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THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C.RG 59
Entry Recs of IRO
Subject File 146-152
File IRO Finances
Box 6 Sept-Dec 1947FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

***See Footnote

19 December 1947

NON-MONETARY GOLD FOR VICTIMS OF NAZISM

The first shipment of "non-monetary gold" destined to aid victims of Nazi persecution - 848 cases of jewellery, china, silver, rugs and other valuables - arrived at New York on Monday, 15 December 1947, on the USAT General Sturgis. The shipment was made under the auspices of the PCIRO.

The so-called "non-monetary gold" is to be sold in the U.S.A. by a Merchandizing Advisory Committee of the PCIRO. The shipment represents property, valued tentatively at \$1,000,000, whose owners cannot be identified, taken by the Nazis from their victims, and found by the American armies in their zones of occupation. Its sorting, appraising and packing have occupied a special PCIRO staff for over six months.

The "non-monetary" gold in this first shipment consists of 334 cases of silver bowls, candlesticks and plate; 198 cases of table silver; 132 cases of rugs; 130 cases of china, 34 cases of watches, clocks, jewels and cigarette cases and 16 cases of valuable postage stamps.

Gold and silver bullion obtained by the smelting of "non-monetary gold" is being prepared for sale. One case of diamonds valued at about \$500,000 was previously flown to the U.S.A. in November.

All these goods are made available to the PCIRO under the terms of Reparation Agreements of December 1945 and June 1946. The definition of "non-monetary gold" depends on the discretion of the occupation authorities in Germany and Austria, where the goods were found. The extremely liberal definition made by the American authorities will, it is hoped, be followed by equivalently wide interpretations on the part of the British and French authorities.

Sailing on the same ship were 856 refugee immigrants bound for Canada, who were debarked at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on 12 December. They are part of the more than 20,000 whose entry has been authorized by the Canadian Government. Among those on the USAT General Sturgis were men selected for work as lumbermen in the Canadian forests, as miners, and for work as garment-makers in Canadian factories. These selections have been made by representatives of the Government and of the employers concerned. The balance of the refugees are close relatives of Canadian residents and were nominated by those residents for admission to Canada.

The immigrants are of twelve nationalities; 424 come from the American Zone of Germany, 396 from the British Zone of Germany and 16 from Austria.

The U.S.A.T. General Sturgis, on which the "non-monetary gold" and the immigrants sailed, is one of the three ships operated specially by the U. S. War Department for the PCIRO. After her return to Bremerhaven, the Sturgis will soon depart with another group of refugees to be resettled in one of the countries with which the PCIRO has a resettlement agreement.

This is the sixth voyage of the U.S.A.T. General Sturgis as a refugee transport. She was the first of the U.S. Army ships to be used on this work, leaving Bremerhaven on its first voyage on 2 May 1947. She has so far taken 3,420 refugees to Venezuela and 861 to Brazil.

*** A release similar to this was issued at PCIRO HQ, Geneva, Switzerland, on 2 December to announce the departure of the USAT General Sturgis from Bremerhaven, Germany.

Box 6
File 180 Fmances
Entry 180 Fmances
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By KG NARA Date 1/28/00

RG 466
Entry Rec 45 High Com
File For Germany
SR50-257.1
Box 6

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**THE JEWISH POPULATION
IN GERMANY**
as of 1933 and 1939
According to Occupation Zones.
Dr. Klein

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968095

By

K6

NARA Date

4/18/00

RG

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EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

As the Occupation Zones of Germany were not determined in all cases according to the former German administrative districts, some of these are part of two different Occupation Zones. Therefore the allocation of the Jewish population figures of certain districts had to be divided on an estimated basis.

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CONFESSSIONAL JEWISH POPULATION IN GERMANY

(According to the Population Census as of
 16 June 1933 and 17 May 1939.)+

Total of confessional Jewish Population in the
 respective Occupation Zones:

ZONES:	1933		1939	
	Total:	Thereof Ci- ties with more than 100,000 Inhabitants	Total:	Thereof Ci- ties with more than 100,000 Inhabitants
<u>U. S. Zone</u>	117,771	64,865	48,889	32,439
British Zone	100,843	70,386	44,144	31,798
French Zone	27,933	3,679	11,193	2,243
Sowiet Zone	39,490	22,757	15,469	8,147
City of Berlin	160,564	160,564	78,713	78,713
Total:	446,601	322,251	198,408	153,340
Area now under Polish Administration	48,030	28,699	20,618	14,672
Area of Königsberg	5,051	3,170	2,255	1,585
Former Reich Territory Total (without Saardistrict)	499,682	354,120	221,281	169,597

)+ Compare "Wirtschaft & Statistik"
 1934, No. 21.

