

For: Helen  
From: Anne



Colonel Seymour J.

Pomrenze

P6(b)(6)

[www.state.gov/](http://www.state.gov/)  
[www/regions/eur/](http://www/regions/eur/)  
holocaust

or go to straight state  
side & run a search  
for Holocaust

Posted on inside front cover  
of folder

OTHER NAME: Mendelssohn, Moses, 1729-1786, tr.  
OTHER NAME: Leowe, Josel, 1762-1802.  
OTHER TITLE: Bible. O. T. Psalms. Hebrew. 1804/05.  
OTHER TITLE: Bible. O. T. Psalms, Judeo-German. 1804/05.  
OTHER TITLE: Zemirot Yisrael.  
NOTE: Romanized.  
LCCN NUMBER: unk84-39298

BOOKS CATALOG (ALL DATES)

Personal Author Search For: Gessner, Salomon, 1730-1788

IDENTIFIABLE

*Mos. A*  
*1730-1788*  
*Yudin*

Item 30 of 42

CALL NUMBER: PT1886 .A1 1788 <Rare Bk Coll :  
Pre-1801 Coll>  
REQUEST IN: Rare Book/Special Collections Reading Room  
AUTHOR: Gessner, Salomon, 1730-1788.  
TITLE: Sal. Gessners Schriften.  
PUBLISHED: Zurich : Orell, Gessner, Fussli u. Comp., 1788.  
DESCRIPTION: 2 v. ; ill. ; 18 cm.

*9-3-47*  
*Yudin*

*WRITTEN  
IN  
Pencil*

SUBJECT: Landscape painting.

OTHER NAME: Pre-1801 Imprint Collection (Library of Congress) DLC  
OTHER TITLE: Schriften. 1788.

NOTE: Illustrated title-pages and many head and tail pieces  
etched by the author.  
Vol. 2 has half-title only.

*BOTH Vols*

CONTENTS: I. Bd: Der Tod Abels. Daphnes. Der erste Schiffer.  
Die Nacht -- II. Bd. : Idyllen. Vermischte gedichte.  
Evander und Alcimna. Erast. Brief ueber die  
Landschafts malerey an Herrn Fuesslin.

LCCN NUMBER: 22-20385

BOOKS CATALOG (ALL DATES)

Personal Author Search For: Gessner, Salomon, 1730-1788

Item 30 of 42

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SUBJECT: Landscape painting.

What happens to the contents

Auction houses?

Antiquaries?

SOTHEBY'S

CHRISTIE'S

LC has had stages out of version

- Tax records

- M. I. Postcard SP. LOUIS -

2063  
AC-100112  
FBI

- SS - Baltimore  
records

- Local genealogy / JAMES ASB for LOEB, ET AL

LC Archives - Manuscript Room

Bill Mobley

LC ARCHIVAL

707-9402



PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON HOLOCAUST ASSETS

"LOOTED BOOKS"

by

Greg Murphy

JBC  
DRAFT

Fall 1999

The Library of Congress initially became involved with the acquisition of books in Europe during World War II. There were large book orders [including some already paid for](1) from Germany by various American libraries that came to a screeching halt following the outbreak of the war. Library of Congress employee, Manuel Sanchez, with State and War Department support(2), was sent abroad in April 1943 to traverse war-torn Europe in order to procure books for the American libraries(3), including government libraries.(4)

Upon Germany's defeat in 1945, the major Allied powers (United States, Soviet Union, Great Britain, and France) occupied four separate sections of their vanquished foe. Books that had been looted from various libraries and private owners within Germany and in Nazi-occupied countries were soon discovered. Since so many were found around Frankfurt in the American Zone, the U.S. Army decided to set up a collection point there at the Rothschild Library. The Library of Congress, as the national library of the United States, was designated by the War Department(5) to represent all American libraries in fielding a mission to sort, process, and ultimately, ship many of the books, estimated to be about 3 million, to America. The Library of Congress was attached to the G-2 [Intelligence] section of the U.S. Army and would attract many OSS and military intelligence types, as well as leading librarians, these roles not being mutually exclusive. The Library began to work hand-in-hand with the American Military Government in both Germany and Austria to aid in the collection and storing of these books. In return, according to Reuben Peiss, "the Mission has aided the military authorities in screening captured documents, has advised on the disposition of records, and has turned over to Military Government many thousands of books looted by the Nazis for restitution to the countries from which they came."(6) In September 1945, the U.S. Military Government in Germany [OMGUS], developed restitution policies and procedures for various categories of property, including books, that were looted from occupied areas by the Germans. The policy allowed the Allied governments and formerly-occupied European nations themselves to act on behalf of their injured,

property-owning citizens, stating that restitution during the interim period will be made only on a country-to-country basis.(7)

But even this policy was misunderstood by various U.S. Army officers in the field. Instead of bringing all collected, looted books to a collection point, books in Russian (Jewish-owned or not) were often simply handed over to the Soviets; other books found their way to the black market; while others were even turned back over to the German libraries which were “neither legally nor morally entitled to claim any of these books.”(8) Even Jewish books found in the Sturmer Verlag were given to the Nurnberg City Library “as a possession and not as a trust, and the Library is therefore free to do with them what it pleases.”(9) The approximately 5,000 books eventually wound up with Professor Koppel S. Pinson of the American Joint Distribution Committee [AJDC] who then turned over the identifiable portion to the Military Government’s Office in Nurnberg and the rest to the Offenbach Archival Depot.(10)

The Library of Congress, meanwhile, had its own book policy. In a September 28, 1945 memo, Reuben Peiss outlined the LC Mission’s interests in Europe: “in general we desire three copies of all books, pamphlets, maps, sheet music, periodicals, and newspapers published in Germany in the years 1933-45. For printed materials of obvious scientific or historical importance the beginning date might well be pushed back a year or two; and for materials of Nazi inspiration (party or political propaganda, standard histories of the Nazi movement, especially if written from a Nazi point of view, works by prominent leaders of the Nazi party, etc.) the date may be pushed back as far as 1933, or even earlier if the particular case warrants it.”(11) Peiss also indicated special interest in scientific; legal; statistical; official; and semi-official publications. Of these up to 50 copies each should be obtained.(12)

According to Peiss, the LC “laid down the policy that the Mission was not to remove publications belonging to legitimate cultural institutions and further that, if any came into the hands of the Mission or the Library itself, they were to be set aside for restitution.”(13) The initial mission of the Library of Congress had three main objectives:  
1) “locating, securing, and forwarding stored materials ordered by American libraries before the outbreak of war and being held by German dealers” [“over \$250,000 worth of publications being held for American libraries” located by May 1946];

- 2) "helping to screen captured documents and advising which would be useful to American research or to Army or other agencies in the Theater"; ["the Mission has helped to screen several million volumes, of which several hundred thousand have been turned over for research library use and are en route to the United States or have already arrived....Furthermore, many thousands of Nazi volumes have been acquired through the cooperation of Information Control from impounded stocks that would otherwise have been pulped."]
- 3) "purchasing wartime imprints and current publications."(14)

In a January 15, 1946 letter, Dr. Evans blandly stated that the object of the LC Mission was "primarily to help in connection with the shipment of books for the Library of Congress and other departments of the United States."

(15) But by April 1946, the Library was "engaged in obtaining as complete as possible a documentation of German publishing during the war years and subsequent to the armistice."(16) As part of the U.S. policy of de-Nazification, the U.S. Army, encompassing the LC Mission, on May 13, 1946, affixed its signature to Allied Control Authority No. 4, the Confiscation of Literature and Materials of a Nazi and Militarist Nature.(17) These confiscated items, once found, would be turned over from G-2 to the Library of Congress Mission.(18) Of course, what books and publications that were of a "Nazi and militaristic nature" was open to interpretation. And by June 1946, "semi-military" items; materials of "organizations associated" with the Nazi party; "libraries of industries forbidden to function in the future" were eligible for removal from Germany to the United States; as well as the original book purchase plan.(19) Also targeted by LC Mission Chief Reuben Peiss were collections "(a) vital to military research; (b) useful for general research; (c) potentially dangerous if left behind."(20) These collections included:

- Deutsches Auslands-Institut
- NS Lehrer-Bund [materials after 1933]
- Deutsche Arbeitsfront
- Ordensburg Sonthofen [NS Fuehrerschulen]
- Hauptarchiv der NSDAP
- Rehse Sammlung
- Weltkriegsbuecherei

As a result of this policy, Adolf Hitler's collection of over 3,383 items, along with Heinrich Himmler's library of 800-1,000 volumes, "mostly of Nazi content or tendency,"(21) among other German collections was sorted and shipped to the Library of Congress. Some of these materials, such as patent and labor union records had to be returned to Germany because they were wrongfully confiscated.(22) In all, during the Mission's life span, which ended in 1947, 270,100 confiscated books were shipped to the United States, in addition to speech recordings,

posters, exchange materials, and newspapers.(23)

A February 14, 1946 memo from LC Mission Headquarters in Berlin to Peiss states that “approximately 50,000 titles (collected since the November shipment) and including many special groupings (freemasonry, ritual manuals, Jewish literature - on and by Jews, political pamphlets, etc.) were ready for shipment.”(24) What about these books? Were restitution policies followed? Were they identifiable [traceable to an owner or institution]? Did they get shipped to the Offenbach Depot which would open a month later? Since there were 12 shipments from Germany to the Library of Congress in that one-month time span, it is not likely. These books need to be accounted for.

