claims filed. Unfortunately, it was not possible, prior to the expiration of the filing deadline, to obtain from the O.A.P. permission to examine O.A.P. files and records in order to select accounts of undisputed Jewish ownership.

343024

- 11 -

It is most regrettable that OAP interpreted the intent of Congress and the President in a narrow fashion and made the filing of claims dependent simply upon an informed guess as to the presumed origin of an account holder whose name appeared on the index of the OAP. It has subsequently turned out that notwithstanding earlier advice from the OAP that there were no claims in conflict with thousands filed by the JRSO, a large percentage of the 6,683 JRSO claims was in fact nullified because there was either a conflicting claim or it was known that an heir survived. The OAP selected for special analysis a number of claims involving assets of \$500 each and over. It reported that it was prepared to recognize only 15 claims as affirmatively involving heirless Jewish property. In another 793 cases there was no information concerning the persons whose property was vested. In all but these two categories of 808 cases favorable action on the JRSO claims appeared completely ruled out by the OAP. The 808 cases involved assets worth approximately \$866,000.

The OAP thereupon referred the list of 808 cases to its overseas section in Germany with instructions to attempt to determine whether the owners could be traced, and if so, whether they were persecutees. About half of these cases originated in Western Germany and an investigation with regard to 300 of them have been completed. In the case of about 200 accounts the former owner or his heir were found alive.

The JRSO itself at one time attempted through its office in Germany to obtain information on the Jewishness of a number of the claimants. The results were largely negative, largely because of the special difficulties arising from the destruction records in Germany.

It should be pointed out, however, that the 808 cases mentioned above do not by any means constitute the only assets in which the JRSO may have an interest. There are a number of specialized problems which require special handling. This includes such matters as the so-called "omnibus claims", which are collective accounts in the names of various European banks which in fact concealed the identity of the actual owners. This was a practice not uncommon in Europe just before the war, and it is known that many Jews utilized this channel to save their assets from seizure by the Nazis. Many of them have not survived and the JRSO would be entitled to such assets. Moreover, in an unknown number of claims where there may be a conflicting claim, resolution of the conflict may well be in favor of the JRSO. This, for example, applies to such claims as those where the State of California is officially the claimant. Another special case involves assets in the so-called "von Clemm" case. Here the JRSO claims over 300 thousand dollars which are the proceeds from the sale of diamonds originally vested by the OAP on the grounds that Mr. von Clemm, who imported the stones into the United States, was an agent of Nazi Germany. An examination of the record of the OAP hearings in this case indicates that the diamonds in question had been confiscated from Jewish owners, removed from their original setting and transferred for sale to the United States. The JRSO has filed briefs claiming as successor to the Jewish victims.

All of the above has further emphasized the need to effect a bulk settlement of these claims, if the JRSO is to make any meaningful recoveries in this connection. Appropriate legislation, authorizing the conclusion of such a bulk settlement, was introduced in the last session

949025

- 9 -

maturity, DM 4 million, plus interest in arrears from 1 April 1955 payable over a period of 27 years. After full implementation of the War Damage Claims Law, the Successor Organizations have to decide the best method for liquidation of these holdings at the then prevailing market price, and in view of their delayed maturity.

XII. Jewish Heirless Property in the United States

The last report indicated that the only effective way for the expeditious disposition of JRSO's claims for Jewish heirless property vested by the Office of Alien Property (OAP) lies in a lump sum settlement. OAP insisted that such a settlement would require Congressional authorization. Two bills, H.R. 7830 and S. 1981, have been introduced in order to accomplish this objective. These bills provide for a lump sum settlement of all heirless claims on the basis of \$1 million, 10% of which is reserved for non-Jewish claims. Difficulties have been encountered with certain of the agencies within the Government in connection with the full endorsement of these bills. Efforts are currently pending to obtain the full support of these bills by the Attorney General. ||

As Congress reconvenes, it will be essential to urge early hearings by the appropriate Senate and House committees. The first six months of 1958 will be decisive in determining whether a lump sum settlement of these claims, and thus fulfillment of the objective approved by Congress, three years ago, will actually be attained.

343026

-10-

The issue is also being tested in cases pending before the "Arbitral Commission on Property, Rights and Interests in Germany", which deals with problems relating to property interests of United Nations nationals. Should the Arbitral Commission decide that properties restituted to UN nationals should not be subjected to the equalization of burdens levy, then this issue would be automatically resolved for the successor organizations as well. A decision of the Arbitral Commission is not expected for a long time.

In the meantime, several actions have been brought by purchasers of JRSO property against the JRSO for payment of the HGA, which was registered on their property and payment of which was claimed by the tax authorities. In almost all cases the JRSO succeeded, with the help of the Federal Ministry of Finance, in obtaining a stay of execution.

Strenuous efforts to convince the Ministry of Finance that the successor organizations must remain completely exempt from the HGA, and not merely as long as they are in possession of the restituted property, are going on.

5. Jewish heirless property in the United States

One of the major problems still unsettled is to find an effective way for the expeditious disposition of JRSO claims for Jewish heirless property vested by the Office of Alien Property (OAP). Legislation is now pending in both houses of Congress relating to a bulk settlement of heirless property claims. The JRSO was not successful in obtaining passage of bulk settlement legislation in the 85th Congress.

JRSO's efforts proved to be more favorable in the 86th Congress. Intensive discussions were initiated with the Department of Justice and with the Bureau of the Budget, with a view toward obtaining a strong administration position in favor of bulk settlement legislation. The Director of the Office of Alien Property stated that he would in fact support such legislation, if the amount of the bulk settlement were reduced to \$500,000, the amount that his office regarded as fair. Since it appeared likely that the views of the Office of Alien Property would be accepted as those of the expert within the Administration and since prompt passage of the legislation seemed essential, this view was accepted and a bill, H.R. 6462, was introduced by Congressman Isidore Dollinger calling for a settlement on that basis.

Since independent legislation seemed unlikely in the Senate, an amendment to a bill dealing with other Trading With the Enemy Act matters was introduced in the Senate. As of the summer of 1959, therefore, two legislative items were pending, one being H.R. 6462 in the House of Representatives and the other being Section 12 of S. 672.

Hearings were held on H.R. 6462 and a favorable Subcommittee report was filed, which was approved by the full House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. However, the desire of some of the Congressmen for more complete discussion than was possible at the very end of the last session resulted in the bill being held over, to be reported out at the beginning of the second session of the present Congress, which opens in January 1960.

343027

-11-

On the Senate side, testimony in favor of Section 12 of S. 672 was given by Senator Javits, and there was some indication of a favorable attitude.

It appears likely that the House of Representatives will act first on the bulk settlement legislation, and that there is a substantial chance that it will be enacted. If the House acts favorably, the chances are also that the Senate will pass the legislation.

III. Allocation and Utilization of JRSO Funds

1. Schedule of allocations

Total allocations of funds available for distribution have now reached DM 103,000,000, of which DM 3,000,000 have been committed during the reporting period. The beneficiaries of JRSO funds share in this amount as follows:

	<u>Total Allocated</u>	<u>Paid during reporting period</u>
Jewish Agency for Israel	DM 64,186,000	DM 1,708,500
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee	31,614,000	841,500
Council of Jews from Germany	5,280,000	2,085,001
Religious Projects in Israel	1,920,000	536,420
	<u>DM 103,000,000</u>	<u>DM 5,171,421</u>

In addition to the allocation of these funds, the JRSO approved and paid in October 1953 a special allocation of \$200,000 towards programs for the care of the aged administered by Help and Reconstruction in New York City.

2. Utilization of funds

A description of the utilization of funds by the beneficiaries of JRSO grants follows:

A. Jewish Agency for Israel

The major beneficiary of JRSO funds was the Jewish Agency for Israel, which is the foremost organization in that country responsible for the settlement and integration of immigrants. JRSO allocations go in contribution to the programs for the absorption and resettlement of Nazi victims in Israel. The audited statement of Jewish Agency expenditures for the period October 1, 1956 to September 30, 1959, covering agricultural settlement, absorption and housing of immigrants, and youth immigration shows outlays aggregating IL 391,204,592 (\$241,531,205). The JRSO contribution toward these programs was DM 10,846,551 (\$2,582,512). (See Annex "M")

Immigration to Israel reached 133,782 during the three-year period and some 54 per cent of the immigrants, principally Nazi victims, came from Europe. The absorption of the immigrants met with special difficulties in several respects. On the one hand, the immigrants included a large number of professional workers, and wherever possible, special consideration was extended to them in the form of loans, housing, Hebrew courses, etc., in

343028

successor organizations would automatically benefit from the decision. An unfavorable opinion of the Arbitral Commission will not automatically mean a rejection of the claims of the successor organizations, as the successor organizations have special rights arising from the agreement between the Allies and Germany ending the occupation status. A decision of this Commission is not expected in the near future and this problem will, therefore, remain unsolved for a considerable period of time.

2. General Claim #7

The successor organizations filed claims for the transfer of so-called Reichsschuldbuchforderungen in the amount of approximately RM 67,000,000, plus accrued interest, arising from the confiscation of Jewish assets in the last few years of the Third Reich. These are entries made by the Debt Administration of the former Reich indicating that in replacement of government securities withdrawn from circulation, the Reich was obligated to their former owners to the extent of the nominal equivalent of the withdrawn securities.

At the end of 1944 and at the beginning of 1945, a considerable amount of Reich securities acquired with Jewish assets was converted into "Schuldbuchforderungen". The successor organizations received title to such Reich securities which were not converted into Reichsschuldbuchforderungen by May 8, 1945. The conversion of a part of these Reich securities could not be ascertained at the time when the original restitution claims were filed. This fact was only established when the JRSO began with the preparations for redemption of government bonds and securities issued in Reichsmark.

This claim is pending before the Restitution Chamber of Berlin. The successor organizations are endeavoring to achieve an amicable settlement of this claim in cooperation with the city of Berlin and the Federal Ministry of Finance. A number of difficult issues will have to be resolved and clarified before any tangible results can be expected.

3. Jewish heirless property in the United States

One of the major unsettled problems is to find an effective way for the expeditious disposition of JRSO claims for Jewish heirless property vested by the Office of Alien Property (OAP). In spite of an unusually intensive effort to secure the passage of a bill providing for a lump sum settlement in the amount of \$500,000 for these claims, the bill did not receive consideration in the special Senate session which was concluded ahead of schedule.

It is believed that the progress made during 1960 with respect to the heirless property bill (H.R. 6462) should greatly facilitate congressional action in 1961. At the close of the last annual report, H.R. 6462 was approved by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. On March 1, 1960 the House passed the bill and forwarded it to the Senate for action. After very difficult and protracted consideration by the Subcommittee on the Trading with the Enemy Act of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the bill was referred to the full Judiciary Committee without recommendation. The Senate Judiciary Committee approved the bill on August 22 and referred it to the full Senate for action. Thus the bill was referred to the Senate when its leadership decided on short notice to adjourn the session in preparation for the Presidential election campaign. The bill received the endorsement of many leading members of both parties in the Senate, including Kennedy and Johnson, Dirksen and Keating, and others. It is expected that the bill will be reintroduced into the Senate at the beginning of the 1961 session.

CRITERIA FOR EQUITABLE DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS BY PERSONS WHO LOST THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS BY FAILING TO FILE THEIR PETITIONS FOR RESTITUTION WITHIN THE TIME LIMIT PRESCRIBED BY U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT LAW NO. 59

1. The JRSO will grant the claim, without any charge, in every cases where the failure to file on time was caused by justifiable reliance upon official Military Government information that no claim was necessary in order to protect the claimant's rights.
2. The JRSO will grant the claim, without any charge, in every cases where the name of the Jewish owner was never actually removed from the real estate registry despite the Nazi decree providing for the automatic transfer of title to the Reich and he or his heirs have recovered or can recover the property even though no restitution claim was filed.
3. The JRSO will grant the claim subject to the prescribed charges in the following cases:

Relationship of Claimant to Former Owner	SERVICE CHARGE BASED ON VALUE OF THE PROPERTY				Approx. percentage of claimants covered
	** See Methods of Computation Against Each Table				
	TABLE A Value up to DM 10,000	TABLE B DM 10,000 to 20,000	TABLE C DM 20,000 to 50,000	TABLE D Over DM 50,000	
<u>Category (1)</u> Former Owner, Spouses, Children, Grandchildren Parents or Grandparents and Testamentary Heirs of the Former Owner	5% to 10%	10% to 15%	15% to 20%	20%	80%
<u>Category (2)</u> Brothers and Sisters	10% to 15%	15% to 20%	20% to 25%	25%	7%
<u>Category (3)</u> Nephews, Nieces, Cousins, Aunts and Uncles	15% to 20%	20% to 25%	25% to 30%	30%	7%
<u>Category (4)</u> Other Heirs (e.g. Sons and Daughters-in-Law, Brothers & Sisters-in-Law	20% to 25%	30% to 35%	35% to 40%	40%	6%

**TABLE A - The rate of increase on the charges computed against the total value is -- an additional 1% per thousand DM or part thereof on all amounts from 5000 DM up to 10,000 DM.

TABLE B - The rate of increase on the charges computed against the total value is -- an additional 1/2 of 1% per thousand or part thereof on all amounts from 10,000 DM to 20,000 DM.

TABLE C - The rate of increase on the charges computed against the total value is -- an additional 1/6 of 1% per thousand or part thereof on all amounts from 20,000 DM to 50,000 DM.

-2-

- (a) Where the JRSO has actually recovered and gives up the property or the proceeds thereof there shall be a surcharge of 10% in addition to the charges indicated above.
 - (b) Where the claimant presents persuasive evidence establishing to the satisfaction of the JRSO that he is indigent, all charges can be reduced to as little as 5% where a claim is assigned or 10% where the property itself or its proceeds are given to the claimant.
 - (c) Where the amount actually recovered by the claimant is substantially less than the value appraised by the JRSO that shall constitute cause for considering a reasonable rebate on the charges assessed.
4. Where, in the opinion of the JRSO Headquarters Nuernberg, there are facts which indicate that the application of the criteria mentioned above may be inequitable, such cases may be referred to JRSO New York for special consideration.

343031

JEWISH RESTITUTION SUCCESSOR ORGANIZATION

3 East 54th Street

New York 22, N. Y.

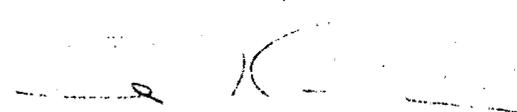
March 1, 1960

TO: Executive Committee

FROM: Saul Kagan

I am very happy to advise you that the House of Representatives just passed the JRSO Heirless Property Bill (HR 6462). This culminates a very extensive effort to obtain approval of this Bill by the House. We received the co-operation of a number of prominent community leaders throughout the country during the time the Bill was considered by various committees of the House. Mr. Rubin pursued this matter through its many difficult stages with great skill and determination.

The Bill now has to pass the Senate. A short time ago, Senator Javits introduced the identical Bill in the Senate. It is difficult to predict at this stage how long it will take for the various committees of the Senate to consider the Bill. We may still have a tough struggle before the Bill becomes law.


Saul Kagan

343032

Sy
whether copies to
BRF, 882

24 February 1954

Mr. Eli Maurer
Office of Legal Adviser
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

RE: Dutch Heirless Assets in
the United States.

Dear Mr. Maurer:

I refer to our previous conversations on the above subject, in the course of which I presented the views and the position of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization and of other interested Jewish organizations.

The task of compiling information relating to these assets is, of course, a staggering one, particularly for private organizations. Nevertheless, our research to date indicates clearly that substantial assets were held, both in Switzerland and in the United States, by Jewish refugees from Eastern Europe or Germany, who found a temporary haven in Holland, and who were caught there when the unsuspected Nazi attack came. These persons, as available statistical information indicates, perished with their families in very large numbers. The proportion of Jews apprehended by the Nazis in Holland who survived is very small indeed. Even on the basis of the German experience with respect to heirlessness, where there was much more warning and time to escape, the proportion heirless property of Jewish origin among the assets in the United States must be substantial.

I should like to suggest, on behalf of these organizations, that the Department take up with the Dutch authorities the possibility of our obtaining access to the documents relevant to holdings of these assets now involved, so that the incidence of Jewish ownership can be at least approximately ascertained, and so that the fate of the owners can be traced. We do know of specific cases of the kind mentioned above: in one, an entire family had fled from Bavaria to Holland, and was exterminated there. In that case, a will left the American properties to Jewish charities; but the case must have been multiplied many times over, and

343033

Mr. Eli Maurer

Page Number Two

in most such cases there clearly would have been no such wills. Access to the above information would enable us, in cooperation with the Dutch and American Governments, to determine the facts on the basis of which justice can be done.

It would be helpful if the good office of the State Department could be invoked to arrange a meeting with the Dutch officials in which this and other suggestions for the resolution of these difficulties might be explored. We hope, of course, that we will be able fully to explore these problems before any action with respect to these assets is taken.

Sincerely yours,

Seymour J. Rubin

SJR/rs

343034

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

JUN 3 1955

HEADQUARTERS FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND - PARIS

119, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (VII^e)

TELEPHONE { 87-88
87-66
INVALIDES { 79-87

JRSO letter # 224

31 May 1955

Mr. Saul Kagan
Jewish Restitution
Successor Organization
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.



Re: Netherland Heirless Assets - OGC/NEFH/3

Dear Saul:

On the basis of having made an immediate visit to Amsterdam to talk with Spiers on the subjects raised in your telephone call and cable, I cabled you on May 27th as per the following:

"RE NETHERLANDS ENCOUNTERED ANGRY RECEPTION FROM SPIERS WHO FINALLY BECAME AGREEABLE STOP CLAIMS WE WEAKENED DUTCH JEWISH POSITION BY LINKING LIBERATING AMERICAN HELD JEWISH PROPERTY TO DUTCH HEIRLESS PROPERTY ACTION STOP SAYS COULD HAVE USEFULLY CAPITALIZED JEWISH PART LIBERATING PROPERTY WHEN HE WENT STATES NOW ANOTHER WILL BE CREDITED STOP SAYS HAS FIRM PROMISE FROM GOVERNMENT GIVE JEWISH COMMUNITY ALL HEIRLESS PROPERTY WHEN LIPPMAN ROSENTHAL LIQUIDATION TERMINATED WHICH ESTIMATES WORTH BETWEEN MILLION AND MILLION ETQUARTERS GUILDER STOP STATESIDE PROPERTY ONLY SMALL FRACTION STOP URGES NO INTERFERENCE STOP REGARDING FLIGHT CAPITAL SENT BY PEOPLE EASTERN COUNTRIES BEFORE WAR REQUIRE SPECIFIC LEGISLATION DIRECTING BANKS REPORT DORMANT ACCOUNTS WHICH PROBABLY NOT FORTHCOMING STOP WAS SUBJECTED TO ANGRY BARRAGE RE FAILURE CONFERENCE ADMIT DUTCH MEMBERSHIP INADEQUACY CONFERENCE GRANTS INEQUITY AMERICAN ESTATE TAXES STOP EYE RECOMMEND ASKING STATE DEPARTMENT MAKE WRITTEN STATEMENT TO DUTCH TIME RELEASING FUNDS SAYING ON RECOMMENDATIONS AMERICAN JEWISH COMMUNITY WHO CONSULTED DUTCH JEWS AGREE RELEASE FUNDS WHICH JEWS FEEL SATISFIED DUTCH WILL USE FOR SURVIVING JEWISH NEEDS REGARDS

JACOBSON".

I scarcely set foot in Spier's office when he pounced on me for needlessly interfering in the affairs of the Dutch Jewish Community, while at the same time we, the outside organizations, neglected and refused to help the Dutch Jews. Further, he complained that any effort of help that we discuss with him is always tied to another price, namely, their heirless property. He raved that the State Department has been using the Lippman - Rosenthal assets which he wanted liberated also as a pawn to try to beat other concessions out of the Dutch Government.

I was compelled to return measure for measure and he grew very furious with me at which I pointed out to him that I had no intention of being disagreeable but that he had attacked me from the moment I entered his office and I was therefore compelled to defend myself. He then agreed that this was so. I will try to catalogue his various gripes for you.

(1).....

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND - PARIS

119, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (VII^e)

TELEPHONE { 87-83
87-65
INVALIDES { 79-87

- 2 -

to: Mr. Saul Kagan

JRSO # 224

31 May 1955

- (1) As to the overall heirless property position Spiers says the Jewish Community has a promise from the Dutch Government that when the Lippman-Rosenthal liquidation is concluded the Government will give the residual heirless Jewish property to the Dutch Jewish Community for surviving victims. Spiers pointed out that they always have political difficulties, more especially with the Socialist Government than they do with the Christian parties since the latter tend to be more practical in dealing with the problem. Spiers also pointed out that they don't need any nagging from the outside since the Dutch Jewish Community is very alert to the subject and pursues the issue as expeditiously as circumstances allow.

Spiers further seemed to indicate that he was greatly disappointed not having been successful during his visit last year in liberating these funds since he says he could have used the argument profitably vis a vis the Dutch Government that the American Jewish Community was the influencing factor in freeing the assets. Spiers further emphasizes that all of this Lippman-Rosenthal property held in the States belongs to Jews most of whom are claimants who are alive in Holland and greatly in need of their liquid assets.

Spiers estimates that the heirless and unclaimed portion of the Lippman-Rosenthal liquidation will total between 1 million and 1½ million Guilder. The assets of this category held in the States is obviously only a small portion and he says that the figure had dwindled from 20,000 to about 12,000 in heirless and unclaimed property of the assets in the States, since from day to day claimants are discovered.

- (2) Another gripe which Spiers has is that the American Estate Taxes are too high and that the U.S. ought to waive taxation on the assets of these victims. I explained to him that this was not a matter within the competence of our organizations. He makes the argument that if these victims who had sent their assets to the U.S. in 1939, under the urging of an American banker who came to Holland for the purpose, had not done so and had left their assets in Holland they would have been better off notwithstanding the seizure of those assets by the Nazis because they would recover today about 90% of the value of their assets. The American Estate Taxes apparently make a substantial inroad into the assets and I gather serves to fan Notary Spiers' anger.
- (3) A further gripe which Spiers let out on me is that without fail some outside organization pressures him each week for an accounting on the heirless property question. Naturally he mentioned prominently the activities of the American Jewish Committee and the Jewish World Congress in

addition.....

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND - PARIS

119, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (VII^e)

TELEPHONE { 87-83
87-55
INVALIDES } 79-37

- 3 -

to: Mr. Saul Kagan

JRSO # 224

31 May 1955

addition to my own. Since he is a private citizen and not a public Jewish official I could certainly sympathize with this gripe because he is otherwise an extremely busy man and on top of that devotes a great deal of his time to Jewish work.

I told him I was delighted to know that my colleagues in the other organizations were not asleep and that disagreeable that I appreciate his problem to be, this matter reassured me that the issue of heirless Jewish assets in Holland could not become dormant even though I failed to annoy him more often than once a year.

I reiterated over and over again that our interest in the subject did not stem from a desire to be the beneficiaries of the heirless assets. We felt obliged to pursue these questions because of the influence and impact which the actions in one country have upon another country and because we are dedicated to the principle that spoliated Jewish property should be used for Jewish purposes.

- (4) Spiers next complained because Holland was left out of the Claims Conference. I explained to him that I had no involvement in this question but in any event the organizations which comprised the Claims Conference were those which had either for years dealt with the problem of assisting Jewish victims of Nazi persecution directly, or in the recovery of their assets and those countries which had been countries of asylum and refuge for Jewish victims. Since Holland had not been in either of these categories it had not participated in the formative stages which explains its omission.
- (5) Spiers further complained that the AJDC continued to provide substantial help to the Jews in Belgium and had cut off its assistance to Holland, whereas there was continuing need in Holland. I explained to him that we understood both directly and through our representatives that the Dutch Jewish Community was well able to take care of its own communal needs.
- (6) Spiers further attacked our failure to include the Dutch Jews in connection with our negotiations with Germany. I immediately recalled to him how the Dutch Foreign Office had sent for me during our negotiations in the Hague to be reassured that we were not negotiating on behalf of Dutch Jews since that was the interest of the Dutch Government and how I had given assurance that we were concerned with stateless and displaced Jews.

I further recalled to Spiers how he had come to me with the same problem and that I furnished him with my correspondence on these questions with

the.....

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND - PARIS

119, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (VII^e)

TELEPHONE { 87-83
INVALIDES { 87-55
79-87

- 4 -

to: Mr. Saul Kagan

JRSO # 224

31 May 1955

the Dutch Government so that he in turn might reassure them. He immediately withdrew, admitting that he was in error on this point.

When the smoke did finally clear I was then able to explain to him that we were working on the release of the Stateside held assets and that the purpose of our inquiry was simply to insure that in the process of the release maximum advantage could be secured for the Jewish Community. Spiers pointed out that regrettably the credit that he hoped to achieve for the Jewish Community would be lost since the Dutch Government would regard the results as the achievement of someone else.

Another point which he made and which is relevant in my experience is that no matter what good intentions we may have, we cannot successfully employ the pressures of the U.S. Government as a means of inducing the Dutch Government to take action in these matters. It is the same kind of argument that I hear from the Swiss Jewish Community and from the French Jewish Community when I discuss heirless assets with them. I am afraid that the statement is correct. Admittedly these Governments are less friendly to the heirless property subject than is the U.S. Government, but because the U.S. may be more helpful it does not follow that any useful purpose is achieved through resort to American governmental pressure on these governments. The Jewish communities here tend to feel that the pressure serves only to make their own governments more hostile and that they, themselves, are in a better position to evaluate how far they can go and what they can hope to achieve.

I then raised the question with Spiers concerning the Flight Capital which Eastern Jews had sent to Holland even though they themselves remained in their home countries and have doubtless perished in concentration camps. I recalled to his attention that when we last discussed the problem in February or March 1954, he explained to me his own opinion that the substantial part of these assets are held in the dormant accounts of banks, in the equities of insurance companies and probably in safe deposit vaults. I further reminded him that he told me of the necessity of getting a special law calling for the disclosure of these dormant assets by the repositories. I explained to him that when I returned to Paris and examined the legislation of the Dutch Government in exile for the handling of spoliated assets or other assets of persecutees, it seemed to me that some of the provisions of that legislation enabled the authorities to secure the necessary information from the banks and, therefore, if legislation now on the books was not being used, it was difficult to see how further legislation would serve more profitably. Spiers replied that there was some merit in this but that they faced the practical difficulty because the legislation to which I referred spoke in general terms and the

banks.....

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND - PARIS

119, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (VII^e)

TELEPHONE } 87-83
INVALIDES } 87-55
79-37

- 5 -

to: Mr. Saul Kagan

JRSO # 224

31 May 1955

banks had therefore been successful in resisting the application of general language to their special situations. For example, the banks take the position that no one can establish that they are holding the accounts of either Jews or people who were totally exterminated; that simply they are holding accounts of people who may be caught behind the Iron Curtain and do not wish to disclose to their governments the existence of assets abroad. Obviously, in some cases the name of the account's owner would serve to indicate probable Jewish ownership. However, in other cases no assumption can be drawn from the name. Further, the banks argue that even if the name is Jewish it does not automatically follow that the owner is dead and that his account is heirless. This is the same sort of problem that the Swiss Jewish Community has encountered in its discussions with the Swiss Government and the Swiss banks. It is not altogether a problem of bad faith on the part of the banks because generally after the passage of some time the dormant property passes to the State. The banks naturally point out their legal responsibility and they argue that the government has to legislate to relieve them of the responsibility.

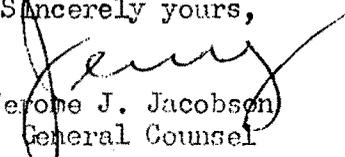
It seems clear from my talk with Spiers that there is little hope at this time for any action in the direction of finding the heirless Flight Capital.

My visit with Spiers did not end on an angry note. After an hour's discussion which he was compelled to bring to a close because of his heavy schedule of appointments, he suggested that we meet again later at night after he was finished with his last meeting. He therefore picked me up a little after 10:00 PM and took me to his home to meet Mrs. Spiers, where we discussed the various problems until about 11:30 PM.

It was upon my return to Paris on ~~the~~ thinking over my talk with Spiers that it seemed to me useful if we could get the State Department to say to the Dutch at the time that they would be releasing the funds, that this action was taken as a result of recommendation made by the American Jewish Community who consulted the Dutch Jews and who felt satisfied that the property would be used for surviving Jewish needs. Such a statement I think may be useful for Spiers in dealing with the Dutch Government.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,


Jerome J. Jacobson
General Counsel

JJJ/hk

cc: Mr. M. W. Beckelman

May 26, 1955

9

MEMORANDUM

Heirless Assets - Dutch

There are three sources of so-called Dutch assets in the United States which are the subject of the current negotiations between the State Department and OAP on the one hand and representatives of the Dutch Government on the other.

Bonds
U.S. Issue

(1) \$3,000,000 of U. S. securities which were looted and which the U. S. vested. In this amount the Dutch claim that they found only \$12,400 of heirless property, so that the Dutch have claims for all but \$12,400 of the \$3 million of securities.

dated
1951

(2) \$3,000,000 involved in the Netherlands Looted Securities Agreement, of which \$1 million is on deposit in banks, blocked and not vested, and \$2 million, now in Dutch hands, on which the Dutch have made settlements with private individuals.

The Dutch claim that there is no looted property included in the \$1 million which is blocked, and that only \$1,000 appears heirless in the \$2 million previously settled.

Therefore, out of \$6 million the Dutch claim that only \$13,400 was found to be heirless. They also state that the proportion of original claimants as against heirs or assigns is 1,500 original and 1,500 derivative claimants.

Agreement
about 4 yrs
ago

(3) D. A. O. (Dutch Administration Office) - This source consisted of American securities against which the Dutch had issued participating interests relating to particular American shares. The OAP blocked these securities and four or five years ago released all, totalling \$85 million, on agreement of the Dutch to pay the U. S. 3-1/4 million dollars based on estimated German interests. The Dutch vested \$9 million of the \$85 million, of which they say \$4 million was enemy property. With respect to the balance of \$5 million, the Dutch claim is that there are no claimants but that this does not indicate that the property is heirless because many claimants or their heirs may not have come forward for many reasons - possible violation of Dutch regulations, tax reasons, war profiteering, etc.

assets
of non-Dutch firms?

1951

In connection with the Netherlands Looted Securities Agreement and the D. A. O. Agreement the U. S. has reserved its position with respect to heirless assets.

- 2 -

With respect to Mr. Spear, he only discussed the D. A. O. Agreements and not the Looted Securities Agreement. His position supported the Dutch Government's position with respect to the D. A. O. Agreement.

The Department feels that there is indication from the Dutch that they would be

- (1) willing to have some Jewish representatives inspect their records;
- (2) with respect to the looted securities they are willing to turn over the \$13,500 to a Dutch agency when they liquidate Littman Rosenthal. The transfer of this small sum to a Dutch Jewish organization would in any case require legislation in Holland.

343041

LAW OFFICES

LANDIS, COHEN, RUBIN AND SCHWARTZ

1832 JEFFERSON PLACE, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

STERLING 3-5905

September 12, 1955

~~SEP 13 1955~~
SEP 13 1955
SW

JAMES M. LANDIS
WALLACE M. COHEN
SEYMOUR J. RUBIN
ABBA P. SCHWARTZ

Mr. Saul Kagan
Jewish Restitution Successor Organization
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, New York

Re: Dutch Heirless Assets

Dear Saul:

I have your letter of September 6 and Jerry's of August 29 on the above subject, inquiring as to new developments.

I am sorry that I apparently failed to write about my last conversations with the Department. I had thought that I had notified you about them, but my files fail to bear this out.

The negotiations between the United States and the Dutch were more or less suspended during the summer because of the absence from Washington of the people on the financial side in the Dutch Embassy. My understanding is that these matters have been pretty much straightened out, except for reference to the nature of the heirless assets in the United States in the scheduled securities accounts blocked here. As to this, the Dutch somewhat revised the language of their proposed letter to the State Department, in a way which implied that these assets might not be heirless at all and that claimants might turn up for them. The Department felt that once the agreement was entered into, this matter should be settled definitely and went back to the Dutch with this suggestion. As you know, the amount of the scheduled securities identified as heirless was cut down by the Dutch from approximately \$12,000 to approximately \$6,000.

We have -- that is, the Washington JRSO office -- filed notices of claim for these assets with the Office of Alien Property. These notices can, of course, be withdrawn at any time; but we felt it necessary to safeguard the JRSO interests before the statutory deadline. I do not feel myself

entirely

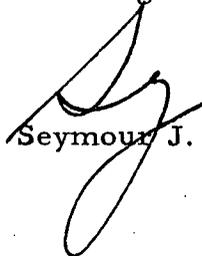
343042

-2-

entirely sure of just what the arrangements are between us and the Dutch Jewish community; but should the notice of claim of the JRSO come to their attention you can assure them that, at least so far as this end is concerned, the filing of the notice of claim is not intended to determine rights or equities as between the Dutch Jewish community and the JRSO.

Incidentally, you will be interested to know that the OAP the other day referred to these assets as being about the only ones that they knew definitely were heirless.

Best regards,



Seymour J. Rubin

CC: Jerome Jacobson
Dr. Hevesi

343043

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

MAR 26 1956

HEADQUARTERS FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND - PARIS

119, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (VII^e)

TELEPHONE { 87-83
INVALIDES { 87-55
79-87

21 March 1956

Mr. Seymour J. Rubin
1832 Jefferson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Re: Heirless Assets - Netherlands

Dear Sy:

I am awfully sorry that I haven't been able to respond earlier to your letter of February 29th, inquiring about the status in the Netherlands of heirless Jewish property.

As you probably know I visited Amsterdam in February and wrote fully on February 15th to Notary Spier, but unfortunately have not received any clear indication from him, nor in fact has he shown the courtesy to respond to my letter.

I do not have a great deal of confidence in Notary Spier since I find him always trying to brush off the questions that I press. He informed me at the time of my visit that the Dutch Government acquainted him with a note of October 17, 1955, and informed him that the Jewish Community could draw against heirless Jewish property to an amount that I understood him to say to be \$ 100,000. Beyond this I could get no explicit information from him. Since I found my interview quite unsatisfactory I undertook to get my points across in my letter which has gone unanswered.

I would certainly urge the OAP to drag its feet in cooperating with the Netherlands until we can find some clear picture as to what they are doing. I am in fact writing Spier again to use your information as a lever.

Incidentally, I received your letter of March 15th with the enclosures from Eli Maurer for which I am thankful.

Warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Jerome J. Jacobson
General Counsel

JJJ/hk

cc: Dr. Hevesi
Mr. S. Kagan ✓

Dictated but not read.

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

APR 16 1956

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND - PARIS

119, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (VII^e)

TELEPHONE { 87-83
INVALIDES { 87-55
79-87

12 April 1956

Mr. Seymour J. Rubin
1832 Jefferson Place, NW
Washington 6, D.C.

Re: Heirless Property Netherlands (OGC/NETH/3)

Dear Sy:

I have finally cracked the ice with our friends in Amsterdam who have replied in respect of my second letter drawing attention to a blocked account of some 8,000 dollars which the U.S. Office of Alien Property has strong reason to believe is heirless.

The Dutch Jewish Community representatives are coming to Paris early in May and indicate that they would like at that time to discuss these problems. They say in their letter that they have taken up the various points that I drew to their attention with the Netherland Governments and have been told that the information which I furnished is not based on the true facts. I don't know exactly what portions of my letters have been challenged by the Dutch authorities but such claims do not come altogether as a surprise. Dave Schwartz has been telling me something of his experience in dealing with the Enemy Property experts of the Dutch Government and it is clear that they operate on the policy of never committing the right hand to know what the left hand is doing so that they may have administrative freedom to do anything they want to.

In fact in connection with an internal index of all actions and administrative doings in respect of former enemy property they disclosed in conversation with Dave that such an index is kept as a highly confidential item and not available for publication in order to prevent their lawyers in Holland from learning too much about the Government's doings and start chasing the Government in behalf of clients' rights. Your old scepticism about the Dutch is proving for me a well founded conclusion.

Incidentally, in the communication I have just received from the Dutch Jewish Community they ask if I would furnish them more details about the 8,000 dollars blocked account mentioned in your earlier letter to me. I wonder if it would be possible for you to furnish me with some more information.

Saul will no doubt participate in this meeting and I am hopeful

that.....

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND - PARIS

110, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (VII^e)

TELEPHONE } 87-83
 } 87-66
INVALIDES } 70-37

- 2 -

to: Mr. Seymour J. Rubin

12 April 1956

that at that time it will be possible to nail down the Dutch Jews and get a clear cut answer from them as to what is going on in Holland and what are their relationships to the heirless property.

Warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Jerome J. Jacobson
General Counsel

JJJ/hk

cc: SK L

17 February 1954

Mr. J. Voet
c/o ISRAFINA Ltd.
P.O.B. 790
Tel Aviv, Israel

Dear Mr. Voet:

I am writing for your help and advice in respect of the following problem.

The Alien Property Custodian of the United States is holding blocked in his possession ever since the war a substantial amount of dollar deposits as well as securities which belonged to people who were citizens, subjects, nationals or residents of countries over-run by the Nazis. Of this property a few million dollars are held which originated from persons who were nationals or residents in Holland at the time that that country was invaded and seized by the Nazi Army.

Since the end of the war the policy of the United States has been liberal in unblocking the funds of aliens of friendly powers who were able to show that they had not collaborated or assisted the enemy; and because of this liberal policy it has been the feeling of the large Jewish organizations that surviving claimants or their heirs would have been able to secure the unblocking and release of their assets.

Now, nearly nine years after the end of the war, there still remains in the hands of the U.S. Government a few million dollars originating from persons who at the seizure resided in Holland and the Dutch Government has been actively seeking the release of these funds to its own control. The large Jewish organizations, however, have appealed to the United States to release these funds for the relief and rehabilitation of surviving Jewish victims of Nazi persecution on the grounds that a residue of this type doubtless belonged in the main to Jewish victims who were annihilated by the Nazis with their entire families and that accordingly this must constitute heirless Jewish property.

The Dutch Government has on the other hand appealed to the U.S. Government claiming that there is very little heirless or unclaimed Jewish property of Dutch origin either of persons who were Dutch subjects or resided in Holland. We are accordingly requested by the American Jewish organizations to make a careful investigation of this question with Dutch Jewish sources and we propose sending Mr. Jerome J. Jacobson, the General Counsel of AJDC to Holland for these purposes.

I would welcome receiving from you whatever suggestions you would be in a

position.....

- 2 -

to: Mr. J. Voot, Tel Aviv

17 February 1954

position to offer as the best means for exploring these questions fully. Further, the organizations in the United States feel it desirable for confidential discussions to be held with Dr. Myers who is well informed on the Lippmann-Rosenthal Bank assets and who is believed to be one of the people in Holland who is well advised and has access to information which bears on the entire subject.

We are naturally anxious for Mr. Jacobson to receive fullest information and cooperation from private sources in Holland who would be in a position to help and at the same time we naturally wish to avoid having any information concerning this investigation communicated to Dutch Government sources.

I would welcome your suggestions on how to proceed with this problem as well as your introduction to the appropriate persons.

Warmest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

M. W. Beckelman
Director General

P.S. Perhaps you may consider it expedient to discuss this problem with Van Amerongen.

JJJ/nk

343048

Dutch Heirs

Letter #258

March 5, 1954

Mr. Jerome J. Jacobson
AJDC - Paris

[Handwritten signature]

Dear Jerry:

I saw Mr. Acohen and we discussed again the problem of heirless property in Holland. I would like to pass on to you some information which may be of value. Mr. Acohen stated that the Jewish Social Work Foundation, of which he was Chairman and Dr. Taussig was Secretary, filed claims for the unclaimed assets which were in the hands of Lippman-Rosenthal. These claims were filed by December 31, 1952, which was the filing deadline for claims against Lippman-Rosenthal. Mr. Acohen stated that the value of the unclaimed Lippman-Rosenthal property amounted to about 1.5 million Guilders. Mr. Acohen stated further that he together with Mr. Spier, whom you know well from our Hague negotiations, were in touch with the Dutch authorities in order to obtain the recognition of the Jewish Social Work Foundation as the recipient of the unclaimed assets. In the course of the discussions, which however are still inconclusive, the Dutch authorities insisted that the Jewish Social Work Foundation would have to undertake an obligation for an indefinite period of time to meet claims of any heirs who may turn up after the expiration of the filing deadline. In those discussions consideration was also given to the question of whether a bill would have to be introduced in Parliament in order to make it possible to turn over these funds to the Jewish Social Work Foundation or whether the Minister of Finance may have sufficient administrative discretion to do it by making the Jewish Social Work Foundation a trustee for this fund.

From my conversation with Mr. Acohen it was definitely clear to me that no survey was made by the Dutch Jewish organizations of real estate and other traceable assets which were owned by Jews in Holland at the time when Germany occupied Holland. It is therefore clear to me that, subject to any information to the contrary which you may develop during your visit in Holland, a survey of the type which George Weis carried out in Austria with respect to real estate and other traceable property would be in order. Mr. Acohen further confirmed to me the fact that many German Jews who fled Germany between 1933 and 1939 came to Holland with assets which were later on confiscated by the Nazis in Holland and the people deported. The same would also apply to a number of Eastern Jews who lived principally in Amsterdam and did not acquire Dutch nationality. Mr. Acohen stated that when the Jewish organizations, principally the Jewish Social Work Foundation, directed inquiries to Dutch banks concerning the availability of bank accounts and other Jewish assets, the banks refused to give any information. They would give information only to such people who could establish that they are the owners or the proper heirs of the former owners. He is convinced that the Dutch banks hold Jewish assets

..cont'd..

343049

-2-

for which no individual claims have been filed. This would also certainly cover any deposits which Dutch banks may have held in the U.S. for Jewish customers.

Mr. Acohen also clarified for me the position of Prof. Meyers in this picture. Prof. Meyers is apparently the spokesman of the Comite voor gedepeesdeerden (the committee of those who were deprived of their deposits) which represents the interests of surviving claimants before the Lippman-Rosenthal management. Prof. Meyers was successful in obtaining a 70% quota of payments which is very considerable of course. There is also a Dr. Sanders in De Hague who acted as the lawyer representing this committee before courts. You will also be interested to know that Mr. Spier is one of the principal liquidators of the Lippman-Rosenthal bank and therefore ~~is~~ in a position to clarify many of these problems.

Mr. Acohen is of the opinion that any effort which we would want to undertake in connection with the Dutch heirless property should be done in closest co-operation with the Jewish Social Work Foundation which, he states, enjoys the full confidence of both the Aschkenazi and the Sephardic communities.

I was wondering when you are planning to go to Holland. I am sure that you agree that the only way in which we can make a concerted effort both in Holland and in the United States to secure the turn-over of heirless and unclaimed Jewish assets for Jewish purposes is through a joint undertaking of the Jewish Social Work Foundation and the JRSO. I am sure that Sy and Ben will concur this view and the question arises as to how we should proceed in this matter further. I have not as yet taken up this matter with the Operating Agents of the JRSO or the Executive Committee. I would like very much to have your views on this subject as it would entail some kind of an agreement between us and the Dutch Jewish organizations. I do not know whether it would be reasonable to suggest that we assist them in pressing the Dutch authorities for the turn-over of the Jewish heirless assets to the Jewish Social Work Foundation and that the heirless Dutch Jewish assets in the United States be turned over to the JRSO for general relief purposes. I imagine that ultimately we will have to offer them a share of anything which we may succeed through our joint efforts in recovering in the U.S. Once we have decided to embark upon this project, it will be necessary to develop more factual information, principally through the survey of the fate of Jewish property in Holland. George Weis may be the ideal candidate for it provided, of course, that the Jewish Social Work Foundation concurs. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Saul Kagan

SK:mc
cc: WBF, SR

P.S. You may be interested to know that Mr. Acohen will be staying in New York for the next several months. He has not decided as yet whether he will remain in the United States or return to Holland. I am of course in a position to get together with him any time this becomes necessary.

343050

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND - PARIS

119, RUE SAINT DOMINIQUE
PARIS (VII^E)

TELEPHONE { 87-88
87-66
INVALIDES { 79-37

JR30 letter # 186

16 March 1954

Mr. Saul Kagan
Jewish Restitution
Successor Organization
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

MAR 13 1954

Re: Heirless Jewish property Holland - OCG/NETH/3

Dear Saul:

I have just completed a two days visit to Holland during which I went into the heirless property question fairly extensively with Dr. Taussig, the chairman of the Welfare Federation and Notary Spier. Dr. Taussig is the AJDC representative in charge of emigration and is a former Czech who is now a naturalized Dutch subject. He is a lawyer who has exercised considerable interest and drive in the heirless property question. Mr. Spier, as you correctly indicate, is one of the principal liquidators of the Lippman-Rosenthal property and is completely familiar with all aspects of the problem. Before reporting my discussions I want to mention some of the documentary material which I have either sent you or have in process of obtaining.

We sent you separately reports of the Dutch Red Cross dealing with the shipment of Jews to concentration camps, particularly Auschwitz, and the enormous amount of annihilation. You will be interested to know that the Dutch have by now completed their investigations and established certificates of death for all Jews who disappeared from Holland with the exception of about five hundred persons. This has been an enormous task involving as you will realize over a hundred thousand persons. The Dutch Ministry of Justice has issued from time to time official reports setting forth the list of persons whose presumption of death has been established. These lists set forth the name, the place of birth, the date of birth, the date of disappearance and presumptive death, the place to which the person was sent, etc. This then represents a comprehensive published list of Jews who have been dispatched by the Nazis and for whom official steps have been taken in Holland declaring their death. I have arranged with Dr. Taussig for a complete set of these documents to be sent to me which I will then pass on to you. I would next report my discussions with Mr. Spier which took place in the company of Dr. Taussig.