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US. Occupation Zone of Germany:	Total:	1933		1939	
		Total	Thereof Ci- ties with more than 100,000 In- habitants	Total	Thereof Ci- ties with more than 100,000 I habitants
<u>Bavaria:</u>					
Reg. Bez. Oberbayern	9,522			4,873	
thereof: Muenchen		9,005		4,535	
" " Niederbayern and Oberpfalz	1,297			543	
" " Ober- and Mittelfranken	13,754			4,479	
thereof: Nürnberg		7,502		2,611	
" " Mainfranken	8,520			3,461	
thereof: Würzburg		2,145		1,106	
" " Schwaben	2,347			1,320	
thereof: Augsburg		1,030		554	
<u>Provinz Hessen-Nassau:</u>					
Reg. Bez. Kassel	13,453			4,237	
thereof: Kassel		2,301		1,307	
" " Wiesbaden	32,024			16,079	
thereof: Frankfurt/Main		26,158		13,839	
Wiesbaden		2,713		1,232	
<u>Land Hessen:</u>	12,520			3,636	
thereof: Darmstadt)+		-		672	
<u>Baden:</u>					
Landeskomm.-Bez. Karlsruhe	5,167			2,107	
thereof: Karlsruhe		3,119		1,375	
" Mannheim	10,128			4,458	
thereof: Mannheim		6,402		2,986	
<u>Württemberg:</u>	9,039			3,696	
thereof: Stuttgart		4,490		2,222	
U.S. Zone of Germany	Total:	117,771	64,865	48,889	32,439

)+ 1933 less than 100,000 inhabitants.

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British Zone of Occupation:	1933		1939	
	Total	Thereof Ci- ties with more than 100,000 Inhabitants	Total	Thereof Ci- ties with more than 100,000 Inhabitants
<u>Provinz Schleswig-Holstein:</u>				
Reg. Bez. Schleswig 1)	3,117		596	
thereof: Altona 2)		2,006		-
Kiel		522		229
<u>Hansestadt Lübeck:</u>	497			
thereof: Lübeck		497		203
<u>Provinz Hannover:</u>				
Reg. Bez. Hannover	6,255		2,902	
thereof: Hannover		4,839		2,271
" " Hildesheim	1,811		679	
" " Lüneburg	737		132	
thereof: Harburg-Wilhelmsbg.) 3		315		-
" " Stade	589		281	
thereof: Wesermünde) 4		-		113
" " Osnabrück	1,171		548	
" " Aurich	2,048		912	
<u>Provinz Westfalen:</u>				
Reg. Bez. Münster	5,062		2,099	
thereof: Gelsenkirchen		1,615		720
Münster i. W.		558		314
" " Minden	3,441		1,740	
thereof: Bielefeld		797		377
" " Arnsberg	10,526		3,781	
thereof: Bochum		1,069		335
Dortmund		4,108		1,444
Hagen		508		132
<u>Rheinprovinz:</u>				
Reg. Bez. Düsseldorf	22,240		8,762	
thereof: Düsseldorf		5,053		1,831
Duisburg		2,560		809
Essen		4,508		1,636
Krefeld-Uerdingen		1,481		800
Muehlheim/Ruhr		517		217
München-Gladbach		907		375
Oberhausen		255		140
Remscheid		353		105
Solingen		217		61
Wuppertal		2,471		1,093

1) 1939 including Lübeck without Altona.
 2) 1939 included in Hamburg
 3) 1939 included in Schleswig-Holstein
 4) 1933 less than 100,000 inhabitants.