Following the war, looted Jewish books were to be collected at the Rothschild Library at Frankfurt, close to the Institut der NSDAP zur Erforschung der Judenfrage, the Nazi Institute for the Exploration of the Jewish Question whose collections were looted from Jews within Germany, Denmark, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Norway, and Ukraine(25) by the infamous Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg [ERR]. By 1946, 2.3 million volumes of books had been assembled at Rothschild.(26) At that point, a decision was made to transfer them to a larger space in Offenbach which became known as the Offenbach Archival Depot. An estimated 85% of the unidentifiable books were Jewish-related.(27) Once there, books were to be processed and returned to their rightful owners whenever possible. Because so many pre-war Jewish institutions were no longer in existence and many of the owners had been murdered, the question arose as to what to do with all the stolen Jewish artifacts. Early in the Hitler regime, the Nazis had engaged in the burning or pulping of Jewish books, although some were sold on the black market.(28) However, under Alfred Rosenberg, who set up, under Hitler’s authorization in January 1940, the ERR, the Nazis endeavored to collect and store Jewish materials for future anthropological study. Rosenberg had actually undertaken the confiscation program in Sudetenland during its annexation in 1938 and, ironically, had it written into the directives for Kristallnacht that November. Thus, while synagogues were burning in flames, books were removed by the arsonists for safekeeping.(29) Some of the less valuable Jewish books [post-1800 books in Hebrew or Yiddish], though, would continue to be burned or pulped. Torah scrolls were often used in leather products.(30)

The Offenbach Archival Depot was opened at the old I.G. Farben complex on March 2, 1946(31) to be the central repository of Jewish cultural property in the U.S. Zone, to sort and eventually, distribute books, manuscripts, and other publications to as many rightful owners as possible. The "first shipment" from Offenbach of 4,712 books(32) confiscated from the Institut Der NSDAP Zur Erforschung Der Judenfrage were delivered to the Library of Congress Mission on March 21, 1946(33) for transport to Washington. Although this collection contained looted books from occupied Europe, as well as Germany, Reuben Peiss and David Clift insisted that these items were not removed from Nazi-occupied countries; only Germany, and "hence were not subject to restitution."(34) Other identifiable Jewish books were shipped to their country of origin, the first delivery going to Holland on March 25, 1946.(35) Notice that this process began two months before Order No. 4 was publicly issued.

The Library of Congress would continue to receive books from the "legitimately acquired"(36) nucleus library of the Institut der NSDAP zur Erforschung der Judenfrage stored at Offenbach:

- March 22, 1946 - 1,500 books
- March 25, 1946 - 770 books
- March 26, 1946 - 1,955 books
- April 1, 1946 - 2,118 books
- April 4, 1946 - 992 books
- April 10, 1946 - 1,771 books
- April 17, 1946 - 1,234 books
- May 22, 1946 - 2,020 books
- May 31, 1946 - 915 books
- September 3, 1946 - 953 books and 376 brochures

Were all of these books that were shipped to the Library of Congress from the Erforschung Der Judenfrage collection? David Clift, Deputy Chief of the Library of Congress Mission, had estimated in March 1946 that the Erforschung Der Judenfrage materials contained only 8,000 books.(37) Reuben Peiss noted that "Library of Congress representatives, especially Dr. Zuckerman in Berlin, found thousands of Jewish volumes, sometimes in precarious housing, salvaged them, and shipped them to Offenbach."(38) Where did these books go? Then there is the controversy over the number of books actually shipped from Offenbach to the Library of Congress. According to the Offenbach Archival Depot and Leslie Poste, the final shipment of books [September 1946] to the Library of Congress brought their total to 20,329 [19,953 books and 376 brochures].(39) But how was this figure

arrived at when OAD's own monthly reports and the LC's receipts total 19,316 books and brochures? But the 1,013 book difference has not been explained. To sow even more confusion, the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc. [JCR] later deposited Jewish-related books to the Library of Congress following their distribution agreement with OMGUS in 1949.

A confidential source within the Library of Congress states that someone in the Hebraic Section informed that the Hebraic Section informed him that the Hebraic Section holds many pre-1500 A.D. books in Hebrew and Yiddish within a vault [actually a caged holding area] and that at least some hold an Offenbach Archives Stamp. Asked why the LC has not publicized this matter, the employee noted that Section Chief Dr. Michael Grunberger wants to "protect the collection." Obviously, any pre-1500 books, because of their value, would be identifiable and therefore, restitutable. The vault needs to be inspected.

Grunberger has said that he has "seen a stamp from the OAD on some title pages of books"(40) in the Library's Hebraic division. However, he added "to the best of my knowledge there's no way of knowing"(41) how many of the books that the Library acquired through the Offenbach Depot were in Hebrew and, therefore, segregated into the Hebraic collection. As for the Library's later acquisition of books from Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc. [JCR], Grunberger states that he did not "believe item level lists were prepared by the JCR and I haven't come across them here."(42)

Once the books were shipped from Offenbach to the LC Mission in Frankfurt, they were transported across the Atlantic by G-2 to Fort Ritchie, Maryland. From there, they made their way to the Library of Congress in Washington. Unfortunately, the Library broke up the collections by integrating the Hebrew/Yiddish portion within its Hebraic Section, while scattering the rest throughout its general collection holdings.

What is known, however, is that the eventual disposition of Jewish books was a thorny problem. There were about a half-million unidentifiable books that had been looted by the Nazis - their ownership could not be detected. Even with the half-million identifiabls there were a myriad of problems: most of the owners were now dead. Also, OMGUS was growing weary of storing the books that awaited a restitution policy. In the wake of Zionist fever that

swept through much of post-Holocaust world Jewry, Dr. Judah L. Magnes, President of Hebrew University, pressed hard for the looted Jewish materials to be sent to the school in Jerusalem, the historical capital of Judaism. Dr. Theodore Gaster, Chief of the LC's Hebraic Section had proposed in late 1945, the transfer of the Jewish books to come to the Library of Congress(43), since so many Jews were now living in the United States and because the "Hebrew University Library, however it may choose to define itself, is not, in fact, the national library of the Jews, since there is no such thing as a Jewish state in Palestine. It is merely a Palestinian Jewish institution, no whit different from any corresponding institution here [e.g. the Jewish Theological Seminary, the Hebrew Union college,.....etc.]"(44) Gaster, apparently at first, had an ally in Librarian of Congress Evans in obtaining for the LC the unidentifiable Jewish books held at Offenbach.(45) However, by June 3, 1946, Evans informed the MFA&A's Paul Vanderbilt that "the time is not right" for the LC "to interpose its services for the distribution of the 'unidentifiable residue' of this material because there is no possibility that the material may be evacuated before all the restitution has taken place." (46) As a result, the Library's Acquisitions Director, Verner Clapp, who had also earlier expressed an interest in obtaining non-identifiable Jewish books,(47) directed the LC Mission not to touch the Jewish books in Offenbach.(48) Therefore, it was Library of Congress policy to acquire looted Jewish books only if they were part of an official Nazi library collection, not if they were residue.

The Library of Congress did agree, upon a request from the State Department, to assist the Yiddish Scientific Institute [YIVO], formerly based in pre-war Lithuania, now located in New York, in transporting over 79,000 of what was considered to be their restitutable items from Offenbach in 1947.(49) It is interesting to note that much of YIVO's Lithuanian collection was sent during the war to the Erforschung der Judenfrage in Frankfurt,(50) the same institute from which the Library of Congress received many of their books through the Offenbach Depot.

The State Department was also interested in the portion of Rosenberg's collection still held at Offenbach. In an August 1948 Department of the Army telegram, it was stated that State was "very anxious obtain for exploitation in US books on Eastern Europe" from lists compiled by Russian emigre, Dr. Boris Nicolaevsky(51) of Columbia University. To its credit, the Army decided not to make a decision concerning these books until their restitution status was known.(52) No documentation has been found as to what their final disposition was. What is known,

however, is that Nicolaevsky, seven months previously, was accused by OAD Director Joseph Horne of "removing Ex-Libris from certain Russian language materials which he was permitted [at the request of G-2] to examine."(53)

The day after Offenbach Archival Depot opened in March 1946, Professor Koppel S. Pinson of Queens College and the AJDC liaison to Offenbach, received 1,400 books of a planned 25,000 book loan from the OAD(54) for distribution to Jewish refugees in German Displaced Persons' camps. The AJDC, through Judge Simon Rifkind, an advisor to General Lucius Clay, had been pressing the U.S. Army since 1945 to borrow these books.(55)

However, they were frustrated by the military's Museum, Fine Arts & Archives personnel who feared the loan, which included identifiable books, would complicate restitution matters.(56) Which is what, in fact happened after General Clay overruled his staff.(57) Pinson's desire to select books of identifiable ownership led to OMGUS Technical Advisor Paul Vanderbilt's insistence that Captain S.J. Pomrenze supervise screening measures at Offenbach before distribution to AJDC.(58) a recommendation that General Clay honored.(59) AJDC's receipt of the books bound them "either to return the....items loaned to said organization upon the authority authorizing the loan or to reimburse any possible claimants against the Government of the United States from the funds available to the AJDC."(60) By the time of his departure from Germany in August 1946, Pinson had withdrawn 19,447 books from Offenbach.(61) Only a fraction of these were ever returned, however. It seems that through manipulating paperwork at AJDC, Pinson was able to stock his own private library in the U.S. with "perhaps 5,000 books," according to his successor, Lucy Schildkret.(62) [It is interesting to note that in recommending Pinson for a job, Pomrenze stated that the professor was "very very interested in the fate of this unique conglomeration"(63) of Jewish books.] Dr. Ernst Grummach, a German-Jewish librarian working at the OAD, claimed that "books were sold and given away wholesale in the early days. Rabbi Newhaus is known to have at least 1,000 volumes."(64)

Still, Rabbi Philip Bernstein, the Advisor on Jewish Affairs to Lucius Clay, pressed the general to release the 5,000 book balance another 25,000 books, claiming despite contractual obligations, "it was inevitable that many of these books would be lost, carried away, and worn out."(65) Richard Howard, Chief of the Museum, Fine Arts & Archives Section of OMGUS, responded in an internal memo that the AJDC was "not only an unbusinesslike, but also a thoroughly unreliable organization which is incapable either of understanding or fulfilling its obligations.(66) Fueled by the Adjutant General's suspicions of illegal activities, Howard also called for an

investigation of AJDC by the Inspector General.(67) The 5,000 book balance instead was loaned to the newly-organized Board of Education and Culture for Liberated Jews of Germany.(68)