Mr. Spier was extremely warm and cordial right from the outset and I found him completely cooperative in discussing the problem. I started by attempting to explain to him that there was a substantial amount of money in the United States of Dutch origin which we felt might be the property in a large part of Jews who may have perished and left no survivors. Mr. Spier was immediately familiar with the subject matter and explained to me that the amount was five million some few hundred thousand dollars, almost down to the last penny and he told me further that he knew of the trouble the Dutch Government was having with the State Department and that particularly Mr. Eli Maurer appeared to be the impediment. Mr. Spier observed that Mr. Maurer was extremely diligent in

acting.....

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND - PARIS

110, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (VIII^e)

TELEPHONE { 87-89
87-55
INVALIDES { 79-37

-2-

to: Mr. Saul Kagan

re: OGC/NETH/3

16 March 1954

acting in behalf of Jewish interests but that he, Spier, knew that Mr. Maurer was in error in assuming that this property was heirless or unclaimed. Mr. Spier in fact stated that the claimants to this property, either the original ones or their successors, have all put forward their claims with Lippman - Rosenthal and that only a few thousand dollars fell within the category of heirless or unclaimed assets. I explained to Mr. Spier that we were not seeking to lay claim to property that demonstrably belonged to someone and that our sole concern was to find heirless and unclaimed Jewish property which we feel should be employed for Jewish purposes following well established principles. I explained further that in keeping with this viewpoint Mr. S. Rubin had proposed recently to the State Department that the subject be taken up with the Dutch authorities to give us access to the documents relevant so that we may examine into the incidence of Jewish ownership and possible heirlessness. To this Mr. Spier replied that the job had already been done by him some time ago and that the Dutch Government had passed to the State Department a detailed list setting forth the identity of the claimants to the assets in question but that apparently Mr. Maurer was unsatisfied with these facts or refused to believe their accuracy. Mr. Spier assured me that what he was saying was correct and I in fact accept his word on this subject.

He showed me the actual list of the heirless and unclaimed property among the Lippman-Rosenthal assets which is the list that accounts for the approximately 1.5 million Guilders. This, by the way, is a voluminous list referring generally to very small amounts of from thirty to perhaps hundred Guilders. Mr. Spier I learned had made bookings for next week to go to the States on behalf of the Dutch Government to take up this very problem with the State Department and to be available to satisfy the Department on any factual questions they may have in order to dispel the suspicion that the Dutch are trying to gain control of heirless Jewish assets. Unfortunately he is compelled to delay his trip because he is having trouble with his knee. I advised Mr. Spier to get in touch with you when he came to New York and that you would probably want to discuss the subject with him more fully.

I pointed out to Mr. Spier our general concern over the failure to disclose any appreciable amount of heirless Jewish assets in Holland in view of the fact that Holland had for a long time been a haven of flight capital to which many Jews sent assets from Germany or Eastern European countries even in large numbers where such persons never came to Holland. Further that large numbers of Jews who found refuge in Holland from Germany, Poland and other countries, were later apprehended suddenly by the Nazis and sent to death together with their families and that under these circumstances they evidently must have left substantial amounts of property. Before the war, we are informed, Holland competed with

Switzerland.....

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND - PARIS

119, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (VII^e)

TELEPHONE { 87-88
87-55
INVALIDES { 79-37

-3-

to: Mr. Saul Kagan

re: CCC/NEETH/3

16 March 1954

Switzerland as a depository for flight capital and maintained the practice of having number and letter bank accounts as well as anonymous bearer securities. Under the circumstances since Jews had been descended upon with such dramatic suddenness by the Nazis and a Jewish bank taken over as the depository to which all Jewish bank accounts, shares and other fluid assets had to be turned over in Holland, it remained a source of considerable concern to the Jewish world to account for the whereabouts of what must be vast amounts of Jewish wealth that the present Lippmann-Rosenthal liquidators fail to disclose.

Mr. Spier replied that these same circumstances have been a source of concern to him as well; further, that to some extent the answer is found in the fact that Jews in anticipation of trouble transferred their property out of Holland to another place, probably the United States. However, he did not intend this to in any way suggest itself as the answer to our dilemma. On the contrary, he stated that he felt confident that the answer is to be found in the dormant accounts of the Dutch banks and in the policy obligations of Dutch insurance companies. Mr. Spier pointed out in a confidential way and as the notary of a number of banks that the Dutch banks are under no obligation to report dormant bank accounts, let alone going into the question of certifying as to heirless accounts. On the latter subject Mr. Spier explained that the banks will always take the position that they have no heirless accounts nor could they be in a position to know of any heirless accounts. In fact, as he correctly points out, assets of this character are the best kind for any bank to have inasmuch as they always carry them on their books as a liability which never has to be paid and which perpetually serves to earn money for them. Mr. Spier cited what may be termed a classic example of the banks' attitude on funds of this character. It appears that in respect of a given bond issue of the Imperial Russian Government the Government transferred to its Dutch paying bank an amount of perhaps 1 1/2 million dollars to be paid to creditors but this amount fell short by three or four million dollars of the indebtedness that had to be met. At the time the bank did not return to the Imperial Government the money which had been remitted but was inadequate, on grounds of inadequacy, nor for obviously correct reasons did the bank assume any responsibility to pay a portion to the creditors or to prorate the amount on hand among all of the creditors. Instead it held on to what it had, calling upon the Russians to transfer the balance due and at the same time notifying the creditors that the Government had defaulted in meeting its responsibility. Ultimately, a claim was laid to the funds by the Soviet Government; this claim the bank declined to recognize since it did not regard the Soviet Government as the successor to the Imperial Russian Government for whom it was serving as paying agent and on the other hand has taken the position that it is holding the funds as trustee for the Imperial Russian Government to whom the funds will be paid when that Government is reconstituted. This is the basis, Spier thinks, upon which Jewish wealth seems to have disappeared in Holland. This also requires legislative action. Mr. Spier suggests that we

problem

make.....

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND - PARIS

110, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (VII^e)

TELEPHONE { 87-83
87-55
INVALIDES { 79-87

- 4 -

to: Mr. Saul Kagan

re: OGC/ADETH/3

16 March 1954

to make representation to the Dutch Government to provide legislation which would report the presence of dormant funds and which might serve as the means of taking them over from the banks. He thinks that the Dutch Government would be receptive to our request along these lines because they would have a parallel interest in acquiring their portion of inheritance tax.

I raised the question with him whether on the basis of his statement that there is virtually no heirless Jewish property among the frozen assets in the United States, if we could effect a quid pro quo with the Dutch Government, by way of indicating to the U.S. that we have gone into the question and satisfied ourselves that the Lippman-Rosenthal assets do not include heirless Jewish property and that in consideration of our taking such a step the Dutch Government in turn would legislate to seek out and take over for Jewish purposes the heirless Jewish assets lying dormant in banks and Insurance Companies. His view was that we could not sharply pose it as a quid pro quo but that we could point out to the Dutch that we have made our investigation, have satisfied ourselves that Lippman-Rosenthal does not hold appreciable amounts of heirless Jewish property and that therefore our investigation narrows down to only one possible place namely the banks and insurance companies, for which it is morally the duty of the Dutch Government to seek out these assets. He is satisfied that they would act along these lines and I think he indicated that he would explore the question himself with the Dutch authorities.

So far as real property is concerned there is no heirless or unclaimed real property of any significance in Holland according to Mr. Spier's investigations. He indicates that all of the notarys of Holland after the war made an investigation of the "Grundbuch" checking into property which had been taken from Jews or otherwise disposed of under compulsion and the Association of Notarys according to powers given to them by the Government followed the ownership of this property and determined that almost complete recovery was had by original owners or their heirs.

I am fully satisfied that Spier is working wholeheartedly in order to seek out for Jewish purposes any heirless or unclaimed Jewish assets in Holland. I am told by Dr. Taussig that Mr. Spier is now going to assume the Chairmanship of the Jewish Social Work Federation and will be taking a more extensive interest in Dutch Jewish affairs. Dr. Taussig points out and I think correctly, that this is a development that will be welcomed in all Dutch Jewish circles since Mr. Spier is a most important and influential person.

You will probably know that the Dutch Jewish community went to Germany seeking equitable treatment for Dutch Jews from the Germans. While they are not greatly optimistic, which is a realistic attitude, I think it also nonetheless

satisfactory.....

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND - PARIS

119, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (VII^e)

TELEPHONE 87-88
87-55
INVALIDES 79-37

- 5 -

to: Mr. Saul Kagan

re: OGC/NEPH/3

16 March 1954

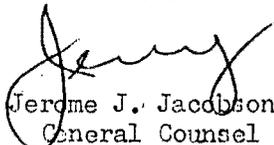
satisfactory that they take this active role on behalf of their community. The Germans naturally attempted to dissuade or parry them by referring them to the "Conference". The Dutch Jews replied that they were not included in the Conference settlement and had claims of their own which were explicitly excluded by Germany in protocols # (1) and # (2) and for which in fact the Reparation Agreement of 1945 did not serve as a bar. This, of course, is a strenuous uphill battle but they are completely aware of it.

Finally, I am enclosing for your information a copy in German of the memorandum which they submitted to the Germans in respect of their claim. I do not think there is any point to be served in sending Dr. Weis or anyone else to Holland to do an investigation. I think you will agree that the ground has been covered pretty much by the Dutch themselves. If there is any further line that you feel I could usefully explore, please let me know.

I am sending you under separate cover the papers which Abe Karlikov extracted from his files and made available to us.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,


Jerome J. Jacobson
General Counsel

JJJ/hk

~~encl.~~

cc: Mr. M. W. Beckelman
Mr. Seymour J. Rubin
Mr. Benjamin B. Ferencz

Dear Mr. Kagan, the copy of the German memorandum will follow tomorrow. Regards Helen Krieb

LAW OFFICES
LANDIS, COHEN, RUBIN AND SCHWARTZ

1832 JEFFERSON PLACE, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

STERLING 3-5905

JAMES M. LANDIS
WALLACE M. COHEN
SEYMOUR J. RUBIN
ABBA P. SCHWARTZ
JAMES R. ZUCKERMAN

25 March 1954

MAR 26 1954

Mr. Saul Kagan
Joint Distribution Committee
270 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

RE: HEIRLESS ASSETS-HOLLAND

Dear Saul:

I had a long session with people in the State Department on the afternoon of March 23, on the subject of heirless assets in Holland, or rather, more accurately, on the subject of what might be the heirless portion of the securities of Dutch origin which are still blocked here in the United States.

I had with me Jerry Jacobson's very helpful letters of 16 March and 19 March, and referred to a good bit of the information contained therein.

(1) The view of Eli Maurer in the State Department is that a Mr. Meyer or Mejer, is the person who should be seen in Holland. He is said to be both the most sympathetic and the most knowledgeable with respect to this matter.

(2) Both Metzger and Maurer confirmed that they expect a visit from a Dutch delegation in the fairly near future. They indicated that the Dutch have sent a rather unpleasant note to the United States, with respect to certain of the aspects of the matters which are going to be taken up sometime within the next month or two. These matters include, as I understand it, all of the questions with respect to intercustodial problems and the like, including the Dutch request for the release and return of the six million dollars in securities which are still blocked here in the United States. There are however, a number of other problems which will be discussed at the same time and in the same complex.

(3) The State Department also confirmed its complete willingness to go along with us in arguing with the Dutch that there must be more than the amount of heirless property which is estimated by the Dutch in connection

343056

Mr. Saul Kagan

Page Number Two

with this six million dollars worth of securities. The Dutch figure, by the way is about twelve thousand dollars. When one considers that the original amount of securities here in the United States must have been around nineteen million dollars, of which about thirteen million have already been released and of which the remaining six million is merely the residue, the size of this figure of twelve thousand dollars becomes obviously absurd. Moreover, the people in the State Department are not inclined to accept the explanation given to Jerry by Notary Spier. They seem to think that Mr. Spier is merely suggesting that it would be more profitable for the Jewish organizations to bother someone other than himself, but they seem to be rather sceptical of the validity of his argument. They also are not entirely sure of what exactly he does mean by the so-called dormant bank accounts, and they point out very clearly that insofar as these bank accounts are concerned, they are probably already completely released and under the control of Dutch banks or the Dutch Government. Thus, if the suggestion of Mr. Spier were accepted, the United States Government would have no leverage whatsoever, with respect to this heirless property problem.

(4) The people in the State Department very strongly emphasize however, that it will be impossible for them to make any argument vis-a-vis the Dutch unless they have some better documentation than we have been able to supply up to now. Maurer referred to the kind of documentation which we had put together with respect to the amount of heirless property which we estimated as being in existence in both Germany and Austria, to take two different cases. He referred specifically to the Austrian documentation and inquired why it would not be possible to put together a document which would bring together such facts as the proportion of Jews to the total Dutch population, the estimated wealth of the Jewish population, the influx of refugees during the strategic years before the Germans actually occupied Holland, the rate of deportation and the percentage of losses, et cetera, et cetera. Such a document, he said, even if it were based merely on estimates, would be of extreme help to the Department of State, and in point of fact, might even be essential, if a sensible argument is to be carried on with the Dutch. Otherwise, the Dutch are able to assert that they had the facts and the figures within their possession and that their own investigation disclosed only the pittance to which they have previously referred, with the Department not being able to do anything other than to sputter somewhat ineffectively.

(5) It is therefore my strong suggestion that the outline of such a paper be prepared either by Ferencz or be Nahemiah Robinson. Enough has been done in the past along the lines of preparation of documents of this sort, so it should not be too difficult to put together a learned, lengthy

343057

Mr. Saul Kagan

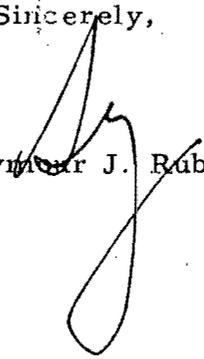
Page Number Three

and statistics-filled document of the sort which would be helpful to the people in the Department. I strongly recommend that this be done at the earliest possible moment and that the document then be returned to my office here in Washington, to be filed with either Mr. Metzger or Mr. Maurer in the Department of State, sufficiently far in advance of the Dutch negotiations so that it can be assimilated, digested and then used against the Dutch.

I repeat that if we are able to get the Department a document of this sort, we will probably be able to get something - I am not sure how much, but something - out of the Dutch. If we do not do such a document, I think that we will probably find we will get nothing at all.

I will of course take this matter up with Benny and Jerry if and when I see them.

Sincerely,


Seymour J. Rubin

SJR/rs

CC: Dr. Hevesi
Mr. Ferencz
Mr. Jacobson

343058

Dutch Heirless Assets

April 16, 1954

Letter No. 264

Mr. Jerome J. Jacobson - AJDC Paris

Dear Jerry:

Spier of the Dutch Jewish community came in today. He is apparently here to help the Dutch Government obtain the release of the blocked securities. The attached report which he has prepared is intended to demonstrate that there are practically no heirless assets within these securities, except \$20,000 specified to the Department. He insists that they have investigated through the Lippman-Rosenthal records the ownership of the 5 million dollar worth of securities in this country and found that there are heirs for them. He stated that in his judgment the Dutch Government will succeed in obtaining the release of these securities from the State Department and it would create great difficulty if the Dutch Government would gain the impression that the Jewish organizations are blocking it, particularly as there are living individuals involved. ~~He~~ kept coming back to the question why the Dutch Government is not willing to submit detailed breakdown to the State Department, and he informed me that this is a matter of prestige to the Dutch Government, who feels that its word should be accepted. Spier volunteered to make particulars available to us on an informal basis to satisfy us that these assets have heirs. Spier attaches great importance to his being able to resolve this matter, since he says this will place him in a strong position vis-avis the Dutch Ministry of Finance in demanding, a) the recognition that the Jewish community should be the recipient of the unclaimed Lippman-Rosenthal assets in Holland, and b) to obtain a Government order to the banks forcing them to disclose the existence of accounts which are presumed to be Jewish.

The matter is very urgent because a) Spier is leaving at the end of next week and b) an official Dutch delegation is scheduled to arrive in Washington on May 4th or shortly thereafter, determined to settle this problem with the State Department. Should they succeed in obtaining the release of the securities on the Dutch terms, then the Dutch Government officials will claim all credit for this and Spier would not be able to exploit it for the benefit of the Jewish community.

I would suggest that after reading the report and discussing it with Rubin you call me so that we can agree on what I am to tell Spier, who of course would like us very much to intercede with Eli Maurer. It would be well if you could call me not later than Wednesday morning.

Cordially yours,

Saul Kagan

SK:AUN
Enc.

343059

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

FEB 17 1956

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND - PARIS

119, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (VII*)

TELEPHONE { 87-83
INVALIDES { 87-55
79-87

JRSO letter # 263

15 February 1956

Mr. Saul Kagan
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Re: Netherlands Heirless and Unclaimed Assets
OCC/NETH/3

Dear Saul:

I made a trip a few weeks ago to Amsterdam to ascertain what progress Notary Spier was making as a result of the work done with and through the State Department on the Dutch Heirless Assets question.

I learned from Notary Spier that the Dutch Government called him in and gave him a copy of the October Agreement shortly after it was concluded and I learned from him, somewhat reluctantly, that the Dutch Government also advised him that the community could draw advances of funds from the Dutch Government against these heirless assets. It was my impression when Notary Spier reluctantly mentioned 100,000 he stated dollars and not Guilders as the limit of the Dutch advances.

I had not furnished him with a copy of the Looted Securities Claims Agreement of January 19, 1951, that you sent me earlier because I wanted to give him this material, and particularly the lists of securities appended, in a personal meeting since I suspected that this was a lot more valuable than anything he could possibly find in the Netherlands. My hunch was right and he pounced upon the list hardly able to contain his interest while at the same time muttering that he knows all the Lippmann-Rosenthal securities which this doubtless included. My meeting with him, while friendly, was not satisfactory because on the one hand, though he knew weeks in advance of my coming, he had not replied to my letter and allotted too little time to our discussion. Furthermore, his insistence upon being thoroughly informed because of his connection with the Lippmann-Rosenthal liquidation always makes it difficult to bring other information to his attention. That is why I have written him as fully as is indicated in the enclosed copy.

Incidentally, I would appreciate if you could secure for me copies of the Agreement of August, 29, 1951, between the United States and Netherlands regarding the Netherlands Administrative Offices, and, if they can be found, the lists of securities to which that Agreement related. It will be necessary to continue to press the Dutch

Jewish.....

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND - PARIS

119, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (VII^e)

TELEPHONE { 87-83
INVALIDES { 87-55
79-87

- 2 -

To: Mr. Saul Kagan, NY

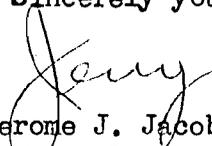
15 February 1956

Jewish community on these matters and at the same time I would like to be as helpful as possible to them in pointing out how they should proceed.

In connection with similar problems I note that a Press Release was issued by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General on January 19, 1951, at the time of the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and the Netherlands regarding the Netherlands looted securities. In that Press Release reference is made to the fact that the Netherlands Government when it came back under the control of its territory, submitted to the Government of the United States a list of securities of American issue or denominated in dollars, which were claimed as looted by the Germans from the Netherlands. In the same Press Release the statement was made that similar lists were submitted by other formerly occupied countries and the statement goes on to say that by general ruling the Government took action to block securities listed with the intention "to assist the Netherlands and other countries in a similar position by giving them an opportunity to assert claims, etc.". I wonder if it would be possible to secure copies of the lists provided by other governments in the same connection so that we might possibly track down the same question elsewhere. As you know we are especially anxious to get some information that will give us a basis for pressing the French strenuously. Also, can you ascertain if similar agreements have been made by the United States with other countries than the Netherlands in connection with the blocking and turning over of securities of enemy origin?

Kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,


Jerome J. Jacobson
General Counsel

JJJ/hk

encl.

COPI

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Office of Alien Property
Washington 25, D. C.

July 27, 1956

Mr. Seymour J. Rubin
1832 Jefferson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rubin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 10, 1956 with respect to certain property which appears to be heirless and which the administrator in the Netherlands would like to have released to him. You request to be advised of the details concerning this matter so that you may request the Netherlands Government to treat the property as "heirless" in the event it is released to the Netherlands.

According to our records, a joint custody blocked account containing property valued at approximately \$5,000 in 1948 had been maintained for many years with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in the names of Mrs. Mara Simons-Krauskopf and/or Mrs. Helene Krauskopf-Nathan. The account contained securities and a bank deposit. From the facts made available to this Office, it appears that Mrs. Helene Krauskopf-Nathan who had been a resident of Amsterdam, Holland, died in Poland in 1943. Her sole heir was her daughter Mrs. Mara Krauskopf who was also a resident of the Netherlands. The latter was a German by birth who married Willy Julius Rosen, a Dutch national, on July 2, 1942. The latter died in a concentration camp on October 1, 1944 leaving as his sole heir his wife. His wife, the daughter of Helene Krauskopf-Nathan, was reported to have died some place in Central Europe in March 1945. According to the information supplied to this Office, an administrator in the Netherlands of the Estate of Mrs. Mara Simons-Krauskopf, namely Mr. E. H. Y. Van Hees, has stated that there are no known heirs of either Mrs. Mara Simons-Krauskopf or Mrs. Helene Krauskopf-Nathan. The firm of Abberley, Kooiman & Amon of New York City represent the attorneys for Mr. Van Hees of the Netherlands. They wish to have the funds with the Guaranty Trust Company released to Mr. Van Hees in the Netherlands.

We should appreciate receiving any information you may be able to obtain concerning this matter.

Very truly yours,

Paul V. Myron
Deputy Director, Office of Alien Property

By

Henry G. Hilken, Intercustodial and Foreign
Funds Officer

343062

C O P Y

October 17, 1955

The Ambassador of the Netherlands presents his compliments to the Secretary of State and has the honor to refer to recent discussions between representatives of the Netherlands and the United States concerning inter-custodial claims and related matters. In the course of these discussions the representatives of the two governments have considered the question of heirless assets which was left for later determination under the United States - Netherlands Agreement of August 29, 1951 regarding United States issued securities held by Netherlands Administrative Offices and the United States - Netherlands Memorandum of Understanding of January 19, 1951 Regarding Claims by the Government of the Netherlands to Looted Securities.

The Netherlands Government confirms its intention to make available to the appropriate Netherlands Jewish organization the Jewish heirless securities involved in the Agreement of August 29, 1951 regarding Netherlands Administrative Offices. In this connection, if the last owner of a security was known to be Jewish and if the security is at present unclaimed, it shall be presumed to be a Jewish heirless security. The Netherlands Government also confirms its intention to cooperate fully with representatives of the appropriate Netherlands Jewish organization with respect to obtaining and making available all information which might be helpful in identifying such Jewish heirless assets.

The Netherlands Government confirms its intention to follow a similar procedure with respect to securities under the Memorandum of Understanding of January 19, 1951 not heretofore identified as Jewish heirless property.

Washington, D.C.

October 17, 1955.

343063

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

119, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE

PARIS (7^e)

EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE
COUNCIL

TELEPHONE

INVALIDES } 87-83
 } 87-55
 } 79-37

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND-PARIS

17 February 1954

Mr. J. Voet
c/o ISRAFINA Ltd.
P.O.B. 790
Tel Aviv, Israel

Dear Mr. Voet:

I am writing for your help and advice in respect of the following problem.

The Alien Property Custodian of the United States is holding blocked in his possession ever since the war a substantial amount of dollar deposits as well as securities which belonged to people who were citizens, subjects, nationals or residents of countries over-run by the Nazis. Of this property a few million dollars are held which originated from persons who were nationals or residents in Holland at the time that that country was invaded and seized by the Nazi Army.

Since the end of the war the policy of the United States has been liberal in unblocking the funds of aliens of friendly powers who were able to show that they had not collaborated or assisted the enemy; and because of this liberal policy it has been the feeling of the large Jewish organizations that surviving claimants or their heirs would have been able to secure the unblocking and release of their assets.

Now, nearly nine years after the end of the war, there still remains in the hands of the U.S. Government a few million dollars originating from persons who at the seizure resided in Holland, and the Dutch Government has been actively seeking the release of these funds to its own control. The large Jewish organizations, however, have appealed to the United States to release these funds for the relief and rehabilitation of surviving Jewish victims of Nazi persecution on the grounds that a residue of this type doubtless belonged in the main to Jewish victims who were annihilated by the Nazis with their entire families and that accordingly this must constitute heirless Jewish property.

The Dutch Government has on the other hand appealed to the U.S. Government claiming that there is very little heirless or unclaimed Jewish property of Dutch origin either of persons who were Dutch subjects or resided in Holland. We are accordingly requested by the American Jewish organizations to make a careful investigation of this question with Dutch Jewish sources and we propose sending Mr. Jerome J. Jacobson, the General Counsel of AJDC to Holland for these purposes.

I would welcome receiving from you whatever suggestions you would be in a

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE
COUNCIL

119, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (7^e)

-2-

TELEPHONE

INVALIDES } 87-83
87-55
79-87

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND-PARIS

to: Mr. S. Kagan

JRSO letter # 177

18 Feb. 1954

family name MAY, who fled from Bavaria in 1938 or 1939 to Holland where they met the same unfortunate fate of total annihilation. This family left joint Wills naming the AJDC as the sole beneficiary of their assets which comprise a bank account in the United States with a balance in excess of \$ 20,000.

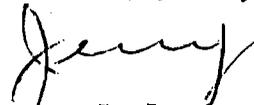
While in this instance the knowledge of the Will and estate was brought to our attention by a Dutch lawyer who served in a semi-official capacity, nonetheless this case too does not come within the Lippmann-Rosenthal experience because there were no assets surrendered in Holland to the Lippmann-Rosenthal bank. I shall attempt to secure information as fully as possible along the lines suggested by the two cases I have cited from our files. Tactically we might at some future point when we have gathered some more information suggest to the State Department and to the Dutch that a nominal roll of the owners of these Dutch assets, without any information concerning the amounts or nature of the assets, be made available to the Dutch and to ourselves on the condition that we shall each make investigations of the persons on the roll for the sake of determining whether the original owners were Jews or not and further what has become of them.

This suggestion might be advanced on the condition that the Dutch Government permit us to have access to records within their control for the purpose of exploring fully into the case. Doubtless we shall in this way find a percentage of Jewish cases under the worst circumstances. I do not know how the State Department would react to this proposal but I think it a sufficiently fair proposal against which the Dutch cannot argue very strenuously. It would, I believe, offer us ultimately some opportunity for coming to a negotiated agreement with the Dutch and therefore leave it to the State Department to act upon a joint Dutch-Jewish proposal.

Naturally we shall have to do some work in order to earn a portion of six million dollars. I will be sending you Abe Karlikov's material under separate cover in the next days.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,



Jerome J. Jacobson
General Counsel

JJJ/uk

encl.

cc: Mr. Sy Rubin
Mr. B. Ferencz

Rec'd Feb 22

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

119, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE

TELEPHONE

EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

PARIS (7^e)

INVALIDES } 87-83
87-55
79-37

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND-PARIS

JRSO letter # 177

18 February 1954

Mr. Saul Kagah
Jewish Restitution
Successor Organization
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Dutch Heirless Assets

Re: Funds of Netherland origin in the U.S.

OCC/METH/3

Dear Saul:

In line with our talk a few days ago to implement Sy's request for information to rebut the Dutch representations to the State Department, I am enclosing a copy of the letter that I prepared for Mr. Beckelman's signature to be sent to Mr. Voet in Israel.

I believe that the intervention of Mr. Voet and Mr. Van Amerongen would be more helpful in exploring our objectives than would any approach organized via Acohen or anyone else I can think of presently. It seems to me that the Dutch argument to the State Department is composed primarily of views derived from the Lippmann-Rosenthal experience which obviously pertains mainly to assets seized in Holland. I do not know how correct would be the following assumptions but I am convinced that they require exploration.

As you probably know a good many German and Eastern European Jews fled to Holland from the Nazis and it is very likely that these Jews as distinguished from Dutch Jews sought to place their assets abroad in places like Switzerland and the United States. It is also my belief that we might be able to successfully contend that the Jews who fled before the Nazis to Holland did not bring any assets to Holland and therefore the experience of the recovery of Dutch Jewish property from the Lippmann-Rosenthal liquidators would not be relevant in connection with establishing the heirlessness of property abroad of other Jews who found refuge in Holland, but were subsequently caught there by the Nazis and ultimately sent to extermination camps. In line with this I have two immediate cases that are indicative of what I am suggesting.

I have the case of one Sammy Hopp, a Polish Jew who fled to Holland where he continued to conduct a metal brokerage business and where he was ultimately seized by the Nazis and perished in detention in the bombardments of Rotterdam in 1940. The only assets that I know of in this estate are a bank account in New York bank in excess of \$ 10,000 for which in fact Maurice Boukstein has brought a proceeding in the Surrogates Court on behalf of the deceased surviving brother who lives in France and was never in Holland. The Lippmann-Rosenthal experience has no bearing whatever on this case.

Secondly, there is the case of a family of brothers and a sister of the

family name.....

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND - PARIS

119, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (VII^e)

TELEPHONE { 87-89
87-55
INVALEDES { 79-37

- 2 -

to: Mr. J. Voet, Tel Aviv

17 February 1954

position to offer as the best means for exploring these questions fully. Further, the organizations in the United States feel it desirable for confidential discussions to be held with Dr. Myers who is well informed on the Lippmann-Rosenthal Bank assets and who is believed to be one of the people in Holland who is well advised and has access to information which bears on the entire subject.

We are naturally anxious for Mr. Jacobson to receive fullest information and cooperation from private sources in Holland who would be in a position to help and at the same time we naturally wish to avoid having any information concerning this investigation communicated to Dutch Government sources.

I would welcome your suggestions on how to proceed with this problem as well as your introduction to the appropriate persons.

Warmest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

M. W. Beckelman
Director General

P.S. Perhaps you may consider it expedient to discuss this problem with Van Amerongen.

LAW OFFICES

LANDIS, COHEN, RUBIN, SCHWARTZ AND GEWIRTZ

1832 JEFFERSON PLACE, N. W.

WASHINGTON G. D. C.

STERLING 3-5905

JAMES M. LANDIS
WALLACE M. COHEN
SEYMOUR I. RUBIN
ABBA F. SCHWARTZ
STANLEY GEWIRTZ
GEORGE J. SOLOMON

JAN 25 1954

January 22, 1954

Mr. Saul Kagan
Jewish Restitution Successor Organization
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Re: Heirless assets - Holland

Dear Saul:

I have your letter of January 19. I'm afraid that a general statement that 122,000 were deported and that only 5,700 returned will not be enough for the purposes of our debate with the State Department, or their debate--which they would like to carry on--with the Dutch. Since, as I told you over the phone, the Department intends to commence talks with the Dutch again in the not distant future, and since they would like to be able to hit the Dutch with something convincing, I'll attempt here to set down the impossible task which I'd like someone to do by way of information.

(1) The Dutch know about the general statistics. Their reply is that all of these people had relatives outside of Holland, and that, of \$6,000,000 which they've processed, they've found only \$10,000 of heirless property.

(2) If we can do it, therefore, we ought to get:

(a) A statement from the Dutch Jewish community, in some formal form, saying what they have already said about the figures; stating that Dutch Jews held considerable amounts of securities outside of Holland; and that there have been very few claimants who have returned. They might also make the point formally about the amounts held by Dutch banks for Jews not in Holland, and that they are unable to get information from the banks.

(b) Any statistical information which might be available from JRSO on the ratio of security holdings to holdings of general property in Germany, and the extent to which heirless securities figured in the JRSO-Laender settlements.

(c) A statement from some competent expert saying that the proportion of heirlessness among Jews caught in Holland is much higher than among German Jews, for the reason that in Germany there was warning from 1933

343068

- 2 -

on But the German assault on Holland caught the Jewish inhabitants there as much by surprise as it did the Dutch Government and the population of Amsterdam. In the same document, it might be stated also that the bulk, or at least a very substantial part, of the so-called Dutch securities in the United States are Dutch only in a very limited sense; that is, they are U. S. securities which were either owned through Dutch banks, but by persons resident in or citizens of Poland, Hungary, Germany, et al; or they were securities owned in the United States by Jews who emigrated to Holland from Germany, Poland, etc., and were caught in Holland.

I cannot think, off-hand, of further documentation. But Ben Ferencz surely had an essentially similar problem in his negotiations with the Laender, though I understand that he had records, land-books, etc. at his disposal in those negotiations. Nevertheless, Ben ought to be able to put a few of his experts with figures to work and produce a formulation, supported by a host of (irrelevant) statistics, like the ones which I used so to admire in the Hague.

If we can give the State Department something that looks real, they'll break the way for us to talk to the Dutch. Then we can go to the Dutch and discuss a bulk settlement. We should be able to do it. I'm sure that a good case can be made out; it just doesn't make sense that there should be no heirless property in the Dutch situation, which is exactly the kind where there should be most. And if we have a good case, we can really put the heat on and prevent a settlement unless we get a satisfactory settlement of our own. After all, the \$6,000,000 of securities which the Dutch want are U. S. securities, and are here in the U.S., and it is our own State Department that will have the final say. But we've got to get some facts and figures--not highly general statements--together.

I'm told that a Prof. Mejer or Meyer, in Amsterdam, is influential in the Dutch Jewish community, and knows something about this.

Regards,


Seymour J. Rubin

cc Dr. Hevesi
Mr. Ferencz
Mr. Jacobson

343069

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE
COUNCIL

119, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (7^e)

TELEPHONE
INVALIDES } 87-83
 } 87-55
 } 79-37
CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND-PARIS

JRSO letter # 169

7 December 1953

Mr. Saul Kagan
Jewish Restitution
Successor Organization
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Re: Jewish Heirless Property in Holland

Dear Mr. Kagan:

Please find enclosed copy of JDC Amsterdam's reply to our inquiry with respect to Jewish Heirless Property in Holland. Please make the contents of the report from Amsterdam also available to Mr. Jacobson.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Helen Krebs

/hk

encl.

COPY/hk

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
HOLLAND BRANCH

Amsterdam December 3, 1953

To : Mr. Jerome J. Jacobson - AJDC Paris

Re : Your Paris letter # 39 - November 26, 1953

Dear Mr. Jacobson:

Replying to your above-named letter we wish to inform you that about 122,000 Dutch Jews were deported from Holland of which only 5,700 returned. Besides it, 1,000 Jews were liberated on May 6, 1945, in Dutch concentration camps and prisons.

It is very difficult to find out heirless Jewish properties in Holland as there is not an office or institution dealing with these cases. There would perhaps be certain information obtainable concerning heirless property found or remaining in Holland after the war, but the Dutch authorities have no special remarks about properties whether they are Jewish or not. A foundation for Jewish heirless properties has been erected by the late Dr. Buechenbacher. Several Dutch lawyers are members of it, but, as many foundations of this kind, they did not work at all. I am sure that with the Dutch Banks there are anonymous Jewish deposits, made before the war by Jews from Eastern Europe. No one of the Dutch banks, however, is prepared and willing to give any information.

The Jewish Social Work Foundation has claimed all heirless and unclaimed securities which were confiscated by the Lippmann, Rosenthal Bank. The value of these claims was on January 1, 1953, about 1,500,000 Guilders; the present status is not known to us.

I hope to have given you the needed information and remain,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. G. Taussig

GP/ENP 3513

~~October~~

*Dutch-Jewish
heirless assets*

December 3, 1953

To: Mr. Jerome J. Jacobson - AJDC - Paris

RE: Your Paris letter 39 - November 26, 1953

Dear Mr. Jacobson,

Replying to your above-named letter we wish to inform you that about 122,000 Dutch Jews were deported from Holland of which only 5,700 returned. Besides it, 1,000 Jews were liberated on May 6, 1945 in Dutch concentration camps and prisons.

It is very difficult to find out heirless Jewish properties in Holland as there is not an office or institution dealing with these cases. There would perhaps be certain information obtainable concerning heirless property found or remaining in Holland after the war, but the Dutch authorities have no special remarks about properties whether they are Jewish or not. A foundation for Jewish heirless properties has been erected by the late Dr. Buchenbacher. Several Dutch lawyers are members of it, but, as many foundations of this kind, they did not work at all. I am sure that with the Dutch Banks there are anonymous Jewish deposits, made before the war by Jews from Eastern Europe. No one of the Dutch banks however is prepared and willing to give any information.

The Jewish Social Work Foundation has claimed all heirless and unclaimed securities which were confiscated by the Lippmann, Rosenthal Bank. The value of these claims was on Jan. 1, 1953 about 1,500,000 guilders; the present status is not known to us.

I hope to have given you the needed information and remain,

Sincerely yours,

GT/EHP 3513

Dr. C. Taussig

343072

921

54

AJDC Paris letter #

NOV 30 1953

November 26, 1953

To : Mr. M. Acohen - AJDC Amsterdam

From : Jerome J. Jacobson - AJDC Paris

Dear Mr. Acohen:

Our New York office has written me indicating that it would like to obtain from the Dutch Jewish Community information which would indicate the number of Dutch Jews and Jews in Holland who were deported during the war and did not return, as well as such data which may be available to the Dutch Jewish Community for purposes of showing the existence and amount of heirless Jewish property found or remaining in Holland.

They would like also to receive some indication of the value or amount of heirless and unclaimed securities which were confiscated through the Lippmann-Rosenthal bank and which have not been returned to any claimants under the established procedures.

I am proceeding to the United States today and would very much appreciate if you can send me this information care of our New York office.

Kindest greetings to Mrs. Acohen and to yourself,

Sincerely yours,

Jerome J. Jacobson
General Counsel

JJJ/hk

cc: Mr. S. Kagan, N. Y.

343073

Write to Acohen

NOV 24 1953

November 20, 1953

Mr. Eli Maurer
Office of Legal Adviser
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Re: "Dutch" heirless assets in U. S.

Dear Eli:

Subsequent to our conversation of November 19, on the above subject, I communicated with Mr. Saul Kagan, of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization, in New York.

Mr. Kagan confirmed my conviction that there must be substantial amounts of heirless property which belonged to Jews who were nationals of or resident in Holland. Many persons, as you know, fled from Germany to Holland before the war. They were caught there, as was also the indigenous Jewish population. The rate of extermination was high. It is inconceivable that the proportion of heirless to claimable property which prevails elsewhere does not also prevail, at a minimum, in Holland.

We shall, however, try to get further facts and figures, in addition to those already submitted, and have them in your hands at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely yours,


Seymour J. Rubin

cc Mr. Kagan
Dr. Hevesi

SJR:h

343074

Dutch heirless assets

November 20, 1953

Letter No. 233

Mr. Jerome J. Jacobson - AJDC Paris

Dear Jerry:

This will refer to our correspondence last August concerning the possible claim for Dutch Jewish securities in this country. The Dutch Government is anxious to lay its hands on all of the securities and maintains that there is no heirless Jewish property in Holland.

It would be very important, without going into the substance of the matter, to obtain from the Dutch Jewish community information concerning the number of Dutch Jews who were deported and did not return, furthermore any data which are available to the Dutch Jews concerning the existence of heirless property. It would be of some value to us to determine what is the percentage of heirless and unclaimed securities which were confiscated through the Lippmann-Rosenthal bank which were not reclaimed under the established Dutch procedures.

All of this information is only require to rebut the Dutch Government's contention that there is no basis for our assertion that a part of the securities which are in the U.S. are bound to fall in the heirless and unclaimed category.

I would appreciate it if you could ask Acohen to send a copy of his reply to you c/o the office here.

Cordially yours,

Saul Kagan

SK:AUN

343075

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

110, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (7^e)

EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE
COUNCIL

TELEPHONE
INVALIDES } 87-83
 } 87-55
 } 70-37
CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND-PARIS

JRSO letter # 155

September 7, 1953

Mr. Saul Kagan
Jewish Restitution
Successor Organization
270 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Saul:

I am enclosing two copies of the text of the Dutch law dealing with Restitution matters which you requested, and which has been signed by the Queen on August 7, 1953.

I am sorry that I am unable to furnish you with a translation.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome J. Jacobson
General Counsel

JJJ/hk

encl.

STAATSBLAD VAN HET KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

424 WET van 7 Augustus 1953, houdende machtiging van de Algemene Rekenkamer om op te treden als onafhankelijk controle-orgaan voor de Nederlandse-Antillen.

WIJ JULIANA, BIJ DE GRATIE GODS, KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN, PRINSES VAN ORANJE-NASSAU, ENZ., ENZ., ENZ.

Allen, die deze zullen zien of horen lezen, saluut! doen te weten:

Alzo Wij in overweging genomen hebben, dat de Landsregering van de Nederlandse Antillen de wens heeft te kennen gegeven, dat de Nederlandse Algemene Rekenkamer voorlopig zal optreden als onafhankelijk orgaan, als bedoeld in artikel 163 der Landsregeling van de Nederlandse Antillen, voor dat gebied;

Zo is het, dat Wij, de Raad van State gehoord, en met gemeen overleg der Staten-Generaal, hebben goedgevonden en verstaan, gelijk Wij goedvinden en verstaan bij deze:

Enig artikel. De Algemene Rekenkamer aanvaardt een haar ingevolge artikel 163 der Landsregeling van de Nederlandse Antillen bij of krachtens Landsverordening verstrekte opdracht om op te treden als onafhankelijk orgaan, als bedoeld in dat artikel, voor de Nederlandse Antillen.

Lasten en bevelen, dat deze in het Staatsblad zal worden geplaatst, en dat alle Ministeriële Departementen, Autoriteiten, Colleges en Ambtenaren, wie zulks aangaat, aan de nauwkeurige uitvoering de hand zullen houden.

Gegeven ten Paleize Soestdijk, 7 Augustus 1953.

JULIANA.

De Minister van Overzeese Rijksdelen,

W. J. A. KERKAMP.

Uitgegeven de acht en twintigste Augustus 1953.

De Minister van Justitie, L. A. DONKER.

Zie voor de behandeling in de Staten-Generaal:

Bijl. Hand. II 52/53, 3049; Hand. II 52/53, bladz. 938; Bijl. Hand. I 52/53, 3049; Hand. I 52/53, bladz. 516.

425 WET van 7 Augustus 1953, houdende nadere wijziging van het Achtste Hoofdstuk B der Rijksbegroting voor het dienstjaar 1952 (Departement van Marine). (Grondaankoop t.b.v. marine-hospitaal.)

WIJ JULIANA, BIJ DE GRATIE GODS, KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN, PRINSES VAN ORANJE-NASSAU, ENZ., ENZ., ENZ.

Allen, die deze zullen zien of horen lezen, saluut! doen te weten:

Alzo Wij in overweging genomen hebben, dat de noodzakelijkheid is gebleken van een wijziging van hoofdstuk VIII B (Departement van Marine) der Rijksbegroting voor het dienstjaar 1952, vastgesteld bij de wet van 14 Maart 1952, Stb. 119, zoals het is gewijzigd;

Zo is het, dat Wij, de Raad van State gehoord, en met gemeen overleg der Staten-Generaal, hebben goedgevonden en verstaan, gelijk Wij goedvinden en verstaan bij deze:

Artikel I

In hoofdstuk VIII B der Rijksbegroting voor het dienstjaar 1952 worden de volgende afdeling, onderafdeling en het daarbij behorende artikel ingevoegd:

In: TITEL B. BUITENGEWONE DIENST

II. KAPITAALSUITGAVEN

achter artikel 113:

AFDELING VI. GENEESKUNDIGE DIENST f 250 000

Onderafdeling II. HOSPITALEN EN KLINIEKEN 250 000

Artikel

113a Materiële uitgaven 250 000

Aangewezen voor toepassing van artikel 24 der Comptabiliteitswet (Stb. 1927, no. 259).

Artikel II

Het volgende artikel van voormeld hoofdstuk wordt gelezen als volgt:

TITEL A. GEWONE DIENST

AFDELING VI. GENEESKUNDIGE DIENST

Onderafdeling II. HOSPITALEN EN KLINIEKEN

88 Materiële uitgaven f 780 000

waarvan komt ten laste van de buitengewone dienst (artikel 113a) 250 000

zodat wordt uitgetrokken f 530 000

Aangewezen voor toepassing van artikel 24 der Comptabiliteitswet (Stb. 1927, no. 259).

Artikel III

Ten gevolge van het bepaalde in de voorgaande Artikelen van deze wet wordt:

de Buitengewone dienst verhoogd met: II. Kapitaalsuitgaven f 250 000

Buitengewone dienst

II. Kapitaalsuitgaven

ingevoegd: en gebracht op:

Afdeling VI

Afdeling VI 250 000

Onderafdeling II 250 000

Lasten en bevelen, dat deze in het Staatsblad zal worden geplaatst, en dat alle Ministeriële Departementen, Autoriteiten, Colleges en Ambtenaren, wie zulks aangaat, aan de nauwkeurige uitvoering de hand zullen houden.

Gegeven ten Paleize Soestdijk, 7 Augustus 1953.

JULIANA.

De Minister van Marine,

C. STAF.

Uitgegeven de acht en twintigste Augustus 1953.

De Minister van Justitie, L. A. DONKER.