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British Zone of Occupied	1933		1939	
	Total	Thereof Ci- ties with more than 100,000 in- habitants	Total	Thereof Ci- ties with more than 100,000 in- habitants
<u>Rheinprovinz:</u>				
Reg. Bez. K8ln	18,555		9,866	
thereof: Bonn 4)				468
K8ln		14,816		8,000
" " Aachen	3,482		1,659	
thereof: Aachen		1,345		786
<u>Land Braunschweig</u>	1,174		418	
thereof Braunschweig		682		179
<u>Land Oldenburg:</u>	1,240		344	
thereof: Wilhelmshaven 1)		-		78
<u>Land Lippe:</u>	510		227	
<u>Land Schaumburg-Lippe:</u>	187		116	
<u>Hansestadt Hamburg 2)</u>	16,973		8,438	
thereof: Hamburg		16,885		8,438
<u>Land Bremen:</u>	1,438		644	
thereof: Bremen		1,314		642
British Zone:	Total: 100,843	70,386	44,144	31,798

- 1) 1933 less than 100,000 inhabitants.
- 2) 1939 including Altona and Harburg-Wilhelmsburg
- 4) 1933 less than 100,000 inhabitants.

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French Zone of Occupation:	1933		1939	
	Total:	Thereof Ci- ties with more than 100,000 In- habitants	Total	Thereof Ci- ties with more than 100,000 In- habitants
<u>Rheinprovinz:</u>				
Reg. Bez. Koblenz	5,406		2,605	
" " Trier	2,743		881	
<u>Provinz Hessen-Nassau:</u>				
Reg. Bez. Wiesbaden	1,310		286	
<u>Land Bayern:</u>				
Reg. Bez. Pfalz	6,487		1,750	
thereof: Ludwigshafen		1,070		300
" " Schwaben	12		8	
<u>Land Baden:</u>				
Landeskomm. - Bez. Karlsruhe	639		314	
" " Freiburg	3,575		1,526	
thereof: Freiburg 1)		-		482
" - Bez. Konstanz	1,108		563	
<u>Land Württemberg:</u>	984		809	
<u>Land Hessen:</u>	5,368		2,267	
thereof: Mainz		2,609		1,461
<u>Hohenzollerische Lande:</u>	301		184	
<u>French Zone: (without Saardistr.)</u>				
Total:	27,933	3,679	11,193	2,243

1) 1933 less than 100,000 inhabitants.

	1933		1939		
	Total:	Thereof Ci- ties with more than 100,000 In- habitants	Total:	Thereof Ci- ties with more than 100,000 In- habitants	
Soviet Zone of Occupation:					
<u>Provinz Brandenburg:</u>					
Reg. Bez. Frankfurt/Oder	1,873		727		
" " Potsdam	3,874		2,213		
thereof: Potsdam 1)				175	
<u>Provinz Pommern:</u>					
Reg. Bez. Stettin	693		496		
<u>Provinz Schlesien:</u>					
Reg. Bez. Liegnitz	398		130		
<u>Provinz Sachsen:</u>					
Reg. Bez. Magdeburg	3,449		1,278		
thereof: Magdeburg		1,973		679	
" " Merseburg	1,682		564		
thereof: Halle/Saale		1,086		287	
" " Erfurt	1,815		614		
thereof: Erfurt		831		263	
<u>Provinz Hessen-Nassau:</u>					
Reg. Bez. Kassel (Schmalkalden)	136		60		
<u>Land Sachsen:</u>					
Reg. Bez. Chemnitz	2,854		731		
thereof: Chemnitz		2,387		635	
" " Dresden-Bautzen	11,880		1,593		
thereof: Dresden		4,397		1,470	
" " Leipzig	4,938		4,424		
thereof: Leipzig		11,564		4,284	
" " Zwickau	1,112		269		
thereof: Plauen		519		134	
<u>Land Thüringen:</u>					
	2,882		1,746		
<u>Land Mecklenburg:</u>					
thereof: Rostock 1)	1,003		275		
				99	
<u>Land Anhalt:</u>					
thereof: Dessau 1)	901		349		
				121	
Soviet Zone:	Total:	39,490	22,757	15,469	8,147
Stadt Berlin		160,564	160,564	78,713	78,713