From August 1946 until February 1947, when Schildkret arrived as the representative at Offenbach, there was no AJDC official at the depot.(69) However, that situation did not deter a chaplain, Captain Herbert Friedman, a personal assistant to Rabbi Bernstein, from signing out, in Pinson's name, 1,100 valuable, identifiable items from the Torah Room at OAD and sending them off to Hebrew University in Palestine in December 1946.(70) The officer in charge of Offenbach at that time, Captain Isaac Bencowitz, Pomrenze's successor, was rumored to be involved in black-market activities concerning cigarettes,(71) and previously accused of consorting with a suspicious character who carried an "extraordinarily bulky" briefcase and preferred to exit the premises at Offenbach by climbing the wall rather than going through the main gate.(72) Bencowitz had returned from Palestine three days earlier,(73) approved the Torah Room transaction.(74) The "illegal removal"(75) occurred on the same day that Bencowitz, Bernstein, and Friedman conferred on an "Inspection of the OAD."(76) The Torah Room was not inspected again until January 21, 1947, ten days following Bencowitz's departure for the U.S. when a "discrepancy in the inventory of the manuscripts" was noted.(77) When questioned about the matter, Chaplain Friedman at first denied the charge, then admitted he had signed the receipt in Pinson's name.(78) Upon discovery of the transfer, OMGUS, on May 2, 1947, ordered the university to return the books, which contained resitutable material of Russian, Italian, and Austrian ownership. Yet, within four days, perhaps under orders from General Clay, OMGUS softened its stance and agreed "to leave the books and material at the University until their final disposition has been determined."(79) It is not known at this time whether any of the resitutable works ever left Jerusalem.

An interesting footnote to the affair is that it was anonymously stated that Bencowitz disliked Dr. Sholem, the one who sorted the valuable materials in Offenbach's Torah Room, until the Captain returned from Palestine on December 27, remarking to his secretary, Miss Hirschfield, "that he had been very much mistaken" about Dr. Sholem.(80) Both Bencowitz and Friedman were admonished by the Inspector General of the Army.(81)

One of the motivating factors in the removal was the issue of security. Max Weinreich, YIVO's Research Director,

wrote Professor Jerome Michael of the JCR on December 6, 1946, that with Bencowitz absent, "there is no American on the spot who is watching the materials. This is very bad since the restitution officers from Poland and Russia are around the place.... It would be a calamity beyond repair if the treasures collected at the Offenbach Depot by the Army with so much vision and effort were at this late hour to be pilfered or to fall into hands where they by no means belong." (82) Seymour Pomrenze had also been concerned about conditions at Offenbach security, complaining that a thousand Jewish Torahs "were miserably neglected." (83) Then there was also the problem of "looting and destruction by Germans [very little]; US troops [some]; and DPs [more]." (84)

The Library of Congress Mission had its share of personnel problems. Although the the project existed only two years [1945-47], not one staff member was there from beginning to end. In September 1945, the Library dispatched Max Loeb, detailed from the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications [IDC] - OSS Mission for Germany, to travel throughout Germany and Austria "to inspect libraries of Nazi Organizations, Government agencies and persons of high rank in the NSDAP." (85) Loeb, a European immigrant to the United States and a book dealer by profession, was especially aggressive in his work for the Library. He targeted for acquisition by the Library of Congress not only Nazi materials, such as works from the Nazi library of Education, but private libraries filled with looted books, including material on Judaism, original Wagner musical scores, and the Library of the Office, Chief of Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality {Nuernberg} for shipment to the Library. (86) His investigatory trip also took him to the valuable collection of Hans Reich, a book dealer from Berlin. It was a collection that Loeb coveted so much that he sent an anonymous telegram to the U.S. Counter Intelligence Corps, falsely accusing Reich of being an SS man in hiding. (87) The OSS then ordered Loeb's boss, Reuben Peiss, the Chief of the Library of Congress Mission, to confiscate Reich's materials from his book store. Following Reich's protests, Peiss discovered the scam, calling it "one of Loeb's brainstorms.... This is thoroughly shoddy business." (88) Peiss suggested to his superiors that they get a bill from Reich and pay him for the loss adding, "this whole deal was badly done and that the fault is ours." (89) But, apparently, the bill was never paid. Reich attempted to collect "Occupation damages" in 1950, but needed proof of his dealings with Loeb. (90) The Library of Congress informed Reich that Loeb was now dead and that they were "unable to furnish you with the information you request." (91) Reich then pressed the Office of the United States High Commissioner for

Germany [HICOG], who in turn queried the Library of Congress as to whether Reich's books were now at the Library. Chief Assistant Librarian, Verner W. Clapp replied that Lieutenant Loeb was detailed to the Library of Congress Mission staff from the Strategic Services Unit of the U.S. Army "during the period December 1, 1945 to May 1, 1946. The alleged negotiations with Mr. Reich - in September 1945 - would appear to antedate his service with the Library of Congress Mission."(92) This statement appears to be a falsehood as it is clear from the Library's own files that Loeb was working for it when he undertook his investigation in September 1945! It is interesting to note that in its annual report for 1946, the Library of Congress, already aware of Loeb's problems, also states that his service with the Library began on December 1, 1945.(93) Yet, Reuben Peiss writes that, beginning in September, "IDC very kindly enabled Lt. Loeb to devote the major part of his time to the Library of Congress Mission."(94) The documentation for September shows that Loeb reported directly to LCM Chief Peiss and no longer used the OSS designation in his correspondence. Also, Don Travis of the Library of Congress refers to Loeb's employment by the LC Mission during October 1945.(95) A possible explanation that Loeb was not paid directly by the Library of Congress until December 1945 does not hold water since Peiss refers to Loeb's transfer "from the OSS payroll to that of the Library of Congress" in September 1945.(96) The evidence is clear that Loeb began working for Peiss and the Mission in September of that year. This did not matter to the Library. A further Library of Congress investigation in 1953 stated that only 20 of the 70 items Reich listed was in the Library's general collection and that only one of those was procured by the LC Mission.(97)

The Reich matter was closed as far as the Library was concerned. But where did the books go? Probably to Loeb's book store in New York. It turns out that Loeb had also authorized numerous shipments of books from Europe to his store on Madison Avenue. Loeb had purchased these books with U.S. Government money for the Library of Congress. This operation continued even upon Loeb's discharge in early 1946 another source of controversy. Loeb was turned down for a requested discharge in late 1945;(98) opened his bookstore in New York by March 1946; but was still accredited to the LC Mission until May 1, 1946.(99) Peiss discovered Loeb's transactions in June 1946, but allowed the cases of books to be shipped to the bookstore "without further inquiry as to what is in the packages," along with a warning "to a good friend" that such activities were specifically prohibited and "inexcusable."(100) Peiss' successor, Mortimer Taube, had no such qualms, personally stopping

two cases of books from being diverted to New York.(101) Taube, wrote Loeb in New York, stating that "I understand that during your work for the Mission you sent several similar packages home and that some packages have already been mailed to you subsequent to your departure from Frankfurt. I have examined the material in the packages and the fact that they contain titles in multiple copies seems to indicate that they were intended for resale in the United States. The unlicensed resale in the United States of material purchased in Germany by an officer of the United States Government is manifestly illegal and the Library of Congress cannot become party to such an enterprise."(102) Taube also wrote Clapp, explaining his subsequent decision not to refer the matter to the Army Inspector General, stating that "the resulting publicity....might prove temporarily embarrassing to the Mission, although I do believe that the Mission's skirts are completely clean. Members of the Mission, as you know, have bought articles for themselves at advantageous prices, but Loeb is the only one who used his official position to further his own private business. My first thought in the matter was to take over the books, add them to our stock, and say no more about it, but this would have meant that the Library of Congress Mission would benefit by Loeb's shady transactions, and I do not want that to happen."(103) Someone must have changed their mind. The books were shipped to the Library of Congress, many within a month. None that were looked at by the author appeared to be identifiable, although the Library has re-bound some of them.

It is also interesting to note that while Taube did not ask the Army Inspector General to investigate, Clapp did.(104) Apparently, however, not much became of the matter as the IG office merely acknowledged the note.

Before his nefarious activities were discovered by Taube in November 1946, Loeb even had enough chutzpah to try and sell some of the books back to the Library of Congress! He wrote Acquisitions Director Clapp a letter offering a list of books for sale to the Library. It is not known what action Clapp took, although he was certainly non-committal in his replies.(105)

Loeb also added to his stock by acquiring a large cache of books from Austria on credit sometime in 1946, shortly after resigning from the the Library and U.S. Army. The Austrians trusted him because of his previous business dealings while a member of the LC Mission.(106) He failed to pay this bill. The Austrians wrote to the Library of Congress, but Dan Lacy, Assistant Director of Acquisitions, said the Library was not involved in the dispute.(107)

Even among his LC Mission colleagues, Loeb carried a reputation as a cheat. This is shown, not only by Peiss' correspondence, but by a David Clift letter which dryly remarks after seeing one of expense reports, that "not all the items are defensible."(108) This particular report also contained a Loeb request that he <sup>be</sup> paid in dollars, not the local currency, as was decreed by military regulations.