Zie voor de behandeling in de Staten-Generaal:

Bijl. Hand. II 52/53, 2817; Hand. II 52/53, bladz. 663-668 en 926-930; Bijl. Hand. I 52/53, 2817; Hand. I 52/53, bladz. 523-524.

426 **BESLUIT** van 8 Augustus 1953, houdende toekenning van een vergoeding aan Ministers voor representatiekosten.

WIJ JULIANA, BIJ DE GRATIE GODS, KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN, PRINSES VAN ORANJE-NASSAU, ENZ., ENZ., ENZ.

Op de voordracht van Onze Minister-President, Minister van Algemene Zaken, handelende in overeenstemming met het gevoelen van de Ministerraad, van 3 Augustus 1953, nr 35723;

Hebben goedgevonden en verstaan:

Artikel 1. Ons Besluit van 7 Februari 1949 Stb. J 68 houdende toekenning van een vergoeding aan de Ministers ter tegemoetkoming in de representatiekosten wordt ingetrokken.

Artikel 2. Te rekenen van 2 September 1952 genieten Onze Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken en Onze Minister zonder Portefeuille Mr J. M. A. H. Luns, ter tegemoetkoming in de algemene kosten voortvloeiende uit het representatief karakter van de door hen vervulde ambten, hoofdelijk een vergoeding van f 40.000.— per jaar.

De uitbetaling van deze vergoeding geschiedt in maandelijke termijnen.

Onze Minister-President, Minister van Algemene Zaken, Onze Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken en Onze Minister zonder Portefeuille Mr J. M. A. H. Luns zijn belast met de uitvoering van dit besluit, hetwelk in het Staatsblad zal worden opgenomen en waarvan afschrift zal worden gezonden aan de Raad van State en de Algemene Rekenkamer.

Soestdijk, 8 Augustus 1953.

JULIANA.

De Minister-President,
Minister van Algemene Zaken a.i.,
BEEL.

De Minister van Binnenlandse Zaken,
BEEL.

De Minister van Financiën,
VAN DE KIEFT.

Uitgegeven de acht en twintigste Augustus 1953.

De Minister van Justitie,
L. A. DONKER.

427 **WET** van 7 Augustus 1953 tot nadere wijziging van het Zevende Hoofdstuk B der Rijksbegroting voor het dienstjaar 1953 (Departement van Financiën). (Bijdrage en Credietverstreking aan het Waarborgfonds Rechtsherstel.)

WIJ JULIANA, BIJ DE GRATIE GODS, KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN, PRINSES VAN ORANJE-NASSAU, ENZ., ENZ., ENZ.

Allen, die deze zullen zien of horen lezen, saluut! doen te weten:

Alzo Wij in overweging genomen hebben, dat de noodzakelijkheid is gebleken van een wijziging van hoofdstuk VII B (Departement van Financiën) der Rijksbegroting voor het dienstjaar 1953, vastgesteld bij de wet van 27 Februari 1953, Stb. 112, zoals het is gewijzigd;

Zo is het, dat Wij, de Raad van State gehoord, en met gemeen overleg der Staten-Generaal, hebben goedgevonden en verstaan, gelijk Wij goedvinden en verstaan bij deze:

Artikel I

In hoofdstuk VII B der Rijksbegroting voor het dienstjaar 1953 worden de volgende onderafdeling, paragraaf en artikelen ingevoegd:

In: TITEL B. BUITENGEWONE DIENST

I. UITGAVEN VAN AFLOPEND KARAKTER.

AFDELING II. GENERALE THESAURIE.

Onderafdeling V. DIRECTIE BEWINDVOERING.

Paragraaf 1. Algemeen beheer.

vóór artikel 200:

Artikel

199A Bijdrage aan het Waarborgfonds Rechtsherstel f 26 000 000

II. KAPITAALSUITGAVEN.

AFDELING II. GENERALE THESAURIE.

achter artikel 247:

Onderafdeling V. DIRECTIE BEWINDVOERING 22 000 000

Paragraaf 1. Algemeen beheer 22 000 000

247A Credietverstreking aan het Waarborgfonds Rechtsherstel op grond van artikel 1 van de Wet van 15 Januari 1948, houdende voorzieningen inzake het Waarborgfonds Rechtsherstel en inzake de Effectenregistratie (Stb. I 21) 22 000 000

Artikel II

Ten gevolge van het bepaalde in het voorgaande Artikel van deze wet wordt:

de Buitengewone dienst	verhoogd met:
I. Uitgaven van aflopend karakter f	26 000 000
II. Kapitaalsuitgaven	22 000 000

Buitengewone dienst

I. Uitgaven van aflopend karakter

Afdeling II

Afdeling II 26 000 000

Onderafdeling V

Onderafdeling V 26 000 000

Paragraaf 1 26 000 000

II. Kapitaalsuitgaven

Afdeling II

Afdeling II 22 000 000

ingevoegd:

en gebracht op:

Onderafdeling V

Onderafdeling V 22 000 000

Paragraaf 1 22 000 000

Lasten en bevelen, dat deze in het Staatsblad zal worden geplaatst, en dat alle Ministeriële Departementen, Autoriteiten, Colleges en Ambtenaren, wie zulks aangaat, aan de nauwkeurige uitvoering de hand zullen houden.

Gegeven ten Paleize Soestdijk, 7 Augustus 1953.

JULIANA.

De Minister van Financiën,
VAN DE KIEFT.

Uitgegeven de acht en twintigste Augustus 1953.

De Minister van Justitie,
L. A. DONKER.

Zie voor de behandeling in de Staten-Generaal:
Bijl. Hand. II 52/53, 3060; Hand. II 52/53, bladz 900;
Bijl. Hand. I 52/53, 3060; Hand. I 52/53, bladz. 519.

1953

741

Stb. 428

428 **BESLUIT** van 8 Augustus 1953 tot toepassing van de Vestigingswet Kleinbedrijf 1937 ten aanzien van het metaalgietbedrijf. („Vestigingsbesluit Metaalgietbedrijf 1953“.)

WIJ JULIANA, BIJ DE GRATIE GODS, KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN, PRINSES VAN ORANJE-NASSAU, ENZ., ENZ., ENZ.

Op de voordracht van de Staatssecretaris van Economische Zaken van 22 Juni 1953, No. 29581 MSW/WV, Directoraat-Generaal voor de Middenstand;

Overwegende, dat op grond van het bepaalde in artikel 1, eerste lid en artikel 4 van de Vestigingswet Kleinbedrijf 1937 (Stb. 619, laatste wijziging Stb. 1950, K 258), door de rechtspersoonlijkheid bezittende vereniging van ondernemers: de Nederlandse Vereniging van Fabrikanten in de Kleine Metaalnijverheid, aangesloten bij de Centrale van Vakorganisaties in Midden- en Kleinbedrijf, het verzoek is ingediend tot toepassing van deze wet ten aanzien van het metaalgietbedrijf;

Overwegende, dat het wenselijk is tot zodanige toepassing over te gaan;

Gelet op de artikelen 1, eerste en vijfde lid, 3, eerste lid, 4, 7, tweede en derde lid en 10, eerste lid, van bovengenoemde wet;

De Middenstandsraad gehoord;

De Raad van State gehoord (advies van 21 Juli 1953, No. 42);

Gezien het nader rapport van voornoemde Staatssecretaris van 1 Augustus 1953, No. 34942 MSW/WV, Directoraat-Generaal voor de Middenstand;

Hebben goedgevonden en verstaan:

Artikel 1. 1. Dit besluit verstaat onder:

uitoefening van het metaalgietbedrijf: het ten behoeve van het publiek vervaardigen dan wel in eigen onderneming doen vervaardigen van gietstukken van non-ferro-metalen, met uitzondering van gietstukken voor landtechnische doeleinden, z.g. ingots en zetmateriaal;

wet: de Vestigingswet Kleinbedrijf 1937 (Stb. 619, laatste wijziging Stb. 1950, K 258);

Onze Minister: Onze Minister van Economische Zaken.

2. Dit besluit verstaat onder:

uitoefening van het metaalgietbedrijf niet het ten behoeve van het publiek vervaardigen dan wel in eigen onderneming doen vervaardigen van gietstukken van lood in de uitoefening van het loodbrandersbedrijf.

Artikel 2. 1. Het is verboden een inrichting, bestemd of mede bestemd voor de uitoefening van het metaalgietbedrijf, voor zover die uitoefening betreft, te vestigen zonder daartoe van de Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken verkregen vergunning.

2. Het bepaalde in het vorige lid vindt overeenkomstige toepassing ten aanzien van de uitbreiding van het in een inrichting uitgeoefende bedrijf met het metaalgietbedrijf, zomede ten aanzien van de voortzetting van het in een inrichting uitgeoefende metaalgietbedrijf, in geval van wijziging in de personen van ondernemers of beheerders.

Artikel 3. De minimum-eisen van creditwaardigheid, bedoeld in artikel 3 der wet, bestaan voor het metaalgietbedrijf in:

1. het beschikken over voldoende bedrijfskapitaal om:

a. gedurende één jaar de inrichting te kunnen exploiteren, zulks te beoordeelen in verband met de plaatselijke toestanden en verhoudingen;

b. daarenboven van de totale kosten van de bedrijfsmiddelen, benodigd voor het opzetten van de inrichting, tenminste de helft contant te kunnen betalen;

2. indien het bedrijfskapitaal geheel of gedeeltelijk uit geleende gelden bestaat, het beschikken over een schriftelijke geregistreerde overeenkomst van geldlening, waaruit blijkt, dat deze gelden niet binnen twee jaar na de dagtekening van het in artikel 7, vierde lid, der wet genoemde bewijs zullen worden opgeëist.

Artikel 4. De minimum-eisen van handelskennis, bedoeld in artikel 3 der wet, omvatten voor het metaalgietbedrijf:

1. *bedrijfsleer*:

a. kennis van de wijze van financiering en van het doelmatige beheer van een middenstandsonderneming en van de daarbij in toepassing komende algemene regelen van de bedrijfsleer;

b. kennis van de algemene beginselen van de reclame en van de verkoopkunde;

2. *boekhouden*:

vaardigheid in het voeren van een eenvoudige administratie volgens de methode van het z.g. uitgebreid enkel boekhouden;

3. *rekenen*:

vaardigheid in het maken van eenvoudige berekeningen, welke bij de financiering en het beheer van een middenstands-onderneming voorkomen, te weten:

a. hoofdbewerkingen, percent- en interestberekeningen;

b. berekeningen in de goederenhandel;

c. kostprijs- en rentabiliteitsberekeningen;

4. *handelskennis*:

a. enige kennis omtrent de organisatie van de handel in het algemeen, alsmede omtrent de gebruiken bij het inkopen en het verkopen van goederen en bij het verlenen van diensten;

b. kennis van het binnenlandse betalingsverkeer;

c. enige kennis omtrent het bank- en het creditwezen, in het bijzonder omtrent het middenstandsbankwezen in Nederland en de verschillende mogelijkheden van creditverlening aan de Nederlandse middenstand;

d. kennis van het binnenlandse transport- en verkeerswezen;

e. kennis van het verzekeringswezen, voor zover voor een middenstandsonderneming van belang;

f. kennis van de organisaties, vertegenwoordigende lichamen en instellingen op het gebied van detailhandel en ambacht;

5. *rechts- en wetskennis*:

a. enige kennis omtrent het wezen der overeenkomst in het algemeen en omtrent de meest voorkomende overeenkomsten in het bijzonder;

b. enige kennis omtrent de vennootschapsvormen en omtrent het wezen van coöperatieve en andere verenigingen;

c. enige kennis omtrent het eigendomsrecht en omtrent pand, hypotheek, preferentie en het recht van terugvordering;

d. enige kennis omtrent de wettelijke bepalingen inzake faillissement en surséance van betaling en omtrent de verschillende soorten van handelspapier;

e. enige kennis omtrent de voor de middenstands-ondernemer van belang zijnde bepalingen in belastingwetten;

f. enige kennis omtrent de voornaamste sociale wettelijke maatregelen, welke voor de middenstands-ondernemer van betekenis zijn;

g. kennis van de wettelijke maatregelen, welke meer in het bijzonder betrekking hebben op de detailhandel en het ambacht;

343079

6. *Nederlandse taal en correspondentie:*

a. kennis van de Nederlandse taal, blijkende uit voldoende vaardigheid om zich zonder grove taal- of spelfouten schriftelijk daarin uit te drukken;

b. enige vaardigheid in het stellen van brieven, waarbij het bezigen van eenvoudige handelsuitdrukkingen kan worden geëist.

Artikel 5: 1. Het voldoen aan de in het vorige artikel vermelde eisen kan blijken uit het bezit van:

a. hetzij het middenstandsdiploma „Algemene Handelskennis”, ingesteld door de Koninklijke Nederlandse Middenstandsbond, de Nederlandse Katholieke Middenstandsbond en de Christelijke Middenstandsbond, mits dit de handtekening draagt van de gecommitteerde van Onze Minister;

b. hetzij een ander door Onze Minister aan te wijzen diploma, ten aanzien waarvan deze bij de aanwijzing kan bepalen, dat het de handtekening van zijn gecommitteerde moet dragen;

c. hetzij een door Onze Minister ter zake afgegeven verklaring.

2. Van een aanwijzing, als in het vorige lid, onder b, bedoeld, geschiedt mededeling in de *Nederlandse Staatscourant*.

Artikel 6. De minimum-eisen van vakbekwaamheid, bedoeld in artikel 3 der wet, omvatten voor het metaalgietbedrijf:

A. *theorie:*

1. enige kennis omtrent de verschillende non-ferro-metalen en hun eigenschappen;

2. enige kennis omtrent het gebruik van die metalen en van de invloed, die verontreiniging daarop heeft;

3. kennis van de in het metaalgietbedrijf meest gebruikte legeringen;

4. kennis van zuren, basen, zouten en hun verbindingen en toepassingen, een en ander voor zover van belang voor het metaalgietbedrijf;

5. kennis van de materialen, welke worden gebruikt voor de vervaardiging van modellen;

6. kennis van de vervaardiging van modellen, kernbakken, modelplaten en coquilles;

7. kennis van de verschillende soorten kernzand en van de bereiding daarvan, alsmede van de vervaardiging en de wijze van drogen, opslaan en aanbrengen van kernen;

8. kennis van de eigenschappen van een kern, zoals de doorlaatbaarheid voor lucht en gassen en de sterkte bij hoge temperaturen;

9. kennis van de verschillende soorten stoffen, waarin kan worden gevormd, alsmede van de wijze, waarop deze stoffen worden gebonden;

10. kennis van de smelttechniek, in het bijzonder van:

a. het gebruik der benodigde grondstoffen en smeltmiddelen;

b. de wijze van legeren en de invloed van de temperatuur daarop;

11. kennis van de wijze waarop in zandvormen, kernzandstukken en coquilles wordt gegoten, alsmede enige kennis omtrent de wijze waarop in cementvormen en kunstharschalen wordt gegoten en omtrent stortgieten, persgieten, centrifugaalgieten en gieten volgens de z.g. verloren-was methode;

12. kennis van de eisen, welke gesteld moeten worden aan de inrichting, waarin het metaalgietbedrijf wordt uitgeoefend

en van de veiligheidsvoorschriften, welke bij het verrichten der verschillende werkzaamheden in acht moeten worden genomen;

13. kennis van de overige regelingen, welke voor genoemd bedrijf direct van belang zijn;

B. *praktijk:*

1. het kunnen beoordelen van modellen, kernbakken en modelplaten op hun kwaliteit;

2. het kunnen bereiden van kernzand;

3. het kunnen vervaardigen, drogen, opslaan en aanbrengen van kernen;

4. het met de hand of machinaal kunnen vormen in de hiervoor bestemde stoffen, alsmede het kunnen gietklaar maken van de vorm;

5. het volgens de gebruikelijke methoden kunnen vervaardigen van gietstukken, in het bijzonder vaardigheid in:

a. het kiezen van de benodigde grondstoffen;

b. het gebruik der benodigde smeltmiddelen en het beoordeelen van de wijze van smelten en legeren;

c. het beoordelen van de juiste giettemperatuur;

d. het nabewerken van gietstukken, zoals het verwijderen van bramen, giettappen en opkomers.

Artikel 7. 1. Het voldoen aan de in het vorige artikel vermelde eisen kan blijken uit het bezit van:

a. hetzij het diploma inzake vakbekwaamheid voor het metaalgietbedrijf, afgegeven door of namens de Nederlandse Vereniging van Fabrikanten in de Kleine Metaalnijverheid, mits dit de handtekening draagt van de gecommitteerde van Onze Minister;

b. hetzij een ander door Onze Minister aan te wijzen diploma, ten aanzien waarvan deze bij de aanwijzing kan bepalen, dat het de handtekening van zijn gecommitteerde moet dragen;

c. hetzij een door Onze Minister ter zake afgegeven verklaring.

2. Van een aanwijzing, als in het vorige lid, onder b, bedoeld, geschiedt mededeling in de *Nederlandse Staatscourant*.

Artikel 8. Het gedeelte van het in het derde lid van artikel 7 der wet genoemde bedrag, hetwelk ingevolge het bepaalde bij dat lid wordt uitgekeerd, wordt bepaald op de helft.

Artikel 9. Dit besluit kan worden aangehaald als „Vestigingsbesluit Metaalgietbedrijf 1953”.

Artikel 10. Dit besluit treedt in werking met ingang van de tweede dag na die der uitgifte van het *Staatsblad*, waarin het is geplaatst.

Onze Minister van Economische Zaken is belast met de uitvoering van dit besluit, hetwelk in het *Staatsblad* zal worden geplaatst en waarvan afschrift zal worden gezonden aan de Raad van State.

Soestdijk, 8 Augustus 1953.

JULIANA.

De Staatssecretaris van Economische Zaken,

G. M. J. VELDKAMP.

Uitgegeven de acht en twintigste Augustus 1953.

De Minister van Justitie,

L. A. DONKER.

*Heilbr
Dutch securities*

August 13th, 1953

Paris Letter No. 173

Mr. Jerome J. Jacobson - AJDC Paris

Dear Jerry:

We have some problem with the Department concerning the possible turn-over of certain Dutch Jewish securities in this country to the Dutch Government. In this connection I was curious about a three-line statement which appeared in the JTA dispatch from The Hague, dated July 26th, to the effect that the Lower House of the Netherland Parliament approved on July 25th a draft bill authorizing the Treasury to set aside 26 million guilder for the settlement of outstanding restitution claims. The bill was carried unanimously.

I would be grateful if you could arrange that the text of this bill be forwarded here to determine whether it may have any bearing at all on the issue under discussion with the Department.

Cordially yours,

Saul Kagan

SK: AUN

343081

Dutche Healers
Securities

July 22, 1953

Seymour J. Rubin, Esq.
1832 Jefferson Place N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sy:

The attached excerpt from the JTA Bulletin may
be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Saul Kagan

SK:AUN
Enc.

P.S. I am sure that you are as curious as I am to find
out what Stanley Metzger is doing about the
Lippman-Rosenthal securities since he received
your and Ben's letter and cable.

343082

Resubmitt
sent August
16
23 1953
1050
1570-8

Mr. Stanley Metzger
Department of State
Washington D.C.

Dear Dr. Metzger:

Mr. Seymour J. Rabin has informed me that the State Department is presently concerned with the disposal of certain Dutch assets blocked during the war. As I understand it you are particularly interested in learning what portion of securities, which were on deposit in the United States either in the names of Dutch nationals, or in the names of Dutch banks, may be heirless.

As you may know the JRSO was designated by Military Government under U.S. Restitution Law No. 59 as the successor organization authorized to receive heirless and unclaimed Jewish property subject to restitution in the U.S. zone of Germany. This organization was considered to be truly representative of the Jews as a class in that its membership included the world's leading Jewish organizations. Its designation as the successor organization was made in 1948 with the concurrence and prior approval of the Department of State.

In the course of our restitution activities we have reached the conclusion that insofar as securities are concerned only a portion of these assets have been claimed by their former owners, or their heirs. In the American zone there has been no limitation on the right of inheritance, and any successor in interest was entitled to file a claim (Art. 7, U.S. M.G. Law 59). Despite this broad provision no more than approximately 50 % of the securities have been claimed by private individuals. This fact is attributable either to the total annihilation of the persecutees and their families, or to the lack of information on the part of distant relatives. The JRSO came into possession of the relevant facts by investigation of bank records and reports required by Military Government as part of the restitution program (Art. 73, U.S. M.G. Law 59).

- 2 -

Other records available here indicate that in 1941 there were 133,000 Dutch Jews and 27,000 foreign Jews registered in Holland ("La persécution des Juifs en France et dans les autres pays de l'ouest", page 257). At least 130,000 were deported (op.cit.) almost all of whom were presumably murdered. Today there are an estimated 28,000 Jews in Holland including 4,000 of foreign birth (American Jewish Yearbook, Vol. 80, page 331).

It is clear from these figures that a considerable number of Jews sought refuge in Holland after persecution in Germany began. Many of them undoubtedly bought American securities through Dutch banks or brokerage houses. The exact number cannot be ascertained without an examination of the bank records. Should these securities be claimed by the Dutch Government it might be important to require the Dutch Government to present a list of the names of the Dutch nationals who were the owners of the securities in question. If the person for whose account the securities are held by the Dutch Bank is not a Dutch national it would support the conclusion that a claim by the Dutch Government is unwarranted. Insofar as refugees from Germany were the owners of these securities the duly appointed successor organizations may be the agencies entitled to recover the assets. It would be important, therefore, to retain these securities in U.S. custody until all of the facts can be ascertained.

Very truly yours,

JEREMIAH B. FIDENCE
Director General.

343084

17th June 1953.
File: 1050.

Mr. Seymour J. Rabin
1832 Jefferson Place N.W.
Washington 6, DC

Dear Sy,

Like a good soldier I have sent the attached cable and the attached letter to Mr. Metzger. I trust that this will succeed in preventing the U.S. Government from carrying out its legal obligations. I am always glad to be of such service.

Do you intend to follow up on this? If you can get access to the names of the former owners of the securities, at least those who were not Dutch nationals, I can check to see whether they came from the U.S. zone of Germany. If they did I may be in business, because there is a very good chance that I claimed everything, including that of which I had no knowledge, and very often that which didn't exist. For example, if Herr Moische Schulz owned a house and fled to Holland with the proceeds of sale in 1936 the JRBO will probably have claimed the restitution of the house, his bank account, his securities, his furniture and probably his wife. If Moische got to Amsterdam and told his broker to buy him a million shares of U.S. steel, and the U.S. doesn't know what to do with those shares which have been vested, I will be very happy to come forward with legal theories, with or without citations. For Latin maxims I charge extra.

Let me know what happens next.

Cordially yours,

BENJAMIN B. FERENCZ

BBF.le

cc: Mr. Segal
Mr. Leavitt

2 encls.

343085

Copy.

STANLEY MITZGER DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON DC

SEYMOUR RUBIN REQUESTS I INFORM YOU THAT EXPERIENCE HERE INDICATES THAT LESS THAN 50 PERCENT OF NAZI CONFISCATED SECURITIES ARE CLAIMED BY HEIRS DESPITE UNLIMITED INHERITABILITY STOP IN 1941 138000 DUTCH JEWS AND 22000 FOREIGN JEWS WERE REGISTERED IN HOLLAND STOP AT LEAST 120000 WERE DEPORTED STOP APPROXIMATELY 25000 NOW IN HOLLAND STOP HIGHLY PROBABLE THAT DUTCH BANKS HELD AMERICAN SECURITIES OF NONDUTCH SUBJECTS SEEKING REFUGE IN HOLLAND AND LARGE PERCENTAGE NOW HEIRLESS STOP SUCCESSOR ORGANIZATIONS MAY BE LEGALLY ENTITLED CLAIMANTS STOP URGE DEPARTMENT INSIST ON NAMES AND NATIONALITIES OF EACH CLAIMANT REPRESENTED BY DUTCH GOVERNMENT BEFORE BLOCKED SECURITIES ARE RELEASED STOP LETTER FOLLOWS

BENJAMIN PERENCE DIRECTOR GENERAL

JEWISH RESTITUTION SUCCESSOR ORGANIZATION

Tom
P/S open file
Hasan Datch looked Section in U.S.
 June 11, 1953
(M)
W. A. M. M.
de D.S.
SK

Mr. Stanley Metzger
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Stan:

Enclosed is the memorandum which I mentioned.

I dictated it just before my departure and have not had a chance to read it over.

I hope it is of some use.

Sincerely,

Seymour J. Rubin

Encl.

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Disposition of Heirless Portion of Dutch Looted Securities

It is understood that the question is under discussion as to what would be a proper disposition of the heirless portion of the securities, now blocked in the United States, which were owned by Dutch nationals who, together with their heirs, were exterminated by the Nazis.

It is suggested that a proper recipient of these funds would be the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization, a charitable corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.

(1) The JRSO has its roots in Military Government Law 59, in the American Zone of Germany. That law provides for a successor organization which will be able to claim heirless property in the American Zone and to use it for the relief and rehabilitation of surviving victims of Nazi action. The JRSO has thus been a semi-official agency in the American Zone of Germany and has received logistic and other support from the American authorities there. It is supervised, so far as its German operations are concerned, both by the American authorities in Germany and, of course, by the authorities in the State of New York.

The JRSO, although it derives its funds from heirless assets in the American Zone of Germany, is specifically authorized to spend those funds for the above mentioned purpose anywhere in the world. It is obvious that a great many of the surviving persecutees are no longer in the countries of their original nationality. A great many more German or Austrian Jews, thus, are in Israel and in the United States than are in either Germany or Austria at the present time. Expenditures for the benefit even of a particular national group of persecutees would therefore have to be made outside of the country in which the heirless assets are found.

Moreover, it has been a fundamental principle from the beginning that the heirless asset funds should be used generally for the relief and rehabilitation of Jewish persecutees, without attempting to allocate funds which might be derived from Germany to German persecutees, funds which might be derived from Austria to Austrian persecutees, etc. With the full concurrence and endorsement of the United States Government, the JRSO has thus relieved the misery of persecutees wherever they were found and without regard to their former nationality, without worrying about whether a German or some other kind of dollar was being spent.

(2) This principle has also been followed in connection with the organization's set-up in the British and in the French Zones. In other words, the funds derived by these successor organizations, which cooperate closely with the JRSO, are used generally for the relief of persecutees, without regard to the question of whether the persecutees are within or outside of Germany and without regard to the

343088

former nationality of the persecutees. In point of fact, of course, most of the Jewish persecutees within Germany who are in need of relief assistance are not originally German nationals.

(3) This same principle was followed when there was established the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany. This organization, which also is a New York charitable corporation, has 22 members, these being Jewish organizations scattered over the free world. The funds obtained by the Conference are used, by agreement with the Germans, on the basis of the same principle above mentioned. It is noteworthy, also, that the Jewish communities in Germany agree, being a member of the Conference, that only a small portion of the funds obtained through The Hague agreements should be spent in Germany.

(4) So far as the United States is concerned, there can be no doubt that two principles are fundamental:

(a) that heirless property found in the United States should be administered by an American successor organization; and

(b) that such American successor organization should be empowered to use the funds derived from such property generally for relief and rehabilitation of needy persecutees of the Nazis, wherever the need may exist and regardless of the particular nationality or former nationality of the persecutees.

These principles have been embedded in the heirless property bills which have now been introduced into the Congress over a period of years. It will be recalled that both the 80th and 81st Congresses the Senate passed these bills unanimously and that in the 82nd Congress the bill was favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee. It will further be recalled that in the 81st Congress the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee unanimously recommended passage of this legislation. At all times the legislation has had bi-partisan support, having been introduced by Congressmen Crosser and Wolverton in the House and by Senator Taft, together with Senator McGrath on one occasion and Senator O'Connor on another. It is understood that Messrs. Crosser and Wolverton have again agreed to introduce the bill.

The hearings before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House on the legislation disclosed the unanimous endorsement of the legislation by all interested agencies of the Executive Department.

Should the heirless assets in question, which are located in the United States, be turned over to the JRSO it would undoubtedly be the case that the JRSO would give special consideration to the needs of the Dutch-Jewish community. This would be entirely equitable and a commitment could easily be obtained from the JRSO, but heirless assets of persecuted Jews have been considered as a fund available for

- 3 -

the succoring of others in that same category - not as a fund to be spent in a particular place merely because of the origin of the fund. Thus, it has never been suggested that heirless assets found in the United States should be spent only for the benefit of persecutees who are now in the United States.

(5) These principles are firmly embedded in the precedent which has been built up in this particular field. They have never been questioned. The one discussion on these principles of which the writer is aware occurred during The Hague conferences and the German delegation there was immediately and easily convinced of the merit of these propositions. It is therefore suggested that, the JRSO being an American corporation and the assets being located in the United States; the JRSO having in the past spent its funds wherever they were needed, through operating agencies like the Joint Distribution Committee; and the JRSO being willing to undertake discussions with the Dutch-Jewish community about the needs of that community, the funds in question should be turned over to the JRSO, as a part of the arrangements to be worked out with the Dutch Government.

(6) It is also suggested that these arrangements are so clearly in line with American policy that they should be worked out immediately without awaiting the fate of the heirless property legislation which will shortly again be before the Congress. There are various reasons for this conclusion:

(a) From the practical point of view, the heirless property legislation will undoubtedly not be passed until the second session of the 83rd Congress. Delay will therefore be inevitable.

(b) The principles have already been established by American actions with respect to the JRSO and by clear statements of the Executive Branch with respect to heirless property legislation. Moreover, general Congressional approval on a bi-partisan basis is clear in the record.

(c) The assets under discussion are not and never were "enemy" assets. There is therefore no other possible destination for them than the one suggested in this memorandum, or one like it. Heirless assets which were originally German - that is, belonged to exterminated Jews of German nationality - were and are technically "enemy" until legislation declares otherwise. But similar assets which belonged to exterminated Dutch Jews never were and are not considered as being enemy assets, except in the most technical sense of the word, during the period of German occupation of Holland. Therefore an executive disposition of these assets, in the above circumstances, would be entirely appropriate.

(d) A partial precedent for this type of executive action exists. Thus, at the end of 1950 or the beginning of 1951 the United States Government took executive action to turn over a portion of its share of the German assets in Italy to the International Refugee Organization Reparation Fund. The amount involved was 500 million lire and these funds were turned over to the IRO Reparation Fund in January 1951.

343090

- 4 -

The only limitation placed on them was that they be administered in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Paris Reparation Agreement, and providing that they be devoted to the relief and rehabilitation of non-repatriable victims of German action.

Conclusion: It is therefore urged, that as part of the arrangements to be worked out with the Dutch Government, provision be made for turning over the heirless portion of the looted securities now in the United States to the JRSO.

Seymour J. Rubin

Washington, D. C.

June 11, 1953

343091

TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ACTS SERIES 2275

CLAIMS

Looted Securities

(5)
File: Heirless Holland
Crossref: PL 626

**Memorandum of Understanding
between the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and the NETHERLANDS, with Note**

- Signed at Washington January 19, 1951
- Entered into force January 19, 1951



This copy may neither be transferred to a third party nor copied or published without written permission from the "Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People", Jerusalem

File No.: CAHJP-JRSON/941

343093

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
PUBLICATION 4324
[Literal print]

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1952

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D.C. : Price 10 cents

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Between the Government of the United States of America
and the Government of the Netherlands
Regarding Claims by the Government of the Netherlands
to Looted Securities

WHEREAS, the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Netherlands declared their intent by the Inter-Allied Declaration Regarding Forced Transfers of Property in Enemy-Controlled Territory of January 5, 1943,^[1] and Resolution No. VI of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, July 1-22, 1944,^[2] to frustrate the attempts of the enemy and persons dealing with the enemy to profit from wartime loot; and

WHEREAS, the Government of the Netherlands has represented that substantial quantities of securities were looted by the Government of Germany from the Netherlands during World War II and has furnished to the Government of the United States serial numbers and other identifying data with respect to such securities; and

WHEREAS, the Government of the United States, in order to implement the objectives of the aforementioned Declaration and Resolution, and in order to assist the Government of the Netherlands to assert its rights with respect to such securities, issued General Ruling No. 5, as amended, of the regulations of the United States Department of Justice, Office of Alien Property,^[3] to which ruling was appended a list of such securities and by which ruling such of the securities so listed as were brought into the United States were required to be deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; and

WHEREAS, it appears that a considerable amount of such securities was obtained at a discount by persons under circumstances which should have indicated that infirmities of title existed; and

WHEREAS, the major portion of the securities contained in the list appended to said General Ruling No. 5, as amended, is still unde-

¹ *Department of State Bulletin*, Jan. 9, 1943, p. 21.

² *United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, Final Act and Related Documents* (Department of State publication 2187), pp. 22-24.

³ 12 F. R. 8884, 13 F. R. 4598, 14 F. R. 2850.

posited and it is apparent to the Government of the United States and the Government of the Netherlands that the program with respect to such securities will be indefinitely prolonged unless the hereinafter described action contemplated by the Government of the United States is undertaken; and

WHEREAS, by requiring holders of such securities to deposit them and to establish the circumstances under which they were acquired, a determination of the rights thereto can be made, thus affording a means of accomplishing the objectives of the aforesaid Declaration and Resolution, and also of protecting present holders who had purchased innocently; and

WHEREAS, the Government of the United States of America contemplates undertaking the following program of action:

A. A new General Ruling in the form shown in Annex A to this Memorandum of Understanding will be issued by the United States Department of Justice, Office of Alien Property, with a list appended thereto containing substantially all those securities of United States issue which are on the list of securities appended to General Ruling No. 5 in its present form. The securities which will appear on the list appended to the new Ruling are referred to in this Memorandum of Understanding as "domestic scheduled securities."

B. (1) The aforementioned General Ruling No. 5 will be amended to read as shown in Annex B to this Memorandum of Understanding and the list of securities appended thereto will be revised so as to delete therefrom all securities of United States issue. Securities which will appear on the list as so revised are referred to in this Memorandum of Understanding as "foreign scheduled securities."

(2) Said General Ruling No. 5 will be revoked six months after the date hereof, or said Ruling may be continued or revised if it appears to the Government of the United States to be desirable to do so in light of actions which may be taken by the governments of the countries of issue with respect to foreign scheduled securities. The Government of the United States will discuss with the Government of the Netherlands any such proposed action prior to the execution thereof.

C. A Press Release will be issued announcing the promulgation of the aforementioned amended General Ruling No. 5 and the new General Ruling, and declaring, among other things, certain consequences which will attend the failure to deposit domestic scheduled securities as required.

D. Action will be taken to vest the rights of holders of certain or all of the domestic scheduled securities, including interest unpaid at date of vesting, which have not been deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York by a specified date, approximately six

months from the date of the issuance of the aforementioned new General Ruling, and the issuers of such securities will be directed to issue new certificates evidencing the rights vested in lieu of those in which the rights of holders thereof have been vested. Such of the new certificates as the Government of the United States may determine under the procedures set forth in the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, to be the property of the Government of the Netherlands or its nationals will be turned over to such owner or owners.

AND WHEREAS, the Government of the Netherlands recognizes that such a program, if undertaken, will be primarily to the material benefit of itself and its nationals; that fairness to present holders requires wide publicity with respect to the program; that the administration of such program and the attendant publicity required will entail considerable expense; and that circumstances may develop which may make it inappropriate for the United States to continue the program in part or in whole or without change;

Now, THEREFORE, the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Netherlands agree as follows:

(1) At the earliest practicable date the Government of the Netherlands will publicize at its own expense the amended General Ruling No. 5 and the new General Ruling in United States and foreign newspapers which shall be determined in consultation with the Government of the United States.

(2) The Government of the Netherlands will turn over to the Office of Alien Property of the United States Department of Justice at the time of the execution of this Memorandum of Understanding the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) as a fund out of which the United States may reimburse itself for all expenses which are reasonably allocable to this program incurred after the execution of this Memorandum of Understanding. Such expenses are understood to include and are not limited to salaries of personnel engaged in administering the program and costs of litigation and administrative hearings, if any, incurred in connection with this program. In addition, from time to time upon request of the Government of the United States, the Government of the Netherlands will pay into the aforementioned fund such additional sums as will be required to restore the amount in the fund to twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000). Any balance in said fund remaining after the termination of the program shall be returned to the Government of the Netherlands. The Government of the Netherlands will hold the Government of the United States, its agencies and personnel harmless from all liabilities incurred in connection with the program insofar as it relates to securities placed upon the lists appended to the aforemen-

tioned General Rulings at the request of the Government of the Netherlands.

(3) The Government of the Netherlands will, upon the request of the Government of the United States, intervene in any suit against the Government of the United States, its agencies or personnel, with respect to title to any domestic or foreign scheduled security claimed by the Government of the Netherlands for itself or its nationals or with respect to any certificate in lieu thereof turned over to the Government of the Netherlands by the United States Department of Justice, Office of Alien Property, and defend its claims and rights thereto.

(4) Said Office of Alien Property may license any and all transactions by innocent persons with respect to coupons appertaining to domestic and foreign scheduled securities.

(5) In every instance in which there is issued, in lieu of a domestic scheduled security, a certificate with interest coupons attached which are duplicates of the interest coupons originally issued and such certificate and duplicate interest coupons are turned over to the Government of the Netherlands by said Office of Alien Property, the Government of the Netherlands will either reimburse such issuer for all payments which, in spite of appropriate measures taken to prevent such payments, are made by the issuer or its paying agents on the original interest coupons for which the duplicate coupons are issued or will surrender such duplicate coupons to the issuer for cancellation. The Government of the Netherlands will give assurance to each issuer of a certificate in lieu of a domestic scheduled security which is turned over to it that it will comply with the requirement provided in this paragraph.

(6) Said Office of Alien Property may license any and all transactions with respect to those domestic and foreign scheduled securities which it considers to be held by innocent persons. Said Office of Alien Property may delete securities it considers to be so held from the schedule appended to said General Ruling No. 5, as amended, or appended to the aforementioned new Ruling and may instruct the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, if held by that Bank, to return such securities to the persons depositing them.

(7) The Government of the United States shall at any time have the right to delete any securities from the lists of domestic and foreign scheduled securities, to determine whether to proceed with the program as contemplated, amend, or abandon it. The Government of the United States also reserves the right to revise or revoke at any time the aforesaid General Rulings.

(8) The Government of the Netherlands will use its best efforts to settle its claims with respect to all deposited domestic and foreign

scheduled securities as speedily as possible and understands that the United States may exercise the right reserved to it by paragraph (7) above to delete from the list of domestic scheduled securities and instruct the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to return such domestic securities as may have been on deposit for the period of eighteen months after the date of the issuance of the aforementioned new General Ruling and with respect to which the Government of the Netherlands has not commenced litigation.

(9) The Government of the United States will discuss with the Government of the Netherlands any proposed action pursuant to paragraphs (4), (6) and (7) above prior to the execution thereof.

(10) The Government of the Netherlands will furnish to the Government of the United States upon request all information in its possession with respect to any domestic or foreign scheduled security.

(11) The question of the ultimate disposition of domestic scheduled securities which fall in the category of "heirless assets" shall be subject to agreements arrived at between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Netherlands as to other property in the category of "heirless assets."

(12) This Memorandum of Understanding shall enter into force on the day it is signed.

DONE at Washington, in duplicate, this nineteenth day of January, 1951.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
DEAN ACHESON

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS:
J. H. VAN ROIJEN.

ANNEX A

§ 511.205b General Ruling No. 5B—

(a) Prohibitions with respect to domestic scheduled securities. Except as authorized by license or other authorization specifically referring to this section from the Director, Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, or as required or authorized by paragraph (e) of this section, any transfer of, dealing in, or other transaction with respect to, a domestic scheduled security or any obligation, interest, or claim of which such security is evidence, is prohibited.

(b) Definition. As used in this section, the term "domestic scheduled securities" shall include all securities wherever located which appear on the list in paragraph (g) of this section, entitled "Domestic Scheduled Securities," including coupons appertaining thereto.

(c) Notice. The provisions of this section shall apply whether the parties to any act with respect to domestic scheduled securities prohibited by this section, or persons subject to the requirements with respect to domestic scheduled securities imposed by this section, do or do not have actual notice or knowledge that such securities are domestic scheduled securities.

(d) Effect of a prohibited transaction. Any transaction in violation of the prohibitions contained in paragraph (a) of this section shall be null and void.

(e) Duty of persons bringing, receiving, or holding domestic scheduled securities. (1) Domestic scheduled securities brought from a foreign country to the United States by any person shall be forwarded by such person within five (5) days after his arrival in the United States to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York together with a statement in triplicate setting forth the following:

- (i) His name and address;
(ii) A complete description of the securities;
(iii) The name and address of the person from whom he received the securities and the date of receipt; and
(iv) The circumstances under which the securities were received.

(2) Domestic scheduled securities mailed or otherwise sent from a foreign country to any person within the United States shall be forwarded by such person within five (5) days after receipt thereof to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

together with the above-specified statement in triplicate.

(3) Domestic scheduled securities held on January 20, 1951, by any person within the United States (whether for himself or for any such person) shall within thirty days thereafter be forwarded by such person to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York together with the above-specified statement in triplicate. Any such person who on January 20, 1951, held domestic scheduled securities as security for an obligation owing to him shall not be required to forward the securities to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, but shall be required to file the above-specified statement in triplicate with the Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York 5, New York, together with a statement of the circumstances under which the securities are being held.

(4) Domestic scheduled securities received by any person within the United States (whether for himself or for any other person) shall be forwarded by such person within five (5) days after receipt thereof to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York together with the above-specified statement in triplicate.

(5) Any person required by the provisions of subparagraphs (3) or (4) of this paragraph to forward securities to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may, instead, return such securities to the person from whom he received them, if the latter is within the United States. The person initiating such return shall file a report with the Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York 5, New York, giving the name and address of the person to whom he makes such return and he shall advise such person that they are domestic scheduled securities which should be deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York pursuant to this ruling unless they are returned with a similar notice to the person in the United States from whom they were received. The last person in the United States to whom such securities are returned under this subparagraph shall forward them to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, together with the above-specified statement in triplicate with respect to his original receipt of the securities. In case securities are returned under the rules of a securities

(6)

exchange, an association of securities dealers, or a similar organization, the last member of an exchange or similar organization or dealer to whom such securities are returned under such procedure, if he is not the last person to whom such securities are returned hereunder, shall file with the Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York 5, New York, the above-specified statement in triplicate with respect to his original receipt of the securities together with the date on which he returned such securities to the person from whom he received them.

(6) Domestic scheduled securities held by any person not within the United States shall be deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York together with the statement specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph on or before July 31, 1951.

(7) Acts or transactions required or authorized by the provisions of this paragraph are licensed to the extent, and only to the extent, of permitting compliance therewith.

(f) Disposition of securities delivered to Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York shall act only as fiscal agent of the United States under this section, and shall receive and hold securities delivered to it pursuant to this section as such fiscal agent, subject to the further order of the Director, Office of Alien Property. Applications for release of securities so held may be filed with the Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York 5, New York.

(g) Appendix.

DOMESTIC SCHEDULED SECURITIES

PART I—BONDS

- American Foreign Power Company, Inc. Debenture Gold 5% due 2030: \$1,000—7332, 24397, 37119, 37416, 40620, 43592, 45452, 46003, 46045, 46048, 46049, 46055, 46512, 46536, 46537. \$500—838, 855, 884, 925. American I. G. Chemical Corporation 5 1/2% Bonds 1929/49: \$1,000—10189. American Smelting & Refining Company 5% 1st Mortgage 30-y Bonds: \$1,000—87. American Telephone & Telegraph Company 3 1/2% Bonds 1936/86: \$1,000—20-884, 80-540. American Waterworks and Electric Company, Incorporated—5% Bonds 1927/75: \$1,000—B 2945.

Anaconda Copper Mining Company 4 1/2% Bonds 1935/50:

\$1,000—19523, 43018, 44112, 50844. Armour & Company of Delaware (Merged in 1943, Armour and Company) (Illinois) 4% Bonds 1935/55: \$1,000—MB 22525.

Associated Gas & Electric Corporation Sinking Fund Income Debenture 4 1/2% due 1978:

\$1,000—402, 425, 621, 859, 990, 1042, 1118, 1187, 1188, 1316, 1473, 2118, 2413, 2482, 2844, 3057, 3058, 3603, 3691, 3692, 3748, 8796, 3893, 3904, 3905, 3947, 3993, 40069, 4074, 4138, 4139, 4184, 4185, 4332, 4356, 4357, 4365, 4374, 4379, 4380, 4381, 4382, 4383, 4384, 4386, 4387, 5316, 5317, 5333, 5777, 5778, 6196, 6197, 6653, 6659, 6822, 6826, 6856, 7119, 7141.

Associated Gas & Electric Company Debenture 5 1/2% due 1977:

\$1,000—3272, 4273, 4286, 6416, 7293, 7545, 9491, 9904, 10264, 14186, 14455, 14974, 15005, 15324, 18034, 18490, 18544, 23333, 24078, 25055, 25420, 25495, 26348, 26586, 27510, 29238, 30039, 32684, 33483, 34283, 34284, 34290, 34585, 36045, 39715.

Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company (The)—Convertible Gold 4% of 1905 due 1955:

\$1,000—753, 789, 2277, 3090, 4186, 4924, 7916, 7925, 11024, 14887, 16027, 21581, 22157, 23167, 23535, 24247, 24877, 25363, 25682, 31503, 32207, 32495, 32656, 36241, 36310, 36311, 37229, 37320, 37589, 38457, 40045, 40103, 44716, 44717, 48032, 48037, 48082.

Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company (The)—Convertible Gold 4% due 1960:

\$1,000—38234. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company (The)—General Gold 4% due 1995:

\$1,000—90, 709, 770, 816, 918, 1297, 1706, 1865, 2206, 2423, 2531, 2917, 3252, 3432, 3522, 3952, 4645, 4707, 4966, 5466, 5610, 5721, 5890, 6195, 6298, 6517, 6519, 6728, 6929, 7445, 7610, 8861, 8545, 9702, 10015, 10016, 10238, 11144, 11170, 11176, 11368, 11725, 11840, 11933, 11973, 12180, 12184, 12577, 13612, 13795, 14165, 14548, 14812, 14920, 15572, 15807, 15810, 15811, 15812, 16961, 17965, 18507, 18984, 20222, 20306, 20425, 21746, 23035, 23191, 23737, 25016, 26686, 27475, 28368, 28599, 28968, 29967, 30228, 30823, 30884, 32265, 32546, 32679, 34285, 34425, 34564, 34609, 34812, 35210, 36019, 36139, 36620, 37723, 38088, 38095, 38151, 38896, 42413, 43013, 43411, 45642, 47267, 48105, 49523, 51063, 51064, 51074, 53037, 53302, 53399, 53515, 54717, 55166, 55399, 55401, 55678, 56402, 56750, 59190, 69780, 69866, 60433, 60837, 60887, 61404, 62065, 63031, 63557, 63740, 64102, 67164, 67184, 67508, 67631, 68341, 68457, 69730, 70098, 70178, 70179, 70185, 70552, 70857, 71539, 71853, 72192, 72340, 72419, 72477, 72931, 73024, 73255, 73434, 73437, 73438, 73504, 73715, 73900, 74732, 74837, 76825, 77163, 77294, 77527, 77900, 77966, 78273, 78688, 78760, 79437, 79612, 79820, 79906, 80055, 80501, 80845, 80846, 81022, 81365, 81540, 81541, 81545, 83988, 84327, 86839, 88538, 88738, 89661, 89953, 89954, 90033, 90262.

This copy may neither be transferred to a third party nor copied or published without written permission from the "Central Archives for the Jewish People", Jerusalem

941

File No.

343096

90263, 90267, 90765, 91051, 91383, 92702, 92834, 92891, 93413, 93414, 93671, 96009, 96519, 96766, 99516, 99611, 101144, 101188, 101685, 103626, 103678, 104056, 104057, 105237, 105238, 105239, 105944, 106973, 111632, 111765, 111766, 112367, 112864, 113399, 113700, 114985, 114986, 115561, 116234, 116718, 116749, 116865, 117110, 117700, 119329, 119330, 119757, 120966, 121448, 122413, 122905, 123141, 123787, 124312, 124522, 125036, 125437, 125520, 125583.

\$500—356, 1325, 2314, 3249, 3517, 3532, 3533, 3655, 3828, 4136, 4431, 4854, 5257, 5319, 5465, 5729, 5730, 5788, 6133, 6654, 7102, 7110, 7259, 8272, 8660, 9273, 10252, 11670, 12621, 15579, 15734, 16884, 17349, 17805, 18965, 19228, 20907, 21110, 21576, 21910, 24518, 25107, 28109, 30340, 30700, 31850, 31976, 32107, 32361, 33773, 34232, 35480, 35513, 37142, 37540, 38130, 38622, 39592, 39664, 40013, 40014, 40186, 40254, 40883, 41071, 41072, 41073, 41074, 41076, 41676, 42239, 42391, 43044, 44308, 44412, 45006, 45239, 45240, 47725, 49293, 49615.

Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company (The)—4% 1895. Adjustment Gold Bonds due 1895:
\$1,000—437, 975, 1193, 4080.
\$500—9603, 37338, 38015, 38293.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (The)—4% Bonds, 50-Y, due 1948:
\$1,000—18043, 22697, 50081, 50082, 50083.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (The)—4½% Bonds, 1930/60:
\$1,000—3019, 3113.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (The)—5% Bonds, 1926/2000:
\$1,000—25263, 25264.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation 3½% Bonds 1937/52:
\$1,000—4414, 4415, 4417, 4418, 18936, 28454, 28455, 32808, 36724, 43967.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation 4¼% Bonds 1935/60. Series D:
\$1,000—DM 7290, DM 20122.

Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc. 3¼% Bonds 1936/66:
\$1,000—485.

Central Pacific Railway Company, European Loan Collateral Trust 4%, due 1946:
500 French francs—23156, 23157, 46743, 46744, 46745, 46746, 207987, 207988, 207989, 207990, 207991, 207992, 257961, 257962, 257963.

Central Pacific Railway Company—First Refunding Gold 4½% due 1949:
\$1,000—149, 801, 1180, 1246, 1917, 2462, 2463, 3785, 3815, 4056, 4187, 4550, 4673, 5417, 5437, 5479, 6647, 6902, 6989, 7255, 7286, 7400, 7523, 7560, 7624, 7637, 7764, 7792, 7896, 8288, 8351, 8495, 8548, 8246, 8252, 9361, 9702, 9763, 9824, 9993, 9998, 10073, 10271, 10301, 10503, 10603, 10751, 10767, 10808, 11116, 11478, 11621, 12311, 12426, 12511, 12638, 12737, 13341, 13489, 13521, 13683, 13698, 13785, 14186, 14224, 14631, 14685, 14945, 14966, 14973, 15206, 15465, 15600, 15794, 16049, 17156, 17157, 17158, 17472, 18489, 19120, 19147, 19379, 19572, 20056, 20297, 20904, 20988, 20993, 21265, 21347, 21673, 21699, 22061, 24078, 24085, 24114, 24849, 24850, 26382, 28135, 28330, 30102, 30103, 30555, 31304, 31351, 31814, 31931, 33081, 33278, 33406, 33408, 34274, 34488, 36494, 36495, 36802, 36989, 38371, 39514, 39902, 40286, 40388, 40391, 40513, 40519, 41064, 41107,

43317, 44768, 44983, 44984, 47229, 47287, 47990, 47991, 47992, 47994, 48186, 51474, 51784, 53198, 53281, 53292, 55045, 55049, 55073, 55959, 56614, 57268, 57620, 57738, 58502, 58503, 58520, 58868, 58869, 59867, 60254, 60258, 60342, 60356, 60949, 61204, 62775, 68971, 69047, 69774, 70690, 71530, 71886, 72151, 72152, 72199, 76735, 77482, 77490, 77471, 77739, 77805, 78345, 79123, 80887, 82985, 84851, 84852, 84857, 84882, 84887, 84977, 85166, 89119, 89129, 89624.

\$500—1967, 2293, 2743, 2761, 5873, 7810, 7962, 8064, 8159, 8326, 11383, 11384, 11385, 12174, 14004, 14006, 14008, 14009, 14011, 15249, 16249, 18671, 18672.

Central Pacific Railway Company Through Short Line First Gold 4% due 1954:
\$1,000—735, 750, 881, 926, 1108.

Central States Power & Light Corporation First Mortgage and First lien gold 5½%, 1953:
\$1,000—291, 456, 932, 1128, 1137, 1166, 1475, 1813, 1814, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2651, 2655, 3052, 3053, 3083, 3095, 3192, 3193, 3257, 3286, 3287, 3329, 3360, 3432, 3442, 3462, 3463, 3523, 3584, 3621, 3719, 3720, 3726, 3802, 3839, 5056, 5079, 5246, 6294, 6540, 8106, 8646, 9271, 9463, 10965, 12543.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. (The) 3½% Bonds 1936/96:
\$1,000—28604.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. (The) General Gold 4½% due 1992:
\$1,000—30, 31, 9465, 31632, 46880, 46882, 46384.

Chicago & Erie Railroad Co.—First gold 5% due 1982:
\$1,000—2162—6495, 9064.

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co.—50-Year Mortgage 5%, Series A, due 1975:
\$1,000—11, 635, 1454, 2501, 2502, 2556, 3071, 3073, 3314, 3966, 4183, 4296, 4383, 6007, 6428, 6707, 6717, 6718, 6719, 6720, 9662, 11166, 11227, 11297, 12334, 13610, 14025, 14027, 15291, 15292, 15293, 15294, 15631, 15673, 16000, 16495, 16712, 17409, 17579, 18616, 18922, 19123, 19573, 19914, 20217, 20499, 21104, 21196, 21395, 21672, 21696, 21994, 22091, 22112, 22286, 23431, 24111, 24560, 24590, 25044, 26067, 26214, 27499, 29748, 29796, 29880, 32257, 33834, 34456, 35384, 35463, 35792, 35793, 36427, 36861, 36877, 37458, 37790, 38394, 38736, 38749, 38860, 38898, 38915, 38935, 38941, 38945, 39007, 39008, 39019, 39020, 39032, 39041, 39043, 39060, 39065, 39106, 39179, 39180, 39205, 39275, 39298, 39316, 39374, 39396, 39411, 39431, 39933, 40427, 40535, 40888, 41765, 43562, 44249, 45529, 45538, 46680, 47358, 48600, 48928, 49953, 49956, 50459, 52467, 52563, 53410, 54336, 54738, 55453, 55464, 55510, 55533, 55534, 56437, 56500, 56501, 56503, 56504, 56507, 57517, 58207, 58715, 58718, 59330, 59356, 59367, 59668, 61246, 63114, 63115, 63491, 63982, 64409, 65265, 65266, 66284, 66320, 67355, 68027, 68027, 62363, 68394, 68585, 68797, 70021, 70664, 71607, 72326, 74234, 74394, 75957, 76050, 76562, 77500, 79882, 79674, 80014, 80235, 82435, 82701, 83024, 83486, 83487, 83515, 84086, 84087, 84088, 84089, 84090, 84091, 84092, 84093, 84094, 85423, 85775, 86421, 86427, 87037, 88522, 88565, 89290, 89741, 89778, 89781, 89782, 89818, 90309, 90581, 90908, 91483, 92250, 93163, 93456, 93469, 93470, 93480, 93975, 96151, 103394, 104339, 124560.

\$500—1555, 1566, 1615, 1633, 1854, 3692, 4656, 4727, 5557, 5913, 5914, 6574.

\$100—22525, 22526, 39295, 39296, 42100.

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co.—Convertible Adjustment Series A 5%, 2000:
\$1,000—4, 11, 580, 683, 690, 1172, 1233, 1283, 1321, 1343, 1770, 1814, 2012, 2116, 2117, 2311, 2588, 2589, 2622, 2628, 2747, 2753, 2809, 2859, 2871, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2927, 2932, 2934, 2935, 2936, 3034, 3041, 3093, 3205, 3236, 3330, 4104, 4177, 4212, 4273, 4409, 4527, 4675, 5168, 5193, 5213, 5698, 5782, 5927, 6044, 6045, 6312, 6479, 6482, 6576, 6990, 7631, 7822, 7982, 8303, 8305, 8309, 8493, 8624, 8698, 8970, 9004, 9006, 9179, 9195, 9345, 9573, 10365, 10598, 11436, 11615, 12071, 12085, 12400, 12588, 12649, 12650, 12703, 12917, 13288, 13543, 13885, 14014, 14019, 14064, 14073, 14764, 14941, 15068, 15264, 15765, 15866, 16296, 16334, 16521, 16529, 16568, 16711, 16763, 16288, 17022, 17595, 17606, 17732, 17795, 17813, 17893, 18109, 18191, 18192, 18200, 18230, 18244, 18269, 18326, 18337, 18344, 18462, 18478, 18535, 18537, 18690, 18730, 18855, 19481, 20029, 20121, 20244, 20269, 20318, 20329, 20373, 20375, 20376, 20384, 20572, 20653, 20815, 20836, 20938, 21216, 21229, 21242, 21245, 21637, 21672, 21840, 21916, 22268, 22377, 22380, 22406, 22434, 22561, 22625, 22940, 22984, 23034, 23772, 23846, 24025, 24414, 24415, 24554, 24764, 25180, 25282, 25836, 25911, 25916, 26112, 26113, 26130, 26177, 26198, 26199, 26806, 26817, 27098, 27265, 27498, 27606, 27778, 28074, 28161, 28186, 28501, 28669, 28797, 28948, 29008, 29067, 29093, 29614, 29749, 29847, 29869, 29929, 30074, 30094, 30160, 30255, 30705, 30725, 31393, 31632, 31947, 32178, 32222, 37394, 37423, 37494, 39565, 39581, 39519, 39621, 39936, 40109, 40343, 40394, 40395, 40396, 40397, 40505, 41516, 41712, 41713, 41922, 41924, 42090, 42093, 42206, 43224, 43271, 42476, 42622, 42831, 43289, 43391, 43524, 43740, 44451, 44633, 44664, 44758, 44784, 45045, 45046, 45103, 45139, 45171, 45248, 45289, 45816, 45824, 45825, 45880, 45954, 46066, 46350, 46518, 46637, 47146, 47478, 47324, 47360, 47507, 47604, 47701, 47704, 48090, 48580, 48586, 48943, 48984, 48957, 49088, 49435, 49462, 49566, 49583, 49650, 49674, 49708, 49743, 49750, 49768, 50548, 50651, 50964, 50984, 51157, 51177, 51796, 51842, 51944, 52162, 52591, 53005, 53414, 52543, 53670, 53686, 54110, 54250, 54282, 54456, 54461, 54649, 54674, 54688, 64740, 55008, 55016, 55133, 55376, 55648, 55803, 55968, 56431, 56392, 56533, 56554, 56680, 57580, 58155, 58427, 58630, 58758, 58800, 60052, 60724, 61091, 62158, 62335, 62525, 62549, 62916, 63259, 63562, 63570, 63571, 63935, 64060, 64071, 64072, 64197, 64661, 65369, 65550, 65662, 65674, 65742, 65746, 65224, 66036, 66474, 66492, 66771, 66935, 66973, 67032, 67038, 67120, 67578, 67726, 67843, 67892, 67931, 68457, 68614, 68999, 69049, 69213, 69369, 70338, 70498, 70599, 70713, 70775, 70871, 71021, 71074, 71100, 71712, 71779, 71812, 72169, 72281, 72176, 72406, 72810, 72834, 72978, 73227, 73332, 73628, 73998, 74682, 74693, 74960, 74983, 75188, 75738, 75739, 76409, 77128, 77195, 78462, 78465, 78466, 78467, 78753, 78891, 78945, 79057, 79149, 79170, 79211, 79233, 79484, 79722, 79812, 79959, 80438, 80559, 80813, 81155, 81241, 81367, 81508, 81514, 81577, 81751, 81767, 81768, 81955, 82061, 82068, 82087, 82379, 82399, 82521, 83776, 84169, 84883, 85600, 85703, 86128, 86178, 86317, 88402, 88935, 89412, 91574, 93042,

93685, 93872, 94241, 94247, 94250, 94251, 94252, 94253, 94254, 94255, 94256, 94257, 94258, 94259, 94268, 94544, 94617, 95012, 95423, 96104, 96240, 96284, 96457, 96515, 96524, 96645, 96718, 97891, 98558, 99130, 100041, 100117, 100135, 100289, 100643, 102092, 102279, 102902, 103059, 103269, 103510, 103518, 103519, 104425, 104479, 104512, 104755, 105161, 105623, 105759, 105932, 106218, 106273, 106839, 106243, 109317, 109472, 109736, 110079, 110177, 111137, 111221, 111222, 111802, 113085, 113233, 113619, 113700, 113705, 114208, 114589, 114687, 114737, 114857, 115296, 115387, 116473, 116825, 116826, 117300, 117829, 118056, 118237, 118508, 118605, 118721, 119760, 119932, 120065, 120250, 120260, 120433, 120522, 120542, 120909, 120953, 121145, 121169, 121479, 122247, 122843, 122965, 122991, 123874, 124012, 124186, 124526, 124644, 124785, 125504, 125806, 125962, 126334, 126335, 126353, 126393, 126412, 126527, 126880, 127276, 127633, 127850, 128214, 128237, 128468, 128589, 128732, 128782, 129244, 129245, 129246, 129456, 129499, 129655, 129673, 129921, 130488, 130807, 131407, 132887, 133564, 133567, 133780, 133822, 133994, 134248, 134534, 134721, 135763, 136731, 136772, 137254, 137374, 139444, 139479, 139770, 139902, 139931, 140698, 141115, 141177, 141364, 141400, 141726, 141639, 141701, 141750, 141787, 141874, 142225, 142300, 142336, 142338, 142375, 144013, 144413, 144419, 144550, 144715, 144809, 145281, 145297, 145648, 145915, 145942, 145943, 146066, 146101, 146110, 146370, 146697, 147106, 147113, 147644, 147763, 148024, 148943, 149133, 149290, 149313, 149314, 149315, 149454, 149859, 150551, 150932, 151138, 152035, 152049, 152071, 152081, 152455, 153559, 153828, 154091, 154092, 154093, 155846, 156422, 156432, 156630, 156630, 156921, 157281, 158646, 159022, 159061, 159062, 159291, 159406, 160372, 161138, 161165, 161641, 162505, 163734, 164255, 164256, 164276, 164694, 164806, 165254, 165419, 165435, 165545, 165689, 165923, 166600, 166815, 167093, 167547, 167885, 168023, 169372, 169413, 168763, 169015, 169026, 169586, 169691, 169969, 170020, 170021, 170403, 170629, 170828, 170962, 170963, 170969, 171256, 171257, 171258, 171259, 171260, 171403, 171500, 171693, 171741, 171791, 172055, 172259, 172261, 172390, 172404, 172711, 173090, 173144, 173148, 180377, 180521, 180595, 180854, 180990, 181324, 181554, 181794, 181832, 181899, 182038, 182245, 182418, 182507.

\$500—234, 293, 476, 710, 1113, 1357, 3693, 4319, 4462, 4799, 5388, 5687, 5917, 5918, 6117, 6495, 7414, 7685, 7700, 7778, 7779, 7852, 8603, 9010, 9130.

\$100—16755, 16756, 17235.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company—First and Refunding Mortgage 4% 1934:
\$1,000—3584, 21453, 26093, 31193, 36938, 37095, 38724, 38853, 39063, 47278, 47279, 50944, 54589.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company—4% Bonds 1927/52:
\$1,000—14765.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company—Convertible Gold 4½% 1930/60:
\$1,000—1698, 1699, 1700, 21488.

Cities Service Company—Convertible 5% Gold Debenture, 1950:

This copy may neither be transferred to a third party nor copied or published without written permission from the "Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People", Jerusalem

File No. 911

343097

This copy may neither be transferred to a third party nor copied or published without written permission from the "Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People", Jerusalem

File No. 911

343098

\$1,000—1296, 4411, 6551, 7127, 7250, 9482, 9960, 15450, 16985, 23233, 23365, 23406, 23410, 23419, 23480, 23489, 23538, 23621, 23638, 23647, 23691, 23766, 23831, 23920, 23921, 24211, 23916, 23896, 33028, 45801, 47264, 48455, 56406, 59295, 70910, 74444, 75698, 76525, 80042, 82638, 85179, 89930, 95372, 100955, 101172, 101878, 103965, 105115, 106178, 107346.

Cities Service Company—5% Gold Debentures, 1958:

\$1,000—229, 335, 336, 372, 399, 561, 613, 617, 831, 832, 1063, 1125, 1126, 1132, 1185, 1242, 1428, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1557, 1572, 1637, 1646, 1667, 1707, 1788, 1851, 1870, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1895, 1907, 1908, 1921, 1922, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1962, 1967, 1977, 2002, 2062, 2065, 2103, 2163, 2240, 2260, 2261, 2435, 2523, 2526, 2540, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2765, 8086, 3168, 3169, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3229, 3254, 3504, 3665, 3740, 3889, 3976, 3993, 4004, 4018, 4031, 4069, 4137, 4148, 4200, 4301, 4202, 4203, 4204, 4205, 4206, 4244, 4295, 4585, 4605, 4628, 4638, 4639, 4659, 4675, 4707, 4747, 4889, 4925, 4972, 4990, 5100, 5142, 5147, 5335, 5454, 5474, 5561, 5575, 5621, 5791, 5818, 5832, 5938, 5960, 5968, 6096, 6104, 6302, 6303, 6429, 6437, 6452, 6534, 6953, 7031, 7086, 7116, 7257, 7331, 7348, 7476, 7501, 7511, 7574, 7576, 7577, 7675, 7676, 7678, 7688, 7700, 7726, 7756, 7768, 7782, 7785, 7786, 7844, 7845, 7855, 7886, 7917, 7974, 8100, 8279, 8494, 8565, 8722, 8723, 8791, 8864, 9004, 9064, 9434, 9758, 9794, 9800, 9809, 9840, 9941, 10192, 10201, 10271, 10351, 10360, 10540, 10567, 10574, 10575, 10611, 11081, 11158, 11206, 11274, 11350, 11392, 11450, 11478, 11689, 11824, 11831, 11852, 11918, 12007, 12127, 12146, 12301, 12308, 12367, 12442, 12537, 12554, 12583, 12786, 12810, 13114, 13152, 31159, 13273, 13296, 13302, 13303, 13351, 13776, 13858, 13896, 13902, 13928, 13931, 13935, 13948, 13960, 14413, 14414, 14417, 14420, 14421, 14426, 14427, 14428, 14429, 14430, 14663, 14756, 14757, 14807, 14812, 14879, 14882, 14997, 15098, 15099, 15109, 15309, 15318, 15526, 15546, 15757, 15758, 15759, 15760, 16783, 15764, 15327, 16090, 16092, 16067, 16068, 16069, 16070, 16202, 16228, 16254, 16402, 16506, 16510, 16613, 16514, 16618, 16619, 16697, 16778, 16822, 16878, 16959, 17020, 17115, 17149, 17223, 17517, 17534, 17563, 18020, 18024, 18134, 18141, 18205, 18229, 18514, 18629, 8631, 18660, 18901, 18916, 19011, 19120, 19300, 16326, 19327, 19369, 19455, 19652, 19660, 19794, 19883, 19885, 19929, 20032, 20385, 20448, 20462, 20586, 20595, 20762, 20893, 21012, 21107, 21316, 21421, 21470, 21538, 21636, 22007, 22028, 22050, 22097, 22110, 22113, 22169, 22245, 22246, 22247, 22248, 22395, 22423, 22475, 22953, 23054, 23141, 23176, 23705, 24496, 24505, 24547, 24569, 24700, 24760, 24784, 24927, 24930, 24985, 24998, 25080, 25109, 25111, 25219, 25229, 25229, 25230, 25337, 25377, 25387, 25524, 25534, 25733, 25735, 25739, 25752, 25893, 26658, 26833, 26102, 26372, 26463, 26523, 26542, 26542, 26546, 26548, 26548, 26549, 26550, 26602, 26776, 26790, 26792, 26794, 26855, 27035, 27082, 27225, 27237, 27245, 27250, 27258, 27392, 27522, 27626, 27714, 27731, 27840, 28166, 28175, 28522, 28578, 28685, 28714, 28756, 29303, 29853, 29854, 29898, 30147, 30150, 30151, 30169, 30203, 30212, 30252, 30359, 30402, 30600, 30681, 30765, 30917, 30831, 30925, 31219, 31434, 31435, 31436, 31501, 31536, 31905, 31657, 31715, 31940, 32027, 32086, 32220,

32264, 32565, 32865, 32866, 33179, 33678, 33734, 33739, 33746, 33747, 33762, 33927, 33965, 34025, 34075, 34153, 34294, 34309, 34426, 34431, 34433, 34629, 34728, 35034, 35069, 35070, 35125, 35296, 35595, 35605, 35641, 35653, 35654, 33667, 35777, 35783, 35829, 35845, 35985, 36149, 36431, 36492, 36493, 36720, 36738, 36764, 36817, 36997, 37086, 37094, 37106, 37162, 37210, 37219, 37254, 37363, 37440, 37515, 37600, 37936, 38197, 38233, 38348, 38363, 38417, 38513, 38570, 38594, 38651, 38652, 38656, 38673, 38741, 38960, 38999, 39178, 39179, 39318, 39329, 39897, 39935, 40007, 40452, 40457, 40595, 40715, 40716, 40733, 40867, 40949, 40951, 41203, 41212, 41483, 41525, 41539, 41800, 41871, 42083, 42087, 42097, 42104, 42244, 42245, 42401, 42402, 42462, 42635, 42750, 42751, 42752, 42763, 42795, 42929, 43157, 43370, 43407, 43420, 43509, 43615, 43622, 43626, 43636, 43690, 44010, 44172, 44369, 44383, 44417, 44486, 44497, 44498, 44763, 44764, 44854, 44932, 45424, 45428, 45439, 45613, 45783, 46055, 46296, 46300, 46472, 46490, 46784, 46830, 46869, 47045, 47087, 47155, 47225, 47226, 47261, 47451, 47512, 47517, 47577, 48313, 48399, 48524, 48361, 48705, 48707, 48784, 48784, 48875, 48937, 49027, 49028, 49030, 49099, 49157, 49189, 49239, 49299, 49333, 49372, 49385, 49386, 49450, 49858, 49970.

\$500—107, 181. Cities Service Company—5% Gold Debenture, 1963:

\$1,000—4380, 6383, 12567, 12568, 12569, 12570, 12571, 12573, 12574, 12575, 12576, 12577, 12581.

Cities Service Company—Refunding 5% Gold Debenture, 1966:

\$1,000—305, 355, 383, 972, 1005, 1036, 1114, 1500, 1724, 1787, 1855, 1946, 2186, 2313, 2392, 2432, 2468, 2515, 2564, 2565, 2594, 2619, 2620, 2794, 2812, 2845, 2908, 2927, 3006, 3133, 3155, 3191, 3195, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3263, 3514, 4026, 4169, 4194, 4892, 4906, 5109, 5211, 5357, 5373, 5608, 5713, 5961, 6205, 6242, 6250, 6438, 6923, 6924, 7228, 7229, 7583, 7584, 7585, 7710, 7787, 8112, 8125, 8176, 8955, 8961, 8963, 8976, 8995, 8996, 9012, 9105, 9864, 10048, 10045, 10050, 10051, 10052, 10053, 10054, 10337, 10336, 10366, 10425, 10492, 10820, 10887, 11011, 11074, 11573, 11556, 11847, 11963, 12384, 12523, 12613, 12763, 12859, 12860, 12861, 12993, 13008, 13013, 13014, 13085, 13215, 13220, 13433, 13498, 13621, 13930, 13975, 14682, 16070, 16523, 16524, 16526, 16582, 16589, 16634, 16832, 16887, 16948, 17304, 17416, 17498, 17640, 17699, 17847, 17848, 17866, 17921, 17999, 18029, 18031, 18241, 18288, 18312, 18368, 18393, 18446, 18447, 18558, 18559, 18686, 16716, 18717, 18755, 18772, 18811, 18839, 18841, 18842, 18843, 18855, 18959, 19041, 19067, 19698, 19977, 20263.

\$590—720, 781, 954, 966, 1662, 1827, 2106, 2273, 2274, 2285, 2302, 2338, 2339, 3068, 3247, 3257, 8247.

\$100—2432, 2434, 2464. Cities Service Company 5% Gold Debenture, 1969:

\$1,000—26, 31, 94, 110, 115, 179, 278, 276, 306, 331, 428, 439, 450, 468, 499, 556, 566, 583, 633, 694, 699, 633, 632, 653, 692, 720, 732, 734, 737, 829, 895, 915, 932, 943, 946, 947, 972, 1011, 1044, 1062, 1075, 1131, 1152, 1158, 1249, 1290, 1354, 1381, 1392, 1439, 1461, 1495, 1532, 1599,

2656, 2658, 2738, 2749, 2771, 2765, 2973, 3144, 3273, 3641, 4228, 4278, 5778, 5780, 5781, 5905, 5968, 6019, 6035, 6236, 6341, 6362, 6563, 6809, 6840, 6903, 7007, 7233, 7515, 7552, 7690, 7771, 7808, 7809, 8010, 9882, 10340, 10684, 10776, 10958, 11022, 11027, 11168, 11234, 11269, 11397, 11465, 11470, 11471, 11527, 11535, 11575, 11711, 11737, 11753, 11942, 11949, 11999, 12012, 12061, 12146, 12226, 12332, 12382, 12416, 12449, 12452, 12480, 12481, 12558, 12644, 12696, 12734, 12762, 12766, 12767, 13699, 13720, 14038, 14123, 14204, 14250, 14304, 14305, 14306, 14369, 15205, 15292, 15295, 15297, 15356, 15420, 15486, 15712, 15907, 16043, 16045, 16063, 16116, 16117, 16130, 16134, 16158, 16182, 16474, 16495, 16496, 16557, 16594, 16645, 16934, 16959, 16960, 16977, 17027, 17038, 17157, 17208, 17250, 17291, 17429, 17642, 17669, 17696, 17837, 17846, 17850, 17851, 17866, 17995, 17999, 18212, 18213, 18269, 18293, 18671, 18882, 18948, 18936, 19325, 19491, 19824, 19825, 19886, 19916, 19928, 19931, 19975, 19976, 20097, 20325, 20328, 20328, 20369, 20374, 20452, 20475, 20506, 20532, 20720, 20733, 20741, 20778, 20813, 20825, 21194, 21311, 21329, 21332, 21523, 21526, 21713, 21779, 21809, 21868, 22275, 22423, 22426, 22432, 22475, 22477, 22505, 22608, 22621, 22637, 22663, 22679, 22688, 23980, 24075, 24079, 24081, 24085, 24096, 24087, 24088, 24089, 24179, 24249, 24464, 24534, 24593, 24595, 24686, 24697, 24754, 24850, 24851, 25004, 25028, 25148, 25194, 25290, 25298, 25304, 25311, 25367, 25377, 25396, 25551, 25598, 25931, 25974, 26185, 26296, 26451, 26464, 26544, 26677, 26678, 26683, 26712, 26769, 26809, 26992, 27025, 27049, 27178, 27204, 27209, 27308, 28414, 28809, 29001, 29165, 29204, 29348, 29373, 29467, 29530, 29658, 29699, 29980, 30050, 30661, 30727, 30911, 30930, 30934, 31100, 31159, 31160, 31175, 31298, 31304, 31372, 31530, 31545, 31600, 31674, 31720, 31741, 31765, 31819, 32191, 32205, 32236, 32267, 32268, 32338, 32434, 32461, 32547, 32597, 32642, 32646, 32722, 32737, 32774, 32778, 32880, 32933, 33149, 33232, 33262, 33421, 33479, 33501, 33640, 33642, 33676, 33682, 33838, 33839, 33840, 33947, 34002, 34013, 34014, 34045, 34198, 34575, 34646, 34654, 34677, 34681, 34684, 34687, 34794, 34798, 34801, 34899, 34932, 34989, 34999, 35000, 35160, 35227, 35231, 35232, 35233, 35234, 35236, 35243, 35315, 35344, 35629, 35713, 35802, 35925, 36132, 36172, 36224, 36239, 36496, 36551, 36610, 36623, 36667, 36751, 37008, 37012, 37550, 37578, 37722, 37776, 37793, 37834, 37945, 38010, 38127, 38164, 38249, 38271, 38294, 38584, 38650, 38665, 38667, 38701, 38732, 38781, 38841, 38886, 38947, 38968, 38998, 39012, 39300, 39524, 39675, 39775, 39830, 39898, 39969, 40223, 40224, 40271, 40381, 40579, 40581, 40627, 40642, 40653, 40654, 40855, 40994, 40995, 40996, 41077, 41310, 41522, 41572, 41573, 41574, 41575, 41576, 41577, 41578, 41579, 41580, 41581, 41597, 41612, 41651, 41662, 41666, 41667, 41684, 41685, 41687, 41697, 41731, 41791, 41792, 41847, 41848, 41849, 41850, 41852, 41853, 41877, 41897, 41902, 41924, 41971, 41972, 41977, 42014, 42131, 42256, 42260, 42315, 42469, 42531, 42552, 42771, 42742, 42743, 42746, 42767, 42880, 42881, 43012, 43100, 43105, 43184, 43384, 43704, 43931, 43944, 43963, 44007, 44013, 44223, 44349, 44533, 44590, 44614, 44687, 44748, 44863, 44866, 45091, 45138, 45149, 45914, 45410, 45411, 45412, 45455, 45575, 45584, 45665, 45696, 45750, 45753, 45813, 45862, 46185, 46249, 46276, 46308, 46334, 46420, 46455, 46464, 46471, 46547, 46609,

46620, 46634, 46657, 46986, 47029, 47138, 47139, 47149, 47214, 47288, 47307, 47515, 47581, 47616, 47694, 47842, 47850, 47863, 48001, 48040, 48041, 48049, 48106, 48114, 48144, 48148, 48222, 48285, 48474, 48675, 48904, 48966, 49031, 49068, 49210, 49545, 49660, 49661, 49710, 49776, 49776, 49909, 49934.

Cities Service Power and Light Company—Debenture 5 1/2 %, due 1949:

\$1,000—1777, 4834, 4950, 4951, 4976, 5063, 5145, 5374, 5414, 5557, 5672, 18506, 18799.

Cities Service Power and Light Company—Debenture 5 1/2 %, due 1952:

\$1,000—4309, 6317, 6281, 7571, 9745, 10380, 10391, 10427, 10763, 11671, 11994, 13572, 18589, 19327, 19328, 23072, 26348, 40957, 48135, 43220, 44536.

Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation—5% Bonds 1931 due 1961:

\$1,000—15403, 15404, 30329, 30330. Consolidated Cities Light, Power & Traction Company—First Gold 5% due 1962:

\$500—1396, 4989, 4753, 8190, 8192, 8192, 8196, 8197, 8198, 8199, 10153. Consolidated Edison Company of New York—3 1/2 % 1938/58:

\$1,000—14586. Cuba Company (The)—3% (Formerly 6% Bonds 1905 due 1955):

\$1,000—2592, 3434, 3782, 3884. Cuba Railroad Company (The)—First Gold 5% due 1952:

\$1,000—425, 468, 474, 477, 506, 840, 841, 917, 977, 1019, 1082, 1264, 1363, 1421, 1439, 1570, 1716, 1807, 1902, 1958, 2123, 2186, 2304, 2419, 2526, 2527, 2569, 2584, 2731, 2732, 2758, 2759, 2780, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2980, 3075, 3182, 8199, 3363, 3365, 3417, 3567, 3894, 4288, 4395, 4460, 4692, 4982, 5121, 5270, 5378, 5482, 5483, 5486, 5743, 5919, 5981, 6099, 6145, 6251, 6282, 6634, 6636, 6639, 6804, 6849, 6978, 6993, 7119, 7366, 7382, 7859, 7893, 7914, 7915, 8237, 8306, 8308, 8322, 8362, 8368, 8417, 8511, 8699, 8953, 9587, 9694, 9737, 9849, 10050, 10060, 10085, 10143, 10304, 10359, 10538, 10666, 10877, 10986, 10897, 10898, 10932, 10934, 11045, 11306, 11379, 11513, 11519, 11525, 11535, 11717, 11776, 11831, 11847, 11865, 12068, 12265, 12346, 12374, 12395, 12445, 12645, 12650, 12683, 12942, 129

\$1,000—36927, 38958.
 Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad—
 General Gold 5% due 1955:
 \$1,000—19514, 19538, 19621, 19622, 22219,
 23096, 23097, 26045, 26091, 26092, 26093, 26094,
 26095, 26096.
 \$500—465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 1255, 1302,
 1384, 1375, 1558, 1676, 1910, 2099.
 Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad—
 General Gold 5% due 1955:
 \$100—556, 557, 558, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142,
 2143, 2144, 2145, 2703, 2906, 2907, 2988, 2989,
 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3125,
 3126, 3127, 3128, 3240, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294,
 3304, 3344, 3345, 3376, 4886, 4887, 4888, 5171,
 5172, 5705, 5971, 5972, 6014, 6015.
 Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad—First
 Gold 4% 1925—due 1935:
 \$1,000—1810, 1911, 3020.
 Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad—4%
 Bonds (Certificates of Deposit):
 \$1,000—T. M. 1829-774, T. M. 1831-776,
 T. M. 1887-1997, T. M. 1888-1998.
 Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad
 Company—First Consolidated Gold 5% due
 1943:
 \$1,000—2109.
 Florida East Coast Railway Company—5%
 Bonds, 1934/74:
 \$1,000—27822.
 Grand Trunk Western Railway Company—
 First Gold 4% due 1950:
 \$500—428, 860, 862.
 Havana Electric Railway Company—5%
 Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds due 1952:
 \$1,000—8669, 8711, 9151, 9152.
 Hudson & Manhattan R. R. Co.—Adjust-
 ment Income Gold Bonds 5% 1913/57:
 \$1,000—1704, 3210, 20034.
 Illinois Central Railroad Company—Col-
 lateral Trust Gold 4% due 1952:
 \$1,000—1216, 1238, 1696, 1792, 2330, 2693,
 4561, 4768, 5933, 6038, 7041, 7271, 7438, 7666,
 7743, 7948, 7949, 9265, 9512, 9513, 10097,
 10591, 11081, 11131, 12336, 12337, 12445, 12650,
 12661, 12717, 12833.
 \$500—15450, 15957, 15995, 15996, 16947,
 16848.
 Illinois Central Railroad Company—Mort-
 gage & Collateral, Gold 4% due 1953:
 \$1,000—195, 578, 980, 1435, 1877, 2219, 2555,
 3030, 3041, 3051, 3422, 3695, 3946, 4230, 4781,
 5379, 5524, 5746, 5866, 8512, 8610, 8732, 8813,
 9211, 9283, 9759, 9883, 9898, 10900, 11160,
 11273, 11355, 11711, 11990, 12474, 12531, 12572,
 13593, 14024, 14028, 15295, 15610, 15710, 16362,
 16728, 16891, 17423, 17982, 19417, 19660, 19722,
 19962, 19968, 20194.
 \$500—22807, 22808, 24160, 25102, 25117,
 25689, 25690, 26430, 27417, 27996.
 Illinois Central Railroad Company—4%
 Bonds due 1966:
 \$1,000—C2097.
 International Hydro-Electric System—
 Convertible Debenture Gold 6% due 1944:
 \$1,000—1005, 1185, 1644, 1808, 2118, 2149,
 3239, 4631, 5229, 5566, 5702, 5720, 5846, 6023,
 6057, 6524, 6530, 7458, 7856, 7912, 8009, 8151,
 8409, 8660, 9934, 10122, 11542, 12984, 13244,

14259, 14357, 15056, 16241, 17729, 17833, 19621,
 20317, 20537, 21002, 21033, 21038, 21094, 21111,
 21842, 22120, 22794, 22857, 23632, 23897, 24014,
 24421, 24481, 24523, 24778, 25145, 26226, 26798,
 26929, 27249, 27603, 28270, 28392, 28524, 28529,
 29861.
 International Mercantile Marine Co. Ltd.—
 First and Collateral Trust Gold 6% due 1941:
 \$1,000—337, 338, 339, 340, 521, 522, 523, 524,
 525, 526, 633, 673, 842, 1075, 1374, 1432, 1533,
 1570, 1589, 1591, 1622, 1796, 2098, 2171, 2574,
 2723, 3090, 3144, 3179, 3216, 3410, 3470, 3949,
 4048, 4049, 4057, 4058, 4258, 4265, 4308, 4489,
 4579, 4601, 4602, 4603, 4604, 5158, 5162, 5433,
 5581, 6054, 7869, 11513, 13289, 14031, 14769,
 17115, 19382, 19474, 19606, 20965, 21237, 21311,
 21364, 21392, 21600, 21939, 26918, 26930, 27058,
 27668, 28305, 29113, 29973, 30263, 30767, 31706,
 33609, 33970, 35804, 36028, 36098, 36129, 36130.
 \$500—217, 224, 258, 259, 305, 469, 512, 563,
 700, 745, 752, 957, 1000, 1211, 1244, 1577, 1615,
 1974, 1977, 2177, 2380, 2655, 2899, 3051, 3092,
 3344, 3423, 3432, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3636, 3649,
 3650, 3815, 3934, 4100, 4418, 4879, 7778.
 International Power Securities Corpora-
 tion—Secured Gold 6½% Series C, due 1955:
 \$1,000—179, 1734, 1740, 1741, 1746, 1783,
 1848, 1873, 1879, 1902, 1947, 1951, 3898, 7361,
 9176.
 International Railways of Central America,
 First Gold 5% Sterling Issue, due 1972:
 £20's—A 1071, 4514, 5995, 6954, 6955, 8988.
 International Telephone & Telegraph Cor-
 poration—4½% due 1952:
 \$1,000—8730, 10377, 19320, 31983.
 International Telephone & Telegraph Cor-
 poration—Debenture Gold 5% Bonds 1930
 due 1955:
 \$1,000—22426, 22427, 22428, 22429.
 Kansas City Fort Scott & Memphis Rail-
 way Co.—Refunding (Now First) Gold 4%
 due 1936:
 \$1,000—1864, 4854, 7594.
 Kansas City Southern Railway—3% 1st
 Mortgage Gold due 1950:
 \$1,000—80, 359, 476, 646, 943, 1092, 1124,
 1578, 1682, 1894, 2028, 2097, 2378, 2423, 3139,
 3218, 3407, 3925, 3992, 4810, 5319, 5652, 5752,
 5772, 5799, 5900, 5956, 6184, 6278, 6446, 6982,
 7084, 7091, 7140, 7183, 7356, 7371, 7469, 7638,
 7905, 8196, 8321, 8683, 9516, 9593, 9594, 9595,
 10008, 10222, 10524, 10525, 10723, 10744, 10764,
 10955, 11032, 11244, 11384, 11497, 11606, 11765,
 11803, 11932, 12015, 13403, 12502, 13531, 13645,
 14404, 14546, 14704, 14959, 14964, 15039, 15261,
 15532, 15607, 15625, 15626, 15762, 16686, 17275,
 17774, 17850, 18156, 18331, 19011, 19012, 19340,
 19796, 19845, 19852, 19951, 20234, 20646, 21077,
 21344, 21384, 21455, 21718, 22291, 22334, 22335,
 22419, 22839, 22973, 23223, 23772, 24246, 24337,
 24513, 24626, 24630, 24653, 25781, 26265, 26384,
 26440, 26635, 26872, 27033, 27288, 27355, 27484,
 27576, 27703, 27806, 27886, 27887, 28651, 28813,
 28845, 29816.
 Kansas City Southern Railway Co.—Re-
 funding & Improvement Mortgage Bond 5%
 due 1950:
 \$1,000—861, 1063, 1647, 1824, 2830, 2941,
 3165, 3296, 3407, 3603, 3890, 4006, 5827, 6996,
 6934, 7266, 7951, 8425, 8437, 8439, 8689, 9230,

9087, 9960, 10467, 10781, 11115, 11442, 11495,
 12389, 12710, 14234, 14637, 14538, 14713, 14913,
 15427, 17058, 17338, 17658, 18373, 18603, 18998,
 19372, 19622, 20713.
 Kansas City Terminal Railway Co.—First
 Gold 4% due 1960:
 \$1,000—21842, 21843, 21919, 23385, 23386,
 24901, 25174, 25182, 25183, 25344, 27437, 28370,
 33450, 34560, 34561, 48085, 48323, 48324, 48325.
 Long Island Railroad Co.—4% Refunding,
 due 1949:
 \$500—682.
 Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge and Rail-
 road Co.—First Gold 4% due 1945:
 \$1,000—970, 1783, 1814, 1983, 2429, 3193.
 Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.—3¾%
 Refunding 1921/2003:
 \$1,000—16071, 16072, 17073.
 Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.: Mobile
 and Montgomery Ry. First Gold 4½% due
 1945:
 \$1,000—804, 1280.
 Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., Southeast
 & St. Louis Division—Second (Now First)
 5% due 1980:
 \$1,000—2, 751, 767, 787, 1046, 1569, 1744,
 1765, 2134, 2135, 2551, 2678.
 Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie
 Railway Company 4% Bonds 1838/1938:
 \$1,000—2387, 23147, 25314, 36781.
 Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Com-
 pany—Prior Lien Gold 4% Series B due 1962:
 \$1,000—9014, 30507.
 \$500—1366, 1813, 1411.
 \$250—487, 841, 919.
 Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railway Com-
 pany—First Gold 4% due 1990:
 \$1,000—628, 2708, 3106, 3419, 3696, 5125,
 6200, 7392, 9706, 9923, 10250, 11532, 11597,
 12595, 15304, 17118, 17299, 17427, 19374, 20042,
 20135, 21037, 21097, 21168, 22078, 22707, 22744,
 23091, 23430, 24598, 25429, 25563, 26763, 27583,
 27691, 27759, 28315, 28724, 29197, 29255, 29267,
 29314, 29588, 29927, 31485, 31726, 32539, 32749,
 32789, 32892, 33123, 33194, 33570, 34367.
 \$500—35859, 35928, 36672, 37340, 37934,
 38471, 41005, 43239, 43244.
 Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Com-
 pany—Prior Lien 5% Series A due 1962:
 \$1,000—29248, 29485, 30865, 30866, 30887,
 31199.
 \$500—2205, 2261, 2562, 2573.
 \$250—139, 1131, 1779.
 Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Com-
 pany—Cumulative Adjusted Mortgage Gold
 5% Series A due 1967:
 \$1,000—41078, 46629, 47697, 47780, 47787,
 47888, 48019, 48020, 48021, 48022, 48023, 48024,
 48025, 48026.
 \$500—2887, 2955, 3463, 3466, 3655, 3778,
 3854, 3855, 4393, 4394, 4395, 4396, 4397, 4404.
 \$100—6052.
 Missouri Pacific Railroad Company—4%
 General Mortgage Gold Bonds due 1975:
 \$1,000—1378, 1398, 1439, 1760, 2259, 2691,
 2806, 2257, 3518, 4265, 4665, 4829, 5622, 5988,
 6224, 6225, 6266, 6809, 6966, 7042, 7045, 7052,

7183, 7237, 7655, 8344, 8431, 8447, 8613, 8819,
 8972, 9202, 9228, 9247, 9250, 9465, 9949, 10485,
 10563, 10581, 10710, 10822, 11087, 11158, 11169,
 11353, 11475, 11732, 11785, 11956, 12053, 12247,
 12249, 12331, 12371, 12448, 12598, 12743, 12749,
 12919, 13138, 13834, 14093, 14357, 14439, 14767,
 15112, 15500, 15747, 16367, 17148, 17295, 17346,
 17652, 17797, 17901, 18054, 18134, 19136, 19315,
 19574, 19753, 20292, 20427, 20439, 20471, 20960,
 21680, 22335, 22428, 23094, 23308, 23385, 23387,
 23390, 23436, 23542, 23771, 24455, 24597, 24908,
 24909, 24910, 24911, 24912, 24913, 24914, 25053,
 25069, 25152, 25229, 25339, 25350, 25491, 25555,
 25738, 25780, 25815, 26180, 26205, 26372, 26441,
 27036, 27359, 27505, 27506, 27911, 28112, 28453,
 28494, 29050, 29243, 29353, 29471, 29695, 29771,
 29788, 29883, 29934, 30246, 30506, 30665, 30676,
 31268, 31541, 31578, 31666, 31711, 31764, 31773,
 31799, 31842, 32290, 32435, 32548, 32740, 32947,
 33112, 33161, 33274, 33281, 33349, 33642, 33736,
 33783, 33909, 33974, 34056, 34370, 34497, 34699,
 34709, 35100, 35373, 35374, 35854, 36142, 36234,
 36342, 36403, 36476, 36889, 37177, 37929, 38002,
 38050, 38226, 38239, 38240, 38322, 38428, 38644,
 38654, 38694, 38699, 38819, 39179, 40166, 40213,
 40414, 40422, 40425, 40570, 41411, 41609, 42073,
 42075, 42371, 42841, 43123, 44067, 44476, 45214,
 45600, 45834, 46316, 46482, 46598.
 \$500—437, 710, 1287, 1501, 1640, 1667, 1754,
 3008, 3009, 3042, 3075, 3076, 3114, 3115, 3239,
 3240, 3242, 3481, 3538, 3697, 3727, 3991, 4158,
 4566, 4601.
 Missouri Pacific Railroad Company—First
 & Refunding Gold 5% Series G due 1978:
 \$1,000—4181, 8478, 12832, 22286.
 Missouri Pacific Railroad Company—5½%
 Bonds 1929/49:
 \$1,000—16825, 27905.
 National Distillers Products Corporation—
 Convertible Debenture 3½% Bonds 1939/49:
 \$1,000—2895.
 New York Central and Hudson R. R.—
 Gold 3½% due 1997:
 \$1,000—2507, 30216, 50304, 50305, 50306,
 50307, 50308, 56526.
 New York Central Railroad Company
 (The)—4½% Bonds 1913 due 2013:
 \$1,000—Series A—58717, 58718, 58719,
 60757, 60758, 60760, 60761.
 New York City of 4½% 1911/60:
 \$1,000—V 13-5136.
 New York City of (Rapid Transit S. F.)—
 4½% 1915/65:
 \$1,000—6704, 6714, 20725.
 New York City of Water Tunnel No. 2 4%
 Improvement Serial Bond due July 1, 1955:
 \$1,000—453.
 New York Edison Co., Inc.—3¼% Bond
 1936-1966, Series E:
 \$1,000—23950.
 New York Lackawanna & West. Ry.—4%
 Series A 1922 due 1973:
 \$1,000—A 5926.
 New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad—
 4¼% Bonds 1880 due 1950:
 \$1,000—5355.
 \$500—2294, 4935.