1) 1933 less than 100,000 inhabitants

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Area now under Polish Administration	Total:	1938		1939	
		Total:	Thereof Ci- ties with more than 100,000 In- habitants	Total:	Thereof Ci- ties with more than 100,000 In- habitants
Provinz Ostpreussen:					
Reg. Bez. Königsberg	751			205	
" " Gumbinnen	205			125	
" " Allenstein	1,756			330	
" " Westpreussen	1,075			132	
Provinz Pommern:					
Reg. Bez. Stettin	3,450			1,152	
thereof: Stettin		2,365			1,117
" " Koeshlin	2,174			755	
" " Grenzmark, Posen Westpreussen	2,775			880	
Provinz Brandenburg:					
Reg. Bez. Frankfurt/Oder	1,869			696	
Provinz Schlesiens:					
Reg. Bez. Breslau	22,433			11,472	
thereof: Breslau		20,202			10,741
" " Liegnitz	2,314			712	
" " Oppeln	9,228			4,159	
thereof: Bauthen		3,148			1,361
Gleiwitz		1,830			899
Hindenburg		1,154			554
Polish Administrated Area Total:	48,030	28,699	20,618	14,672	
Area of Königsberg:					
Provinz Ostpreussen					
Reg. Bez. Königsberg	3,555			1,695	
thereof: Königsberg		3,170			1,585
Reg. Bez. Gumbinnen	1,496			560	
Area of Königsberg Total:	5,051	3,170	2,255	1,585	

STUDIENGESELLSCHAFT FÜR PRIVATRECHTLICHE AUSLANDSINTERESSEN E.V. BREMEN

Committee for Return of
Confiscated Property
Box 21

"Studiengesellschaft" file

DAP

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about currency
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Hearst~~

An die Mitglieder
der Arbeitsgruppe U.S.A.

Bremen, den 2. Februar 1954
INF 31/54

Die anliegende Presseverlautbarung des zur Untersuchung der Enteignungsgesetzgebung eingesetzten Unterausschusses des amerikanischen Senats übersenden wir Ihnen im englischen Originalwortlaut, um Sie ohne Zeitverlust mit diesem wichtigen Dokument bekannt zu machen und in der Annahme, daß Ihnen der Wortlaut auch in englischer Sprache verständlich sein wird.

Der Wortlaut des Berichtes des Untersuchungsausschusses liegt noch nicht vor. Sein wesentlicher Inhalt ist:

1. Restlose Rückgabe aller Vermögen oder des Liquidationserlöses.
2. Abzug einer Gebühr für die Verwaltungskosten des Custodian, die sich jedoch offensichtlich wesentlich unter der pauschalen "Verwaltungsgebühr" des Gesetzesentwurfs des Senators Chavez in Höhe von 20% halten soll.
3. Bereitstellung von Mitteln in dem allgemeinen Staatshaushalt, die für die Bezahlung der Kriegsschadensersatzansprüche nach dem War Claims Act von 1948 aus dem Liquidationserlös der deutschen Vermögen aufgewendet worden sind oder noch verwandt werden sollten. Hierzu gehören bekanntlich in erster Linie Entschädigungszahlungen an amerikanische Kriegsgefangene.

Der Rechtsausschuß des Senats wird von Senator Langer geleitet, der seit mehreren Jahren für eine Revision der Enteignungsgesetzgebung eingetreten ist. Es kann damit gerechnet werden, daß der Rechtsausschuß sich den Bericht seines Unterausschusses zu eigen machen wird.

Anlage

gez. Dr. E. Schütte

1 Copy please



Committee for Return of
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Box 21
"Studieng" File

Presseverlautbarung des Leiters des Unterausschusses des
Rechtsausschusses des Senats, Senator E.M. Dirksen, über
die Vorschläge des Unterausschusses zur Revision der ame-
rikanischen Enteignungsgesetzgebung.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE Washington, January 27, 1954
FROM THE OFFICE OF
SENATOR EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN

The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee under the chairman-
ship of Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen (R.) of Illinois,
which was created in the 82nd Congress and continued in the
83rd Congress to examine and review the administration of
the Trading With The Enemy Act, filed its report today in
which the work of the Committee is rather fully reviewed
and certain specific recommendations made for legislation.