Taube had his hands full with arrogant Library of Congress Mission members, such as Janet Emerson, as well as Jacob Zuckerman and his wife, Elfride. These staff members, according to Taube, liked to take extended personal leave and yet expect their usual governmental per diems when engaged in personal business or travel! By Taube's account, Emerson, a secretary, wrote herself duty orders to spend ten days in Switzerland. Apparently she felt "entitled to the trip" because other members of the Mission such as Harriet Bing, David Clift, and the Zuckermans "got away with it."(109) The LC Mission Chief said Emerson "apparently thinks she's 'King (or maybe Queen) Shit.... One might stand her bad manners if she were a good secretary which she certainly is not."(110) One of Emerson's failings as a secretary was that she did not change typewriter ribbons because she "thought it such a bother."(111) These travel junkets were done at War Department expense as the Mission fell under the aegis of the Army.(112) The LC Mission Chief had feared the War Department "will wake up" and submit the Mission a bill for food, travel, and lodging.(113) Taube also feared that he would be called upon to explain Mrs. Zuckerman's trip to Paris at War Department expense. "As I see it," he noted, "part of my job is to see to it that the question is never raised."(114) Meanwhile, her husband, a "smooth operator" asked to be paid his full per diem for personal trips to Paris and London and for "return of retirement deductions for himself and his wife."(115) Taube planned to "make him tell me what he and Mrs. Z did in Paris and London and if I don't like the story I'll call it annual leave.... "God damn it - he can screw the Army and Unesco or anybody else but he'll never boast about screwing LC."(116)

Taube also complained about the failure of the Mission to keep leave records: everybody put in their 40 hours each week whether they were vacationing or not!(117) This way, the staff members accrued their vacation time and asked to be paid in full when they left the project. Even Emerson complained of the egos involved!(118)

Taube, saved his greatest scorn for members of the Hoover Library of War and Peace personnel who were, in

theory at least, working for the LC Mission. Taube's principal target was Louis P. Lochner. "Lochner's monkey business," according to Taube, involved the purchase of materials for Stanford University and he tried to have them shipped with LC items(119) and "although segregated, was not mentioned on the invoices, in effect," performing "a criminal act in exporting material purchased for Reichsmarks and the Library of Congress was to be used as the cover for the operation."(120) Taube also reported Lochner to G-2 for the "unauthorized removal of intelligence materials from the field."(121) G-2, in turn, cabled the War Department which greeted Lochner on his return to the U.S.(122) The "intelligence materials" in question turned out to be documents of the former Lithuanian Legation in Berlin.(123) Lochner's was that he had "thought it best to take these documents right with me to America...." and inform Army Intelligence "at once."(124) rather than hand them over to the Library of Congress Mission that he worked for.

In 1947, a consortium of American-based Jewish groups that included the World Jewish Congress, formed the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization [JRSO]. In June 1948, the JRSO was designated by OMGUS, under U.S. Military Government Law No. 59, to settle heirless and unclaimed property in the U.S. Zone.(125) In February 1949, just before Offenbach closed, the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc. [JCR], an arm of the JRSO, was appointed the sole custodian for the books still housed at the Depot. JCR promised to publish a worldwide notice to find Jewish owners of the books still not restituted. Whether JCR made a strong effort is a matter of debate, since it took them two months to actually begin operations, opening an office in Nurnberg in August 1948,(126) but they were hampered by Law No. 59's deadline of December 31, 1948 for persons to file claims.(127) A three-month extension, however, would be granted.(128) The JCR began distributing the leftover books in March 1949(129) to such institutions as Hebrew University, the Library of Congress, and YIVO. One particular controversy was their decision to ship 29,000 identifiable Baltic items to the new state of Israel rather than restituting any Jews in the Soviet-occupied Baltic states. In all, over 250,000 books were distributed by the JCR.(130)

Following the Offenbach Depot closure in 1949 and, in accordance to the agreement with the Jewish Reconstruction Committee, 77,603 books were shipped to the JCR in Hamburg and 12,428 books were transferred

to the Wiesbaden Collection Point.(131) Supervision of Wiesbaden passed from the U.S. Army to the State Department under the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany [HICOG] where book restitution continued through August 1952.(132) At that point, all remaining books at Wiesbaden were then shipped to the State Department in Washington.(133) In 1955, the nascent Federal Republic of Germany took over what remained of the restitution process.(134)

It is to be stressed that the Library of Congress received European books from sources other than Offenbach itself. Offenbach is important because much of its collection was about and/or owned by, Jews. But the Library also acquired books and periodicals from collection centers in Munich [although primarily an art collection center] and Stuttgart, as well as private book dealers.(135)

Overall, the Library of Congress received one million books secured from German Army and Nazi Party sources in 1946 alone!(136) By the time the Mission was terminated on September 11, 1947, an estimated 1,250,000 pieces of German military and Nazi Party materials were shipped to the Library of Congress.(137) Counting purchases, the Library acquired 2,500,470 items during this period.(138) Many were duplicates and the Library started the Cooperative Acquisitions Project [CAP] which distributed copies, beginning in May 1946,(139) to leading libraries throughout the United States. 113 libraries initially participated in the program, but half dropped out before its termination in August 1948, citing disappointment in the quality and quantity of the publications. The Library of Congress kept approximately 485,000 of these books.(140) Surplus books were transferred to the United States Book Exchange,(141) an incorporated arm of the Library.

The Library of Congress needs to open their "vault" in the Hebraic Section and show the world what they have in their collections. Any and all books restitutable to private owners or their heirs must be returned. A strong case can be made for cultural restitution, i.e., the shipment of valuable artifacts to Israel, the Jewish homeland. Obviously, it isn't doing the LC any good to hide this ancient and valuable collection from the rest of the world. In fact, it is shameful.

The Library should also segregate the unidentifiable materials it received from Offenbach and the JCR into a

special collection as a memorial to those who were victims of the greatest crime in the history of mankind. The decision to integrate these publications into its general collection hides a significant chapter in the Library's history, one where much good was accomplished in saving books from pulping, theft, and private sales and much bad done in taking priceless books and stashing them away.

Offenbach Inventory during Period of LCM Shipments

June 1946 OAD report:

*Unidentifiables:*

Books in Hebrew Language - 43.0% - 114,800  
German language books, Jewish cultural and historical subjects - 16.0% - 42,000  
German language books, classical literature and scientific subjects - 8.0% - 22,600  
French language - 6.4% - 17,500  
Various other languages - 1.0% - 7,500  
Brochures and Newspapers - 25.6% - 63,000  
Total = 267,400 items

*Identifiables:*

Private Owners, outside France and Holland - 3,586 items  
Jewish libraries (practically all in the Hebrew language) - 11,660 items  
Identifiable Jewish libraries of various Eastern countries (practically all in Hebrew - 207,096 items  
Total = 489,742 items

July 1946 OAD report:

*Unidentifiables:*

Books in the Hebrew language - 51.1% - 137,809 items  
Jewish cultural and historical books in the German language - 15.0% - 49,000 items  
Books in various other languages (about half on Jewish cultural and historical subjects) - 15.8% - 40,875 items  
Total = 269,684

*Identifiables:*

Private owners, outside those of Netherlands and France - 11,416 items  
Jewish libraries within Germany (practically all in the Hebrew language) - 34,500 items  
Jewish libraries in Austria - 2,625 items  
Jewish libraries of various Eastern countries (practically all in Hebrew) - 64,355 items  
Baltic libraries - 21,000 items  
German libraries - 2,108 items  
Total = 406,913 items

August 31, 1946 OAD report:

*Unidentifiables:*

Hebrew language - 142,240 items  
Jewish religious and historical in German language - 24,631 items  
Other German Language Unidentifiable books - 27,088 items {NOTE: LC has most, but not all of these}  
Jewish religious and historical in various languages - 24,987 items  
General subjects - 75,111 items  
Total = 266,969

*Identifiabiles:*

By Ex-Libris and Names - 11,416 items  
Jewish Libraries within Austria - 4,228 items  
Jewish libraries within Czechoslovakia - 4,163 items  
Jewish libraries within Germany - 60,868 items  
Jewish libraries within Poland - 4,350  
Jewish libraries within Baltic States - 86,541 items  
Loge B'nai B'rith of various countries - 2,812 items  
Total = 174,378 items

September 30, 1946 OAD report:

*Unidentifiabiles:*

Hebrew language - 148,491 items  
Jewish religious and historical in various languages - 50,721 items  
General subjects - 71,809 items  
Total = 271,021

*Identifiabiles:*

By Ex-Libris and names - 27,450 items  
Jewish libraries within Austria - 6,426 items  
Jewish libraries within Czechoslovakia - 4,168 items  
Jewish libraries within Germany - 60,868 items  
Jewish libraries within Poland - 4,350 items  
Jewish libraries within Estonia - 91 items  
Jewish libraries within Latvia - 4,439 items  
Jewish libraries within Border Cities - 23,856 items  
YIVO and associated libraries - 74,674 items  
Total = 209,746

October 1946 OAD report:

*Unidentifiabiles:*

Hebrew language - 167,741 items  
Jewish religious and historical in German language - 25,443 items  
Jewish religious and historical in various languages - 24,898 items  
General subjects - 74,180 items  
Total = 292,666

*Identifiabiles:*

By Ex-libris, Names, and unknown library markings - 41,893  
YIVO and associated libraries - 76,042 items  
Jewish libraries within Austria - 6,426 items  
Jewish libraries within Czechoslovakia - 4,781 items  
Jewish libraries within Baltic states - 13,129 items  
Total = 207,993

Countries that received restituted books from Offenbach Archival Depot(142)

Austria - 51,305  
Belgium - 5,332  
Czechoslovakia - 14,587  
France - 377,204  
Germany [British Zone] - 10,796  
Germany [U.S. Zone] - 1,380,552  
Great Britain - 5,443  
Greece - 8,511

Holland - 334,241  
Hungary - 423  
Italy - 252,068  
Norway - 1,074  
Poland - 34,362  
Switzerland - 637  
USSR - 273,645  
Yugoslavia - 3,664

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- (89) *ibid.*
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First Draft

Summer 1999

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON HOLOCAUST ASSETS

"LOOTED BOOKS"

by

Greg Murphy

We need more of an intro  
duction to set this up. Des  
triction of communities, 3 mill  
ion books, etc.