This copy may neither be transferred to a third party nor copied or published without written permission from the "Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People", Jerusalem

File No. 941

343099

New York Telephone Company—4 1/2 % Bonds 1909 due 1935: \$1,000—26656, 47512.

Norfolk & Western Railway Company—First Consolidated Gold 4% due 1996: \$1,000—847, 1103, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 2442, 2723, 2781, 2956, 2957, 3111, 3369, 3491, 3494, 3500, 3746, 3907, 3985, 4277, 4389, 4556, 4805, 4861, 4917, 5234, 5331, 5365, 5481, 5677, 5686, 5648, 6699, 6947, 6992, 7310, 8313, 8586, 8699, 10052, 10688, 10596, 10857, 10658, 10859, 10903, 11535, 12314, 13130, 15152, 15167, 16066, 16192, 16193, 16194, 16393, 16728, 16730, 16790, 17023, 17649, 17661, 17951, 18639, 19006, 19134, 19200, 19557, 19605, 19661, 19972, 20033, 20034, 20035, 20036, 20056, 20661, 21213, 21331, 21419, 21599, 22014, 22018, 22020, 22280, 22283, 22381, 22384, 22984, 25452, 25557, 26125, 27160, 27180, 27512, 27737, 27968, 27877, 27928, 28637, 29077, 29410, 29454, 29562, 29858, 31057, 31131, 31643, 31646, 32708, 32750, 34037, 34546.

\$500—2599, 3013, 3396, 3591, 3674, 3889, 3951, 3952, 4026, 4097, 4280, 4298, 4385, 4398, 4542, 4543, 4557, 4577, 4588, 4747, 4748, 4760, 4775, 5106, 6549, 6678, 6726, 7049, 7113, 7213, 7293, 7543, 7562, 7563, 8135, 8287, 8456, 9351, 9374.

Northern Pacific Railway Company—3% Bonds 1896 due 2047: \$500—D 6214.

Northern Pacific Railway Company—Prior Lien Gold 4% due 1997: \$1,000—5468, 9870, 10886, 35990, 37347, 41693, 52564, 61059, 61678, 65414, 66840, 69749, 89945, 91217, 93982, 96297, 96298, 96299, 96369, 96390, 106762, 107187.

Northern Pacific Railway Company—Prior Lien Gold 4% due 1997: \$500—11576, 12910.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company—Consolidated First Mortgage 5% due 1946: \$1,000—1781.

Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company First and Refunding Mortgage Gold 4% due 1961: \$1,000—466, 484, 3631, 6066, 10044, 23902, 25472, 33500, 40099, 47830, 51508.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.—First & Refunding Mortgage, Series H, 3 3/4% due Dec. 1, 1961: \$1,000—2683, 2664, 2665, 11657.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.—First & Refunding Mortgage, Series G, 4% due Dec. 1, 1964: \$1,000—M 46036, G 56946, G 56947, M 93876.

Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co.—First Mortgage & First Lien, 4% Bonds 1937/32: \$1,000—A. AM. 6704, A. AM. 6705, A. AM. 6706, A. AM. 6707.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company—40 Year Gold Debenture 4 1/2% due April 1, 1970: \$1,000—43441, 43443, 43444, 43445, 43446.

Philadelphia Railway Company—First Sinking Fund Gold 4% due 1937: \$1,000—79, 102, 203, 227, 308, 343, 544, 1263, 1368, 1549, 1595, 1719, 1963, 2103, 2376, 2423, 2479, 3186, 3208, 3530, 3461, 3677, 3732, 3832, 3909, 4307, 4334, 4397, 4681, 4706, 4858, 5047, 5078, 5285, 5632, 5890, 6086, 6313, 6405, 6497, 6543, 7243, 7334, 7470, 7478, 7480, 7705, 7636, 8036, 8399, 8422, 8438, 8456.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, & St. Louis Railway Company—4 1/2% Cons. Mtg. Gold Bonds, Series A: \$1,000—9525.

Port of New York Authority—4 1/4% Bonds: \$1,000—D 11163.

Remington Rand, Inc.—4 1/4% Bonds 1936 due 1956: \$1,000—5781.

Republic Steel Corporation—4 1/2% Bonds, Series B, 1936/61: \$1,000—BM 1339, BM 14807, BM 14808, BM 14809, BM 14810, BM 14811, BM 14834.

Rock Island & Arkansas & Louisiana Railroad Company—4 1/2% First Mortgage Bonds 1934: \$1,000—3797, 5940.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company—4% Mortgage Bonds, Prior Lien, Series A: \$1,000—13887, 52749, 75283, 75405, 75695, 77836, 77837, 77838, 82261, 82641.

\$500—3504, 3550, 4859. \$250—4328, 6392, 6542.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co.—5% Prior Lien Series B: \$1,000—4775.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.—4% First Loan 1890, due 1989: \$1,000—851, 1124, 4697, 6555, 7894, 8133, 8397, 8545, 8546, 8547, 16270, 17202, 19681.

San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Company—4% First Mortgage Bonds 1893/1943: \$1,000—2835, 3628, 7351, 8311, 8312, 8314, 8335, 11550, 11803, 14611, 17169, 17393.

Seaboard Air Line Railway—Ref. Gold 4% 1909/59: \$1,000—14002, 14003, 14009, 14240, 16419.

Seaboard Air Line Railway—Adjustable Mortgage Gold 5% 1909/49: \$1,000—19356.

Southern California Edison Company Ltd.—First and Refunding 3 1/4% Bonds, 1935/60: \$1,000—4942, 4943, 4944, 41619, 41620.

Southern Pacific Co.—4% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds Issued 1899, due 1949: \$1,000—294, 565, 695, 1546, 1639, 3017, 3133, 3134, 3184, 3260, 3492, 3818, 3911, 4073, 4160, 4676, 4898, 5741, 5742, 5993, 8148, 8563, 9283, 9681, 9665, 10999, 11219, 11886, 12090, 13587, 13763, 13864, 14899, 15280, 15281, 15285, 15488, 15507, 16240, 16473, 18210, 18403, 18632, 18971, 19309, 19351, 19358, 19483, 19562, 20525, 21052, 21410, 21673, 21931, 22316, 22439, 22878, 23092, 23134.

\$500—4, 107, 136, 177, 328, 502, 508, 736, 849, 991, 1113, 1516, 1530, 1559, 1871, 1907, 2100, 2412, 2601, 3220, 3519, 3767, 3920, 4614, 4654, 4655, 4682, 5032, 5120, 5397, 5458, 5483, 5563, 6000, 6801, 6605, 6718, 7806, 7940, 8777, 9500, 9583, 9825, 9969, 9893, 11916.

Southern Pacific Company—4 1/2%, 40 Year Gold Bonds, due 1969: \$1,000—1501, 1515, 1685, 1702, 1742, 1796, 2056, 2682, 4397, 5966, 5967, 7964, 10412, 11182, 12259, 13245, 13246, 13438, 13439, 15408, 17148, 21343, 29800, 30428, 30487, 30489, 30490, 31599, 31676, 32165, 32488, 32502, 32503, 33634, 34240, 34352, 35853, 37027, 37397, 41523, 43691, 44252, 47616, 47653, 52369, 52862, 52897, 52993, 55089, 55559, 57853, 58873.

58914, 60757, 61450, 63128, 63129, 63130, 63131, 63676.

Southern Pacific Company—Gold 4 1/2% due 1981: \$1,000—1177, 1239, 1910, 2705, 2743, 8933, 11362, 11363, 11653, 11654, 11681, 11699, 11814, 11854, 11879, 11945, 11989, 12024, 12215, 12245, 12286, 17552, 12329, 13631, 13937, 13938, 14446, 15273, 15710, 19702, 27157, 28506, 34327, 57496, 37841, 41719, 41727, 41748, 41823, 42997, 44411, 45804, 46297, 48104, 49808.

Southern Pacific Company—San Francisco Terminal, 4% First Mortgage Bonds 1910 due 1950: \$1,000—26, 90, 898, 1163, 1175, 1178, 1179, 1455, 1470, 1708, 1853, 1884, 2412, 2414, 2433, 2436, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2524, 2528, 2554, 2561, 2562, 2768, 2849, 2941, 2942, 3154, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3212, 5384, 5385, 5386, 5387, 5596, 5983, 6010, 6016, 6035, 6522, 6523, 6524, 6666, 7182, 7268, 7338, 7342, 7554, 7555, 7902, 8238, 8439, 8467, 8802, 8848, 8706, 8897, 9194, 9196, 9227, 9228, 9229, 9230, 9254, 9334, 9335, 9446, 9447, 9730, 9855, 9856, 9857, 9858, 9939, 10094, 10382, 10905, 10915, 10917, 11020, 11183, 11224, 11226, 11464, 11470, 11771, 11772, 11774, 11813, 12290, 12440, 12507, 12508, 12601, 12621, 12622, 12623, 12666, 13099, 13100, 13101, 13102, 13103, 13181, 13113, 13599, 13422, 14021, 14212, 14281, 14726, 14730, 15134, 15198, 15285, 15376, 15371, 15372.

\$500—31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 57, 68, 631, 848, 832, 886, 887, 910, 1161, 1902, 2061, 3057, 3215, 3228, 3229, 3243, 3249, 3417, 3437, 3567, 3569, 3728, 3851, 3995, 3996, 4291, 4293, 4338, 4339, 4470, 4471, 5060, 5068, 5250, 5426, 5427, 5795, 5820, 5982, 5983, 6262, 6293, 6353, 6366, 6460, 6755, 7355, 7666, 7667, 8076, 8077, 8387, 8388, 8389, 8390, 8623, 8627, 8659, 10476, 11344, 11346, 11617, 11620, 11627, 11888, 11913, 11916, 11917, 11918, 11979, 11980, 12019, 12020, 12027, 12054, 12055, 12056, 12057, 12058, 12059, 12060, 12061, 12062, 12063, 12064, 12066, 12067, 12070, 12073, 12242, 12243, 12265, 12366, 12596, 13006, 12007, 13053, 13054, 13370, 13453, 13454, 13455, 13559, 13560, 13561, 13562, 13591, 13592, 13699, 13700, 13711, 13934, 13935, 13968, 13969, 13970, 14172, 14295, 14296, 14301, 14302, 14471, 14474, 15026, 15038, 15151, 15170, 15424, 16061, 16089, 16090, 16532.

\$100—1, 1548, 3114, 3115, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3268, 4029, 4030, 4031, 4032, 4311, 4348, 4349, 4489, 4525, 4601, 4602, 4603, 4604, 4682, 4801, 5059, 5448, 5509, 5577, 5578, 5579, 9683, 9684, 9685, 11806, 11872, 11958, 14959.

Southern Pacific Railway Company—First Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds due 1955: \$1,000—83, 345, 455, 895, 1040, 2061, 2262, 2453, 3266, 4256, 4629, 4769, 4875, 6462, 7682, 7692, 7784, 7847, 10854, 11035, 11157, 13863, 13947, 13996, 14488, 15213, 16697, 17846, 19981, 21677, 24032, 25442, 26049, 27548, 28115, 28518, 29929, 30093, 30199, 30286, 32886, 33393, 35777, 35779, 36978, 36996, 37064, 37807, 37843, 38530, 39521, 43902, 41360, 42795, 42981, 44293, 44580, 44950, 44951, 45396, 45451, 45452, 45578, 46236, 46509, 50135, 50162, 50223, 50569, 52665, 53531, 53889, 55467, 55520, 56068, 56893, 57125, 57209.

57459, 57839, 62257, 72678, 72727, 73092, 73431, 75751, 81008, 82091, 87751, 89830, 89862, 89863, 89884, 89865, 90830, 91196, 91743, 91745, 91900, 92606, 95273, 95374, 95696, 95697, 95698, 95699, 95700, 95852, 100515, 103354, 105175, 105640, 105649, 111808, 116270, 117031, 126071, 127780, 128040, 129418, 129815, 130164.

\$500—213, 214, 655, 938, 951, 1122, 1745, 2094, 2447, 2448, 2470, 3151, 3230, 4311, 4313, 4314, 4693, 4694, 4994, 5417, 5495, 6804, 7017, 7650, 9876, 9881, 9963.

Southern Railway Company—4% Development and General Mortgage Bonds due 1956: \$1,000—194, 212, 455, 604, 668, 1177, 1508, 1821, 2079, 2101, 2371, 3415, 3585, 3910, 3934, 3981, 4202, 4238, 4252, 4570, 5009, 5049, 5441, 5603, 5642, 5895, 6191, 6498, 6524, 6529, 6598, 6841, 6882, 6883, 6884, 8819, 8882, 9152, 9526, 10591, 12492, 12584, 12679, 13949, 14024, 14634, 15383, 15512, 15561, 15952, 16331, 16457, 16557, 16574, 16856, 17296, 17375, 17481, 17532, 17659, 19459, 20246, 20581, 20551, 20652, 21144, 21244, 21512, 22272, 22583, 23141, 23242, 23276, 23534, 24210, 24600, 25053, 25881, 26352, 26470, 26719, 27111, 27459, 27465, 27955, 29875, 30954, 30273, 30328, 30653, 30664, 30793, 31141, 31264, 31491, 31724, 31790, 31935, 31994, 32512, 32526, 32666, 32889, 33965, 33978, 34017, 34075, 34253, 34701, 34849, 35049, 35060, 35198, 35345, 35348, 35688, 35796, 35797, 35798, 35800, 35836, 35147, 36200, 36326, 36361, 36502, 36600, 36859, 36905, 37023, 37105, 37269, 37329, 37357, 37550, 37995, 38295, 38390, 38396, 38405, 38551, 39033, 39432, 39575, 59655, 39765, 39844, 39924, 39950, 40108, 40180, 40194, 40199, 40225, 40507, 40637, 40741, 41025, 41322, 41470, 41548, 41739, 42653, 42654, 42719, 42759, 42904, 42905, 42936, 43293, 43609, 43862, 43864, 43946, 44006, 44020, 44217, 44602, 44661, 44726, 46205, 46246, 46523, 46537, 46579, 46620, 46631, 47063, 47260, 47303, 47308, 47543, 47550, 47741, 47856, 47916, 47991, 48055, 48091, 48257, 48344, 48795, 49063, 49111, 49119, 49137, 49383, 49535, 49723, 49798, 50214, 50358, 50414, 50415, 50430, 50444, 50552, 50717, 51093, 51101, 51201, 52599, 52873, 52888, 53301, 53463, 53821, 54015, 54342, 54414, 54871, 55069, 55193, 55263, 55324, 55393, 55394, 55646, 55650, 55805, 55944, 55966, 55967, 55968, 55970, 56035, 56390, 56751, 56899, 57595, 57623, 58190, 58319, 58867, 58956, 60385, 60526, 60545, 60759, 60827.

Southern Railway Company—5% First Mortgage & Collateral Trust Bonds due 1994: \$1,000—14809, 19101, 55229.

Standard Power & Light Corporation 6% Bonds 1927 due 1957: \$1,000—1063, 4324, 4687.

Studebaker Corporation (The)—Convertible Debenture 6 1/2, 1945: \$100—3635, 3636, C 3754, 3838, 3839, 3840, 3841, 3947, 3956, 3959, 3960, 4139.

Studebaker Corporation (The)—Convertible Debenture, Scrip Certificates: \$2.50—483. \$3.33—278.

Union Pacific Railroad Company—3 1/2% Bonds 1936/70: \$1,000—8264.

Union Pacific Railroad Company—3 1/2% Bonds 1936/71: \$1,000—3189, 12030, 12031, 12032, 12108, 18146, 21125.

This copy may neither be transferred to a third party nor copied or published without written permission from the "Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People", Jerusalem

File No. 941

343100

Union Pacific Railroad Company—First Gold, 4% of 1947:

\$1,000—809, 861, 1238, 1434, 2111, 3770, 3983, 4594, 5877, 6125, 6323, 6600, 6675, 7619, 7936, 8172, 9826, 10347, 10592, 10950, 10951, 11286, 11698, 12394, 13076, 14044, 14246, 14543, 14793, 15023, 15235, 15773, 16179, 16470, 16471, 16765, 17337, 17531, 20719, 21778, 23432, 23590, 23784, 23789, 24077, 24432, 24806, 25912, 26090, 26126, 26336, 28539, 29024, 31111, 31810, 31826, 32242, 32243, 32244, 32245, 32245, 32924, 32927, 32974, 33228, 33492, 33945, 34500, 34955, 35600, 36061, 36252, 36642, 36971, 37039, 37286, 38242, 39078, 39081, 39402, 39539, 39553, 39558, 39912, 40633, 40855, 40856, 41137, 41243, 41927, 42715, 42932, 43272, 43459, 43932, 44782, 45081, 45109, 45241, 45243, 45430, 45553, 46844, 46771, 48776, 48889, 49249, 49831, 49832, 50145, 50432, 50482, 50486, 51089, 51947, 52419, 52424, 52769, 53205, 53217, 53242, 53520, 53816, 54979, 55232, 55470, 55716, 55952, 56304, 59455, 57349, 57592, 58101, 58409, 59177, 60210, 60282, 60599, 60744, 61065, 61144, 61398, 61660, 62039, 62151, 62257, 63415, 63447, 63662, 64105, 64221, 64388, 64390, 64856, 65096, 67176, 67502, 70273, 71931, 73164, 74024, 74914, 77691, 78364, 78372, 78374, 78930, 78942, 78943, 78944, 78945, 78981, 79018, 79156, 79779, 81026, 81792, 82684, 83096, 83128, 83415, 83909, 84207, 84950, 85060, 85983, 86957, 86429, 86746, 86798, 86859, 87370, 87390, 87957, 89269, 89306, 89336, 89835.

\$500—66, 314, 572, 573, 1827, 1828, 2157, 2395, 2425, 3326, 3436, 3855, 4443, 4834, 5175, 5500, 5941, 5971, 6360, 6412, 6669, 6902, 7614, 7801, 8103, 8702, 8809, 9224, 9545, 9970, 10101, 10166, 10172, 10666, 10667, 11154, 11416, 11502, 11803, 12479, 12532, 13274, 13366, 13533, 13555, 14426, 14427, 15668, 16135, 16190, 16830, 17192, 17355, 18394, 18538, 18541.

Union Pacific Railroad Company, First Lien and Refunding Gold 4% 1908 due 2008:

\$1,000—2436, 16552, 20464, 53300, 60512:

Western Maryland Railroad Company—First 4% Bonds 1902 due 1952:

\$1,000—20033.

Western Pacific Railroad Company—5% First Mortgage Bonds due 1946:

\$1,000—19037, 19038.

\$100—3687, 3688, 3689, 3690.

Willys Overland Co.—First Sinking Fund,

6½% Bonds 1923 due 1933:

\$1,000—9321, 9322.

Winston-Salem Southbound Railway Company—4% First Mortgage Gold Bonds due 1960:

\$1,000—1853, 1854, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 4318, 4319.

PART II—STOCK

Corporate Trust Shares Series AA (Modified) Distributive Type:

100 share certificate—8563.

Corporate Trust Shares Accumulative Series (Modified):

10 share certificate—17300.

North American Trust Shares 1953 Issue:

100 share certificates—4629, 16592, 39333, 49425.

50 share certificates—10636, 10872, 10873, 10874, 12869, 24736, 24737, 24738, 24739, 24742,

24743, 24744, 24745, 24746, 24747, 24748, 24981, 24982, 26990, 26991.

10 share certificates—858, 14944, 14945, 57946, 157652, 168302, 168303, 169074, 169075, 169076, 169077, 169078.

North American Trust Shares 1955 Cumulation type:

100 share certificates—3670, 8689.

50 share certificates—2914, 3149.

25 share certificate—9202.

10 share certificates—3089, 43934, 102695, 108636.

North American Trust Shares 1956 Distribution type:

100 share certificates—DD7222, DD7361, DD11072, DD11374, DD11386, DD15575, DD21354, DD28462, DD28463, DD32157, DD32716, DD33208, DD36746, DD38441, DD38442, DD56843.

50 share certificates—CC1592, CC3555, CC3556, CC10838, CC10839, CC13599.

25 share certificates—BB2909, BB3026, BB3027.

10 share certificates—AA13584, AA13585, AA13586, AA15968, AA15969, AA39045, AA55458.

ANNEX B

§ 511.205 General Ruling No. 5—(a) Prohibitions with respect to foreign scheduled securities. Except as authorized by license or other authorization specifically referring to this section from the Director, Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, or as required or authorized by paragraph (e) of this section, any transfer of, dealing in, or other transaction by a person within the United States or a person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States with respect to a foreign scheduled security or any obligation, interest, or claim of which such security is evidence, is prohibited:

(b) Definition. As used in this section, the term "foreign scheduled securities" shall include all securities wherever located which appear on the list in paragraph (g) of this section, entitled "Foreign Scheduled Securities," including coupons appertaining thereto.

(c) Notice. The provisions of this section shall apply whether the parties to any act with respect to foreign scheduled securities prohibited by this section, or persons subject to the requirements with respect to foreign scheduled securities imposed by this section, do or do not have actual notice or knowledge that such securities are foreign scheduled securities.

(d) Effect of a prohibited transaction. Any transaction in violation of the prohibitions contained in paragraph (a) of this section shall be null and void.

(e) Duty of persons bringing, receiving, or holding foreign scheduled securities. (1) Foreign scheduled securities brought from a foreign country to the United States by any person shall be forwarded by such person within five (5) days after his arrival in the United States to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York together with a statement in triplicate setting forth the following:

- (i) His name and address;
- (ii) A complete description of the securities;
- (iii) The name and address of the person from whom he received the securities and the date of receipt; and
- (iv) The circumstances under which the securities were received.

(2) Foreign scheduled securities mailed or otherwise sent from a foreign

country to any person within the United States shall be forwarded by such person within five (5) days after receipt thereof to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York together with the above-specified statement in triplicate.

(3) Foreign scheduled securities held on January 20, 1951, by any person within the United States (whether for himself or for any other person) shall within thirty days thereafter be forwarded by such person to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York together with the above-specified statement in triplicate. Any such person who on January 20, 1951, held foreign scheduled securities as security for an obligation owing to him shall not be required to forward the securities to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, but shall be required to file the above-specified statement in triplicate with the Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York 5, New York, together with a statement of the circumstances under which the securities are being held.

(4) Foreign scheduled securities received by any person within the United States (whether for himself or for any other person) shall be forwarded by such person within five (5) days after receipt thereof to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York together with the above-specified statement in triplicate.

(5) Any person required by the provisions of subparagraph (3) or (4) of this paragraph to forward securities to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may, instead, return such securities to the person from whom he received them, if the latter is within the United States. The person initiating such return shall file a report with the Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York 5, New York, giving the name and address of the person to whom he makes such return and he shall advise such person that they are foreign scheduled securities which should be deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York pursuant to this ruling unless they are returned with a similar notice to the person in the United States from whom they were received. The last person in the United States to whom such securities are returned under this subparagraph shall forward them to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, together with the

This copy may neither be transferred to a third party nor copied or published without written permission from the "Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People", Jerusalem

File No. 441

343101

above-specified statement in triplicate with respect to his original receipt of the securities. In case securities are returned under the rules of a securities exchange, an association of securities dealers, or a similar organization, the last member of an exchange or similar organization or dealer to whom such securities are returned under such procedure, if he is not the last person to whom such securities are returned hereunder, shall file with the Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York 5, New York, the above-specified statement in triplicate with respect to his original receipt of the securities together with the date on which he returned such securities to the person from whom he received them.

(C) Foreign scheduled securities held by any person not within the United States may be deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York together with the statement specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph on or before July 31, 1951.

(7) Acts or transactions required or authorized by the provisions of this paragraph are licensed to the extent, and only to the extent, of permitting compliance therewith.

(f) Disposition of securities delivered to Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York shall act only as fiscal agent of the United States under this section, and shall receive and hold securities delivered to it pursuant to this section as such fiscal agent, subject to the further order of the Director, Office of Alien Property. Applications for release of securities so held may be filed with the Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York 5, New York.

(g) Appendix.

FOREIGN SCHEDULED SECURITIES BONDS

S. A. Acleries Reunies de Burbach-Elch-Dudelange (A. R. B. E. D.)—5½% Sinking Fund—1926/42:
 \$600—A 18528, B 18887, B 19060, B 19409, B 19410, B 19437, B 19513, B 20165, B 20229, B 20452, B 20887, B 21725, B 22021, B 22330, B 22031, B 22032, B 22033, 22271, B 22519, B 24411, B 24867, B 25056, E 25842, B 26514, 27015, 27016, B 27017, 27274, D 27567, B 27643, 28341, B 28638.
 \$250—A 282, A 283, A 475, 1139, A 3132, 3495, 3496, 3508, A 3576, A 3655, A 3656, A 3657, A 3658, A 3754, A 4237, A 4243, A 4244, A 4315, A 9332, A 9645, A 9697, A 9698, 9884, A 9832, 9994, 11834, 11835, A 12561, A 13444, A 17224, A 17637, A 17638.

Antwerp, City of—External Sinking Fund Gold 5% Loan of 1926—due 1958:
 \$1,000—749, 750, 751, 752, 808, 1190, 1328, 1933, 1934, 1935, 2222, 2223, 2298, 2300, 2495, 2730, 3233, 3512, 4576, 5298, 5543, 5544, 5558, 5652, 5710, 6379, 6688, 6914, 7020, 7021, 7038, 7058, 7881, 7882, 8366, 8740, 9001, 9002, 9245, \$500—489, 491, 492, 517, 518.

A. R. B. E. D. (See first listing in this schedule.)
 (S. A. Acleries Reunies de Burbach-Elch-Dudelange.)

Argentine, Republic of—Sinking Fund 4% Conversion Loan due February 15, 1972:
 \$1,000—2074, 11443, 12568, 16957, 19003, 20230, 20254, 21613, 21614, 24179, 24724, 25347, 25348, 25352, 25353, 25355, 25356, 28576, 28578, 31200, 31201, 31202, 33563, 34332, 34704, 34788, 35381, 35382, 39176, 40100, 40101, 40102, 40103, 40104, 40146, 41905, 49954, 49702, 54547, 54548, 55213, 55931, 55933, 58783, 59842, 59975, 60755, 60756, 60757, 60758, 60808, 60807, 60808, 62925, 62926, 64446, 68258, 68259, 68260, 68261, 68262.

\$500—1946.
 Argentine, Republic of—4½% 1938-48 (10 Y.):
 \$1,000—M 24569, M 24570, M 24571.
 Argentine, Republic of—6% Bonds 1923/57:
 \$1,000—9988.
 Australia, Commonwealth of—4½% Bonds 1928 due 1958:
 \$1,000—2767, 2793, 3426, 3428, 3623, 4584, 6644, 9514, 9908, 9509, 9910, 15343, 16838, 20251, 20862, 23577, 23578, 23761, 23912, 27202, 31011, 34231, 38004, 39531, 44858.

Australia, Commonwealth of—5% Bonds 1925 due 1955:
 \$1,000—524, 526, 527, 528, 6932, 6933, 12111, 12112, 12113, 12114, 12115, 12116, 12117, 12118, 12119, 12120, 13238, 19046, 19047, 19048, 19049, 19050, 19051, 22879, 26964, 26965, 40093, 42052, 70604.

Australia, Commonwealth of—5% Bonds due 1957:
 \$1,000—11092.
 Belgium, Kingdom of—30 Year External Sinking Fund 6% Gold Loan of 1925 due 1955:
 \$1,000—7493, 7717.
 Belgium, Kingdom of, External 25-Year 6½%—Gold Loan of 1924 due 1949:
 \$1,000—54.

Bolivia, Republic of—External Secured Gold 7% loan of 1927 due 1958:
 \$1,000—54, 65, 434, 596, 597, 704, 844, 803, 1012, 1486, 1793, 2572, 2573, 2881, 2989, 3008, 8009, 3038, 3136, 3188, 3450, 3886, 3887, 4287, 4804, 5144, 5149, 5151, 5152, 5133, 5134, 5155, 5156, 5157, 5503, 5966, 5973, 5977, 6046, 6055, 6056, 6057, 6058, 6059, 6071, 6096, 6103, 6117, 6134, 6139, 6150, 6167, 6215, 6222, 6225, 6401, 7941, 8362, 8427, 8462, 9454, 9495, 9570, 9579, 9991, 10005, 10018, 10332, 10686, 10925, 10946, 12339, 12345, 12387, 12945, 13431, 13432, \$500—232, 233, 243, 244, 290, 291, 303, 321, 323.

Bolivia, Republic of—External Secured Sinking Fund Gold Bonds 7% of 1928 due 1969:
 \$1,000—49, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 179, 182, 522, 723, 847, 1099, 1257, 1260, 1486, 1949, 2025,

2202, 2297, 2895, 2859, 2860, 2861, 3042, 3126, 3127, 3239, 3700, 3931, 4026, 4434, 4742, 4977, 5063, 5115, 5217, 5256, 5257, 5549, 5627, 5628, 5630, 5631, 5821, 5875, 6827, 6976, 7047, 7146, 7166, 7250, 7321, 7325, 7326, 7335, 7361, 7467, 7886, 8026, 8038, 8098, 8171, 8193, 8203, 8252, 8413, 9189, 9190, 10050, 10112, 10113, 10242, 10247, 10248, 10354, 10357, 10458, 10530, 10531, 10532, 10600, 10611, 10612, 10638, 10973, 10985, 11012, 11216, 11329, 11453, 11745, 11797, 12055, 12348, 12474, 13238, 13766, 13789, 13799, 13824, 13825, 13855, 13898, 14118, 14482, 14706, 14822, 15009, 15088, 15225, 15226, 15364, 15426, 15429, 15458, 15595, 15730, 15871, 16290, 16648, 16989, 17088, 17092, 17344, 17345, 17347, 17449, 17605, 17609, 17733, 18070, 18195, 18295, 18426, 18945, 18946, 19488, 19530, 19858, 20497, 20769, 21228, 21308, 21347, 21428, 21429.

\$500—138, 745, 746, 896, 909, 1673, 2023.
 Bolivia, Republic of—8% Bonds, 1922/47:
 \$1,000—1083, M-13981, 14041.
 Brazil, United States of—5% Funding Bonds due 1951:
 \$1,000—9745, 9775.
 \$500—3680.
 \$100—6049, 6050, 10563, 11700, 12750, 13325, 13326, 13327, 15515, 15708, 15709, 15710, 17597, 20662, 20664, 20665, 20667, 20674, 25071, 33915, 33941, 33942, 33949, 34770, 34789, 34898, 34899, 34900, 34928, 34929, 34930, 35181, 35182, 36498, 35499, 35500, 35501, 36579, 36580, 36581, 36582, 41332, 41333, 41538, 41678, 41858, 42804, 42805, 42835, 42868, 42869, 45542, 48337, 57746, 57747, 60456, 60464, 62521, 66824, 70275, 70276, 70281, 71485, 71486.

Brazil, United States of—External Sinking fund gold 6½% loan of 1926 due October 1, 1957:
 \$1,000—59, 106, 301, 676, 2318, 2732, 3508, 4097, 4274, 4305, 6774, 7102, 7795, 7905, 8236, 8237, 8239, 8240, 9475, 9990, 10046, 10184, 10798, 12229, 12502, 13199, 13318, 13327, 13909, 13970, 13973, 14223, 14268, 14543, 15614, 17000, 17454, 18237, 18238, 18452, 18564, 19582, 19586, 19592, 19664, 19605, 19606, 19607, 19608, 19620, 19632, 19633, 19781, 19796, 19824, 19825, 19859, 19903, 19915, 19975, 20053, 20085, 20120, 20138, 20139, 20159, 20164, 20168, 20170, 20256, 20270, 20379, 20412, 20416, 20438, 20504, 20531, 20563, 20573, 20578, 20586, 20603, 20632, 20633, 20657, 20709, 20716, 20733, 20745, 20758, 20853, 20914, 20920, 20928, 20938, 21007, 21008, 21030, 21036, 21081, 21082, 21155, 21259, 21274, 21361, 21367, 21406, 21428, 21432, 21448, 21773, 21775, 21780, 21863, 21883, 21948, 21961, 21998, 22074, 22076, 22136, 22189, 22192, 22216, 22346, 22364, 22370, 22407, 22425, 22433, 22434, 22435, 22469, 22470, 22471, 22486, 22514, 22515, 22591, 22650, 22656, 22679, 22684, 22850, 22897, 22928, 22998, 23053, 23072, 23219, 23222, 23218, 23249, 23378, 23389, 23446, 23447, 23489, 23490, 23524, 23581, 23628, 23712, 23858, 24241, 24259, 24282, 24920, 24968, 25361, 25485, 25550, 25678, 25707, 25857, 26398, 26452, 26650, 26832, 27588, 27637, 27648, 27776, 27788, 28001, 28711, 28767, 28855, 29213, 29838, 31500, 31886, 32735, 33076, 33105, 33789, 34195, 34109, 34363, 34449, 34687, 35661, 35007, 36066, 36181, 36423, 36573, 36802, 37382, 38723, 38916,

39175, 40232, 40318, 40884, 41034, 41262, 41541, 41691, 42796, 42797, 45567, 46344, 47676, 47994, 47995, 48342, 48664, 48665, 48668, 48795, 48756, 48996, 49395, 49415, 50114, 51915, 52142, 52758, 53831, 53997, 54239, 54240, 54372, 54608, 55468, 55943, 56019.

\$500—520, 541, 542, 545, 546, 700, 769, 802, 803, 804, 876, 887, 943, 981, 1039, 1082, 1106, 1165, 1221, 4215, 6431, 5478, 5752, 5761, 5805.
 Brazil, United States of—6½% Bonds issued 1927 due 1957:
 \$1,000—24641.

Brazil, United States of—8% Bonds 1921 due 1941:
 \$1,000—5059, 9883, 10238, 26398, 28934, 37107, 37165, 37166, 42710, 45222.
 Brisbane, City of—External Sinking Fund gold 5% loan of 1928 due 1958:
 \$1,000—596, 2191, 4072, 5302, 5321, 5334, 5398, 5419, 5714.

Budapest, City of—6% Bonds 1927 due 1962:
 \$2,000—7975, 7976.
 \$1,000—6091, 7712, 7893, 7959, 7984, 7985, \$500—1300, 1301, 1338, 1447.
 Buenos Aires, Province of—3% Bonds 1936/84:
 \$100—758, 1260, 1350, 1891, 1957, 1958, 2127, 4099, 4100, 5641.

Buenos Aires, Province of—4½%—4½% Ext. Readjust. sinking fund due 3/1/77:
 \$1,000—356, 356, 395, 396, 4219, 4889, 7191, 8335, 10851, 11263, 11273, 11284, 11285, 11286, 11287, 11330, 13766, 14043, 14320, 14322, 14323, 14359, 14402, 14456, 14555, 16209, 16210, 16211, 16973, 17005, 17012, 17034, 17035, 17036, 17038, 17051, 17062, 17063, 17064, 17081, 17095, 17130, 17426, 17434, 17488, 17502, 17505, 18676, 19409, 19414, 21281, 21579, 21580, 21581, 21582, 21583, 21584, 21585, 21586, 21587, 21588, 21589, 21590, 21591, 21592, 21593, 21594, 21595, 21596, 21597, 21598, 21646, 21649, 22952, 22968, 22984, 22985, 22986, 22987, 22999, 23302, 23716, 24253, 24581, 24651, 24780, 25392, 25721, 31338, 31488, 31766, 31917, 32103, 32391, 32583, 32775, 32776, 32777, 32778, 32779, 32780, 32979, 34637, 34638.

\$500—1031, 1042, 1043, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1058, 1059, 1076, 1446, 1448, 1454, 1472, 1636, 1697, 1698, 1737, 1791, 1794, 1932, 1933, 2276, 2277, 2734, 2735, 2738, 2738, 2739, 3564.

Caja de Prestamos para Obras de Irrigacion y Fomento de la Agricultura S. A.—4½%—35 year Gold Bonds due 1943:
 \$1,000—5446, 5574, 5984, 6859, 8189, 9061, 9082, 9386, 9473, 9692, 10520, 12622.
 \$500—6460, 6574.
 \$100—3315, 8119.

Canada, Dominion of—3% Bonds 1936:
 \$1,000—8583, 8584, 13837, 13838, 13839, 13840, 13841, 13842, 13843, 13844, E 39767, 43445, 43691, 43692, 63693, 43694, 43695.

Canada, Dominion of—3% Bonds 1938 due 1963:
 \$1,000—E 2656, 34446.
 Canada, Dominion of—4½% Bonds 1931 due 1956:
 \$1,000—R6/E. O. 26238.

Canada, Dominion of—4½% Bonds 1931 due 1956:
 \$1,000—R6/E. O. 26238.

Canada, Dominion of—4½% Bonds 1931 due 1956:
 \$1,000—R6/E. O. 26238.

This copy may neither be transferred to a third party nor copied or published without written permission from the "Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People", Jerusalem

File No. 941

343102

This copy may neither be transferred to a third party nor copied or published without written permission from the "Central Archives for the Jewish People", Jerusalem

File No. 9411

343103

Canada, Dominion of—5% Bonds 1922 due 1952:

\$1,000—17199.

Canadian National Railway Co.—Guaranteed Gold, 5% Bonds issued July 1929 due 1969:

\$1,000—25205, 46536.

Canadian National Railway Co.—Guaranteed Gold, 5% Bonds issued October 1929 due 1969:

\$1,000—2372, 9866, 9963, 11241, 11251, 11252, 11253, 11254, 11257, 12078, 12256, 12677, 12630, 12631, 12682, 16701, 18717, 18665, 19451, 19697, 34712.

Canadian National Railways System—4 1/2% Bond 1931/56:

\$1,000—44858.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company Perpetual 4% Consolidated Debenture Stock:

\$1,000—251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 377, 704, 810, 1022, 1082, 1121, 1162, 1372, 1643, 1951, 2210, 2244, 2277, 2316, 2369, 2733, 2892, 3034, 3745, 3816, 3839, 3852, 3881, 4165, 4166, 4521, 4653, 4755, 4783, 4854, 5008, 5205, 5617, 6045, 6533, 6817, 6818, 6977, 6993, 7042, 7138, 7372, 7381, 7438, 7467, 7470, 7648, 7704, 8411, 8426, 8531, 8583, 8604, 8640, 9051, 9346, 9515, 9529, 9547, 10016, 10208, 10230, 10385, 10458, 10432, 10522, 10932, 10934, 11115, 11398, 11559, 11924, 11938, 12032, 12069, 12232, 12348, 12489, 12532, 12856, 12980, 13323, 13494, 13500, 13735, 13834, 14039, 14118, 14256, 14843, 14844, 15653, 15900, 15901, 15902, 16109, 16225, 16291, 16292, 16304, 16313, 16447, 16470, 16665, 16706, 17148, 17779, 18053, 18097, 18480, 18482, 18508, 18861, 18769, 18885, 19661, 19663, 19665, 19666, 19667, 19668, 19984, 20101, 20313, 20323, 20349, 20362, 20462, 20545, 20628, 20718, 21227, 21324, 21420, 21707, 21708, 21823, 22270, 22334, 22407, 22760, 22788, 23353, 23923, 23947, 24517, 24631, 24604, 25014, 25885, 26576, 26581, 27203, 27218, 27816, 27961, 28181, 29180, 29909, 30187, 30425, 30442, 30028, 31146, 31256, 31277, 31494, 31595, 31802, 31628, 31920, 32009, 32192, 32285, 32399, 32455, 32930, 33534, 33659, 33660, 33892, 33932, 34034, 34040, 34061, 34111, 34146, 34528, 34950, 34958, 35465, 36774, 36832, 36955, 36956, 37009, 37517, 37819, 37817, 39440, 39852, 40068, 42832, 43161, C-44026, 44210, 44212, 44261, 44262, 44263, 44264, 44267, 44529, 44572, 44574, 44696, 45459, 45834, 46030, 46214, 46383, 46905, 46398, 48111, 48236, 48257, 48967, 74702, 75211, 76C73, 76074, 76075, 76076, 76077, 76358, 76774, 78086, 78162, 78323, 80792, 80802, 80912, 81512, 82404, 82633, 84223, 84615, 85529, 86126, 86263, 86522, 86C25, 87130, 87301, 88144.

\$500—364, 1888, 1889, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 4133, 4134.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company—4 1/2% Gold Bonds 20 Year Guaranteed. 1926/46:

\$1,000—3, 15, 38, 50, 99, 113, 146, 222, 300, 306, 345, 378, 387, 437, 470, 484, 581, 682, 617, 749, 1394, 1512, 1513, 1681, 1813, 2173, 2322, 2325, 2565, 2509, 2696, 2911, 3769, 3194, 3532, 3592, 3747, 4618, 4680, 4881, 5375, 5485, 6320, 6253, 7028, 7054, 7483, 7496, 8145, 8145, 8147, 8152, 8258, 8359, 8897, 9340, 9368, 9369, 9370, 9374,

9550, 9551, 9645, 10182, 10424, 10732, 10822, 10837, 10838, 10900, 10902, 11052, 11120, 11190, 11253, 11503, 11518, 11522, 12043, 12821, 12918, 13127, 13768, 15555, 15558, 15647, 15332, 15816, 15697, 15966, 16074, 16232, 16232, 16236, 16291, 16292, 16304, 17121, 17210, 17243, 17348, 17690, 17633, 17634, 17867, 17868.