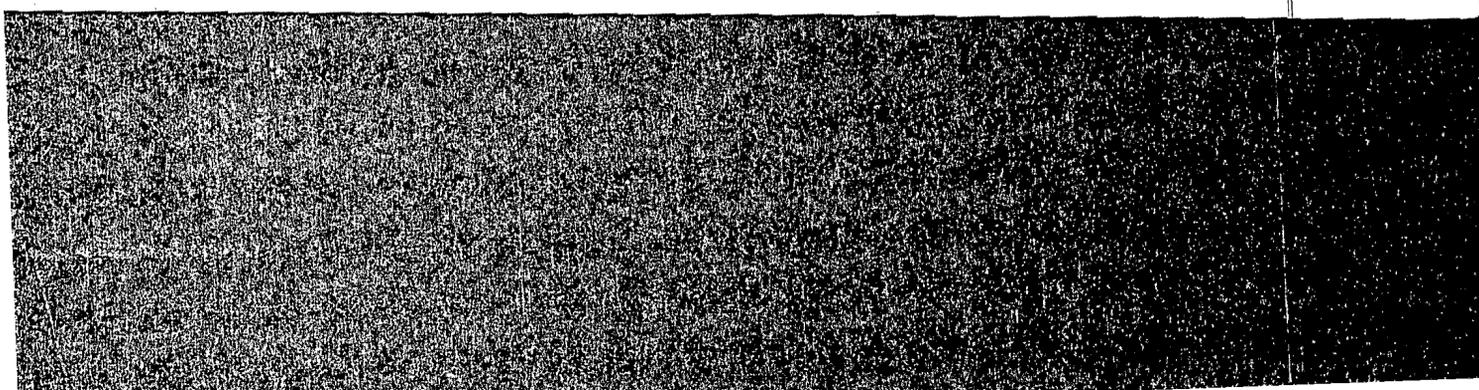
Since June of 1952 the Subcommittee and its predecessor
has been inquiring by means of investigation and through
public hearings into the administration of the Act under
which the assets of former enemy countries and enemy aliens
during and after World War II were confiscated and admini-
stered by the Office of Alien Property or its predecessor agency.

In the course of its inquiry the Subcommittee not only
examined into the administration of the Act but also the
whole change of philosophy underlying the Act and points
out in the report that whereas during and after World War I
the theory of seizing and administering enemy property was
based on the idea of custodianship, the concept was changed
to one of confiscation and liquidation and that this new
approach was conceived and maneuvered by Harry Dexter White,
Virginus Frank Coe and their associates who were so recent-
ly identified by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the
Senate Judiciary Committee as Communist tools and pawns.

The report points out that based on certain limitations
in existing law and on the testimony of some of the former
Alien Property Custodians that the activities of the Alien
Property Office could continue for as long as 50 years unless
Congress takes affirmative action.

It points out also that the present policy of confis-
cation can nullify and destroy the effects of a foreign policy
which is designed to build a strong Western Germany and Japan
as bulwarks against further Communist aggression. The report
also indicates that the present policy could tend to dis-
courage the investment of private risk capital abroad.

The Subcommittee has therefore recommended the drafting
of legislation that would eliminate certain inequities and
injustices in the present Act and bring it into conformity
with the purposes of our foreign policy.





- 2 -

The Subcommittee recommends:

Committee for the Return of
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- (1) Providing for the return of private property confiscated under the Act to individuals not convicted of war crimes but holding in trust property of individuals who are under the domination and control of governments of Communists and Communist satellite nations.
- (2) Providing for a reasonable and appropriate charge against property which might be so returned as a reimbursement for custodial charges.
- (3) Providing for adequate protection of claims which may be pending against confiscated assets.
- (4) Providing for the retention of the property which belonged to former enemy governments.
- (5) Providing the President of the United States with discretionary power upon a finding that the national interest is involved to dispose of alien holdings in property which is located in the United States to bona fide American purchasers, the proceeds of the sale less custodial charges to be returned to the alien owners.
- (6) Providing for the payment of claims under the War Claims Act of 1948 from sources other than funds derived from confiscated property in order that there may be assurance of the satisfaction of all legitimate claims which are an obligation of this government to its citizens.
- (7) Providing for an equalization of benefits to American prisoners of war who were captured in Korea with the benefits now granted to veterans of World War II. This is a moral obligation of the United States which should be paid by direct appropriations rather than to condition such payment upon an already depleted and rather uncertain fund which is being administered by an entirely separate agency.

The report and recommendations have the concurrence of members of the Subcommittee, with the exception of reservations by Senator Hendrickson in respect to (1) above.