The Library of Congress initially became involved with the acquisition of books in Europe during World War II. Large book orders from Germany by various American libraries came to a screeching halt following the outbreak of the war. The Library of Congress employed Mameel Sanchez to traverse the continent to procure books. Upon Germany's defeat in 1945, the major Allied powers (United States, Soviet Union, Great Britain, and France) occupied four separate sections of their vanquished foe.

who is Mameel Sanchez

The American Zone in Germany covered much of west-central and southern Germany. On September 24, 1945, the American Military Government in Germany (OMGUS), developed restitution policies and procedures for various categories of property, including books, that were looted from occupied areas by the Germans. The policy allowed the Allied governments and formerly-occupied European nations themselves to act on behalf of their injured, property-owning citizens, stating that restitution during the interim period will be made only on a country-to-country basis. (1) Of course, this policy effectively guaranteed that any Russian-owned objects would become property of the totalitarian Soviet Government. But even this policy was misunderstood by various U.S. Army officers in the field. Instead of bringing all collected, looted books to a central collection point, books in Russian (Jewish-owned or not) were often handed over to the Soviets, some books found their way to the black market, and some were even turned back over to German libraries which were "neither legally nor morally entitled to claim any of these books." (2) Even Jewish books found in the Sturmer Verlag were given to the Nurnberg City Library "as a possession and not as a trust, and the Library is therefore free to do with them what it pleases." (3)

do you mean Sonnets in the  
field? as opposed to the govt  
what is this?

It was at this point that the mission of the Library of Congress in Europe changed. As part of the U.S. policy of de-Nazification, the U.S. Army on May 13, 1945, affixed its signature to Allied Control Authority Order No. 4, the Confiscation of Literature and Materials of a Nazi and Militarist Nature. (4) Of course, what books and

(1)

with the Library of Congress Mission." (12) This statement appears to be a falsehood as it is clear from the Library's own files that Loeb was working for it when he undertook his investigation in September 1945! It is interesting to note that in its annual report for 1946, the Library of Congress, already aware of Loeb's problems,

(2)

publications were of a "Nazi and Militaristic nature" was open to interpretation. The Library began to work with the American Military Government in both Germany and Austria to aid in the collection and storing of these books at various depots in the Zone. For instance, Adolf Hitler's collection of 3,000 items, was sorted and shipped to the Library of Congress.

but this didn't go to a depot did it? no

Within a week of the announcement of the American restitution policy, the Library of Congress dispatched Max Loeb to travel throughout Germany and Austria "to inspect libraries of Nazi Organizations, Government agencies and persons of high rank in the NSDAP." (5) Loeb, a European immigrant to the United States and a bookstore owner by profession, was especially aggressive in his work for the Library. He targeted not only Nazi propaganda, but private libraries filled with looted books, including material on Judaism, and original Wagner musical scores for shipment to the Library. (6) His investigatory trip also took him to the valuable collection of Hans Reich, a book dealer from Berlin. It was a collection that Loeb coveted so much that he sent an anonymous telegram to the U.S. Counter Intelligence Corps, falsely accusing Reich of being an SS man in hiding. (7) The OSS then ordered Loeb's boss, Reuben Peiss, the Chief of the Library of Congress Mission, to confiscate Reich's materials from his book store. Following Reich's protests, Peiss discovered the scam, calling it "one of Loeb's brainstorms.... This is thoroughly shabby business." (8) Peiss suggested to his superiors that they get a bill from Reich and pay him for the loss adding, "this whole deal was badly done and that the fault is ours." (9) But, apparently, the bill was never paid. Reich attempted to collect "Occupation damages" in 1950, but needed proof of his dealings with Loeb. (10) The Library of Congress informed Reich that Loeb was now dead and that they were "unable to furnish you with the information you request." (11) Reich then pressed the Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany [HICOG], who in turn queried the Library of Congress as to whether Reich's books were now at the Library. Chief Assistant Librarian, Verner W. Clapp replied that Lieutenant Loeb was detailed to the Library of Congress Mission staff from the Strategic Services Unit of the U.S. Army "during the period December 1, 1945 to May 1, 1946. The alleged negotiations with Mr. Reich - in September 1945 - would appear to antedate his service with the Library of Congress Mission." (12) This statement appears to be a falsehood as it is clear from the Library's own files that Loeb was working for it when he undertook his investigation in September 1945! It is interesting to note that in its annual report for 1946, the Library of Congress, already aware of Loeb's problems,

an employee? Consultant? Volunteer?

This is interesting but not directly on mission. I would move it back.

*None of this is relevant unless there is evidence that Reich's stock came from victims, which is not claimed here*

also states that his service with the Library began on December 1, 1945.(13) Yet, Reuben Peiss writes that, beginning in September, "IDC very kindly enabled Lt. Loeb to devote the major part of his time to the Library of Congress Mission."(14) The documentation for September shows that Loeb reported directly to LCM Chief Peiss and no longer used the OSS designation in his correspondence during 1945. No matter. A further Library of Congress investigation in 1953 stated that only 20 of the 70 items Reich listed was in the Library's general collection and that only one of those was procured by the LC Mission.(15)

The Reich matter was closed as far as the Library was concerned. But where did the books go? Probably to Loeb's book store in New York. It turns out that Loeb had also authorized numerous shipments from Europe of books to his store on Madison Avenue. Mortimer Taube, the Chief of the Library of Congress Mission wrote Loeb in New York, "I understand that during your work for the Mission you sent several similar packages home and that some packages have already been mailed to you subsequent to your departure from Frankfurt. I have examined the material in the packages and the fact that they contain titles in multiple copies seems to indicate that they were intended for resale in the United States. The unlicensed resale in the United States of material purchased in Germany by an officer of the United States Government is manifestly illegal and the Library of Congress cannot become party to such an enterprise."(16)

*which bought books from loeb*

*Reich's  
to B's  
in 55 yet  
impossible  
article  
alleged*

And who was among his biggest customers? The Library of Congress!(17) ~~Clearly a case of laundering, intentional or not?~~ All this despite the fact that many in the Mission who worked with him knew he was a cheat, as shown by Peiss' correspondence and his Deputy Chief, David Clift, who dryly remarked after seeing one of Loeb's expense reports that "not all the items are defensible," a report that contained a Loeb request to be paid in dollars, not marks, as was the standard operating procedure at the time.(18)

Loeb also added to his stock by acquiring a large cache of books from Austria on credit in 1946, shortly after resigning from the the Library and U.S. Army. The Austrians trusted him because of his previous business dealings while a member of the LC Mission. (19) He failed to pay the bill. The Austrians wrote to the Library of Congress, but Dan Lacy, Assistant Director of Acquisitions, said the Library was not involved in the dispute.(20)

*ONE  
P!*

(3)

*Is this why they trusted him?  
Shouldn't trust him?*

*This doesn't follow from p. 3, does it? Shouldn't this be the introduction?*

The question arose as to what to do with all the stolen Jewish artifacts, including an estimated 2 million books,(21) that had been discovered by the Allied forces. Early in the Hitler regime, the Nazis had engaged in the burning or pulping of Jewish books. However, under Alfred Rosenberg, who set up the infamous Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg [ERR], the Nazis endeavored to collect and store Jewish materials for future anthropological study. The U.S. set up an archival depot at Offenbach in the American Zone on March 2, 1946(22), to be the only central repository repository of Jewish cultural property in the U.S. Zone(23), to sort and, eventually, distribute books, manuscripts, and other publications to as many rightful owners as possible. The very next day, March 3, 1946, Professor Koppel S. Pinson of the American Joint Distribution Committee [AJDC] received 1,400 books of a planned 25,000 book loan from the Offenbach Archival Depot [OAD](24) for distribution to Jewish refugees in German Displaced Persons camps. The AJDC, through Judge Simon Rifkind, an advisor to General Lucius Clay, had been pressing the U.S. Army since November 1945 to borrow these books.(25) However, they were frustrated by the military who feared the loan, which included identifiable books, would complicate restitution matters(26) which is what, in fact happened after General Clay overruled his staff.(27) Pinson's desire to select books of identifiable ownership led to OMGUS Technical Advisor Paul Vanderbilt's insistence that Captain S.J. Pomrenke supervise screening measures at Offenbach before distribution to AJDC.(28) AJDC's receipt of the books bound them "either to return the.... items loaned to said organization upon the authority authorizing the loan or to reimburse any possible claimants against the Government of the United States from the funds available to the AJDC.(29) By the time of his departure from Germany in August 1946, Pinson had withdrawn 19,447 books from Offenbach.(30) Only a fraction of these were ever returned, however. It seems that through "irregular" paperwork at AJDC, Pinson was able to stock his own private library in the U.S. with 4,000-5,000 books, according to his colleague, Lucy Schildkret.(31) Still, Rabbi Bernstein pressed General Clay to release 5,000 book balance plus another 25,000 books, claiming despite contractual obligations, "it was inevitable that many of these books would be lost, carried away, and worn out."(32) Richard Howard, Chief of the Museum, Fine Arts & Archives Section of OMGUS responded in an internal memo that the AJDC was "not only an unbusinesslike, but also a thoroughly unreliable organization which is incapable either of understanding or fulfilling its obligations."(33) Fueled by the Adjutant General's suspicions of illegal activities, Howard also called for an

*What kind of "loan" is this? "libraries" in the DP camps? which would men no intention to reimburse to individuals*

*need to identify the AJDC? explain this by which you mean book whose owners could be identified?*

*P. B. B. who is he?*

*what were these? who?*

(4)

*also to DP camps?*

investigation of AJDC by the Inspector General.(34) The 5,000 book balance, instead was loaned to the newly-organized Board of Education and Culture for Liberated Jews of Germany (35)

*by whom?*

*whose purpose was what?*

From August 1946 until February 1947, when Schildkret was authorized, there was no official representative of the AJDC at Offenbach.(36) However, that situation did not deter a chaplain, Captain Friedman, a Personal Assistant to Rabbi Bernstein, the Advisor on Jewish Affairs to General Clay, from signing out, in Pinson's name, 1,100 valuable, identifiable items from the Torah Room at OAD and sending them off to Hebrew University in Palestine in December 1946.(37) The officer in charge of Offenbach at that time, Captain Isaac Bencowitz, Pomrenze's successor and rumored to be involved in black-market activities concerning books(38), and who had returned from Palestine three days earlier,(39) approved the transaction.(40)

*to do what?*

The theft occurred on the same day that Bencowitz, Bernstein, and Friedman conferred on "Inspection of the OAD."(41) The Torah Room was not inspected until January 21, 1947, ten days following Bencowitz's departure for the U.S. when a "discrepancy in the inventory of the manuscripts" was noted.(42) When questioned about the matter, Chaplain Friedman at first denied the charge, then admitted he had signed the receipt in Pinson's name.(43) Upon discovery of the transfer,

*why is it thought if he signed them out?*

OMGUS, on May 2, 1947, ordered the university to return the books, which contained restitutable material of Russian, Italian, and Austrian ownership. Yet, within four days, perhaps under orders from General Clay, OMGUS softened its stance and agreed "to leave the books and material at the University until their final disposition has been determined."(44) It is not known at this time whether any of the identifiable works ever left Jerusalem.