\$500—89, 147, 148, 150, 207, 256, 278, 328, 329, 334, 335, 408, 409, 437, 496, 497, 1143, 1144, 1180, 1181, 1898, 1889, 1895, 2516, 2519, 3086, 3087, 3231, 3232, 3312, 3366, 3386, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3569, 3707, 3708, 3869.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company—4 1/2% 30 Year Guaranteed Gold Bonds due July 1, 1960:

\$1,000—183, 205, 206, 207, 213, 214, 229, 231, 245, 316, 347, 370, 371, 372, 374, 376, 377, 387, 389, 390, 541, 557, 1325, 1356, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1486, 10723.

\$500—13, 20, 45, 26, 67, 88, 90, 105, 109, 110, 111, 137, 158, 167, 169, 172, 257, 256, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company—5% Equipment Trust Gold certificates due July 1, 1944:

\$1,000—9756, 9757, 9758, 9759, 9760, 9761, 9762, 9763, 9764, 9763, 9764, 9765, 27438.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company—5% Bonds 1929/54:

\$1,000—20365, 20366, 20367, 20374.

Carlsbad, City of—8% External Loan Bonds 1924 due 1954:

\$1,000—300, 301, 302, 303, 469, 562, 565, 597, 598, 1650, 1051, 1052, 1098.

Cauca Valley, Department of (Colombia)—7% 1948:

\$1,000—1149, 2024.

Chile, Republic of, External Sinking Fund Gold 6% Loan of 1926 due 1960:

\$1,000—1493, 2111, 2141, 2171, 2237, 2380, 2457, 2475, 2482, 2483, 2505, 2506, 2512, 2516, 2535, 2723, 2724, 2785, 2806, 2844, 2854, 2914, 2919, 2934, 2981, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3189, 3255, 3301, 3352, 3379, 3380, 3451, 3452, 3489, 2578, 3853, 3875, 3931, 3940, 4002, 4003, 4004, 4005, 4880, 7137, 8711, 8957, 9733, 9783, 11219, 12764, 14000, 14412, 15053, 15527, 15958, 17222, 17974, 18599, 18882, 19204, 20547, 23046, 24416, 24907, 28843, 30398, 30976, 31094, 31499, 31586, 32229, 32736, 33379, 34785, 35473, 35594, 35656, 36097, 36098, 36121, 36944, 38663, 36710, 40248, 40263, 40344.

\$500—236, 241, 242, 476, 507, 535, 536, 543, 548, 572, 580, 594, 600, 602, 636, 743, 749, 750, 761, 771, 772, 787, 738, 789, 790, 1605.

Chile, Republic of, External Sinking Fund Gold Loan 6% of 1927 due 1961:

\$1,000—126, 133, 171, 206, 291, 333, 363, 564, 602, 619, 629, 715, 717, 719, 740, 807, 871, 872, 877, 1007, 1008, 1198, 1223, 1246, 1316, 2506, 2415, 3392, 5242, 5283, 6095, 6769, 7334, 9227, 6228, 9591, 9632, 12812, 13310, 17229, 19029, 19357, 19595, 20438, 21023, 21610, 22010, 22598, 22933, 23216, 23340, 23503, 23554, 24380, 24467, 24923, 25579.

\$500—39, 181, 182, 240, 242, 231, 232.

Chile, Republic of, External Railway Ref. Sinking Fund—6% Gold Loan of 1928 due Jan. 1, 1961:

\$1,000—1264, 1273, 1268, 1359, 1382, 1393, 1394, 1409, 1445, 1451, 1491, 1569, 1609, 1612, 1618, 1626, 1638, 1643, 1687, 1698, 1711, 1738, 1924, 1925, 1932, 1934, 2110, 4111, 4987, 12746, 15028, 15254, 15542, 15343, 21263, 26403, 26441, 30640, 34642, 37801, 38053, 39004, 39005, 39036, 39700, 40718, 44191.

\$500—268, 282, 474, 657, 658, 2115, 2294.

Chile, Republic of, External Sinking Fund Gold—6% of 1929 due 1962:

\$1,000—39, 59, 60, 144, 210, 223, 224, 247, 243, 3237, 4778, 4779, 7208, 7342, 8759.

\$500—316, 317, 555, 556, 573, 586, 592, 583, 584, 630.

Chile, Republic of, External Sinking Fund Gold—6% of 1930 due 1963:

\$1,000—32, 112, 113, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 186, 202, 231, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 347, 350, 351, 385, 5681, 14425, 16065, 16428, 18264, 21244.

\$500—D 97, D 98.

Chile, Republic of 7% Bonds, 1922/42:

\$1,000—1139, 6734, 10040, 10461, 14059.

Chilean Consolidated Municipal Loan External Sinking Fund Gold 7% Series A, 1929/60:

\$1,000—27, 34, 35, 36, 37, 133, 162, 314, 421, 422, 431, 422, 433, 434, 435, 464, 455, 535, 606, 609, 619, 620, 710, 735, 769, 802, 1507, 1508, 4575, 6629, 6630, 7094, 8487, 10556, 10557, 11395, 11396.

\$600—21, 95, 137, 138, 139, 154, 168, 180, 209, 216, 281, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 342, 343, 344, 1929.

Chinese Republic—5% Bonds 1925/48:

\$50—781737, 781738, 781747, 781753, 781756, 781777, 781780, 781781, 781788, 781789.

Colombia, Republic of—4% Bonds 1934/46:

\$30—E 14125, E 14126, E 14127, E 14128, E 14129, E 18308, E 45983, E 45984, E 45985, E 45986, E 47740, E 57146, E 57147, E 57148, E 57149.

\$15—F 7212, F 7213.

Colombia, Republic of—External Sinking Fund Gold 6% Loan of 1927 due January 1, 1961:

\$1,000—419, 420, 479, 485, 537, 548, 569, 612, 636, 688, 716, 881, 923, 923, 930, 993, 995, 1014, 1023, 1173, 1367, 2445, 2460, 4026, 4597, 4647, 4648, 7388, 8168, 9772, 10110, 12690, 13222, 13649, 13867, 13668, 13869, 14844, 14896, 15187, 15483, 16001, 16053, 16054, 16055, 16056, 16057, 16492, 16493, 16494, 18419, 18740.

\$500—66, 74, 82, 83, 86, 87, 88, 159, 210, 211, 425, 691, 973, 974.

Conversion Office for German Foreign Debts—3% Dollar Funding Bonds:

\$500—923.

\$100—8479, 8480, 16499.

Conversion Office for German Foreign Debts—Fractional Certificates:

\$20—26200.

\$10—31866.

\$5—21173.

Copenhagen, City of—4 1/2% Bonds 1928 due 1963:

\$1,000—9317.

Cuba, Republic of—External Gold 4 1/2% Loan of 1909 due August 1949:

\$1,000—2309, 2310, 2312, 2313, 9796, 9904, 9805, 10239, 10283, 10412, 10782, 15697, 15787.

Cuba, Republic of—External Sinking Fund 4 1/2% of 1907 due 1977:

\$1,000—79691, 79717, 79720, 79836, 79886, 79891, 79908, 79942, 79972, 80755, 80841, 80851, 80882, 80883, 80884, 80885, 80886, 80887, 80889, \$100—6544, 6548, 6597, 6602, 6639, 6640, 8653, 6710, 6992, 7016, 7017, 7018, 7020, 7021, 7022, 7023, 7024.

Cuba, Republic of—External Gold 5% Loan of 1904 due 1944:

\$1,000—1193.

Cuba, Republic of—External Public Works Sinking Fund, 5 1/2% Bonds 1930/45:

\$1,000—23170, 23604.

Cuba, Republic of—3 1/2% Bonds 1923/53:

\$1,000—35754, 35755, 35756, 46918, 47355.

Czechoslovakia State Loan 1922 due 1951—6% Series A:

\$1,000—6467, 7268.

\$100—484.

Czechoslovakia State Loan 1922 due 1952—8% Series B:

\$1,000—5745.

\$500—562, 830, 1296.

\$100—830, 931.

Danish Consol, Municipal Loan, 5% due 1953:

\$1,000—76, 77, 78, 365, 476, 566, 567, 568, 839, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 1179, 1408, 1409, 1411, 1412, 1846, 1847, 1923.

Denmark, Kingdom of—External Gold 4 1/2% Loan of 1928 due 1962:

\$1,000—361, 365, 459, 710, 961, 2045, 2165, 2182, 2939, 4113, 4572, 5093, 5101, 5859, 7351, 8308, 12112, 12123, 13216, 13462, 13471, 14320, 14605, 15270, 15995, 16157, 17523, 18249, 18398, 18899, 18996, 18997, 18998, 18999, 19000, 19004, 19249, 21129, 21130, 22503, 23076, 23191, 24024, 25391, 25392, 25393, 25394, 25395, 25396, 25397, 25398, 25399, 25400, 25476, 25477, 25478, 25591, 26514, 26515, 26599, 27446, 27481, 27482, 27620, 27694, 27763, 27847, 28984, 29385, 50126, 31004, 31065, 31162, 31296, 31400, 32101, 33427, 33509, 33858, 33878, 33879, 33880, 33881, 33882, 23883,

33884, 33885, 33886, 34406, 34407, 34408, 34410, 34615, 35416, 35526, 35926, 37012, 37013, 37469, 38047, 38049, 38205, 38612, 38613, 38614, 38615, 38632, 38811, 39701, 40292, 40565, 41749, 41897, 42515, 43663, 43669, 43670, 44317, 44362, 45637, 45638, 45639, 45640, 45641, 46708, 46860, 47080, 47097, 47098, 47099, 47100, 47887, 47890, 45930, 49024, 49188, 49223, 50183, 50223, 50265, 50657, 50724, 50977, 51263, 51276, 51325, 51432, 51433, 51434, 51435, 51436, 51437, 51438, 51439, 51440,

51441, 51442, 51443, 51444, 51445, 51446, 51447, 51448, 51449, 51450, 51451, 51452, 51453, 51454, 51455, 51456, 51457, 51458, 51459, 51460, 51785, 51786, 51787, 51788, 51789, 51790, 51791, 51792, 51792, 51794, 51795, 51796, 51797, 51798, 51799, 51800, 51801, 51802, 51803, 51804, 51805, 51806, 51807, 51808, 51809, 51810, 51811, 51812, 51813, 51814, 51815, 51816, 51817, 51818, 51819, 51820, 51821, 51822, 51823, 51824, 51896, 52089, 52191, 52276, 52378, 52465, 52466, 52487, 52744, 52770, 54305, 54044, 54646, 54817, 54822, 54823.

Denmark, Kingdom of—External Gold 5½% Loan of 1925 due 1955:
 \$1,000—525, 742, 743, 859, 860, 970, 971, 972, 1858, 2424, 5591, 5829, 13596, 14157, 18547, 20866, 26781, 26782, 26783, 26785, 26786, 26787, 26789, 26790, 26791, 26792, 26793, 26794, 26795, 26797, 26798, 26799, 27260, 27260, 27568, 28338, 28845.
 \$500—307, 418, 1440, 1927.
 Denmark, Kingdom of—External Gold 6% Loan of 1921 due 1942:
 \$1,000—1913, 2363, 13233, 22632, 26032, 27724.
 Dominican Republic Customs Administration—20 Year 5½% Gold Loan of 1922-6 due 1961:
 \$1,000—197, 266, 276, 400, 426, 506, 757, 900, 1072, 1180, 1211, 1442, 1854, 1989, 1992, 2060, 2137, 2157, 2284, 2387, 2672, 2793, 2795, 2896, 2946, 3667, 4130, 4181, 4219, 4475, 4513, 4544, 4546, 4577, 4617, 4653, 4898, 4962, 5275, 5552, 5657, 5760, 5789, 6004, 6074, 6107, 6232, 6376, 6424, 6920, 6953, 6980, 7091, 7176, 7322, 7405, 7558, 7632, 7723, 7833, 8370, 8507, 8544, 8757, 9005, 9344, 9777, 9915.
 Dominican Republic Customs Administration, Sinking Fund Gold 5½% Loan of 1926-1928 due 1969 First Series.
 \$1,000—928, 1365, 2864, 2865, 3004, 4871, 4872, 4873, 4874.
 Dominican Republic Customs Administration, Sinking Fund Gold 5½% Loan of 1926-1929 due 1969 Second Series:
 \$1,000—27, 97, 100, 101, 114, 797, 1525, 2289, 2290, 2382, 2434, 2468, 2479, 2490, 2491, 2527, 2561, 2565, 2657, 2633, 2876, 2894, 2904, 2905, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 3126, 3207, 3251, 3252, 3363, 3423, 3472, 3838, 3994, 4153, 4208.
 \$500—101, 109, 112, 113, 114, 115, 141, 199, 214, 261, 262, 266, 267.
 France, Republic of—25 Year Sinking Fund, External 7% Dollar Gold Loan of 1924 due 1949:
 \$1,000—13910, 22260, 22340, 34743, 43512, 44516, 68144, 79398, 91164, 92845, 92654, 93396, 94044.
 Frankfurt on Main (City of) 7% Bonds, 1925/45:
 \$1,000—3521, 3576.
 German Atlantic Cable Company (Deutsche Atlant. Telegr. Ges.)—7% Bonds 1925/45:
 \$1,000—35, 36, 45, 46, 48, 49, 68, 69, 86, 101, 127, 145, 156, 160, 161, 162, 164, 181, 182, 184, 193, 215, 274, 300, 319, 335, 351, 413, 420, 425, 433, 438, 479, 483, 592, 593, 665, 697, 736, 779, 802, 826, 868, 910, 1004, 1051, 1052, 1115, 1181, 1183, 1186, 1188, 1266, 1741, 1876, 1879, 1881, 1972, 2101, 2147, 2227, 2340, 2343, 2366, 2414, 2463, 2521, 2522, 2662, 2705, 2707, 2729, 2737, 2742, 2751, 2752, 2763, 2861, 2950, 2957, 2977, 2984, 2987, 3159, 3249, 3263, 3247, 3394, 3432, 3484, 3507, 3568, 3576, 3583, 3585, 3596, 3591, 3603, 3612, 3620, 3636, 3640, 3690, 3751, 3791.
 \$500—7, 16, 23, 180, 296.
 Germany, Government of—7% 1924 due 1949:
 \$1,000—55040, 55043, 60022, 66024, 66325, 66326, 66027, 66028, 66030, 66031, 66032, 66033, 66034, 66035, 66036, 66038, 66039, 66040, 66041,

66043, 66044, 66045, 66047, 66048, 66049, 66050, 98105, 98610.
 Greater Prague, City of—7½% Loan 1922 due 1952:
 \$1,000—2454, 2456, 3381, 4863, 4879, 5714.
 Haiti, Republic of—6% 1922/52:
 \$1,000—4988, 8031.
 Harpener Bergbau (Harpen Mining Co.)—6% 1929 due 1949:
 \$1,000—1319, 1872.
 Hellenic Republic Water Works—Gold Bonds 4% 1985:
 673, 3066, 5871, 6890.
 Hungarian Central Mutual Credit Institute (Eudapest) Land Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold 7%, due 1937:
 \$1,000—84, 95, 96.
 \$500—13.
 Hungarian-Italian Bank, Ltd.—7% Sterling Mortgage Bonds:
 \$1,000—346.
 \$500—Series A. C. W.: D 17, D 32, D 45, C 52, D 55, D 56.
 Hungary, Kingdom of—External Secured Sinking Fund 7½% 1924/44 (Now 4% 1979):
 \$1,000—1988, 2059, 6087.
 \$500—481, 482.
 Hungary, Kingdom of—7½% Consolidated Municipal Loan 1925/45:
 \$1,000—311, 313, 2104, 2866, 2613, 3614, 3730, 3731, 3777, 3778, 3779, 3780, 3811, 3835, 7729, 7736.
 \$500—334, 341, 412.
 Japan, Empire of—5½% Bonds 1930 due 1965:
 \$1,000—43183.
 Japan, Empire of—6½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of 1924 due 1954:
 \$1,000—50393, 50394, 50395, 50396, 50683, 52208, 52493, 53833, 135112, 135113.
 \$500—4368, 4369.
 \$100—3614, 3638, 4305, 4306.
 Land Mortgage Bank of Warsaw, 8% and 4½% of 1924 due 1941:
 \$500—100323, 101447.
 \$50—4304, 83470, 92725, 92735.
 Meridionale Electric Company—First Sinking Fund Gold 7% Bonds 1927/57:
 \$1,000—2138, 6545.
 Mexican Funding Notes (coupon 1 and 2):
 \$4.00—D 3487, D 3488.
 \$8.00—M 18646, M 19968, M 20658.
 \$9.00—M 6296, M 6297, M 6298, M 65684.
 \$20.00—C 35567, C 35568, C 35569, C 35570, C 35571.
 \$70.00—C 35567, C 35568, C 35569, C 35570, C 35571.
 Milan, City of—External Sinking Fund Gold 6½% Loan of 1927—due 1952:
 \$1,000—5134, 8624, 8625, 8626, 8753, 8917, 9196, 9273, 10054, 11100, 16382, 27785, 27835.
 \$500—278, 554, 586, 770.
 \$100—585, 1007, 1186, 1187, 1128.
 Minas Geraes, State of—Secured External Gold 6½% Series A of 1929 due 1959:
 \$1,000—809, 1959.
 \$500—1036.

Mortgage Bank of Chile—Guaranteed Sinking Fund 6% Bonds 1928, Maturity 1961:
 \$1,000—1548, 1549.
 Mortgage Bank of Chile—Guaranteed Sinking Fund Gold Loan 6½%, Bonds 1925/57:
 \$1,000—4544, 5061.
 National Economic Bank of Warsaw, 7% or 4½% 1928 due 1966:
 \$1,000—222, 223, 224, 225, 226.
 National Railroad Company of Mexico—First Consolidated Gold 4% due 1951:
 \$1,000—482, 487, 685, 947, 2140, 2339, 2369, 2512, 2613, 2698, 2978, 3196, 3197, 3200, 3222, 3261, 3276, 3284, 3298, 3299, 3344, 3347, 3353, 3367, 3419, 3462, 3582, 3594, 3595, 3758, 3823, 3858, 3878, 3889, 5894, 5911, 5920, 3987, 4006, 4315, 4329, 4423, 4727, 4802, 4303, 4804, 4341, 4907, 4908, 4998, 5574, 5731, 5871, 5866, 5978, 6054, 6094, 6116, 6142, 6213, 6227, 6327, 6357, 6363, 6383, 6431, 6457, 6477, 6405, 6507, 6556, 6574, 6577, 6587, 6648, 6665, 6666, 6667, 6693, 6720, 6737, 6746, 6748, 6841, 6851, 6865, 6921, 6959, 6973, 6994, 7005, 7016, 7096, 7104, 7146, 7147, 7155, 7164, 7183, 7184, 7191, 7194, 7309, 7213, 7216, 7245, 7247, 7332, 7337, 7373, 7397, 7421, 7422, 7543, 7611, 7633, 7638, 7690, 7700, 7702, 7717, 7740, 7860, 7920, 7931, 7944, 7973, 7984, 8004, 8165, 8172, 8186, 8293, 8295, 8345, 8370, 8403, 8408, 8458, 8574, 8732, 8741, 8858, 8887, 8901, 8903, 9007, 9008, 9026, 9029, 9038, 9056, 9067, 9089, 9100, 9103, 9107, 9109, 9161, 9177, 9228, 9256, 9258, 9277, 9309, 9351, 9404, 9425, 9491, 9528, 9558, 9562, 9600, 9654, 9682, 9678, 9723, 9724, 9793, 9837, 9843, 9854, 9862, 9863, 9871, 9872, 9873, 9874, 9884, 9887, 9917, 9920, 10038, 10047, 10056, 10114, 10142, 10144, 10215, 10244, 10240, 10281, 10325, 10541, 10588, 10652, 10708, 10830, 10858, 10874, 10993, 11093, 11102, 11106, 11118, 11166, 11227, 11226, 11231, 11233, 11234, 11237, 11238, 11239, 11240, 11241, 11245, 11268, 11269, 11270, 11311, 11379, 11398, 11407, 11410, 11456, 11483, 11540, 11579, 11620, 11643, 11722, 11788, 11870, 11967, 11973, 11993, 12001, 12072, 12105, 12144, 12199, 12458, 12504, 12524, 12653, 12727, 13134, 13273, 13293, 13294, 13984, 14323, 14354, 14647, 14659, 14978, 15097, 15104, 15242, 15347, 15372, 15453, 15945, 16027, 16303, 16304, 16305, 16328, 16663, 16734, 16917, 16950, 17012, 17048, 17051, 17058, 17093, 17165, 17184, 17198, 17348, 17715, 18018, 18062, 18080, 18197, 18358, 18627, 18946, 19165, 19277, 19284, 19314, 19316, 19320, 19380, 19383, 19462, 19912, 19939, 19940, 19949, 24092, 24197, 24390, 24392, 24397, 24918, 25348, 25367, 25487, 25531, 25594, 25589, 26550.
 \$500—20370, 20641, 20859, 21384, 21396, 21471, 21544, 21785, 21801, 21850, 21856, 21887, 21929, 21930, 22380, 22361, 22862, 23452, 23603, 23689, 23591, 23716, 23717, 23729, 23735, 23903, 23904.
 National Railroad Company of Mexico—4½% Mortgage Bonds, due 1926, Prior Lien:
 \$1,000—3, 4, 118, 150, 191, 194, 287, 452, 596, 597, 622, 642, 652, 739, 746, 820, 884, 983, 1037, 1111, 1200, 1462, 1616, 1666, 1804, 1987, 2361, 2390, 2514, 2627, 2911, 2950, 3250, 3251, 3708, 3745, 3835, 3845, 3887, 3901, 3932, 4010, 4078, 4138, 4257, 4275, 4312, 4313, 4351, 4440, 4472, 4610, 4691, 4692, 4786, 4932, 5017, 5120, 5405, 5405, 5705, 6149, 6940, 7480, 9235, 9395, 9427,

9431, 10017, 10529, 10530, 10960, 10974, 11054, 11448, 11535, 11541, 12461, 12775, 12932, 13258, 13359, 13854, 13959, 14153, 14165, 14237, 14548, 14963, 14964, 15014, 15063, 15103, 15113, 15133, 15179, 15183, 15197, 15207, 15219, 15260, 15315, 15334, 15840, 15348, 15398, 15460, 15487, 15521, 15565, 15648, 15695, 15750, 15758, 15806, 15834, 15842, 15854, 16118, 16234, 16273, 16336, 16352, 16353, 16377, 16687, 16674, 16683, 16709, 16719, 16732, 16771, 16808, 16832, 16923, 16969, 16982, 17084, 17194, 17308, 17425, 17444, 17669, 17671, 17810, 17819, 17876, 17929, 22021, 22101, 22126, 22144, 22145, 22163, 22167, 22187, 22248, 22253, 22266, 22335, 22351, 22360, 22386, 22425, 22475, 22493, 22498, 22544, 22545, 22546, 22550, 22551, 22553, 22592, 22691, 22698, 22705, 22711, 22741, 22813, 22871, 22942, 22952, 23052, 23423, 23665, 23717, 24117, 24226, 24394, 24656, 24700, 24765, 24838, 24842, 24843, 24868.
 \$500—18145, 18155, 18222, 18369, 18468, 18733, 18734, 18735, 18861, 19270, 19617, 19914, 19924, 19925, 19926, 20036, 20247, 20248, 20412, 20413, 20423, 20645, 20684, 20685, 21060, 21205, 21208, 21227, 21292, 21307, 21314, 21397, 21442, 21443, 21476, 21477, 21668, 21672, 21673, 21733, 21734, 21735, 21736, 21774, 21811, 21881.
 National Railways of Mexico—4½% Prior Lien Sinking Fund Gold due 1957 (Stamped):
 \$1,000—3708, 3745, 41165, 14867, 15783, 17305, 22887, 34468, 41215, 41344, 41345, 43786, 3500—19929, 19929, 21341, 21343.
 New South Wales, State of—External Sinking Fund Gold 6% Loan of 1927 due February 1, 1957:
 \$1,000—2308, 5540, 6377, 6883, 6918, 7618, 10723, 14111, 15481, 16152, 16617, 16632, 16833, 16900, 16908, 16992, 17107, 17127, 17143, 17184, 17247, 17249, 17250, 17282, 17330, 17377, 17484, 17485, 17487, 17498, 17499, 17502, 17528, 17530, 17552, 17553, 17574, 17634, 17635, 19516, 20123, 21991, 23587, 23629, 24409.
 \$500—226, 522, 523, 527, 528, 529.
 New South Wales, State of—External Sinking Fund Gold 5% Loan of 1927 due April 1, 1958:
 \$1,000—3340, 5336, 5342, 5380, 5382, 5402, 5419, 5465, 5466, 5467, 5471, 5485, 5578, 5712, 5867, 5892, 5951, 5954, 5987, 6021, 6361, 17659, 18942, 19154, 21338, 21799, 23533.
 Norges Kommunal Bank, S. F. Gold—5% 1930 due 1970:
 \$1,000—901, 1303, 1584, 2904, 4377.
 North German Lloyd—Sinking Fund 4% Bonds 1933/47:
 \$1,000—6655.
 Norway, Kingdom of—4½% Bonds 1936 due 1955:
 \$1,000—23303.
 Norway, Kingdom of—6% Bonds 1923 due 1943:
 \$1,000—18537.
 Nova Scotia, 4½%, 1927/52:
 \$1,000—3691.
 Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company—3½% Bonds 1938/63:
 \$1,000—57, 214, 666, 867, 1027, 1150, 1315, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1369, 1518, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1794, 1962, 1963, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2247, 2248, 2341.

This copy may neither be transferred to a third party nor copied or published without written permission from the "Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People", Jerusalem

File No. 94

343104

\$500—797, 1171, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170.

Oriental Development Company, Ltd.—5½% 30 Year External Debentures 1928 due 1958:

\$1,000—9238, 10879, 10880, 10881, 10882, 12055, 12332, 18286, 13287, 13288, 13289, 13290, 15839, 15840, 16345, 16761, 18269.

\$500—191, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1146, 1147, 1214, 1454, 1455, 1537, 1538.

Panama, Republic of—External Secured Sinking Fund Gold 5% Loan Series A due 1963:

\$1,000—93, 249, 577, 578, 3070, 8660, 9822, 10774.

\$500—69.

Peru, Republic of (National Loan)—External Sinking Fund Gold 6% First Series due 1960:

\$1,000—1380, 2188, 2189, 2563, 2621, 2623, 2693, 3894, 4400, 4414, 4416, 4422, 4471, 4490, 4575, 4576, 4577, 4609, 4610, 4611, 4613, 4614, 4619, 4633, 4689, 4702, 4729, 4731, 4753, 4790, 4791, 4855, 4882, 4887, 4898, 4904, 4905, 4910, 4919, 4945, 4985, 4989, 5054, 5055, 5059, 5060, 5065, 5108, 5130, 5133, 5134, 5182, 5226, 5253, 5258, 5259, 5260, 5261, 5262, 5263, 5264, 5265, 5266, 5281, 5304, 5305, 5306, 5344, 5360, 5377, 5379, 5386, 5427, 5428, 5436, 5453, 5495, 5507, 5528, 5558, 5589, 5604, 5773, 5823, 6210, 6325, 6326, 6941, 7082, 9656, 10164, 10420, 11359, 11404, 11770, 11995, 12083, 12446, 12921, 14325, 14328, 14510, 15191, 15228, 15243, 15490, 15604, 15921, 16376, 16377, 17909, 18542, 18844, 18919, 19259, 19362, 19763, 20605, 20606, 20744, 21337, 21760, 22227, 23621, 24802, 24927, 27485, 28597, 28924, 29190, 29552, 29388, 29399, 30229, 31360, 31954, 32190, 32191, 32192, 32193, 33246, 34183, 35714, 36918, 37186, 39832, 40328, 40756, 42487, 42637, 42731, 44495, 44823, 45129, 45461, 45790.

\$500—462, 459, 481, 482, 483, 510, 521, 531, 559, 582, 583, 584, 585, 596, 650, 651, 828, 835, 849, 858, 863, 877, 878, 879, 882, 883, 889, 900, 905, 906, 907, 926, 941, 970, 971, 986, 997.

Peru, Republic of (National Loan)—External Sinking Fund Gold 6% Second Series due 1961:

\$1,000—11, 14, 58, 69, 70, 77, 87, 88, 137, 142, 148, 158, 159, 217, 218, 228, 239, 293, 294, 313, 314, 315, 364, 435, 436, 459, 501, 502, 516, 540, 570, 571, 582, 598, 600, 610, 611, 647, 648, 658, 662, 670, 702, 720, 733, 758, 769, 779, 839, 852, 863, 870, 883, 906, 887, 947, 1029, 1062, 1066, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1141, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1156, 1162, 1163, 1231, 1251, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1483, 1584, 1993, 3562, 4640, 4656, 4657, 4658, 4659, 5286, 6145, 6422, 8607, 8008, 8010, 8473, 9467, 9691, 9746, 10417, 13383, 14871, 15754, 16711, 16712, 16976, 17157, 17158, 19767, 19967, 20355, 21762.

\$500—15, 68, 79, 85, 86, 87, 88, 125, 177, 181, 192, 252, 285, 290, 293, 338, 368, 398, 1717.

Peru, Republic of—Secured Sinking Fund Gold, 7% (Tobacco) Loan Series of 1927 due 1959:

\$1,000—88, 128, 197, 894, 1725, 1837, 2192, 2212, 2216, 2218, 2219, 2221, 2268, 2269, 2287, 2290, 2291, 3344, 2365, 2366, 2372, 2383, 2384,

2407, 2409, 2411, 2416, 2440, 2497, 2507, 2508, 2536, 2586, 2629, 2621, 2625, 2656, 2699, 2750, 2899, 2891, 2899, 2942, 2943, 2952, 2965, 2969, 3004, 3028, 3049, 3052, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3083, 3089, 3104, 3111, 3112, 3132, 3152, 3730, 3944, 9513, 9630, 9633, 9813, 9846, 9847, 9865, 9948, 9969, 11038, 11332, 11606, 12359, 12720, 12830, 13061, 13150, 13449, 13756, 14136, 14432.

\$500—305, 322, 326, 346, 374, 396, 399, 402, 464, 474, 481, 506, 509, 535, 563, 576, 579, 587, 705, 3329.

Poland, Republic of, 4½% External Sinking Fund Bonds (Formerly 7% Extended from 1947) due 1968:

\$1,000—1672, 1673, 1674, 1790, 1791, 6407, 6631, 10693, 11952, 13031, 22699, 33483.

\$500—2695.

\$100—27127.

Queensland, State of (Australia)—25 Year Sinking Fund External Gold 6%, due February 15, 1947:

\$1,000—3847.

\$500—1025, 1027.

Rio de Janeiro, City of (Brazil)—6½% due 1953:

\$1,000—24305, 26002.

Rio de Janeiro, State of—External Secured Sinking Fund Gold 6½% of 1929 due 1959:

\$1,000—4, 21, 80, 715, 728, 729, 787, 788, 816, 856, 896, 948, 994, 1139, 1184, 1193, 1974, 2565, 2762, 3157, 3709, 4017, 5212, 5802, 5675, 5866, 5858.

Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil)—6% Bonds 1928/68:

\$1,000—7227.

Ruhr Gas Corporation—6½% Bonds 1928/53:

\$1,000—1846 A, 7658.

Saarbruecken, City of—6% Bonds 1927 due 1953:

\$1,000—2807, 2808, 2809.

Sao Paulo, State of—7% due 1956:

\$1,000—4673, 5457.

Sao Paulo, State of—25 Year External 8% Gold Loan of 1925 due 1950:

\$1,000—68, 501, 511, 564, 580, 619, 722, 764, 769, 786, 796, 822, 866, 927, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 958, 959, 960, 961, 968, 969, 1014, 1038, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1091, 1109, 1123, 1171, 1172, 1226, 1273, 2042, 2377, 3182, 3372, 3427, 3675, 4305, 4936, 5517, 6211, 7886, 8295, 9112, 9113, 9298, 10456, 11170, 11329, 12181, 12274, 12275, 13034.

\$500—9, 10, 51, 57, 636, 698, 805, 1507, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1808, 1809, 1890.

Silesia, Province of, External Gold Loan, 7% and 4½% of 1928 due 1958:

\$1,000—88, 5194, 7610, 7789, 8635, 9431, 9482.

United Industrial Corp. (Vereinigete Industrie Unternehmungen)—Sinking Fund Debenture, Gold, 6½% due 1941:

\$1,000—51101.

Uruguay, Republic of—External Readjustment 3¼, 4, 4½% due 1979:

\$1,000—26128, 26129, 26130, 26131, 26132, 26133, 26134, 26135, 26136, 26137, 26138, 26139, 26140, 26141, 26142, 31374, 31375, 31376, 31377,

Yugoslavia, Kingdom of, Funding 5%, First Series Issued, 1932 due 1956:

\$500—1245.

\$100—10938, 10939, 10945, 10946, 12912, 16660, 16661, 16662, 16674.

Yugoslavia, Kingdom of—Funding 5% Bonds per 1956-II:

\$1,000—1375.

\$100—10299, 10300, 14041, 14042.

Yugoslavia, Kingdom of—7% 1922 due 1962:

\$1,000—10021, 12093, 15266, 22340, 23721, 24665, 26974, 26979, 26983.

Yugoslavia, Kingdom of (Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes)—8% 1922 due 1962:

\$1,000—2741, 2960, 3829, 5304, 7516, 8020, 8623, 8698, 10165, 11432, 12961.

\$500—221, 489, 514, 669.

Yugoslavia State Mortgage Bank—7% of 1927:

\$500—457, 536.

31378, 31379, 35638, 35639, 35679, 35680, 35714, 35715, 35729, 35732, 35738, 35772, 35783, 35794, 35877, 35878, 35962, 36977, 36001, 36002, 36003, 36014, 36044, 36077, 36078, 36086, 36095, 36360, 36362, 36363, 36435, 36436, 36437, 36440, 36457, 36458, 36459, 36460, 36461, 36836, 37312, 37313, 37314, 37322, 37323, 37324, 37327, 37328, 37330, 37344, 37345, 37349, 37350, 37351, 37352, 37378, 37400, 37641, 38607, 38608, 38609, 39654, 39656, 39657, 39658, 39660.

\$500—2147, 2182, 2183, 2217, 2218, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2243, 2249, 2260, 2361, 2362, 2512, 2518, 2519.

Vera Cruz & Pacific Railroad Company—4½% Guaranteed 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds due 1934:

\$1,000—1305, 1766, 4946, 5558, 5785, 6322, 6323.

Vienna, City of (Wiener Stadtanleihe)—Gold Issue 6% 1927/1952:

\$1,000—12022, 12653, 12953.

\$500—1252.

Westphalia United Electric Power Corporation (Vereingte Elektrizitaetswerke Westfalen A. G.) First Sinking Fund Gold—6%, Series A, due 1953:

\$1,000—7129, 10720, 14341.

This copy may neither be transferred to a third party nor copied or published without written permission from the "Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People", Jerusalem

File No: 941

343105

The Netherlands Ambassador to the Secretary of State

NETHERLANDS EMBASSY
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

JANUARY 19, 1951.

FA/153

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to the Memorandum of Understanding executed on this date, between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Netherlands regarding securities claimed by the Netherlands to be looted from the Netherlands.

In accordance with the request of the Department of State, I herewith confirm that each of the securities placed on the domestic and foreign scheduled securities lists as looted securities at the instance of my government was looted from the Netherlands in one or more of the following ways:

- a. "Lippmann-Rosenthal" looting,
- b. "Rebholz banking" looting,
- c. Forced transfer, or
- d. Theft

The Government of the Netherlands notes that it has been advised by the Government of the United States that the Government of the United States has included the category "b" cases above for reasons other than that they involved direct or indirect Reichsmark purchases and that the Memorandum of Understanding is without prejudice to any position which the United States or the Netherlands may wish to take with reference to direct or indirect Reichsmark purchases of securities or other property in the Netherlands from Netherlands nationals.

It is understood by my government that in view of the period of limitations applicable to suits and claims under Sections 9 and 32 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended,^[1] and in order to safeguard the interests of claimants who are innocent holders and to protect the United States, your government may refrain from releasing to my government for a period of two years after the date of vesting any or all securities vested as contemplated by the Memorandum of Understanding.

It is further understood that with respect to claims to such securities asserted by my government where there are no complicating

factors such as conflicting evidence, issues which require hearing, adverse claims or special circumstances, the Office of Alien Property, United States Department of Justice, will endeavor to process the claims on the basis of information to be furnished by the State of the Netherlands in the form of a certificate of a designated agency of the Netherlands Government. The certificate shall provide in addition to other necessary and relevant information requested by the Office of Alien Property the following:

- (1) A description of the security.
- (2) The name, citizenship and residence of the owner of the security at the time of its looting, together with any changes in such citizenship or residence since such date.
- (3) The name, citizenship and residence of any successor of the owner at the time of looting, together with any changes in such citizenship or residence since such date.
- (4) The manner in which the looting occurred.
- (5) The date the security was looted.
- (6) A statement that under the law of the Netherlands, title to the security is in the State of the Netherlands and that title immediately prior to its acquisition by the State of the Netherlands was in the person designated as owner at the time of the looting.

The Government of the Netherlands confirms that it will agree to defend any suit which might be brought against it with respect to a security returned to it under this program, pursuant to the provisions of Section 32 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, to the extent that such remedies would be available against the Netherlands national on whose behalf the security was recovered, and that the question of any further waiver of immunity is reserved for later discussion.

Finally, my government recognizes that the Memorandum of Understanding does not provide for the return or release to the Netherlands Government of domestic scheduled securities in those cases in which the United States determines the securities are enemy owned or in which a return of the securities would be contrary to the interests of the United States. The question of the ultimate disposition of such securities shall be the subject of further discussions between the Governments of the United States and the Netherlands.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

J. H. VAN ROIJEN.

The Honorable
DEAN ACHESON
Secretary of State

¹ 40 Stat. 419, 60 Stat. 50; 50 USC app. §§ 1-38.

Journal : Neue Zürcher Zeitung
Lieu : Zürich
Date : April 19, 1956
No. : 1124

Westdeutschland und die Ablösung des Abkommens von Washington

Ein Gesetzesentwurf über die Verwendung des Ueberschusses

Heute's Arbeit

Ht. Bonn, 18. April

Das Bundeskabinett hat heute den Entwurf für ein Gesetz zur Ergänzung des Gesetzes über die am 26. August 1952 in Bonn unterzeichneten drei Abkommen zwischen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft über die deutschen Vermögenswerte in der Schweiz, über die Regelung der Forderungen der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft gegen das ehemalige Deutsche Reich und zum deutschen Lastenausgleich vom 7. März 1953 verabschiedet. Der Gesetzesentwurf regelt die Verwendung des Ueberschusses aus der Abwicklung des deutsch-schweizerischen Abkommens vom 26. August 1952 über die deutschen Vermögenswerte in der Schweiz. Der darin auf 121,5 Mill. Fr. angesetzte Ablösungsbetrag ist dabei um mehr als ein Drittel überschritten worden. Zurzeit stellt sich der Ueberschuß auf über 48 Mill. Fr. Dieser Betrag dürfte sich bis zur nahe bevorstehenden Beendigung der Abwicklung noch um einige Millionen erhöhen. Der Ueberschuß ist von der Schweizerischen Verrechnungsstelle transferiert worden.

Die Bundesregierung beantragt dem Bonner Parlament nunmehr, den Ueberschuß je zur Hälfte den Berechtigten zur Verfügung zu stellen bzw. dem Lastenausgleichsfonds zuzuführen. Im einzelnen wird folgendes bestimmt: Der Ueberschuß wird einschließlich der Erträge aus seiner Anlage nach dem Stand vom 31. Dezember 1956 (Stichtag) zur Hälfte in den Lastenausgleichsfonds eingebracht, die andere Hälfte an diejenigen Berechtigten bezahlt, die für die Freigabe ihrer Vermögenswerte in der Schweiz einen Beitrag geleistet haben. Ein nach Durchführung der Rückzahlungen verbleibender Betrag sowie Ueberweisungen der Schweizerischen Verrechnungsstelle nach dem Stichtag würden in voller Höhe dem Lastenausgleichsfonds zugewiesen. Der Rückzahlungsantrag ist von den Berechtigten binnen sechs Monaten nach dem Inkrafttreten des Gesetzes, unter Beilage von einschlägigen Urkunden der Schweizerischen Verrechnungsstelle, der deutschen Devisenbehörde (Landeszentralbanken) und der zuständigen Finanzämter bei der Oberfinanzdirektion Frankfurt a. M. zu stellen.

In der Begründung der Bundesregierung zum Gesetzesentwurf heißt es u. a.: Ueber die Verwendung dieses Ueberschusses ist im Vermögensabkommen und im Ratifikationsgesetz keine Bestimmung getroffen worden. Es ergibt sich jedoch aus Art. 6 Abs. 1 in Verbindung mit Art. 2 des deutsch-schweizerischen Abkommens über die Regelung der Forderungen der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft gegen das ehemalige Deutsche Reich vom 26. August 1952, daß die Schweizerfrankenbeträge des Ueberschusses zahlungstechnisch zur Abdeckung gewisser deutscher Verpflichtungen zu verwenden sind. Es stehen daher nur die DM-Gegenwerte dieser Franken zur Verfügung, soweit sie aus Beiträgen angefallen sind. Ueber ihre Verwendung hat nunmehr der deutsche Gesetzgeber zu entscheiden.

Die dem Gesetzesentwurf zugrunde liegende Lösung geht von der Tatsache aus, daß sowohl der Lastenausgleichsfonds als auch die Berechtigten in bezug auf die in der Schweiz gelegenen Vermögenswerte gewisse Opfer gebracht haben, um die Durchführung des Vermögensabkommens zu ermöglichen. Auf Kosten des Lastenausgleichsfonds ist, gemäß Ratifikationsgesetz, bei freiwilliger Leistung des Betrages, die Vermögensabgabe nach dem Lastenausgleichsgesetz als abgegolten zu betrachten. Auch verurteilte die im deutsch-schweizerischen Abkommen zum Lastenausgleich vorgesehene Gleichstellung der Schweizer mit den meistbegünstigten Nationen einen

Anfall an Vermögensabgabe. Andererseits haben die deutschen Berechtigten durch ihren freiwilligen Beitrag die Anbringung des Ablösungsbetrages ermöglicht. Bei Abwägung der hiernach zu berücksichtigenden Interessen erscheine es gerechtfertigt, den Ueberschuß grundsätzlich in der erwähnten Weise zu verteilen.

Ein Sprecher der Bundesregierung erklärte heute, das Kabinett hege die Erwartung, daß die Legislative seinen Anträgen zustimmen werde. Ministerialdirektor Dr. Féaux de la Croix vom Bundesfinanzministerium betonte, es lägen keinerlei völkerrechtliche Verpflichtungen in bezug auf die Verwendung des Ueberschusses vor. Es handle sich um eine rein innerdeutsche Angelegenheit. Auch der Schweizerische Bundesrat habe anerkannt, daß für die Regelung ausschließlich Bonn kompetent sei. Die Forderung schweizerischer Parlamentarier auf volle Rückerstattung sei völkerrechtlich unbegründet.

Immerhin rechnet man auch in der Bundesregierung mit harten Auseinandersetzungen im Bundestag. Die integrale Rückerstattung findet, wie in diesen Spalten bereits mehrmals verzeichnet worden ist, sowohl in der Bundesrepublik als in der Schweiz weit herum Anklang und kraftvolle Unterstützung. In der Bundesrepublik haben die Spitzenverbände der gewerblichen Wirtschaft — der Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie, der Deutsche Industrie- und Handelstag und der Gesamtverband des Deutschen Groß- und Außenhandels — in einer Eingabe an den Bundesfinanzminister betont, eine allfällige Unterwerfung der Spitze unter den Lastenausgleich verstoße gegen das Ratifizierungsgesetz zu dem Abkommen, wonach die Lastenausgleichsabgaben für die deutschen Vermögenswerte in der Schweiz, die auf Grund freiwilliger Leistungen eines Betrages frei geworden sind, als abgegolten gelten. Sie wiesen darauf hin, daß nach dem Willen der vertragschließenden Teile und des Gesetzgebers der Ablösungsbeitrag von vorneherein auf 121,5 Millionen Franken begrenzt worden sei. Daraus sei zu folgern, daß mit der Zahlung dieses Betrages der gesamte Lastenausgleich abgegolten sei und ein Ueberschuß in vollem Umfang zurückerstattet werden müsse. Eine andere Lösung wäre mit rechtsstaatlichen Prinzipien nicht zu vereinbaren. Ferner hat sich neben anderen hervorragenden Persönlichkeiten, der bekannte Frankfurter Bankier Herrmann J. Abs entschieden für eine volle Rückerstattung ausgesprochen.

Im Nationalrat und im Ständerat ist vor Monatsfrist bekanntlich eine Motion eingebracht worden, worin der Bundesrat eingeladen wird, die Ueberweisung weiterer Ueberschüsse sofort einzustellen, die zu Unrecht überwiesenen Beträge von der Bundesrepublik zurückzuverlangen und den Ueberschuß anteilmäßig den abgabepflichtigen Eigentümern zurückzuerstatten. Die Motion stützt sich darauf, daß die Drittelsabgabe zweckgebunden und daß die Ueberweisung durch die Verrechnungsstelle rechtlich unhaltbar und mit den treuhänderischen Verpflichtungen, welche die Schweiz gemäß dem Ablösungsabkommen übernommen hat, unvereinbar ist.