*was there a charge? by whom?*

The "first shipment" of 4,712 books(45) confiscated from the Institut Der NSDAP Zur Erforschung Der Judenfrage as Nazi property under Order No. 4, were delivered to the Library of Congress Mission on March 21, 1946(46) for transport to Washington. Other identifiable Jewish books were shipped to their country of origin, the first delivery going to Holland on March 25.(47)

The Library of Congress would continue to receive books from Offenbach:

- March 22, 1946 - 1,500 books
- March 25, 1946 - 770 books
- March 26, 1946 - 1,955 books
- April 1, 1946 - 2,118 books

(5)

*13,000 or so between March 1946 and September 1946. Don't need to show monthly totals unless they reveal something.*

April 4, 1946 - 992 books  
April 10, 1946 - 1,771 books  
May 22, 1946 - 2,020 books  
May 31, 1946 - 915 books

September 3, 1946 - 953 books [many scholars count the additional 376 brochures shipped at the same time as books, but don't count pamphlets as books]

*who was?*

According to the OAD and Leslie Poste, the final shipment of books [September 1946] to the Library of Congress brought their total to 20,329. (48) But how was this figure arrived at when OAD's own monthly reports and the LC's receipts total 16,196 books? For instance, following the May 31, 1946 shipment, it was stated that the Library's total was 19,000. Therefore, the last delivery made it 20,329. But the 4,133 book difference is not accounted for, unless they are figuring in the German newspapers and magazines, and brochures the Library also acquired during this period. To add to the confusion, some OAD reports state that the Library of Congress Mission received 19,955 total books. To sow even more confusion, a March 26, 1947 LC chart estimates that the Library received 60,000 pieces of "Nazi literature" from Offenbach. (49) Also, the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Commission [JCR] later deposited Jewish-related books to the Library of Congress following their distribution agreement with OMGUS in 1949. As of now, the 16,196 figure is definitive concerning books shipped directly from Offenbach to the Library of Congress.

*this doesn't add to your chart. on p. 5-6*

Once the books were shipped from Offenbach to the LC Mission in Frankfurt, they were transported across the ocean by the G-2 section of the U.S. Army to Fort Ritchie, Maryland. From there, they made their way to the Library of Congress in Washington. It is not known for certain what types of books were shipped to the Library of Congress from Offenbach after the Judenfrage collection as the Library has consigned some to its Hebraic Section while integrating the rest into its general collection.

*is this person identified? what?*

Another mystery is a letter dated February 14, 1946 from the LC's European Mission to Reuben Peiss stating that "approximately 50,000 titles (collected since the November shipment) and including many special groupings (freemasonry, ritual manuals, Jewish literature - on and by Jews, political pamphlets, etc.)." (50) What happened to these books? Did they get shipped to Offenbach which opened a month later? Since there were 12 shipments from Germany to the Library of Congress in that time span, it is not likely. These books need to be accounted for.

What do we know about  
encounter & decision + 8310 + LC?

I would answer these  
questions until  
the conclusion.  
Let's focus here on  
what we do know

There is

And where is the "Hohe Schule" collection, documents from the Institute for Exploration of the Jewish Question? Was it shipped to the Library of Congress as planned? No mention at all in their computer or card indexes. If it is not with the Library anymore, what became of it? The collection contained over a million volumes.(51)

What is known, however, is that the eventual disposition of Jewish books was a thorny problem. There were about a half-million unidentifiable books that had been looted by the Nazis - their ownership could not be detected. Even with the half-million identifiable there were a myriad of problems: most of the private owners had perished during the Holocaust. Also, OMGUS was growing tired of storing and sorting the books that awaited a restitution policy. Dr. Theodore Gaster, Chief of the LC's Hebraic Section, had proposed, in 1946, the transfer of the Jewish books to come to the Library of Congress(52), since so many Jews were now living in the United States and because Palestine, the historical center of Judaism, was not yet a country. However, LC Acquisitions Director, Verner Clapp directed the LC Mission not to touch the Jewish books in Offenbach.(53) Therefore, it was Library of Congress policy to acquire looted Jewish books only if they were part of an official Nazi library collection, not if they were residue. In 1949, a consortium of American-based Jewish groups that included the World Jewish Congress, formed the JCR just before Offenbach closed, becoming the sole custodian for the books. JCR promised to publish a worldwide notice to find Jewish owners of the books still not restituted. Whether they made a strong effort is a matter of debate, but soon enough, they were distributing the books to such institutions as Hebrew University and the Library of Congress. One particular controversy was their decision to ship 29,000 identifiable Baltic books to the new state of Israel rather than restituting any Jews in the Soviet-occupied Baltic states.

Was there a policy?  
country to country?

Shouldn't this  
be moved up?

The Library of Congress Mission did agree to assist the Yiddish Scientific Institute [YIVO], formerly based in pre-war Lithuania, now based in New York, in transporting over 79,000 restitutable items from Offenbach in 1947.(54)

to YIVO? for what?

Was there agreement these  
items were restitutable?

Offenbach would close in 1949 and, in accordance to the agreement with the Jewish Reconstruction Committee, 77,603 were shipped to the JCR in Hamburg and 12,428 books were transferred to the Wiesbaden Collection Point.(55) Supervision of Wiesbaden passed from the U.S. Army to the State Department under the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany [HICOG] where book restitution continued through August 1952.(56) At that point,

(7)

did any go to the LC?

authority?

Authority

authority

did any go to the LC? Are they still at SAH?

all remaining books at Wiesbaden were then shipped to the State Department in Washington.(57) In 1955, the nascent Federal Republic of Germany took over what remained of the restitution process.(58)

It is to be stressed that the Library of Congress received European books from sources other than Offenbach itself. Offenbach is important because much of its collection was about and/or owned by, Jews. But the Library also acquired books and periodicals from collection centers in Munich and Stuttgart, as well as private book dealers.(59)

Also from Jews & Holocaust victims?

Overall, the Library of Congress received one million books secured from German Army and Nazi Party sources in 1946 alone(60) By the time the Mission was terminated on September 11, 1947, an estimated 1,250,000 pieces of German military and Nazi Party materials were shipped to the Library of Congress.(61) Counting purchases, the Library acquired 2,500,470 items during this period.(62) Many were duplicates and the Library started the Cooperative Acquisitions Project [CAP] which distributed copies, beginning in May 1946,(63) to leading libraries throughout the United States. 113 libraries initially participated in the program, but half dropped out before its termination in August 1948, citing disappointment in the quality and quantity of the publications. The Library of Congress kept approximately 485,000 of these books.(64) Surplus books were transferred to the United States Book Exchange,(65) an incorporated arm of the Library. However, 98,000 pre-1933 German labor union records had to be returned to Germany.(66) Also returned were German patent records(67) Controversies would continue to dog the Library of Congress over the years involving the return of German collections.

Need a conclusion!!

Offenbach Inventory during Period of LCM Shipments

June 1955 OAD report:

Unidentified:

- Books in Hebrew Language - 43.0% - 114,800
- German language books, Jewish cultural and historical subjects - 16.0% - 42,000
- German language books, classical literature and scientific subjects - 8.0% - 22,600
- French language - 6.4% - 17,500
- Various other languages - 1.0% - 7,500
- Brochures and Newspapers - 25.6% - 63,000
- Total = 267,400 items

Identifiable:

Private Owners, outside France and Holland - 3,586 items

Jewish libraries (practically all in the Hebrew language) - 11,660 items  
Identifiable Jewish libraries of various Eastern countries (practically all in Hebrew - 207,096 items  
Total = 489,742 items

July 1946 OAD report:

*Unidentifiables:*

Books in the Hebrew language - 51.1% - 137,809 items  
Jewish cultural and historical books in the German language - 15.0% - 49,000 items  
Books in various other languages (about half on Jewish cultural and historical subjects) - 15.8% - 40,875 items  
Total = 269,684

*Identifiables:*

Private owners, outside those of Netherlands and France - 11,416 items  
Jewish libraries within Germany (practically all in the Hebrew language) - 34,500 items  
Jewish libraries in Austria - 2,625 items  
Jewish libraries of various Eastern countries (practically all in Hebrew) - 64,355 items  
Baltic libraries - 21,000 items  
German libraries - 2,108 items  
Total = 406,913 items

August 31, 1946 OAD report:

*Unidentifiables:*

Hebrew language - 142,240 items  
Jewish religious and historical in German language - 24,631 items  
Other German Language Unidentifiable books - 27,088 items (NOTE: LC has most, but not all of these)  
Jewish religious and historical in various languages - 24,987 items  
General subjects - 75,111 items  
Total = 266,969

*Identifiables:*

By Ex-Libris and Names - 11,416 items  
Jewish Libraries within Austria - 4,228 items  
Jewish libraries within Czechoslovakia - 4,163 items  
Jewish libraries within Germany - 60,868 items  
Jewish libraries within Poland - 4,350  
Jewish libraries within Baltic States - 86,541 items  
Loge B'nai B'rith of various countries - 2,812 items  
Total = 174,378 items

September 30, 1946 OAD report:

*Unidentifiables:*

Hebrew language - 148,491 items  
Jewish religious and historical in various languages - 50,721 items  
General subjects - 71,809 items  
Total = 271,021

*Identifiables:*

By Ex-Libris and names - 27,450 items  
Jewish libraries within Austria - 6,426 items  
Jewish libraries within Czechoslovakia - 4,168 items  
Jewish libraries within Germany - 60,868 items  
Jewish libraries within Poland - 4,350 items  
Jewish libraries within Estonia - 91 items  
Jewish libraries within Latvia - 4,439 items  
Jewish libraries within Border Cities - 23,856 items

YIVO and associated libraries - 74,674 items  
Total = 209,746

October 1946 OAD report:

*Unidentifiable:*

Hebrew language - 167,741 items  
Jewish religious and historical in German language - 25,443 items  
Jewish religious and historical in various languages - 24,898 items  
General subjects - 74,180 items  
Total = 292,666

*Identifiable:*

By Ex-Libris, Names, and unknown library markings - 41,893  
YIVO and associated libraries - 76,042 items  
Jewish libraries within Austria - 6,426 items  
Jewish libraries within Czechoslovakia - 4,781 items  
Jewish libraries within Baltic states - 13,129 items  
Total = 207,993

November 1946 OAD report:

*Unidentifiable:*

Hebrew language - 169,198 items  
Jewish religious and historical in German language - 27,677 items  
Jewish religious and historical in other languages - 25,893 items  
Total = 222,768

*Identifiable:*

By Ex-Libris, names, and unknown library markings - 49,655 items  
YIVO and associated libraries - 76,482 items  
Jewish libraries within Austria - 4,259 items  
Jewish libraries within Czechoslovakia - 4,121 items  
Jewish libraries within Baltic states - 14,477 items  
Jewish libraries within Germany - 50,094 items  
Jewish libraries within Poland - 4,854 items  
Total = 205,262

Countries that received restituted books from Offenbach Archival Depot(68)

Austria - 81,305  
Belgium - 3,332  
Czechoslovakia - 14,587  
France - 377,204  
Germany (British Zone) - 10,796  
Germany (U.S. Zone) - 1,380,552  
Great Britain - 5,443  
Greece - 8,511  
Holland - 334,241  
Hungary - 823  
Italy - 152,058  
Norway - 1,074  
Poland - 34,362  
Switzerland - 637  
USSR - 278,545  
Yugoslavia - 3,664

- (1) National Archives; Record Group 260 - OMGUS; General Records of the Museum, Fine Arts, and Archives Section Chief, Box 722; File: MFA&A Library, General Statements - Policy & Procedure - Now Valid
- (2) Library of Congress; European Mission-LC; Box 33; File: Reports, Progress - Zuckerman, J.
- (3) National Archives; Record Group 260; General Records of the Museum, Fine Arts, and Archives Section Chief, Box 720; File: MFA&A Library - Offenbach Archival Depot.
- (4) Moore, David. "To the Victors Go the Spoils: The Library Congress Mission to Europe, 1943-47" Library ~~Quarterly~~ future issue.
- (5) Library of Congress; European Mission-Library of Congress; Box 9; File: Rosenberg, Alfred - Collection
- (6) *ibid.*
- (7) Moore.
- (8) Library of Congress; European Mission-LC; Box 9; File: Reich, Hans - Library
- (9) *ibid.*
- (10) *ibid.*
- (11) *ibid.*
- (12) *ibid.*
- (13) Library of Congress; Reference Section; Library of Congress Annual Report, 1946; Call # Z663.A2.
- (14) Library of Congress; European Mission-LC; Box 27; File: Mission History, 1945-51
- (15) Library of Congress; European Mission-LC; Box 9; File: Reich, Hans - Library
- (16) Library of Congress; European Mission-Library of Congress; Box 28; File: Policy - Acquiring of Material
- (17) Moore.
- (18) Library of Congress; European Mission-Library of Congress; Box 31; File: Reports, Progress - Clift, David
- (19) Library of Congress; European Mission-LC; Box 32; File: Loeb, Max
- (20) Moore.
- (21) National Archives; Record Group 260; General Records of the Museum, Fine Arts, and Archives Section Chief, Box 721; File: MFA&A-Library-LC Mission
- (22) Post, Leslie I., The Development of U.S. Protection of Libraries and Archives in Europe During World War II. Fort Gordon, Georgia: U.S. Army Civil Affairs school. 1964. p.262.
- (23) National Archives; Record Group 260; Wiesbaden Central Collection Point; Box 66.



- (24) National Archives; Record Group 260; Activity Reports; Box 259; File: OAD Reports, March 1946
- (25) National Archives; Record Group 260; General Records of the Museum, Fine Arts, and Archives Section Chief; Box 722
- (26) *ibid.*
- (27) *ibid.*
- (28) *ibid.*
- (29) *ibid.*
- (30) National Archives; Record Group 260; General Records of the Section Chief, Museum, Fine Arts & Archives; Box 722; File: AJDC Loan
- ~~(31) National Archives; Record Group 260; Wiesbaden Central Collection Point; Box 66.~~
- (32) National Archives; Record Group 260; MFA&A Section Chief General Records; Box 721; File: AJDC Loan
- (33) *ibid.*
- (34) *ibid.*
- (35) *ibid.*
- (36) National Archives; Record Group 260; General Records of the Section Chief, Museum, Fine Arts & Archives; Box 722; File: AJDC Loan.
- (37) National Archives; Record Group 260; Wiesbaden Central Collection Point; Box 66.
- (38) *ibid.*
- (39) Poste, p. 284.
- (40) National Archives; Record Group 260; Cultural Object Restitution & Custody Receipts; Box 254; File: AJDC/OAD
- (41) National Archives; Record Group 260; Activity Reports; Box 261; File: OAD Reports, December 1946.
- (42) National Archives; Record Group 260; Activity Reports; Box 261; File: OAD Reports, January 1947.
- (43) National Archives; Record Group 260; Cultural Object Restitution & Custody Receipts; Box 254; File: AJDC/OAD
- (44) National Archives; Record Group 260
- (45) National Archives; Record Group 260; Activity Reports; Box 259; File: OAD Reports, March 1946.
- (46) Poste, p. 269.
- (47) National Archives; Record Group 260; Activity Reports; Box 259; File: OAD Reports, March 1946.

(48) National Archives; Record Group 260; Activity Reports; Box 259; Files: OAD Reports, May 1946 and OAD Reports, September 1946.  
Potts, p. 299.

(49) Library of Congress; European Mission - LC; Box 27; File: Mission History, 1945-51

(50) Library of Congress; European Mission-LC; Box 1; File: Acquisitions - Clearances, Shipments

(51) Library of Congress; European Mission-LC; Box 30; File: Hohe Schule "Institute for Exploration of the Jewish Question."

(52) Library of Congress; European Mission-LC; Box 8; File: Institut Fur NSDAP Zur Erforschung Der Judenfrage.

(53) National Archives; Record Group 260; MFA&A Section Chief General Records; Box 721; File: Jewish Archives & Libraries - General

(54) Library of Congress; European Mission-LC; Box 34; File: restitution of YIVO Library Materials.

(55) Potts, p. 296.

(56) Potts, p. 297.

(57) *ibid.*

(58) Potts, pp. 297-298.

(59) Library of Congress; European Mission-LC; Box 1; File: Acquisitions - Clearances, Shipments.

(60) Library of Congress; Reference Section; Annual Report, 1946; Call # Z663.A2.

(61) Library of Congress; Reference Section; Annual Report, 1947; Call # Z663.A2

(62) Library of Congress; Reference Section; Annual Report, 1948; Call # Z663.A2

(63) *ibid.*

(64) Library of Congress; Reference Section; Annual Report, 1949; Call # Z663.A2

(65) Library of Congress; European Mission-LC; Box 27; File: Mission History, 1945-51.

(66) Library of Congress; Reference Section; Annual Report, 1948; Call # Z663.A2.

(67) Library of Congress; European Mission-LC; Box 16; File: CAP General, 1950-54

*Special thanks to David Moore, Robert Walte, Astrid Eckhart, Michael Grunberger, and Erin Rodgers for their assistance.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

TO: DIRECTOR, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION  
FROM: [Illegible]

*OP Monday Agents*

*Also*

*2659*

*LOT 628-4*

*BE 28*



*199*  
APPROVED/NARA

TITLE: Abhandlung von den ehgesetzen Mosis, welche die  
heyrathen in die nahe freundschaft untersagen.  
EDITION: 2. und verm. aufl.  
PUBLISHED: Gottingen, A. Vandenhoecks seel. witwe, 1768.  
DESCRIPTION: xvi, 366, [17] p. 23 x 19 cm.

SUBJECT: Marriage (Jewish law)

SUBJECT: Consanguinity.

LCCN NUMBER: 42-32305

BOOKS CATALOG (ALL DATES)

Personal Author Search For: Michaelis, Johann David, 1717-1791

Item 17 of 25

CALL NUMBER: BM521 .M5 1777 <Rare Bk Coll :  
Pre-1801 Coll>  
REQUEST IN: Rare Book/Special Collections Reading Room  
AUTHOR: Michaelis, Johann David, 1717-1791.  
TITLE: Johann David Michaelis Mosaisches recht.  
PUBLISHED: Biehl, 1777.  
DESCRIPTION: 6 v. in 3. 17 cm.

*Only seen*  
*ASINAA-*  
*SCHIFF*

SUBJECT: Jewish law.

OTHER NAME: Pre-1801 Imprint Collection (Library of Congress) DLC  
OTHER TITLE: Mosaisches recht  
OTHER TITLE: Mosaisches recht.  
LCCN NUMBER: 26-12107

BOOKS CATALOG (ALL DATES)

Personal Author Search For: Michaelis, Johann David, 1717-1791

Item 17 of 25

CALL NUMBER: BM521 .M5 1777 <Rare Bk Coll :  
Pre-1801 Coll>  
REQUEST IN: Rare Book/Special Collections Reading Room  
AUTHOR: Michaelis, Johann David, 1717-1791.  
TITLE: Johann David Michaelis Mosaisches recht.  
PUBLISHED: Biehl, 1777.  
DESCRIPTION: 6 v. in 3. 17 cm.