Der Vorstoß schweizerischer Parlamentarier ist in Westdeutschland aufmerksam registriert worden. Die «Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung» schreibt dazu gestern in einem redaktionellen Kommentar, die Auffassungen, die in der Motion vertreten würden, deckten sich genau mit der Ansicht, die auch die deutschen Eigentümer von Frankenkonto von Anfang an vertreten haben und die Bundesfinanzminister Schäffer bisher mit

recht unbefriedigenden Argumenten beiseite geschoben habe. Nun müsse er sich gefallen lassen, daß ihm die Rechtslage von schweizerischen Parlamentariern erläutert werde. Die Schweizer, die seinerzeit unter alliierter Druck die Vermögensabgabe auf das deutsche Eigentum «einkassiert» hätten, möchten auf jeden Fall vermeiden, daß den deutschen Konteninhabern nun neues Unrecht widerfähre, und zwar ausgerechnet vom deutschen Fiskus. Das Frankfurter Blatt schließt seine Betrachtung mit der Bemerkung, die Initiative der schweizerischen Abgeordneten werde in Deutschland zweifellos begrüßt werden, aber eigentlich sei der Vorgang doch für Bonn recht beschämend.

Vermutlich wird der vorliegende Beschluß der Bundesregierung in der hiesigen Presse ein ähnliches Echo finden. Auch im Bundestag sind die Meinungen geteilt. Auf welche Seite sich die Waage am Ende neigen wird, ist schwer vorzusagen. Von erheblichem Gewicht wird dabei wohl auch der weitere Verlauf der Dinge in dieser umstrittenen Angelegenheit in Bern sein.

Translation of a document issued in the Dutch language:

(from:) Ministry of Finance (Ministerie van Financiën
135 Treasurer General (Generale Thesaurie
Dept. "ADMINISTRATION" (Directie: BEWINDVOERING)

THE HAGUE, April 27th, 1962

(to:) The Management of the Our ref. A2/3358
Nederlandse Beheersinstituut in re: Heirless Assets
(Netherlands Custodian (Inst.)
Neuhayskade 94
at T H E H A G U E

Enclosure E - added to the Schedule of the work already done and still to be done by your Institution, states under Capital Letter A that you are carrying on the formal administration of the DOLLAR VALUES on hand in America of Jewish absentees.

In this respect I may inform you that in 1958 in this matter this Office contacted Notary SPIER at AMSTERDAM, in order to find out if there is a possibility that the Netherlands should vis-à-vis the American Government waive the assets which were appropriated by the Office of Alien Property, and which belong to estates that have become vacant in the Netherlands for which no heirs can be found, namely waiving those assets on the condition that those assets which - it is expected - would be allotted to a Jewish "successor organization" in the U.S.A., be assigned by this latter organization to the Foundation: "Stichting Joods Maatschappelijk Werk" (Foundation for Jewish Social Work).

Notary SPIER, who is the representative of the WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS, in the Netherlands, has promised to give his co-operation for this purpose. A List has been sent to Mr. Spier, enumerating the "heirless assets", which List has at the request of Mr. Nehemiah ROBINSON, of the World Jewish Congress, been augmented with available data in NOVEMBER 1960. - I am sending you herewith a copy of the augmented list, sent to Notary SPIER on November 26th, 1960.

Up to this writing the intervention of Mr. Spier has not led to results. However, I believe that this is due to the fact that it is not yet quite certain whether the moneys involved will indeed be allotted to the so-called "successor organizations" in the U.S.A. In fact, it appeared to me from a Minority Report of the Senators KEATING and HART, of the Committee on the Judiciary, dated February 22nd 1961 (Calendar No. 1092, report No. 1112, part 2, page 12) that a Bill for an Act relating to the regulating of claims of successor organizations to "vested heirless properties", which Bill has been presented during the former session of the American Congress has NOT been enacted; and the same can be said about a Bill for an Act of the same tenor that has been proposed during the current session of Congress. - Therefore I assume that a ruling in this respect shall have to wait until the respective Bill will have been enacted; or until an other ruling in that respect will have been made in the U.S.A. - Further I do not think that the possibility is excluded that it will take still some time before a ruling will be made, in view of the fact that - as appears from a letter dated APRIL 8th 1958 from the OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY, sent to my Ministry also then already Bills were pending for enactment for the regulating of this question.

A copy of this letter I am sending to aforesaid Notary SPIER, with the request to find out whether any progress is being made in this affair. - I also enclose herewith a copy of my letters (of the same date and number as this present letter) addressed to Notary SPIER and to the FINANCIAL ATTACHE to Her Majesty's Embassy at WASHINGTON.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
FOR THE MINISTER
THE MANAGER OF ADMINISTRATION
(Directeur Bewindvoering)
(a.) Huijsmans

343108

Translation of a document issued in the Dutch language:

(from:) Ministry of Finance (Ministerie van Financiën)
135 Treasurer General (Generale Thesaurie)
Dept. "ADMINISTRATION" (Directie: BEWINDVOERING)

THE HAGUE, April 27th, 1962

(to:) Mr. E. S F I E R Our Ref. A2/3358
Notary in re: Heirless Assets
24, Westeinde
A m s t e r d a m

With reference to our letter dated November 26th, 1960, No. AO/16804, with regard to "heirless assets", I am sending you enclosed herewith a copy of my letter (dated and numbered as this letter) addressed to the Management of the Nederlandse Beheersinstituut (Netherlands Custodian Inst.).

I shall appreciate it if you will once more try to find out from Mr. ROBINSON whether there is a possibility that within a short space of time an arrangement can be made in this affair.

The Financial Attaché to Her Majesty's Embassy at WASHINGTON reported meanwhile that the American Office of Alien Property requested that Netherlands Claims should be withdrawn with regard to a number of "heirless assets". To-day I requested the said Attaché to inform the Office of Alien Property that the Dutch Government continues laying claim to the respective assets on behalf of the Foundation for Jewish Social Work ("Stichting Joods Maatschappelijk Werk") in its quality of Netherlands "successor organization", but that privately contact has been made with American successor organizations in order to bring about that if the respective assets are put at the disposal of those successor organizations by the Office of Alien Property, those organizations shall in their turn assign those assets to the Dutch Foundation: "Stichting Joods Maatschappelijk Werk". -

Probably you can bring about that now already a Declaration can be obtained from the American organizations concerned, in which they declare that they are in principle prepared to assign to the Dutch Foundation " Stichting Joods Maatschappelijk Werk" the assets enumerated on the List which was sent to you on NOVEMBER 26th, 1960, if those organizations should get the assets concerned at their disposal.

A promise in this affair from said American organizations should also make provisions with a view to the possibility that the claims of these organizations against the Office of Alien Property should be settled in a lump sum; in that case a part of that lump sum should be assigned to the said Foundation.

If the Foundation: "Stichting Joods Maatschappelijk Werk" should be in possession of such a declaration, then there would be no objection any more on the part of the Netherlands Government to drop its claims against the Office of Alien Property; this might in turn tend to expedite the settlement of the claims of the American successor organizations.

I am looking forward to your reply with interest.

Permit me to thank you cordially for your co-operation in this affair.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
for the Minister
The Chief of Administration
(DIRECTEUR BEWINDVOERING)

343109

(signed:) (signature illegible)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

APR 24 1961

In reply refer to
L/E 856.10/8-860

Dear Sy,

I refer to your letter of January 30, 1961 concerning the matter of certain Dutch heirless securities. We regret the delay in making our reply.

As we stated in our letter of September 21, 1960, we are not aware of any agreement between the United States and the Netherlands effecting the disposition of heirless assets of Dutch origin which are vested in the United States. However, we asked the Office of Alien Property to search their records to determine if the vested assets listed in the enclosure to your January 30 letter could be identified. The Office of Alien Property has informed us that the property listed as Nos. 4-10 in your enclosure could not be identified from the available information, probably because the assets were vested as part of an omnibus account. Generally, in the case of omnibus vestings, the Office of Alien Property would not be aware of the identity of individual owners unless they asserted a claim.

With regard to the property listed as Nos. 1-3, the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (JSRO) has filed claims with the Office of Alien Property for the return of the property under Section 32(h) of the Trading with the Enemy Act. The vesting order and JSRO claim numbers for these three items are: (1) V.O. 18521, JSRO 7049; (2) V.O. 18521, JSRO 7048; (3) V.O. 18579, JSRO 7052 and 7053.

The proceeds of the securities listed under No. 11 have been released to the Netherlands Government under a looted securities claim.

As

Mr. Seymour J. Rubia,
Landis, Cohen, Rubia and Schwarts,
1832 Jefferson Place, N. W.,
Washington 6, D. C.

343110

- 2 -

As you may know, a bill, H. R. 5028, was introduced in the House of Representatives on March 16, 1951 to amend Section 32(h) of the Trading with the Enemy Act to provide for a lump-sum settlement in respect of heirless property returnable to approved organizations for the relief and rehabilitation of needy victims of Nazi persecution. An identical bill, H. R. 6462, was introduced in the 86th Congress, 1st Session. It has been the view of the Department that such legislation may be desirable as a means of expediting the availability of the heirless property funds for the purposes intended by the Congress.

I hope this information will be useful to you and that you will let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Walter Hollis
Acting Assistant Legal Advisor
for Economic Affairs

343111

(5)

The American Jewish organizations have discussed with the Department of State the problem of heirless and unclaimed Jewish property which may be included among Dutch assets which have been the subject of discussions between the Department of State and the Dutch Government relating to the Netherlands Looted Securities Agreement and the D. A. O. Agreement. In connection with release of Dutch assets in the United States, the Department of State has reserved its position with respect to possible heirless and unclaimed Jewish property included therein.

The American Jewish organizations concerned have suggested to the Department of State

(1) that they obtain a confirmation of the intention of the Dutch Government to make available to an appropriate Dutch Jewish organization the Jewish heirless and unclaimed portion of the assets involved in the Netherlands Looted Securities Agreement, the D. A. O. Agreement, and any other agreements relating to Dutch assets in the United States;

(2) that the Department of State request the Dutch authorities to grant to representatives of the Dutch Jewish community an opportunity to inspect the records of unclaimed and heirless property if the community should so desire.

APR 24 1961

January 30, 1961

Mr. Ely Maurer
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Dutch Heirless Securities

Dear Ely:

I refer to your letter to me of September 21, 1960 on the above matter. In that letter you asked for OAP, for names, addresses, serial numbers of securities, and other identification. I enclose herewith such a list, and would appreciate any information you might secure.

I had thought that there was an agreement with the Netherlands re inter-custodial matters, in which the matter of heirless assets was also handled.

Sincerely,

Seymour J. Rubin

SJR:mb
Enclosure

cc: Mr. Nehemiah Robinson
Mr. Saul Kagan

343143

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



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1960

In reply refer to
L/E

SEP 27 1960

Dear Sy,

Please excuse the delay in answering your letter dated August 8, 1960 concerning certain heirless securities of Dutch origin which are apparently vested in the United States.

We are not aware of any agreement between the United States and the Netherlands concerning heirless assets of Dutch origin which are vested in the United States.

We have made an effort to ascertain the status of the securities listed in the enclosure to your letter, but the Office of Alien Property advises us that they cannot locate the necessary documents relating to these cases without having the full names and addresses of the previous Dutch owners or the serial number on the individual securities. If you desire us to continue in our efforts to find out what is the story on these cases, you might supply us with this additional information.

Sincerely yours,

Ely Maurer
Assistant Legal Advisor
for Economic Affairs

Mr. Seymour J. Rubin,
Lanis, Cohen, Rubin and Schurts,
1832 Jefferson Place, N. W.,
Washington 6, D. C.

APR 20 1956

April 19, 1956

Mr. Jerome J. Jacobson
A. J. D. C.
119 Rue St. Dominique
Paris, France

Re: Heirless assets - Netherlands

Dear Jerry,

Thanks for your letter of 21 March.

I hope that you will be able to get and forward some information soon. Phil Blacklow of the OAP called me again yesterday to ask what the situation was. The amount in question is about \$10,000 as I understand it. It is not vested and, if the Dutch really push, they can probably get it quite quickly. But OAP would like to see it go to heirless property charitable purposes. We can assist them to get the money if we can assure OAP that these funds would be used in Holland in the same way that heirless property funds are supposed to be used here. There is apparently no question but that these are funds of a persecutee who was exterminated, and left no heirs.

Give my best to Saul when you see him. I'll be testifying tomorrow again on our bulk settlement proposals.

Regards,

Seymour J. Rubin

cc. Kagan

343115

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

MAR 26 1956

HEADQUARTERS FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND - PARIS

119, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (VII^e)

TELEPHONE { 87-83
INVALIDES { 87-65
79-87

21 March 1956

Dutch
Heirless
block

Notary E. Spier
Westeinde 24
Amsterdam, C.
Holland

Dear Notary Spier:

I wrote you at length on February 15 as per the enclosed copy, but received no word of acknowledgment or comment from you. In addition Mr. Kagan and the Claims Conference continue to press me with questions concerning the manner in which the Jewish heirless property question is being dealt with in various countries, including the Netherlands.

In fact, I recently received inquiries relating to a case of about \$ 8,000.- blocked by the Office of Alien Property in the United States which is said to be the property of a person who was residing in the Netherlands at the outbreak of the war and which property is believed almost certainly to be heirless. I am informed that the Dutch authorities have been pressing for the unblocking of this property and in turn that the Office of Alien Property is reluctant to do anything about cases of this sort unless and until they have specific information about the status of heirless property in the Netherlands.

I am informed that the Government takes the position that since there is a heirless property law in the United States under which the United States Government will make heirless or unclaimed property available for charitable purposes, they would not wish as a matter of policy to unblock unless they really are assured that the same policy would be observed in the Netherlands. I know that you are an extremely busy man and I dislike pressing you in these matters. Might I inquire if there aren't other lawyers who are on the Board of the Dutch Jewish Community with whom you may prefer us to deal on these questions ?

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

cc: SK ✓

Jerome J. Jacobson
General Counsel

JJJ/hk

Dictated but not read.

9

February 29, 1956

Jerome Jacobson, Esquire
American Joint Distribution Committee
119, Rue Saint-Dominique
Paris VII, France

Dutch Keel
MAR - 1 1956
back

Dear Jerry:

In connection with our recent exchange about the Netherlands claim to heirless assets, and your recent conversation with Notary Spier, I have just had a telephone call from Philip Blacklow, a good friend of mine at the Office of Alien Property. Blacklow states that OAP has a case involving about \$8,000 which was the property of a person resident in the Netherlands at the outbreak of the war, which property is almost certainly heirless. The Dutch authorities have been pressing for unblocking this property. OAP is, however, reluctant to do anything about cases of this sort unless and until they have specific information about the status of heirless property in the Netherlands. In fact, they are taking the position that since there is an heirless property law here in the United States, under which the United States Government will make heirless property available for charitable purposes, they would not wish to unblock unless they really are assured that the same would take place in the Netherlands.

Both for my own information and so that I can respond to Blacklow, I would like a clear statement of just exactly what the situation is in the Netherlands, as between the Dutch Jewish community, the Dutch Government, and the outside Jewish organizations. In addition, I think that it would be possible to use this case as a lever to obtain some of the objectives involved in your recent talk with Spier.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Seymour J. Rubin

CC: Dr. Hevesi
Mr. Kagan

343117

LAW OFFICES
LANDIS, COHEN, RUBIN AND SCHWARTZ

1832 JEFFERSON PLACE, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

STERLING 3-5905

December 2, 1955

DEC 5 1955

JAMES M. LANDIS
WALLACE M. COHEN
SEYMOUR J. RUBIN
ABBA P. SCHWARTZ

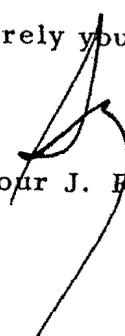
~~Handwritten scribble~~
②

Mr. Saul Kagan
Jewish Restitution Successor Organization
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Saul:

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter and of enclosed photostatic copy of a note which were sent to me by Stan Metzger in connection with the heirless assets discussions between the United States and the Dutch.

Sincerely yours,


Seymour J. Rubin

Enclosure

CC: Dr. Hevesi

343118

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington

November 30, 1955

Dear Mr. Rubin:

I refer to your letter of November 14, 1955 and earlier correspondence and conversations concerning the matter of heirless assets under certain agreements between the United States and the Netherlands Government.

I enclose a photostat copy of the note which was transmitted to the United States by the Netherlands Embassy. I believe you will find that the language of the note corresponds to the language which was acceptable to the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization which you represent.

As you have previously been informed, the value of securities under the Memorandum of Understanding of January 19, 1951, heretofore identified as Jewish heirless property, totals \$6,400.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Stanley D. Metzger
Stanley D. Metzger
Assistant Legal Adviser for Economic Affairs

Enclosure:

From the Netherlands Embassy,
October 17, 1955.

Mr. Seymour J. Rubin,
Landis, Cohen, Rubin and Schwartz,
1832 Jefferson Place, N. W.,
Washington 6, D. C.

343119

COPY

October 17, 1955

The Ambassador of the Netherlands presents his compliments to the Secretary of State and has the honor to refer to recent discussions between representatives of the Netherlands and the United States concerning inter-custodial claims and related matters. In the course of these discussions the representatives of the two governments have considered the question of heirless assets which was left for later determination under the United States - Netherlands Agreement of August 29, 1951 regarding United States issued securities held by Netherlands Administrative Offices and the United States - Netherlands Memorandum of Understanding of January 19, 1951 Regarding Claims by the Government of the Netherlands to Looted Securities.

The Netherlands Government confirms its intention to make available to the appropriate Netherlands Jewish organization the Jewish heirless securities involved in the Agreement of August 29, 1951 regarding Netherlands Administrative Offices. In this connection, if the last owner of a security was known to be Jewish and if the security is at present unclaimed, it shall be presumed to be a Jewish heirless security. The Netherlands Government also confirms its intention to cooperate fully with representatives of the appropriate Netherlands Jewish organization with respect to obtaining and making available all information which might be helpful in identifying such Jewish heirless assets.

The Netherlands Government confirms its intention to follow a similar procedure with respect to securities under the Memorandum of Understanding of January 19, 1951 not heretofore identified as Jewish heirless property.

Washington, D. C.

October 17, 1955.

343120

August 12, 1955

Dr. Ernst Lemberger
Counselor
Embassy of Austria
2144 Wyoming Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

David Ben-Gurion

Dear Dr. Lemberger:

You have asked me for a statement with respect to the negotiations of the Jewish organizations on claims matters, including matters of heirless property, with the Dutch Government. I am sorry to be so long in responding to your inquiry.

At the time that discussions with the Government of the Netherlands were instituted, no organization similar to the Committee for Jewish Claims on Austria was in existence. The Committee, as you know, is composed of a substantial number of Jewish organizations in the Western world, and both the Committee and the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany were formed to coordinate discussions on the large Jewish claims issues arising in connection with events during the period of Nazi control in Germany and in Austria.

Nevertheless, various Jewish organizations, constituents of both the above-mentioned Committee and Conference, did undertake discussions with the Dutch Government over the course of the years just after the conclusion of World War II. Discussions with such Dutch officials as Dr. Rinooy Kan, who occupied positions roughly equivalent to that of the United States Alien Property Custodian, were held, to my knowledge, in 1948 and 1949. Mr. Max Isenbergh, then counsel to the European office of the American Jewish Committee, discussed on a number of occasions the formation of a semi-governmental body in Holland which would have as its object the ascertainment and vesting of heirless and unclaimed property, for the benefit of surviving victims of Nazi persecutees. Officials of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee also participated in such discussions. These discussions were carried on with the full collaboration of the surviving Jewish community of the Netherlands.

Events

343121

-2-

Events in the Netherlands, particularly the work of the Dutch Government in connection with claims matters generally, proceeded in a manner which made certain of the original proposals seem unnecessarily complicated. In the intervening years, discussions have from time to time been carried on with the Dutch Government, but primarily through the medium of officials of the Jewish community in the Netherlands, who in turn have consulted on appropriate occasions with the world Jewish organizations. On the other side, certain of these organizations in the United States, including the American Jewish Committee, have maintained contact with the United States Government, particularly in so far as joint United States - Dutch proposals with respect to looted securities became relevant. For example, after consultation with the American Jewish Committee, the Government of the United States proposed, and the Dutch Government accepted, a provision in the agreement of January 19, 1951 (Treaty and Other International Acts Series 2275) which reads:

"(11) The question of the ultimate disposition of domestic scheduled securities which fall in the category of 'heirless assets' shall be subject to agreements arrived at between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Netherlands as to other property in the category of 'heirless assets'."

Discussion with respect to certain of these matters in point of fact continues at present, primarily on the question of whether Dutch heirless securities in the United States should be administered for the benefit of the Dutch Jewish community or should be obtained by the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization, which has been officially designated by Presidential Executive Order as successor in interest to vested heirless property in the United States.

I trust that this brief resume is sufficient for your purposes.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Seymour J. Rubin

343122

was...

JUN 15 1955

LAW OFFICES
LANDIS, COHEN, RUBIN AND SCHWARTZ
1892 JEFFERSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
STERLING 3-5905

JAMES M. LANDIS
WALLACE M. COHEN
SEYMOUR J. RUBIN
ABBA P. SCHWARTZ



June 13, 1955

With Herkes

Mr. Saul Kagan
Jewish Restitution Successor Organization
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Saul:

Enclosed is copy of memorandum of conversation which I had today with Maurer.

I believe that if the Dutch do not change their minds, the final result will be quite satisfactory. Maurer's latest draft incorporates his most recent discussions with the Dutch and is being sent, but there is of course no assurance that when the draft is considered in Holland the Dutch may not come back with further changes.

I will keep you advised.

Kind regards,

Abba P. Schwartz

343123

Dutch Heirless Assets

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

June 13, 1955

Following our discussions (Schwartz, Kagan and Robinson) at the State Department (Maurer and Metzger), Maurer proposed to the Dutch a confirmation of their intentions to:

- (a) Make Jewish "heirless and unclaimed" property available to an appropriate Dutch Jewish organization; and
- (b) To make records available to an appropriate Dutch Jewish organization to assist in determining what is "heirless and unclaimed" Jewish property.

Maurer advised me by telephone today that the Dutch reneged somewhat on their previous indication that they would be willing to make the records available, and they also squawked about inclusion of "unclaimed". Maurer further advised me, however, that their tentative counter-proposal relating to "unclaimed" may be even better than what we had hoped to obtain.

The counter-suggestion is along the lines that if the record shows that the last owner of property was Jewish, a presumption (rebuttable) will arise that the property is Jewish heirless and unclaimed. The draft which Maurer is sending to the Dutch refers to "heirless and unclaimed" and states that "in this connection if the last owner of record appears to have been Jewish the property is presumed . . . etc. etc. "

With respect to the inspection of records, the wording in his latest draft of the note which will be sent by the Dutch to the U. S. is along the lines that the Dutch will cooperate fully with representatives of a Dutch Jewish organization with respect to obtaining and making available information to determine whether the property is heirless and unclaimed Jewish property.

APS
Abba P. Schwartz

343124

The American Jewish organizations have discussed with the Department of State the problem of heirless and unclaimed Jewish property which may be included among Dutch assets which have been the subject of discussions between the Department of State and the Dutch Government relating to the Netherlands Looted Securities Agreement and the D. A. O. Agreement. In connection with release of Dutch assets in the United States, the Department of State has reserved its position with respect to possible heirless and unclaimed Jewish property included therein.

The American Jewish organizations concerned have suggested to the Department of State ^{to} ~~that~~ ^{they} obtain a confirmation of the intention of the Dutch Government to make available to an appropriate Dutch Jewish organization the Jewish heirless and ^{Jewish} unclaimed portion of the assets involved in the Netherlands Looted Securities Agreement, the D. A. O. Agreement, and any other agreements relating to Dutch assets in the United States;

^{to} ~~that~~ the Department of State request the Dutch authorities to grant to representatives of the Dutch Jewish community an opportunity to inspect the records of unclaimed and heirless property if the community should so desire.

Annexe to JRSO letter # 186 - 16-III-54

Quatre heures Essels

Die Einverleibung der Niederlande durch die Deutschen Zivilbehörden im Zweiten Weltkrieg und ihre Folgen für die holländischen Juden.

Als am 15. Mai 1940 nach der Kapitulation der holländischen Landmacht, Deutschland die Niederlande militärisch besetzte, wusste niemand, welche Folgen diese Besetzung sowohl verwaltungsmäßig als auch politisch für die holländischen Juden haben sollte. Während sich die deutsche Wehrmacht mit rein militärischen Massnahmen begnügte und die deutsche gemeinsame Staatspolizei einzelne deutsche Emigranten, die sie bereits von Deutschland aus auf schwarze Listen gesetzt hatte, in Holland verhaftete, gingen die ersten Tage und Wochen der Besetzung für die holländischen Juden verhältnismäßig ruhig vorüber.

Am 29. Mai 1940 wurde jedoch in Holland eine Zivilverwaltung eingerichtet und Dr. Seyss Inquart zum Reichskommissar ernannt. Durch diese nicht eingetragene Massnahme wurden die Verwaltung und Polizei der Jurisdiktion von der deutschen Wehrmacht entzogen und unter die Jurisdiktion der neuerrichteten polizeilichen und administrativen Behörde gestellt.

Am 29. Mai 1940 trat Dr. Seyss Inquart sein Amt an und einige Tage später erschien auch der Abgesandte Hamkens, Reuter, in Holland, um im Haag seine Funktion zu übernehmen. Hierdurch wurde ein deutlicher Unterschied gemacht zwischen den sogenannten Truppengebieten, wie z.B. Belgien, Frankreich und andere und den sogenannten zivilverwalteten Gebieten, wie z.B. die Niederlande und Norwegen.

Es ist selbstverständlich, dass diese neuen Herren in Holland als eine ihrer Hauptaufgaben die Ausrottung der holländischen Juden beschauten. Es wurde jedoch systematisch vorgegangen. Man ging erst mit einer sicheren Vorsicht zu Werke und versuchte die Juden erst zu diskreditieren und zu isolieren. Das holländische Judentum, dessen Kern über 500 Jahre mit dem holländischen Volkskörper innig verwachsen war, musste aus seiner Umgebung isoliert

werden. Man rechnete von deutscher Seite damit, dass die holländische Bevölkerung, in ihrer überwiegenden Mehrheit diese Eliminations- und Isolationspolitik scharfstens ablehnen würde und man begann daraus auch faktisch und vorsichtig.

Die ersten einschneidenden Maßnahmen gegen die Juden wurden bei den Innenschutz durchgeföhrt. Die Juden durften nicht mehr Mitglieder der örtlichen Innenschutzvereine sein. Dies geschah im Juni 1940.

Diese Verordnungen wurden nicht direkt von dem Reichskommissar erlassen, sondern von dem holländischen Staatssekretär des Inneren. Es wurden aber keine jüdische Gegenden Ausnahmen gemacht, aber auch diese wurden später widerrufen. Am 1. Juli 1940 wurden alle ausländischen Juden aufgefordert sich bei der Grenzpolizei zu melden. Diese Massnahme hatte jedoch keine weitergehenden Folgen. Sie war nur das Vorzeichen für die Tragödie, die folgen sollte.

Am 30. September 1940 mussten alle Beamten des Reichskommissars und seiner Untergebenen alle jüdischen Beamten ihre Funktionen niederlegen und darauf nicht mehr im Staatsdienst angestellt werden. Mit dem Staat wurden Gemeinden und Provinzen gleichgestellt. Auch Ehrenämter waren für Juden verboten.

Im Oktober/November 1940 mussten die Juden sich erst melden und zwar musste jeder, der mindestens einen jüdischen Grosselternnachkommen hat sich bei der Gemeinde anzumelden, gehen Karten.

Im November 1940 war die Entlassung der jüdischen Beamten in holländischen Gemeinden, Provinzen und Staatsdienst ausgesetzt durchgeföhrt.

Professoren insbesondere die von Heften und Unrecht, unter Aufsicht von Professor Clevinger, protestierten gegen dieses Eingreifen deutscher Willkürherrschaft in niederländische interne Angelegenheiten und machten zum Ausdruck, dass dies gegen das internationale Völkergesetz verstösse. Der Reichskommissar antwortete in einer öffentlichen Rede, dass diese Massnahmen gegen jüdische Beamte kein Eingreifen in interne holländische Angelegenheiten seien.

- 5 -

dische Verhältnisse bedeuete. Die Juden können wir uns nur als Deutschlands Feinde vorstellen. Darum sind die Massregeln, die gegen die Juden genommen werden, aus Gründen der öffentlichen Sicherheit, Ruhe und Ordnung getroffen! So äusserte sich der deutsche Pressedienst gegenüber der holländischen Bevölkerung. Im Schulwesen begann man mit dem Vertreiben der jüdischen Studenten von den holländischen Hochschulen. Der Widerstand der nicht-jüdischen Studenten nützte nichts. Jüdische Professoren mussten entlassen werden. Die freigewordenen Stellen waren neu zu besetzen. Es wurden die 19 Professoren jüdischer Abstammung entlassen. Es waren die Professoren Meyer und David zu Leiden, Van Damzig und Waresman in Delft, Ornstein, Wolff und Roos in Utrecht, Leo Pollak in Groningen, G. van den Bergh, Bregstein, D. Cohen, S. van Greveld, D. van Embden, H. Frajda, E. Laqueur, J. H. Palache, Ph. Köhnstamm, M. G. Levenbach und H. Sinzheimer und einige Dozenten, Privatdozenten und Assistenten.

Am 10. Dezember 1940 wurden die Juden aus den Gemeindevertretungen und Stadtverwaltungen gejagt. Dass alle diese Massregeln im schärfsten Widerspruch mit der holländischen Verfassung und dem internationalen Völkergesetz genommen wurden, sei hier ausdrücklich erwähnt.

Die holländischen kulturellen Organisationen wurden von den Deutschen teilweise verboten, teilweise umgeformt, nazifiziert und für Juden unzugänglich gemacht. Juden durften keine Journaleisten bei nicht-jüdischen Zeitungen sein und auch nicht mehr Eigentümern von nicht-jüdischen Zeitungen sein.

Am 19. Dezember 1940 durften keine nicht-jüdischen Dienstmädchen in jüdischen Haushaltungen arbeiten. Die Abgrenzung des sog. jüdischen "Lebensraums" begann im Februar 1941. An den Zugängen zu den jüdischen Vierteln wurden gelbe Tafeln mit schwarzen Buchstaben angebracht, worauf man lesen konnte, "Judenviertel, Judenstrasse, Jüdengeacht". Daneben in der holländischen Sprache die Übersetzung. Lichtspieltheater, Kaffeehäuser und Hotels wurden inoffiziell für Juden unzugänglich gemacht. Offiziell sollte diese Beschränkung erst ein Jahr später durchgeführt werden.

Strassen des Judenviertels ab, versperrte alle Zugänge zu dieser Gegend, auf die Strassenecken wurden Maschinengewehre aufgestellt und man verhaftete ungefähr zehnjährige jüdische Männer, die angeblich Raubtöterschlägen haben sollten. Am nächsten Tage war das Judenviertel noch immer abgesperrt und isoliert von Mannschaften der deutschen Sicherheitspolizei. Zur weiteren Verfolgungskammer in diesen Tagen nicht mehr. Der Beauftragte des Reichskommissars für die Stadt Amsterdam liess jedoch am selben Tage die Herren A. Asscher, Präsident der Niederländischen Israelitischen Kultusgemeinde und R. S. Salomon (Oberhaupt), zu sich einbieten und ersuchte ihnen den Auftrag den sogenannten Judenrat zu erteilen. Herr Asscher und der oben erwähnte Universitätsprofessor Dr. D. Cohen von Utrecht von besondere Joodse de Jangen waren die ersten zwei führenden Persönlichkeiten des sog. "Joodsche Raad". Der Beauftragte des Reichskommissars Böhmecker verlangte von den Amsterdamer Stadtbehörden dass in den sog. Judenvierteln keine Nicht-Juden mehr wohnen durften und wollte an der anderen Seite, dass die Juden aus den nicht-jüdischen Gegenden in das sog. Ghetto ziehen mussten. Dieses Ghetto sollte durch Stacheldraht umgeben werden, sollte also das erste jüdische Konzentrationslager in Holland werden. Die Stadtbehörden von Amsterdam machten der Böhmecker klar, dass seine Ideen nicht ausführbar waren, hauptsächlich weil in diesem Judenviertel nur 60% Juden und 40% Nicht-Juden wohnten, abgesehen davon, dass in diesem Viertel nur der kleinste Prozentsatz der Amsterdamer Juden wohnte. Zu dieser Ghettoisierung kam es nicht. Am 22. Februar 1941 verübte die Sicherheitspolizei einen Überfall auf das jüdische Viertel. Als nach dem ersten Meerschütze, der Deutschen in Holland, das sich dann später heraus zu vollziehen sollte. In der Strassen und Marktplatzstrasse versammelten mehrere Hunderten um die Strassen, die zum jüdischen Viertel führten, ab und zu verhaftete jüdische Männer und junge Menschen und verhaftete die Weibchen, die Kinder, die Frauen und ihre Angehörigen. Wie die jüdischen Ghettoisierung und zur völligen Abschaffung, besonders der Juden, die...

- 6 -

Gewehrkolbenstossen, mit erhobenen Händen stehen bis zum völligen Zusammenbrechen.) Diese Methode (der sog. Sicherheitspolizei) wurde damals im Holland eingeführt. Auf diese Weise wurden ungefähr 400 junge jüdische Menschen zusammengejagt und nach Mauthausen transportiert, wo sie nach einigen Wochen oder Monaten unter grauenhaften Marierungen ermordet wurden. Diese Massnahmen wurden als Repressaille gegen die jüdischen Mörder des holländischen Nazikampf beschrieben. Die Verfolgungen dauerten zwei Tage. Als jedoch die Sicherheitspolizei am 25. Februar 1941 die Razzia auf junge jüdische Männer wieder aufnehmen wollte, brach spontan in Amsterdam unter der Arbeiterbevölkerung und den kleinen Mittelstandsangehörigen ein Generalstreik aus. Durch diesen Generalstreik wurden die deutschen Behörden vorsichtiger und stellten die Judenverfolgungen ein. Es wurden dann einige sozialistische holländische führende Persönlichkeiten und Gewerkschaftsführer verhaftet, aber im grossen ganzen waren die Deutschen auf diese Reaktion nicht vorbereitet und reagierten darauf auf diese spontane Protestaktion ziemlich schwach.

Es wurden dann zwar noch Überfälle geübt auf verschiedene jüdische Lokalitäten und einzelne Juden vom S.S. und Polizeifeldgericht im Haag am 27. Februar 1941 ermordet. Der Generalstreik jedoch konnte sich nicht ausbreiten und die Repressaillemassnahmen kamen erst drei Tage später.

Die Hauptaktionen antisemitischer Art waren damals vor allem das Betätigungsfeld des Reaktanten für die Stadt Amsterdam, Böhmecker.

Am 4. Juni 1941 erschien eine Mitteilung Reuters in seinem Verordnungsblatt. Reuter verbot in einer seiner ersten Erlasse den Juden, sich in See- und Strandbadeorten aufzuhalten. Die holländische Presse wurde gezwungen, antisemitische Artikel aufzunehmen. Der ehemalige Bürgermeister von Lübeck, Dr. Böhmecker, erklärte in einer Versammlung der holländischen Nazis und der N.S.D.A.P. für nord-Holland: "Man macht uns Vorwürfe, dass wir gerade hier in den Niederlanden das Judenproblem anpacken. Wir müssen jedoch bezweifeln, dass es niemals von selbst gelöst werden

343131

Wahl und in der Überzeugung, dass der Jude immer und überall unser Feind ist. Betrachtete der Reichskommissar die Lösung dieses Problems als das dringendste Problem, das jetzt aufgelöst werden muss. Juden und Niederländer sind für uns zwei verschiedene Elemente, wor sich jedoch an die Seite der Juden stellt, wird mit ihnen getroffen werden. Die Verantwortung für unser Aussehen trägt ausschliesslich der Jude selbst, der uns überall als ein vornehmtes Element an den Weg gekommen ist und kommt. In dieser Verbindung bezieht sich noch mit, dass in Amsterdam etwa 900 Personen durch die Entlassung jüdischer Beamten betroffen waren. In der Zwischenzeit war eine Verordnung erlassen worden, dass alle Geschäfte, Handelsunternehmungen usw., die unter vollkommener oder teilweiser jüdischer Leitung standen, oder teilweise oder gänzlich im jüdischen Besitz waren, angemeldet werden mussten. Man kann sich vorstellen, dass die Begriffe jüdische Leitung, jüdisches Eigentum, jüdische Leitung sehr dehnbar waren und man konnte sich dann auch gernicht zu wandern, dass vollig nicht jüdische Betrieben plötzlich unter deutsche Leitung kamen. In dieser Versammlung, in der Dr. Böhmcker seine "berühmte" Rede hielt, erklärte er auch, dass beinahe 50.000 jüdische Betriebe von der Sanierungsaktion erfasst waren, und dass alle Hotels, Schwimmbäder, Restaurants, Theater und Hochschulen von Juden gesäubert waren.

Tatsächlich war am 12. März 1941 die Verordnung 43 des Reichskommissars über die Generalkommissars für Finanzen und wirtschaftliche Angelegenheiten erschienen über die Entfernung der Juden aus dem Wirtschaftsleben. Es konnte in allen jüdischen Unternehmungen wobei der Begriff "jüdisch" sehr extensiv interpretiert wurde, kein Geschäft angestellt werden, der im Geschäft anwesende "Arbeitskräfte" der Unternehmung vorbereitete und durchführte, oder die Unternehmung einfach liquidieren konnte. Als "Arbeitskräfte" erschienen die widerlichsten deutschen und holländischen Mitarbeiter, die wie hungrige Hunde sich auf diese Knochen stürzten. Die Wirtschaftsministerale, die seit 1941 in Holland über unwesentliche Angelegenheiten zusammen mit dem Reich-

händen, wobei jüdische Angehörige meistens sofort listlos entlassen wurden. Jüdische Aktionäre ihren Aktienbesitz abtragen mussten und aus der Verwaltungsräten gedrängt wurden. Am 31. Mai und 16. August 1941 wurde der Immobilienbesitz entjudet. Erst musste alles sorgfältig angemeldet werden, dann kam die Niederländische Grundstücksverwaltung und übernahm den Grundbesitz oft zu den lächerlichsten Preisen. Die jüdischen Eigentümer erhielten jedoch die "Kaufsumme" nicht. Diese wurde bei Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co. erlegt. Ab April 1941 mussten sich alle jüdischen Vereine anmelden und das jüdische Leben nicht mehr ohne Zustimmung der deutschen Polizeibehörden aus Amsterdam übersiedeln. Die Betätigung an Effektenbörsen und Örsenbörsen wurde Juden verboten. Mitte Mai 1941 mussten die Juden in Holland ihre Radioapparate hergeben. Um etwa 20.000 jüdische Radioapparate waren das Resultat dieser Aktion. Man konnte dann später in der gleichgeschalteten deutschen Presse lesen, dass das niederländische Volk eine Sympathie für Deutschland 20.000 Radioapparate an deutsche Krankenhäuser und Lazarette geschenkt hätte. Der Hauptberichterichter Schmidt, Führer des Hauptbildungsamtes der N.S.D.A.P. erklärte, dass das Judentum durch Krieg führt, um seine Macht über den deutschen Volk zu zurückzuerlangen.

Am 4. Juni 1941 wurde eine Zeitbombe in einem von deutschen Offizieren bewohnten Hause geschlagen. Die Folge hiervon war eine neue Menschenjagd. Das Vermögen aller in dieser Gegend wohnenden jüdischen Familien wurde konfisziert und 275 jüdische Männer wurden nach Mauthausen gebracht, wo sie innerhalb einiger Monate abgeschlachtet wurden. Als Todesursache wurde aufgeführt "auf der Fahrt erschossener Unfall, Sonnenstich, Herzklappenfehler, Gehirnblutung, Hirschnasenblutung, Selbstmord usw." und bereits nach einem Jahr waren mehr als 1300 Juden aus Holland nach Mauthausen deportiert, von welchen 1100 im 1942 nicht mehr lebten. Die meisten von diesen Deportierten waren junge Menschen, nicht älter als 75 Jahre, gesund und starke. Man kann sich darum vorstellen, wie viele dieser "Kriegsopfer" auch entstanden waren. Ende 1942 wurden jüdische Familien von diesen ersten Depor-

tierten als besonderer Transport via Westerbork nach Polen verschleppt.

Der Leiter der Zentralstelle für jüdische Auswanderung, Aus der Funten, erklärte zynisch: "Diese Leute schicken wir darum besonders rasch durch, damit sie dem Wohlfahrtsverein des Judenrates nicht länger zur Last fallen!"

Wir wollten jedoch nicht vorgreifen. Das Jahr 1941 hat noch genug unangenehme Überraschungen den holländischen Juden besorgt. Am 20. Juni 1941 brachten alle Abendblätter auf deutschen Befehl auf der ersten Seite Photos des Nazi-Pressodienstes worin illegales Schlachten verurteilt wird. Als Unterschrift stand unter diesen Bildern: "Bei einer Untersuchung wurde festgestellt, dass die Juden und ihre Schulfien in einer schmierigen Garage eine geheime Schlachterei betreiben. Das Töten der jungen Tiere geschieht in der Garage. Dazu sind nur Juden imstande." Jedoch ging aus einer in derselben Zeitung publizierten Liste wegen geheimes Schlachtens verurteilter Fleischhauer hervor, dass von den 52 verurteilten Fleischern nur 3 Juden waren.

Im Mai 1941 wurde die s.g. Lippmann-Rosenthal Verordnung erlassen. Die Juden mussten ihr Geld aus allen nicht-jüdischen Banken und Geldinstituten nach Lippmann-Rosenthal & Co. überweisen. Dazu mussten sie auch Schmuck, Silber, Edelmetall und Gold bis auf Hfl. 250,- pro Familie einliefern. Eine zweite Verordnung wurde erlassen, wonach jüdische Kinder keine öffentlichen oder privaten nicht-jüdischen Schulen besuchen durften. In den Anordnungen des Generalkommissars für das Sicherheitswesen und Höheren SS- und Polizeiführers beim Reichskommissar für die besetzten niederländischen Gebiete, Nummer 1, ausgegeben am 10. Dezember 1941 war eine Bekanntmachung über das Auftreten der Juden in der Öffentlichkeit enthalten. Diese Bekanntmachung wurde schon früher, nämlich am 15. September 1941, erlassen. Diese Verordnung fügen wir in Photokopie in der Anlage bei. Den Juden war ziemlich Alles verboten, was sie mit der nicht-jüdischen Aussenwelt in Verbindung bringen konnte. Das Betreten öffentlicher Parkanlagen, das Betreten von Gastwirtschaften und

-10-

Hotels, der Besuch von Theatern, Kabarets usw., das Betreten von Sportanlagen und Schwimmbädern, die Teilnahme an öffentlichen künstlerischen Veranstaltungen, das Betreten und die Benützung von öffentlichen Bibliotheken und Museen, Juden war weiter die unmittelbare oder mittelbare Teilnahme an öffentlichen Märkten und Börsen verboten. Der dauernde oder vorübergehende Wechsel des Wohnsitzes oder gewöhnlichen Aufenthaltsortes durch Juden bedurfte ab damals polizeilicher Genehmigung. Zuwiderhandeln wurde theoretisch mit Haft, bis zu sechs Monaten und mit Geldstrafe bis zu Hfl. 2.000,- bestraft. In Wirklichkeit bedeutete das Zuwiderhandeln gegen diese Vorschriften den Tod, denn als kleiner Anhang stand unter Absatz 3 Paragraph 74 "Die Verhängung sicherheitspolizeilicher Massnahmen bleibt unberührt." Was diese "sicherheitspolizeilichen Massnahmen" bedeuteten, wissen wir. Die deutschen Besatzungsbehörden errichteten für den Verkehr der deutschen Behörden mit den Juden ein eigenes Amt, das den schönen Titel trug: "Zentralstelle für jüdische Auswanderung". Jeder Jude im Holland wusste, was dieser schöne Name bedeutete, aber man wusste nicht genug. Man dachte, dass die Nazis die Juden im Holland wegtransportieren wollten, aber man wusste nicht, dass es sich um einen Massenmord handeln sollte. Diese "Zentralstelle für jüdische Auswanderung", die ungefähr im Juli 1941 errichtet wurde, stand unter der Leitung des "Verbotenen" Hauptsturmführers Aus der Hünth, der nach dem Krieg vom niederländischen Gericht wegen Kriegsverbrechen zum Tode verurteilt wurde und dessen Strafe vom holländischen Justizminister auf Grund einer königlichen Begnadigung in lebenslanges Zuchthaus verändert wurde. Aus der Hünth war ein ehrlicher Schüler Ranters. Er stand nicht unter dem Kommando Seyss-Inquartes, sondern unter Ranters Befehl. In der Zwischenzeit wurden diese Juden in der holländischen Provinz verfolgt. In Overijssel und Gelderland wurden im September 1941 200 Juden angeblich wegen anti-deutscher Demonstrationen verhaftet.

Das Verbotnis des Reichskommissars vom 24. Oktober 1941 beschränkte, dass die Juden nicht für Reaktionsregelungen in An-

- 11 -

merkung kommen können. Sie sollten eine einmalige Ausbezahlung erhalten, die an das unter Nazileitung stehende Bankhaus Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co. Ausbezahlt werden musste. Am 5. Dezember 1941 erschien eine neue Verordnung Rauters, worin er befahl, dass die ausländischen Juden in Holland um Emigration ansuchen mussten. Dieses Emigrationsgeuch musste von einer genauen Vermögensaufstellung begleitet sein. Der Jüdische Rat musste die Vorarbeit hierzu auf sich nehmen.