SUBJECT: Jewish law.

OTHER NAME: Pre-1801 Imprint Collection (Library of Congress) DLC  
OTHER TITLE: Mosaisches recht  
OTHER TITLE: Mosaisches recht.

**Gene Sofer**

**From:** Gene Sofer  
**Sent:** Friday, August 06, 1999 4:08 PM  
**To:** 'g.murphy@AOL.COM'  
**Cc:** Ken Klothen  
**Subject:** Library of Congress

**PHOTOCOPY  
PRESERVATION**

We met this morning with Jim Billington, Michael Grunberger, the Library's General Counsel and other senior staff. As a result of that meeting, we promised to send them Waite's short report (Waite I) which first raised the issue of the books and your report. Ken and I want to edit your report to sharpen its focus and minimize the chances that we will get bogged down with the library on issues which are related only tangentially to their receipt of the books. For this we need you to provide us with a disk so that we can do the editing. It will save a lot of time and effort. Ken and I are both off the week after next and we'd like to provide the report to the Library before we leave.

Grunberger said that he had a copy of the long report but had never seen the short one. I believe that I gave you my copies of Waite I and II. If you get them back to me, I will send Waite I on to him.

Also, DO YOU STILL HAVE HIS E-MAILS THAT YOU REFER TO IN FOOTNOTES 43-45? THEY COULD BE VERY USEFUL.

I will describe the meeting at greater length when we speak. Suffice it to say that the first step is to demonstrate to the Library that these books, in fact, were shipped to the Library and are, to the best of anyone's knowledge, still in its possession. Presumably, when they are convinced by your research and Waite's that the books are there, we will begin the dialogue about how to recognize them.

Give me a call over the weekend at P6(b)(6). Thanks.

P. 4 5-6-44  
P. 11 5-21-44  
P. 7 4-30-46 85-25-46  
P. 8 5-27-44

Bill Miller - Records April 7th

~~CS~~  
CS 156

~~By~~ Belack Memo

Central File → Papers of the L's H C

Memoirs → Diva Mission Files  
2 folders, 1 box ✓  
copy 6,000 ~~to~~ books per card

see Peter Paulson ✓

see Mrs. Leger via Frank

Ann Nicotolas - Name of Bureau → Miller

Non-Material Items in Diva Collection

"Stake Value" - Somewhat 99.00 ✓

Fate of the Jewish Book - Helian Jeta ✓

29-000

E. 1266L

Box 3285 →

AVP 2332/5-39

28 10

26144  
616144  
617144

4170144

715144 Navto Sp...

214144

616144

416144

416144

818143

514145 (200)

514145

313143

216143 (200)

DISSEMINATION  
11/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/12/1

- 008-1

2557

POSTAL SERVICE  
1. POSTAL SERVICE

Box 3307 → AVP 33-57 (S39) (2911)

Box #158 → G.M. (ASBESTOS SUPPLY CO.)

LM 635  
7-5034

POSTAL DISSEMINATION  
M-P# 5722-0

Chapter 9

Hand off 7 copies  
1.392 Jaxlo 1

AB 26

B. Cultural Movement & Cultural Movements  
[1945-52]

By 107

Part 10: List of the privately owned  
[unpublished] Book Collections

Some of the Central Collection

Notes, Warsaw - J.C.N. Inc. 1945-1946

Oct 1949

W 1658	W 149
B 498	W 1134
C 436	V 94
D 413	V 124
F <del>490</del> 837	NO X42
G 1119	T 283
H 1442	S 2381
I 109	R 100
J 403	
K 482	
<del>L</del>	
K 1395	
L 1484	
<del>N</del> 389	
M 1388	
P 826	
Q 275	
R 8	

# 1945-1946  
# 600  
#

Sept 1947

300 LA - "QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS"

4/47 000

LC 19,955 books  
books  
shelves

ADAC 20,547

OFFENSIVE	14: 1-166
Phonetic	BOOKS 498
JANU 6146	14: 167 - 14005/206
	BOOKS
	14: 227-306
	BOOKS

14: 327-342  
BOOK 413

Subj: RE: research  
Date: 99-12-15 13:02:24 EST  
From: gsofer@PCHA.GOV (Gene Sofer)  
To: Gscmurphy@aol.com ('Gscmurphy@aol.com')

Greg—see my other e-mail. I don't understand. It is as easy for you to get this as it is him. Also, your request has nothing to do with the non-gold financial assets team, to which Edelheit is nominally assigned. He is not your research assistant.

—Original Message—

From: Gscmurphy@aol.com [mailto:Gscmurphy@aol.com]  
Sent: Wednesday, December 15, 1999 7:38 AM  
To: ajecase@banet.net  
Cc: gsofer@pcha.gov  
Subject: research

Abraham:

If it's possible to be done before you arrive in DC, could you locate and copy the following article: Donald E. Collins and Herbert Rothfeder, "Der Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg and the Looting of Jewish and Masonic

Libraries during World War II" in Journal of Library History, 18 (1993); pp. 21-36

Thanks,

Greg Murphy  
Financial Assets Team  
</XMP>

----- Headers -----

Return-Path: <gsofer@PCHA.GOV>  
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From: Gene Sofer <gsofer@PCHA.GOV>  
To: "Gscmurphy@aol.com" <Gscmurphy@aol.com>  
Subject: RE: research  
Date: Wed, 15 Dec 1999 13:07:19 -0500  
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X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.0.1459.74)  
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Gene:

Actually, I understood that he did the secondary research for the PCHA, not just the Financial Assets team, at the NY Public Library, et al. After all his research re Koppel Pinson has nothing to do with Financial Assets. Also, I understood he was short of work.

---

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- JCA STAMPS

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97



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- 1 Holocaust, Jewish (1939-1945)--Bibliography.  
Robinson, Jacob, 1889-  
Guide to Jewish history under Nazi impact, 1960 {GENBIB}  
LC CALL NUMBER: Z6207.W8R56 bi87-2988
- 2 Nazism, resistance & holocaust in World War II : a bibliography / by Vera Laska.  
Laska, Vera, 1923-  
Nazism, resistance & holocaust in World War II : 1985  
{GENBIB}  
LC CALL NUMBER: Z6374.H6L37 1985 bi87-19055
- 3 The Holocaust : an annotated bibliography and resource guide / edited by David M. Szonyi.  
The Holocaust : 1985 {GENBIB}  
LC CALL NUMBER: Z6374.H6H65 1985 <MRR Alc> bi87-19123
- 4 The Holocaust : an annotated bibliography / Harry James Cargas.  
Cargas, Harry J.  
The Holocaust : 1985 {GENBIB}  
LC CALL NUMBER: Z6374.H6C37 1985 <MRR Alc : LH&G>  
bi87-20311

-392-

TABLE 1

OFFENBACH ARCHIVAL DEPOT DISPOSITION OF MATERIALS  
MARCH 2, 1946-APRIL 30, 1949\*

Outgoing Shipments	No. of Items
France . . . . .	377,204
Netherlands . . . . .	334,241
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	273,645
Italy . . . . .	252,068
Austria . . . . .	51,305
Poland . . . . .	34,362
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	14,587
Greece . . . . .	8,511
Great Britain . . . . .	5,443
Belgium . . . . .	5,332
Yugoslavia . . . . .	3,664
Norway . . . . .	1,074
Switzerland . . . . .	637
Hungary . . . . .	423
U.S. Zone of Occupation . . . . .	1,380,552
Yiddish Scientific Institute (YIVO) . . . . .	79,951
Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Committee . . . . .	77,603
Library of Congress Mission . . . . .	20,329
British Zone of Occupation . . . . .	10,796
In Storage . . . . .	161,681
Ready for Shipment . . . . .	85,167
In Processing . . . . .	26,623
Total . . . . .	3,205,198

\*Source: Monthly reports of the Offenbach Archival Depot.

Sept 1948

	<u>USA/403.</u>	<u>USA/JEWISH/OTHER</u> <u>LANDS</u>	<u>IA/JEW</u>
11/47	192, 453	72, 700	135, 385
12/47	157, 797	" "	<del>145, 163</del>
1/48	158, 889	" "	152, 645
2/48	153, 889	72, 940	<del>78, 957</del> 159, 394
4/48	154, 207	72, 187	151, 654
5/48	"	"	152, 127
6/48	153, 907	"	152, 729
7/48	107, 460	37, 567	114, 329
8/48	103, 387	142, 640	
10/48	142, 217	42, 757	

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ARCHIVES IN EUROPE DURING WORLD WAR II

AUTHOR: POSTE, LESLIE IRLYN

DEGREE: PH.D.

YEAR: 1958

INSTITUTION: THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO; 0330

SOURCE: ADD, VOL. X1958, Page 0103, 00001 Pages

DESCRIPTORS: LIBRARY SCIENCE

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by POSTE, LESLIE IRLYN

PHD, THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, 1958, pp.

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- LC Mission; then LC ~~Library~~ Library in LC
- \* - HANCOCK BROTHER PAPERS in LC - list of books w/ numbers  
JASO Archives - Tomatoes - HERRING CHAIR  
HOOVER BROTHER PAPERS
- Focus on BOOKS BROUGHT IN BY JCH
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Bob Pax

Ab 84

711.2 - SAFEHAVEN

711.3 - LOOTED ASSETS

711.6 - LOOTED ASSETS

850.6 - Insurance

851.5 - Currency

851.6 - BANKING

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**PUBLISHED:** Frankfurt/Main : Verlag für Akademische Schriften, c1989.

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**OTHER NAME:** Germany (West). Treaties, etc. Israel, 1952 Sept. 10. English & German. 1989.

**NOTE:** Originally presented as the author's thesis (doctoral)--Universität Hamburg, 1988. Includes the text of the Abkommen zwischen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und den Staate Israel in English and German. Includes index.

**NOTE:** Includes bibliographical references (p. 364-375).

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