Das Jahr 1942 war der Beginn des Endes. Rauter und Seyss Inquart stellten Pläne auf, um die Juden systematisch in Amsterdam und in einige Arbeitslager zusammenzutreiben, um sie dann von dort aus leichter deportieren zu können. Die Absicht lässt sich aus der Korrespondenz zwischen Rauter und Himmler leicht erkennen. Es begann mit s.g. Evakuierungen der Juden ausserhalb Amsterdams nach Amsterdam oder in das Lager Westerbork.

Über das Lager Westerbork muss Folgendes vermeldet werden. Westerbork wurde im 1938, als der grosse Strom illegaler deutsch-jüdischer Flüchtlinge nach Holland kam, auf Ersuchen der holländischen Regierung vom jüdischen Flüchtlingskomitee in Amsterdam für deutsch-jüdische Flüchtlinge errichtet. Dieses Lager war jedoch kein Konzentrationslager. Die Flüchtlinge konnten frei ein- und ausziehen und nur zur Kontrolle stand das Lager unter dem Kommando holländischer Marechaussee (Gendarmerie). Diese Situation veränderte jedoch nach der Besetzung des Landes. Das Lager wurde Ende 1941 unter die Leitung der SS gestellt und entwickelte sich im 1942 zu einem Durchgangslager für die Zwangsdeportationen nach dem Osten. Geraubtes jüdisches Geld wurde zum Bau einer grossen Baracken verwendet. In diesem Lager wurden ab im 1942 aus verschiedenen Orten, sowie z.B. Zaandam und Utrecht, alle Juden nicht holländischer Staatszugehörigkeit gebracht. Die holländischen Juden durften sich in Amsterdam niederlassen. Dies wurde jedoch nicht konsequent durchgeführt. Aus anderen Orten durften sich sämtliche Juden in Amsterdam niederlassen, aber sie mussten sich in drei von den Deutschen angewiesenen Wohnquartieren niederlassen. Diese befanden sich im pro-

343136

lotarischen s.g. Judenviertel, weiter in einem Teil des Kleinbürgerlichen Amsterdam-Ost, wo bereits viele jüdische Familien wohnten und in einem Teil von Amsterdam-Süd. Man versuchte auch noch eine jüdische Siedlung in einer Gegend für unsoziale Elemente zu errichten. Dieses "Ghetto" existierte jedoch nicht lange und wurde kollektiv nach Westerbork überführt. Aber auch in Amsterdam blieb es nicht ruhig. Die Hauptmassregeln der Nazis waren hier auf die Trennung der Juden von der nicht-jüdischen Umwelt gerichtet. Jüdische Mitglieder der Gewerkschaften mussten die Arbeit verlassen. Die jüdischen Mitglieder des Diamantarbeiterbundes mussten einen Verein israelitischer Diamantarbeiter errichten. Das nicht-jüdische Personal musste aus jüdischen Krankenhäusern u.a. jüdischen Keimstätten und dergl. verschwinden. Am 2. März 1942 mussten alle jüdischen Patienten aus nicht-jüdischen Krankenhäusern und Sanatorien weggebracht werden. Im Februar 1942 durften die Juden keine Kraftwagen mehr besitzen oder benutzen und erhielten bei Einschliessungen auch keine extra Textile Zuweisungen mehr. Seit März 1942 wurden in Holland auch die Nürnberger Gesetze eingeführt und Juden durften mit Nicht-Juden weder Ehen schliessen noch ausserordentlichen sexuellen Umgang pflegen.

Die grosse Tragödie der Verschleppung und Ausrottung der holländischen Juden begann jedoch erst Mitte 1942. Wie planmässig und methodisch die deutschen Nazis vorgehen, ist aus der beigefügten Korrespondenz zwischen Rauter und Himmler zu ersehen. Rauter schreibt in seinem Briefe vom 10. 9. 42 u.a.: "Das Zusammenbringen der Juden macht uns die allzeitgrössten Kopfschmerzen. Auf welchen Fall will ich irgend einen Zug ausfallen lassen, denn was Weg ist, ist Weg." In diesem Briefe schildert Rauter genau, wie er die holländischen Juden zusammenbringen will. In 6 g. "Werkverminnung".

Was Rauter mit diesen Werkverminnungsgelegenheiten von hatte, ersehen wir aus seinem Schreiben vom 24. 9. 42 an Himmler, das von Himmler mit "Wohl auf!" beantwortet wurde. Nicht schlecht! Rauter wörtlich: "Für den Niederländer gibt es eine sogenannte 'Werkverminnung'.

15
eine dem niederländischen Sozialministerium unterstehende Arbeitsbeschäftigung, die Juden zu verschiedenen Arbeiten in geschlossenen Betrieben und Lagern anhielt. Wir haben diese Werkvermittlungslager bislang nicht angefasst, um die Juden dahin einflüchten zu lassen. In diesen Werkvermittlungslagern sind ca. 7.000 Juden. Wir hoffen bis zum 1. Oktober auf 8.000 Juden zu kommen. Diese 8.000 Juden haben ca. 22.000 Angehörige im ganzen Lande Holland. Am 1. Oktober werden schlagartig die Werkvermittlungslager von uns besetzt und am selben Tage die Angehörigen draussen verhaftet und in die beiden grossen jüdischen Lager in Westerbork und Bergen und weiter bei Hertogenbosch eingezogen werden. Ich will versuchen, am Tag 2 Juden je Woche 5 zu erhalten. Diese 30.000 Juden werden nun ab 1. Oktober abgeschoben. Ich hoffe, dass wir bis Weihnachten auch diese 30.000 Juden weg haben werden, sodass dann im ganzen 50.000 Juden, also die Hälfte, aus Holland entfernt sein werden.

Weitere Schreibe von H. G. van Dierckx:

"Am 15. Oktober 1942 das Judentum in Holland für vogelfrei erklärt, das es beginnt mit grosser Polizeiaktion, an der nicht nur deutsche und niederländische Polizeiorgane, sondern darüber hinaus der Abschlachten der NSDAP, die Gliederungen der Partei, der NSB, Kameraden, von uns, niederländische Nazis, die Wehrmacht, usw. mit herangezogen werden. Jeder Jude, der irgendwo in Holland angehalten wurde, wird in die grossen Judenlager eingezogen. Es kann also kein Jude, der nicht dravon gehört hat, sich mehr in Holland sehen lassen. Gleichzeitig begannen sich mit Veröffentlichungen, welche Anreize die Juden versteckt gehalten oder Juden über die Grenze verschoben oder Ausweispassiere gefälscht haben, das Verlangen beschleunigt und die Täter in ein Konzentrationslager überführt wurden, das alles um die Flucht der Juden, die im grossen Masse eingesetzt hat, zu unterbinden". In dem drittem Schreiben vom 7. 10. 42 das ebenfalls photokopiert beigefügt wird, beschreibt Reuters und das Abbruchkängen von 13.000 Juden. Es schließt hierin woru. Ich das folgende:

Überall kam es vor, dass eine Woche lang 3.000 Juden am Flussboden

schlafen mussten!

Die holländischen Juden wussten jedoch von all diesen Plänen nichts. Sie gingen glatt in die Falle und meldeten sich in die s.g. Arbeitslager, weil sie immer noch glaubten, dass diese Lager sie vor der Deportation nach dem Osten schützen würden. Auch diejenigen, die ab 1. Juli 1942 zur Deportation, oder wie es so schön hieß, zum "Arbeitseinsatz" aufgerufen wurden, hatten keine Ahnung, was mit ihnen im Osten geschehen sollte. Man wusste zwar, dass es sich um keinen Ferienaufenthalt handeln würde, aber man hoffte, dass man durch harte Arbeit sich am Leben erhalten werden könne. Zur Durchführung der Deportationen mussten die Juden ausserlich zu erkennen sein und sich nicht frei bewegen können. Die meisten holländischen Juden hatten nämlich nicht die rassistischen Zeichen, die der nationalsozialistische "Stürmer" ihnen angedichtet hatte und es war für die Gestapo, die deutsche Sicherheitspolizei und die deutsche Wehrmacht nicht so einfach, die Personen nach ihrem Aussehen zu fangen. Darum wurde von Reuter im Einvernehmen mit Seyss Inquart am 27.4.42 ohne Bekanntmachung erlassen über die Kennzeichen der Juden in den Niederlanden. Par. 1 dieser Bekanntmachung, Absatz 1, lautete: "Ein Jude, der sich an der Öffentlichkeit zeigt, hat einen Judenstern zu tragen".

Vorher waren weitere Einschränkungen über den Aufenthalt der Juden an der Öffentlichkeit erlassen worden. Die Juden durften sich nur zwischen 6 Uhr früh und 6 Uhr abends ausserhalb ihrer Häuser aufhalten. Juden war es verboten, sich bei Nicht-Juden aufzuhalten, Juden durften nicht-jüdische Läden nur zwischen 6 und 8 Uhr nachmittags betreten. Juden durften sich keine Waren ins Haus holen lassen. Juden durften nicht in nicht-jüdische Präsensgeschäfte kommen und sonstige peramedische Anstalten betreten. Juden war auch das Betreten von Bahnanlagen und das Benutzen öffentlicher und privater Verkehrsmittel jeder Art verboten. Weiter war es verboten, öffentliche Fernsprechanlagen zu benutzen. Privatfernophone hatten die Juden bereits vorher nicht mehr. Die grossen Deportationen begannen am 14. Juli 1942 mit

Wir haben das Bundesergänzungsgesetz vom 12.9.53 als Vorbild genommen.

a) Schaden an Tieren:

Wir können nicht die Anzahl der jüdischen älteren Personen angeben, die ihre gesetzlichen Versorger durch das Treiben der Nazis verloren haben. Weiter wissen wir auch nicht die Anzahl der Witwer und Witwen, die für Unterstützung in Frage kommen. Die bedürftigen jüdischen Witwen, die im Kriege ihre Ehegatten verloren haben, erhalten von der holländischen Regierung eine monatliche Unterstützung.

Bekannt ist uns die Anzahl jüdischer Waisenkinder, diese betrug am Kriegsende 1900. Das Alter dieser Kinder variierte von 1 bis 21 Jahre. Nach dem Bundesergänzungsgesetz wird Waisenkinder im Allgemeinen bis zum 21. Lebensjahr eine Rente zugewiesen.

An Vollwaise wird DM 100,- monatlich bezahlt, an Halbwaise, wenn keine Witwenrente bezahlt wird, DM 75,- an das erste und zweite Kind, DM 50,- an die folgenden Kinder. Wenn Witwenrente bezahlt wird, DM 55,- an das erste und zweite Kind und DM 50,- an jedes weitere Kind. Das Durchschnittsalter der jüdischen Waisenkinder als sie ihre Eltern verloren, beträgt ca. 9 Jahre. Wenn an diese Kinder also 11 Jahre hindurch eine Rente von Hfl. 90,- pro Monat (DM 100,-) bezahlt würde, dann bedeutet dies für 1900 Waisen einen Betrag von Hfl. 2.572.000,-. Die Halbwaisen, deren Anzahl gemäss zur Verfügung stehender Statistiken 200 beträgt, haben nach Analogie zum Bundesergänzungsgesetz fl. 1.320.000 zu erhalten.

b) Verlust an Gesundheit:

Hierfür steht uns leider kein Material zur Verfügung.

c) Verlust an Freiposten:

Dieser Abschnitt spielt die grösste Rolle in den Wiedergutmachungsansprüchen der holländischen Juden.

Otto Bone, selbst hat, sowie wir bereits berichtet, in seinem Schreiben vom 9.2.41 an von Ribbentrop berichtet, dass 103.000 Juden damals deportiert waren. Diese Anzahl wurde jedoch weit überschritten, weil alle Transporte bis zum 4.9.44 erfolgten. Wir fürchten, dass letzter sein Programm, nämlich den Abtransport

von 220.000 Juden erfüllt hat. Von all diesen Juden sind ungefähr 5.700 Personen zurückgekehrt. Abgesehen davon, fand man in niederländischen Gefängnissen und in Konzentrationslagern in Holland ungefähr 7.000 Personen. Die Durchschnittszeit, die diese Opfer in Lagern oder Gefängnissen gebracht haben, können wir auf $21\frac{1}{2}$ Jahre stellen. Wenn wir von einer Schadenregelung, wie sie im Bundesgebiete jetzt zur Ausführung gelangt, ausgehen, i.e. DM 5.-- der Tag oder DM 150.-- pro Monat, kommen wir für 6.700 Opfer mit einer Durchschnittszeit von $21\frac{1}{2}$ Lagerjahren, umgerechnet DM 1.435.000 zu einem Betrag von RM 127.350.000.-- Abgesehen von diesen Opfern wurden in den letzten drei Besatzungsjahren ungefähr 6.600 Juden, die entweder durch Mischehe oder aus anderen Gründen nicht deportiert wurden, oft längere oder kürzere Zeit in GSG-Arbeitslagern oder Gefängnissen geschickt. Die Durchschnittszeit dieser Arbeitslagerhaft wollen wir auf 6 Monate beschränken. Wenn wir die obigen Massstäbe hierbei anlegen, kommen wir bei dieser Gruppe zu einer Schadenregelung von RM 4.800.000.--

Eine sehr wichtige Gruppe holländischer jüdischer Opfer waren die Untertaucher. Diese mussten ab 1.7.42, um der Deportation zu entgehen, sukzessive untertauchen, dass, dies untertauchen meist unter Monotonen Bedingungen geschah, musste, brauchen wir hier nicht zu betonen. 45.000 Juden versuchten durch untertauchen ihr Leben zu retten. Durch polizeiliche Massnahmen und Aktionen der Wehrmacht und durch Verrat wurden von diesen 45.000 Juden 30.000 Juden gefangen genommen und verschleppt. Nur 15.000 Juden haben diese Schreckenszeit überlebt. Die Durchschnittszeit dieser Untertaucher betrug auch ungefähr $21\frac{1}{2}$ Jahre. Wenn wir für diese Gruppe gemäss der Berliner Regelung einen Betrag von DM 150.-- per Monat (RM 135.--) annehmen, kommen wir zu einem Betrag von RM 60.750.000.--

Wir hoffen, dass wir Ihnen wenigstens ein unvollständiges, doch einigermaßen deutliches Bild geben konnten, von dem, was sich in Holland zwischen 19. April 1942 mit den Juden abgepielt hat. Wir hoffen darum auch, dass Sie unsere Ansichten jetzt besser verstehen und ableiten werden, um zu einer Klärung des über

COPY

J. Voet
Israel

28 February 1954

Mr. M. W. Beckelman
AJDC Paris

Dear Mr. Beckelman,

This is to thank you for your letter of the 17th instant, contents of which I read with great interest.

I regret I cannot be very helpful in this matter, as I am at present quite unfamiliar with the Dutch problems.

As far as I remember the Dutch authorities are correct in stating that there is very little heirless or unclaimed Jewish property in Holland, and I therefore believe that most of the balances still held by the alien Property Custodian of the U.S. can be given back to heirs of their original holders. I, therefore do not see that the Jewish organizations, who have appealed to the U.S. Government to release these funds for the relief and rehabilitation of surviving Jewish victims of Nazi persecution, have good arguments for their case.

As stated above, I am no longer intimately informed about the Dutch scene. I suggest that Mr. Jerome J. Jacobson should see, when visiting Holland, Mr. E. Spier, Westeinde 24, Amsterdam, who is one of the Custodians of the former Lippman-Rosenthal Bank, and who is well versed in the problems above mentioned. Mr. Jacobson should also see, in my opinion, Mr. J. Sanders of 'S Gravenhage, who is a legal expert of some renown in these matters. (Dr. Myers mentioned by you, is undoubtedly the best legal mind in Holland; he is, however, not ~~Jewish~~ specially acquainted with restitution problems, and although of Jewish descent, opponent to almost all Jewish organizations.) I do not see that Mr. Jacobson needs special letters of recommendation to approach Mr. Spier or Mr. Sanders; the good name the JOINT has in Holland will be quite sufficient to give him all assistance he may require.

With very best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

signed: J. Voet

P.S. I discussed the above with Mr. van Amerongen, who sends his personal greetings.

343143

Kayser

write to

888

MAR 22 1954

AJDC Paris letter # 7

19 March 1954

To : AJDC Amsterdam - Dr. G. Taussig
From : AJDC Paris - Jerome J. Jacobson
Re : Heirless Property Holland - OCC/NETH/3

Dear Dr. Taussig:

Since returning to Paris I have been reflecting upon our conversation with Notary Spier and in fact have rendered a full report to my colleagues in New York.

I have particularly been turning over in my mind the suggestion made that it would be necessary to secure legislative action for the purposes of locating the dormant assets in banks and insurance companies which belonged either to Jews living abroad who sent their assets to Holland and who have since perished, as well as those Jews who resided in Holland and who were seized there and destroyed by the Nazis. In connection with this problem I examined superficially into the Decree for the Restoration of Legal Rights, statute book # E 100, being the Decree of September 17, 1944 as altered by the Royal Decree of November 16, 1945, and the laws of January 16, 1947, of July 18, 1947, and of January 15, 1948.

If these Decrees are still in force I wonder whether it would really be necessary to secure special legislation for purposes of seeking out accounts which have been dormant for several years and which possibly by virtue of the name or other information might suggest possible Jewish ownership. In furtherance of this view I note that chapter 7 deals with "things, the owner of which is unknown". This chapter appears to establish that the Council for the Restoration of Legal Rights (provided for in chapter 2) is authorized to take over the administration of things, the owner of which is unknown. I wonder whether the term "things" as used in this chapter could under Dutch Law include bank accounts and equities held by Insurance Companies. Moreover, I think also that it may be said to be within the competence of the Council to take the viewpoint that any accounts which have been inactive or dormant since May 10, 1940, or prior thereto, should for purposes of this Decree be presumed by the Council to belong to an unknown person within the meaning of article 110 and therefore subject to investigation, scrutiny and possible take-over by the Council. Indeed, it seems to me that chapter 5, article 84, dealing with Representation of Natural Persons would tend to support these views. Thus for example, article 84, defines an absentee under chapter 5 as a "natural person whose place of residence is not known, or who resides or is in enemy territory". There appears to be very little difference between an absentee as referred to in chapter 5, and an unknown owner, as referred to in chapter 7, and indeed this view appears reinforced in

article.....

343144

to: Dr. G. Taussig

19 March 1954

article 110, section 2, chapter 7, wherein it is provided that the Council with respect to the things belonging to an unknown owner has the same powers as the administrator in regard to the property of an absentee.

Further, under chapter 5, article 85, the Council is empowered to appoint administrators for absentees either at the request of interested persons or ex-officio on the initiative of the Council. Finally, I note that under chapter 2 which deals with the establishment of the Council for the Restoration of Legal Rights, article 13 explicitly provides that in addition to other persons and officials designated "bankers and officials summoned as witnesses or experts, or requested to furnish information and to hand over documents or to allow an investigation, cannot appeal before the Council to any professional or official secrecy". It would seem to me taking all of these provisions together that it may be said that the Council has authority to at least investigate and ascertain the value of bank accounts and assets lying with Insurance Companies which have remained dormant since or prior to the Nazi seizure of Holland on May 10, 1940.

It is quite possible that I completely misread the Dutch law and I would therefore appreciate clarification on the points noted above so that I may be in a better position to consult with my colleagues in the States. I would also appreciate if you would find an opportunity to discuss this subject with Notary Spier and let me know what his views are on this subject.

I want to take this opportunity to express to you my appreciation for the help you rendered me during my visit to Holland and my gratitude for your hospitality.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

JJJ/hk

Jerome J. Jacobson
General Counsel

cc: SKagan ✓
SRubin
BFerencz

*Out in Kagan's
boxed*

March 9, 1954

Mr. Jerome J. Jacobson
AJDC - Paris

Dear Jerry:

With reference to my letter #258 of March 5, please be advised that the last sentence of the first paragraph on page two should read as follows: You will also be interested to know that Mr. Spier is one of the principal liquidators of the Lippman-Rosenthal bank and therefore in a position to clarify many of these problems.

You will notice that the not before the phrase in a position is omitted.

Sincerely yours,

Saul Kagan

SK:mc
cc: SR, BEF

AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

CABLES & TELEGRAMS
JOINTFUND - PARIS

119, RUE SAINT-DOMINIQUE
PARIS (VII^e)

TELEPHONE { 87-89
87-85
INVALIDES { 79-37

JRSO letter # 182

3 March 1954

Mr. Saul Kagan
Jewish Restitution
Successor Organization
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Re: Jewish assets in Holland
OCC/NETH/3

Dear Saul:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which Mr. Beckelman has now received from Mr. Voet in reply to Mr. Beckelman's letter of February 17, 1954.

As you can see the answer does not hold much promise. Further, I was afraid that I would be referred to Mr. Spier; you will remember that we met with him in the Hague and I am afraid I did not give him very satisfactory answers as to how the Dutch community could partake in a portion of the Conference funds. It will therefore be a somewhat difficult matter to bring Mr. Spier around to provide us with the kind of help we are looking for. However, I shall try it. I will doubtless get around seeing Mr. Sanders as well. Incidentally, you will note that we are advised against seeing Dr. Myers.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Jerome J. Jacobson
General Counsel

JJJ/hk

encl.

cc: Mr. Beckelman

Dictated but not read.

Translation Dutch-English

137

Amsterdam, February 24, 1954.

To the Committee Restoration Foreign Securities,
Keizersgracht 105,
AMSTERDAM - OJ

Dear Sirs,

At your request I have made enquiries into the circumstances which have led to the fact that owing to the measures applied by the German occupiers to destroy the Jewish section of the population in The Netherlands, the unpropertied classes and the less well-to-do were affected to a far greater extent than those with means, with the result that heirless estates of the more substantial classes, especially of those who had securities, are very few in number.

In studying the problem I have made use of the records made available to me by:

- a) the Central Bureau for Statistics;
- b) the Bureau for Statistics of the Borough of Amsterdam;
- c) the Secretariat of the Netherlands-Israelitic Denomination in The Netherlands;
- d) the Secretariat of the Netherlands-Israelitic Principal Synagogue at Amsterdam;
- e) the Information Bureau of the Netherlands Red Cross at The Hague;
- f) the Commission for the registration of the decease of Missing Persons at The Hague;
- g) "Liquidatie van Vervalting Sarphatistraat (L.V.V.S.)" Amsterdam (the liquidation bureau of the institution where, by order of the occupiers, the Jews had to surrender their property).

I have also made use of the pamphlet by Dr. K. P. L. Berkley, entitled: Survey of the setting up, the activities and the aims of the Jewish Council for Amsterdam, issued in 1945, which pamphlet summarises the measures taken by the German occupiers with regard to the Jewish section in The Netherlands.

In the

In the course of the enquiry various difficulties arose.

In the first place, when an official census is taken in The Netherlands data are collected about denomination only, whereas the German measures affected all those belonging to the Jewish race. Owing to the circumstance that, by order of the German occupiers, statistics were prepared of the people of Jewish blood in The Netherlands, I was able to make a computation of the initial figures which tally with the figures which in general were semi-officially mentioned during the occupation.

We may therefore base ourselves on the following figures, rounded off to form whole thousands.

In 1940 154,000 Jews were resident in The Netherlands. Of these, 14,000 were married to non-Jews. These 14,000 need not to be taken into account, because they were practically not affected by the destructive measures and because, in so far as they were affected their non-Jewish spouses and/or one or more children survived, so that we may take 140,000 as our basic figure.

The aforesaid difficulty concerning data compiled in a census continues, however, to apply when the number of Jews who survived the German terror has to be determined, no special statistics being available to us for this purpose.

During the census of May 31, 1947, 14,000 persons reported themselves as belonging to the Jewish denomination. It is, however, well-known that many thousands of persons of Jewish blood did not report themselves as Jews during this census, owing to the disastrous consequences of such report during the German occupation.

We shall therefore have to estimate the figures with the aid of presumed data obtained from bodies well acquainted with such matters, viz. the Secretariats of the Jewish Denominations and the Secretariats of Jewish charitable institutions.

Moreover, the following figures supplied by the Bureau

referred to ...

referred to above sub e and f, may be taken as bases.

These Bureaux generally argue that 110,000 Jews have been deported, 6,000 of whom have come back. These figures include Netherlands Jews deported via Belgium and France, as well as Jews fallen as victims in The Netherlands.

This would mean that, proceeding from the aforementioned figure of 140,000, there are still 35,000 Jews in The Netherlands. This figure is certainly too high. The number of Jews now resident in The Netherlands is estimated, in the aforesaid manner, at about 25,000. This is probably due to the large number of emigrations since the war, and to the mortality exceeding the births in the group of 30,000 who were not deported.

Now, if we wish to determine in the case of how many of the aforesaid 104,000 persons there is an estate, the figure on which to base ourselves will have to be the number of heads of families. According to the data supplied by the Secretariat of the Netherlands-Israelitic Principal Synagogue at Amsterdam, the average number of persons per Jewish family in Amsterdam amounted to four in 1940.

As outside Amsterdam this average must be presumed to have been materially smaller, I believe I am justified in basing myself on a figure of 40,000 basic estates. In using the expression basic estates I want to exclude the so-called inter-inheritances, for it is possible that children who had no property died after their parents but during the occupation and that their estates consequently included assets derived from the property of their parents.

When using the expression basic estates I have in mind theoretical estates, for we have to ask ourselves how many of these estates included assets and whether, this being so, these assets included securities.

RECAPITULATION

RECAPITULATION:

We base ourselves on:

- A) a Jewish population in 1940 of 140,000;
- B) a mortality owing to the German terror in this section of 104,000;
- C) 40,000 basic estates in the group of 104,000 referred to sub B).

The questions we have to answer are:

- I) In what groups, according to prosperity, (hereinafter to be called prosperity groups) is the group heretofore referred to sub A) to be subdivided and in what proportion are these prosperity groups to each other according to size;
- II) In what proportion to each other have the prosperity groups been affected by the mortality referred to sub B;
- III) What is to be deduced from the above with regard to the basic estates referred to sub C).

Ad I. In answering these questions the difficulty arises that the authorities, when compiling statistical data on the prosperity level of the Netherlands population, make no division - except for the data on those receiving public assistance - according to religion. We shall therefore have to approach the problem in a different way.

What facts are known:

a) According to the Central Bureau for Statistics 7355 Jewish families and 3774 Jewish individuals were assisted under the Poor Law with money and food in The Netherlands in 1940.

In view of the aforesaid family average figure of 4 (for this group the figure is certainly higher) this means consequently: 4×7355 and $3774 = 33194$, or rounded off: 33,000.

b) From data supplied by the Bureau for Statistics of the Borough of Amsterdam, it can be ascertained

how the
.....

how the Jewish population was distributed over the various quarters of the borough; apart therefrom I have been able to obtain from the Borough of Amsterdam data regarding the percentages of the so-called fats ration cards in each of these quarters, from which the measure of prosperity of the quarter is clearly apparent. (Fats ration cards were issued to the less well-to-do only; the others received butter cards).

This results in the following figures as regards the Jewish population of Amsterdam which numbered 90,000:

In the poorest quarters	45,000	approx. 50%
In the lower middle class quarters	15,000	" 17%
In the better middle class quarters	21,000	" 23%
In the well-to-do quarters	9,000	" 10%

- c) According to the data supplied by the Netherlands-Israelitic Principal Synagogue at Amsterdam, based on the provisional taxation figures, 50% of the Jewish population had no income at all or only a negligible one; of the remainder 30% had a middle class income, and 10% could be regarded as belonging to the propertied class.

The question is to what extent the figures applicable in respect of Amsterdam, are representative for the whole of the country; according to the Jewish ecclesiastical administrative officials who are the ^{best} judges of these figures, and in view of the information gathered in the provinces, outside Amsterdam there will be a shifting of the group of the destitute to the lower middle class, thus increasing the latter group, and of the well-to-do to the better middle class, increasing the latter group also in this case.

Seeing that

Seeing that these shiftings probably cancel each other out, I consider I may retain the following figures :

- a) group of destitute and labourers 50%
- b) group of lower middle class 17%
- c) group of better middle class 23%
- d) group of well-to-do 10%

Ad II. In endeavouring to answer this question, something will have to be told about the measures taken by the Germans during the occupation for the purpose of exterminating the Jewish section.

Immediately after the occupation had taken place, the Germans pretended that they did not wish to take any special measures against the Jewish section. It was even broadcast over the Bremen transmitter that the Jews in The Netherlands were considered to be of a kind different from the German and the East-European Jews. This formed part of a subtle game. The idea was to win the Netherlands people over to them and as they were aware that acts of terrorisation against the Jews would meet with an unfavourable reception in The Netherlands, this misleading policy was adopted.

Quite soon the Germans became aware that the Netherlands population could not be won over and that, with a few exceptions, the Dutch were irreconcilable. All the same the Germans did not dare carry the anti-Jewish measures through all at once. It was done gradually.

Perhaps they wanted to see how the Allies reacted and whether retaliatory measures would be taken against the Germans in Allied territory.

As always the first measure against the Jews was the banning of ritual slaughtering.

Subsequently

Subsequently, in the course of 1940, measures were announced aiming at the dismissal of Jewish civil servants, immediately followed by the compulsory registration of Jewish enterprises, and early in 1941 the compulsory registration of persons of full or partial Jewish blood.

As a result of this ordinance various discriminatory measures were announced, such as the ban on going to college and that on visiting theatres.

In February 1941 it began to dawn to some extent on the Netherlands people how much, also as regards the anti-Jewish policy, they had been misled by the enemy, particularly when a group of 400 Jewish youths were seized during a raid and deported to Germany.

The result was the February strike, with the majority of the Amsterdam public servants and also workers in private enterprises going on strike in protest against the treatment meted out to their Jewish co-citizens. This made the Germans realise that they might just as well drop the mask.

Quite soon there arrived from the Mauthausen concentration camp the news of the death of the victims of the said raid, "shot while trying to escape", so it was pretended.

The Germans went further, and there followed in quick succession all sorts of anti-Jewish directions in execution of their programme which consisted of:

- a) Elimination of the Jews from economic life;
- b) Expropriation of their property;
- c) Deportation and extermination.

In carrying out these measures, the Germans wanted to avoid the dislocation of economic life

in The

in The Netherlands as much as possible, and they therefore proceeded to interfere with those groups who, for a smooth running of the Netherlands economy, could best be spared. Their measures affected in the first place working people, the lower middle class and the liberal professions. The reason for working people being affected too was in particular that the occupiers, in forbidding Jewish working people to work together with non-Jewish working people, to loosen the tie meant existing between the two groups.

The lower middle class and the liberal professions were allowed to work for Jews only which enabled them, especially in Amsterdam, to earn their living within the Jewish section.

In view of the fact that the unemployed workers had to be given public assistance and the Germans looked with disfavour on manpower remaining outside the labour process, labour camps were set up in January 1942. In these camps all persons capable of working were put to work, in so far as they were not necessary either in Netherlands economic life or in the organisation of the Jewish community. The Germans had, as a matter of fact, placed the Jews as much as possible outside normal life (shops for Jews, markets for Jews etc.).

The Germans continued, in a subtle manner, to mask their ultimate intentions, and both the Jews and the other Netherlands citizens were under the impression, induced by wishful thinking, that the personal safety of the Jews was not endangered. The working camps in question were under Netherlands direction.

When these

When these working camps were set up, the symptom of the so-called "exemptions" arose for the first time. There was a special bureau where proof could be produced that one should not be put to work.

The more substantial classes and the groups referred to sub c and d, had the best chances of obtaining these exemptions. In some way or other they were able to prove that their indispensability outside the camps, e.g. as leaders of Jewish societies, as managers of Jewish businesses, as being necessary to Jewish life and health etc. Moreover, the wealthy ones in general had better connections. The result was that the poor, the working people and the small traders, street hawkers and the like, were the ones liable to be put to work in the camps.

Although those put to work received some payment also for their families and were given occasional leave, they were very much in the occupiers' power, as was to become apparent subsequently.

In July 1942 the big blow fell. The deportations started; these took place via Westerbork, the Netherlands concentration camp.

At first an effort was still made to induce the Jews to go to work in Germany voluntarily, but as this met with no success whatever, the raids began.

The best way of carrying out these raids was by raiding the quarters mainly populated by Jews, i.e. the so-called Ghetto where the poorest Jews were living.

In October 1942 all those working in the said labour camps were taken to Westerbork, their wives and children being forced to join them there.

Apart from . . .

Apart from these raids a system of calling up for deportation was introduced, the exemptions defined above being possible here. Once again the more substantial classes had better chances, it seemed as though for partly incomprehensible reasons the Germans wished to save this group of wealthier Jews against whom their propaganda was yet in general conducted. One reason for this procedure may have been that they were at least reckoning with the theoretical possibility that after the war they would be called to account for their treatment of the Jews in the occupied territories and that they would then be able to point out that there were still many Jews left. This would be easier for them if Jews of an international reputation and Jews with foreign relations were left. They probably speculated on the mentality that the nameless Jews would not be missed.

Evidence of this conception is that a so-called "exemption-stamp" was given to those who could prove that they had many foreign connections.

These "exemption stamps" were part of the game which was played with the Jews. In the course of the persecutions many of such stamps were instituted, e.g. for the diamond industry (especially for the employers), for those who were important to the economy ("wirtschaftlich wichtig"), for those working in the Jewish community, for foreign nationality and others.

Practically speaking the nature of all these stamps was such that the wealthiest could profit by them.

It was understandable that the Jewish population tried to save themselves also in other ways.

They tried

They tried to go into hiding. The dramatic part thereof is that here too the wealthier classes had the best chances. The workers and the poor Jews were living in Jewish circles and had few personal relations with non-Jews. Besides, their relations were housed in such a way as to offer few hiding facilities and it required money to go into hiding as in view of the food rationing food had to be bought in the black market.

The wealthy, and especially the very wealthy, had had a chance to keep back part of their fortune, in spite of the German measures, so that owing to their better connections they were once again in a more favourable position.

If, in connection with the foregoing, we now survey the categories referred to above, the whole of the groups a and b (the destitute, the workers and the lower middle class) may be presumed to have been virtually exterminated, with the exception of those, who returned from the German concentration camps, i.e. very few, and a very small number of persons who succeeded in going into hiding, while those who survived the terror are to be found in the groups c and d (the better middle classes and the well-to-do).

Ad. III. It is needless to say that in the groups a and b there are very many heirless estates and it is now absolutely certain that there are in these groups no estates with assets of any importance and certainly not with securities.

Proceeding from 40,000 basic estates it may thus be stated that 67% or 26,800 thereof may be disregarded.

This is fully confirmed by the actual facts.

At L. V. V. S.

At D.V.V.S., the official body, which after the liberation was charged with the liquidation of Lippmann, Rosenthal, the German looting institution to which the Jews had to surrender their property, it was found that during the occupation 20,300 accounts were created with a credit balance of maximum fls.100,- and 10,100 accounts with a credit balance of between fls.100,- and fls.1,000,-.

Now how did things stand as regards the groups c and d (better middle class and well-to-do)?

Group c included many who had a fairly good business, but little capital outside such business. During the occupation their businesses were liquidated by German official bodies. The liquidation proceeds went to German looting institutions, ultimately often to Lippmann, Rosenthal.

Prior to this liquidation those belonging to group c had withdrawn as much money from their business as was practicable, and as a result they were able to take measures in the aforesaid way to protect themselves and their families to the best possible extent, e.g. by going into hiding.

The capital of those belonging to group c was, in so far as it did not form part of their business, mostly invested in diamonds (Amsterdam being a diamond town), in houses because these returned a high yield, and in uncomplicated securities holdings, whereby securities are meant which according to these simple investors had no speculative character, i.e. mostly in Netherlands Government and Municipal bonds or mortgage bonds.

The following figures exemplify the general position of this group.

According to

According to the I.V.V.S. records, the distribution of the larger money accounts is as follows :

- 6500 accounts between Fls.1,000.- and Fls.5,000.-
- 4000 accounts between Fls.5,000.- and Fls.25,000.-
- 1600 accounts over Fls.25,000.-

there being a total of 13,000 account holders who had surrendered securities and the majority of which were small deposits of securities.

(see footnote #).

In practice it is proved, according to data :

- a) of the Fiscal Authorities;
- b) of the Notaries' Offices which in The Netherlands are the only offices dealing with inheritances;

that in groups c and d, certainly as regards the wealthiest ones of group c, and as regards the whole of group d, there are practically no heirless estates.

In connection with the above there are with regard to these estates always relatives up to the 6th remove and therefore heirs.

I hope the above information will prove satisfactory to you, and remain,

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) E.Spier.

For regularity's sake it is observed that in general American securities figured only to a minor extent in the accounts of between Fls.1,000.- and Fls.5,000.-.



I certify the above to be a true translation of the original

26 - 5 - '54

ZODY
Vertaaltica Engels
115, Amsterdam 2
Postb. 553977

File

Woolworth

HEADQUARTERS
JEWISH RESTITUTION SUCCESSOR ORGANIZATION
APO 696 A U. S. ARMY

9/4

Woolworth

August 27, 1951
File 7000

Mr. Eli Rock - JRSO NY

Dear Eli:

JRSO Hq. Letter #1036
Woolworth Case

I am writing in reply to your letter #1008 dealing with the Woolworth case. Please thank Dr. Havesi for me for his report of August 16. If Mr. Keffer was in fact persuaded to stop resisting restitution settlements then the AJC should be complimented for its considerable achievement. I will continue to watch developments closely here and if it appears that Mr. Keffer was merely being polite and had no intentions of drastically altering his past practices, I will certainly let you know promptly.

Cordially yours,

Ben

BENJAMIN B. FERENCZ

BBF.b
cc:JJJ

343161

Woolworth

August 17, 1951

CONFIDENTIAL

JRSO Letter #1008 695

To: Benjamin Ferencz

Re: Woolworth case

The documents which you had sent us in the above matter were turned over by me a short time ago to Dr. Hevesi of the AJC. I have now received a report back from him, a copy of which I attach herewith.

Incidentally, Hevesi told me that the law firm which is handling Woolworth's matters from this side is none other than former Ambassador Joseph Davies' firm.

ER:P

Eli Rock

343162

8/16

THE



AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. *Cable Address*, "WISHCOM, NEW YORK"

Telephone MURRAY HILL 5-0181

JACOB BLAUSTEIN, *President*
IRVING M. ENGEL, *Chairman, Executive Committee*
HERBERT B. EHRMANN, *Chairman, Administrative Committee*
GUSTAVE M. BERNE, *Treasurer*
MAURICE GLINERT, *Associate Treasurer*
EDWARD A. NORMAN, *Secretary*
JOHN SLAWSON, *Executive Vice-President*

JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, *Honorary President*
HERBERT H. LEHMAN, *Honorary Vice-President*
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF, *Honorary Vice-President*
ELY M. AARON, *Chicago, Vice-President*
ALBERT H. LIEBERMAN, *Philadelphia, Vice-President*
CHARLES W. MORRIS, *Louisville, Vice-President*

NATHAN M. OHRBACH, *New York, Vice-President*
HAROLD RIEGELMAN, *New York, Vice-President*
LESTER ROTH, *Los Angeles, Vice-President*
DAVID SHER, *New York, Vice-President*
ALAN M. STROOCK, *New York, Vice-President*
JOSEPH WILLEN, *New York, Vice-President*

August 16, 1951

Dear Eli:

We asked Edwin Lukas, the head of our civil rights division to get in touch with Woolworth's executive vice-president and treasurer, Mr. I. W. Keffer, on the question of their attacks on Law 59. Mr. Keffer is the man who concluded for Woolworth in person the 10 purchases under Nazism in Germany.

We briefed Mr. Lukas in detail and he was in position to tell Keffer that America was still outraged by the fate of Jews in Germany and Europe under Nazism, and that when the fact that they are challenging the validity even of the restitution laws as such became known to the American public, a large proportion of it would doubtless experience a feeling of revulsion against Woolworth for standing athwart the right of victims of Nazism to have their property restored to them. Lukas very strongly emphasized this public relations aspect of the matter, and made abundantly clear that the AJC as an agency dedicated to the protection of the rights of Jews everywhere, would be compelled to mobilize all of its resources to resist their interference.

Keffer said that he felt that Woolworth was as much a victim of the restitution laws now as the Jews were victims of persecution then, about which persecutions he, personally, suffered a feeling of shame and anger. He asserted that Woolworth's transactions were all "free of duress."

Lukas then told him that there are other ways of looking after their interests than attacking the law which is not only an unprecedented but also a self-defeating undertaking. He elicited from Keffer the admission that they themselves have little faith in the success of their present bold attitude, and then obtained from him the statement that attempts were being made to adjust the claims on the basis of conciliation within the framework of the restitution laws. Keffer added that Woolworth had already been considering a withdrawal of the direct attack, that the discussion with Lukas was most helpful in that it encouraged him to believe that adjustment could and should be worked out whereupon Lukas reminded him that we ourselves could not intervene to influence the claimants to

343163

- 2 -

make concessions, or in any other manner.

At this point, Mr. Keffer decided to go whole hog and declared that, all things considered, Woolworth had decided to withdraw the legal challenge, whereupon Lukas suggested that in the light of that decision Woolworth immediately advise its German counsel no longer to proceed with the legal attack but proceed with settlement through conciliation provided by the laws. Keffer said that he would do so.

This is the story which, I am sure, you will refer to Ben Ferencz as soon as possible, to enable him to check into the fulfillment of these assurances. For this purpose, I attach a copy of this letter for transmittal to Ben.

At the end, Keffer said that the Hagen, Landauer and Basch claims have already been settled, while the Sickel case is in the course of settlement. He added that in the other cases, substantial questions of repayment, including costs of rebuilding after bombing, are involved which may delay settlement, but he would do his best to reach agreement.

In a manifest attempt to shift the responsibility for Woolworth's attitude to other shoulders, Keffer also mentioned that "throughout these proceedings Woolworth was guided by a Jewish expert," - none other than our good old friend Dr. Fritz Oppenheimer, co-author of the law under attack.

I hope Ben's office will be able to follow closely developments and to tell us whether Keffer meant what he promised. If he did not deal with us in good faith, we are determined to fashion our course of action accordingly. There are other and better approaches to Woolworth.

Cordially,

Eugene
Eugene Hevesi

Mr. Eli Rock
Joint Distribution Committee
270 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

EHsha

343164

HEADQUARTERS
JEWISH RESTITUTION SUCCESSOR ORGANIZATION
APO 896 A U. S. ARMY

7/19

Woolworth

July 13, 1951
File 7000

Mr. Eli Rock - JRSO NY

Dear Eli:

JRSO Hq. Letter #967
Woolworth Acquisition of
Duress Property and Restitution

The Woolworth Co. acquired about 10 pieces of real estate from Jewish owners during the time when the latter were under Nazi duress to sell. When called upon to restitute these properties the same as other Aryanizers, the Woolworth Co. has generally refused and has engaged in a very widespread campaign to defeat the objectives of the restitution law. They have made high level representations at HICOG and have, in their arguments before German courts, sought to discredit the entire restitution procedure.

I have before me a brief submitted by their lawyer in Berlin in a typical restitution case. You will notice from the attached copy that they are very critical of CORA decisions and say that the preparation of the restitution laws was done in America immediately after the war, at a time when the Allies were uninformed about what happened in Germany during the Nazi time. They say that the law was prepared by "Jewish interested groups (the Morgenthau group)" who were not free from personal resentment. The brief further says that the law will generate anti-Semitism "such as we never had". They also say, "CORA is an American special court. It was staffed with American judges (for the most part with persecutees)". They quote from Die Restitution, the journal of the Association for Loyal Restitution and say that although there has as yet been no change in the restitution law "it may shortly be counted upon". They say that the CORA decisions will in part create new immense injustices and argue that it is not the purpose of the law to "give a one-sided benefit to a group of people who are no longer established in Germany."

You will notice from the tenor of their argument that they are attempting to undermine the whole restitution procedure.

Confidentially, I had heard about their discussions with Cattier and Miller in support of their position and it was equally disgusting. I do not think we should sit idly by and permit the Woolworth Co. to try to use its weight in defeating one of the elementary moral obligations of Germans and Germany.

It seems to me that this is a problem which the World Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee or the Anti-Defamation League would be best qualified to handle. It might be worth while for them to prepare a letter to the Woolworth Co. and/or their lawyers, in which

343165

Rock Letter #967

-2-

July 13, 1951

strong opposition is voiced to the tactics and arguments being employed by Woolworth. At the same time the letter, together with their brief, should be released to the New York press. I do not think a private talk with some of the company directors would do any good but if there is some special line to them, it might be worth trying --- particularly if it is difficult to get any press coverage on the story. I think the Aufbau might be particularly interested in such an item.

Should I get any additional information, I will pass it on to you. In the meanwhile, I am sending you a covering letter which I received from the Legal Aid Dept. calling this to our attention, the brief submitted for the Woolworth Co. in a Berlin case, an affidavit of one of the Woolworth officials explaining his participation in Aryanization, an opinion from the New York law firm representing Woolworth to their German correspondent, and a list of some of the restitution cases we know to be pending against Woolworth.

I am looking forward to your comments and a report of the action taken in New York.

Cordially yours,



BENJAMIN B. FERENCZ

BBF.b
cc:JJJ
enc.

343166