Hanns Johst, the German author who served as president of the Nazis' version of a writers' guild during the Third Reich, had the protagonist of his most famous novel, Schläger, proclaim, "When I hear the word culture, I reach for the safety-catch of my revolver." In brutal shorthand, that summed up the National Socialists' approach to scholarship and the arts: they employed violence, or the threat of it, to purge the German nation of all expression they found objectionable. This meant "struggling" (the verb kämpfen was undoubtedly the most important word in the Nazi vocabulary) against "cultural modernism"—that is, any art that deviated from the traditional Germanic and völkisch styles prescribed by Hitler and the Nazi elite. Yet as the historian Joachim Fest noted, "Rarely was a government's cultural ambition higher; never was the result more provincial and insignificant."

The Nazis' dismal efforts to initiate a cultural revolution failed for two main reasons. First, government interference in artists' work and the enforcement of politicized aesthetic strictures militated against the creation of innovative or vital art. Second, the Nazis' political and cultural crusade forced many leading artists and scholars into exile, precipitating a remarkable flight of talent.

During the 1930s and 1940s, Harvard became not only an asylum for much of this talent but also a beneficiary of it. The University helped save many artists and their work from the National Socialists, and it gained from the expertise and prestige of many of the exiles.

Between 1933, when Hitler seized power, and 1941, an estimated 500,000 people flooded out of Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia to escape both violent and nonviolent persecution. In the early years of the Third Reich, violent persecution was directed chiefly at political opponents of the Nazi regime. "Nonviolent" persecution, which could include losing one's job, the boycotting of one's business, and various forms of social discrimination, arose primarily from anti-Semitism, although artists with promodernist inclinations (for example, sympathy to abstract representation or nontraditional design)
LET EVENING COME

Let the light of late afternoon
shine through chinks in the barn, moving
up the bales as the sun moves down.

Let the cricket take up chafing
as a woman takes up her needles
and her yarn. Let evening come.

Let dew collect on the hoe abandoned
in long grass. Let the stars appear
and the moon disclose her silver horn.

Let the fox go back to its sandy den.
Let the wind die down. Let the shed
go black inside. Let evening come.

To the bottle in the ditch, to the scoop
in the oats, to air in the lung
let evening come.

Let it come as it will, and don’t
be afraid. God does not leave us
comfortless, so let evening come.

—JANE KENYON

BEDTIME STORY

Why did they die, were all of them bad?
Everyone dies, and death is sad.

Why have their tools all turned to rust?
The law of nature, dust unto dust.

Why did they always leave such waste?
Perhaps they had to leave in haste.

But what were they always fighting for?
Pride of possession, nothing more.

Why were they called the human race?
Humus, earth, was their burial place.

Why did they die? It makes me weep.
Everyone dies. Now go to sleep.

—BEN LA FARGE

FAME

“Imagine being the first to say: _surveillance_ . . .”
Howard Nemerov

On the other hand, imagine being last.
No, not as in the last man on earth,
but as final user of the word,
unsuspecting witness to its death.

Summer’s last rose points to Spring,
passing moments promise time to come,
but what of the thought whose flesh
departs at the saying of its name?

It is done, and will not be returned
to service save by some bent idler
fondling the stones of Babel’s ruins,
or by the hunter’s eye of a builder
of poems on the lookout for antiques.

At some time, in the middle of tales
told in innocence, the chosen man
will speak those doomed syllables,
never knowing the stature he might
gain if only it could be said
among his admiring contemporaries:
“He had the last word.”

—LEONARD COCHRAN

“Let Evening Come” is the title poem from
Jane Kenyon’s third book of poetry, which Graywolf
will publish in April. She lives in New Hampshire.
Leonard Cochran is a Roman Catholic priest and
a Dominican who is associate professor of humanities
and assistant dean of undergraduate studies
at Providence College in Rhode Island.
Ben La Farge ’54 is professor of literature at
Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, New York.
Emil Nolde, *The Mulatto*, 1915, oil. Busch-Reisinger Museum. Regarded as a chief promoter of expressionism, Nolde was in the Nazis' line of fire from the start.
also suffered social and economic dislocation. In 1933, 28 of Germany's museum directors were fired on those grounds.

Those under attack from the fascist regime were often pursued for a multitude of reasons. The three chief traits that motivated attacks by the Nazis—Jewishness, perceived political subversiveness, and promodernist cultural views—were not entirely separate in the Nazi mind. An individual identified as a cultural modernist was frequently viewed as a political opponent. The bizarre Nazi ideology also confused modernism and Jewishness at times, seeing both as manifestations of racial impurity.

The United States, though deservedly criticized by many scholars for restrictive immigration policies during the 1930s, nonetheless accommodated 132,000 refugees from the German Reich between 1933 and 1941—more than any other

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**Three chief traits motivated attacks by the Nazis—Jewishness, perceived political subversiveness, and promodernist cultural views.**

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the size of its population. Within the United States, New York City and southern California have traditionally been regarded as centers of German émigré culture. In the New York area, the New School for Social Research, a "university in exile" hosting scholars like Hannah Arendt and the psychologist Max Wertheimer; Princeton’s Institute for Advanced Study, which included Albert Einstein; and Columbia University, New York University, and Brooklyn College all employed enough exiled scholars to rival southern California’s German artist community, which included writers Thomas Mann and Heinrich Mann, the composer Arnold Schoenberg, and Max Reinhardt, the theater impresario. Yet Cambridge and Harvard also merit recognition as an oasis of German émigré culture.

By 1940 a prominent community of exile émigré German and Austrian intellectuals had settled in Cambridge (see page 34). Many were established scholars, but Harvard undergraduates had also developed German Refugee Scholarships to bring over students from central Europe. While the émigré group was not as tight-knit as some might have hoped, a number of meeting places gave its members a chance to speak in their native tongue and discuss issues of importance to them. The Window Shop on Brattle Street was the most successful and illustrious of these. Founded by Elsa Brandstrom Ulich, wife of professor of education Robert Ulich, it not only served coffee and Linzer torte but became a center for relief efforts.

Harvard’s German émigrés were not left wing in their politics or scholarship (individuals like those at the Frankfurt School went elsewhere in America). They exerted their greatest influence in the sphere of art, art history, and design. If Harvard developed into a center of the art world in the 1930s, it was largely owing to the diaspora of talent from Hitler’s Germany.

A major reason for Harvard’s newly found stature in the art world was the appointment of Walter Gropius (1883-1969) as head of the Graduate School of Design in 1937. The founder and one-time director of the Bauhaus had left Germany for London in 1934; largely because of political and aesthetic views the Nazis found objectionable. Even during the relatively tolerant years of the Weimar Republic, Gropius’s utopian political ideas and his pathbreaking work integrating design with modern technology had provoked attacks from conservative groups. In an attempt to fend off criticism of the school, Gropius had resigned from the directorship of the Bauhaus in 1928, five years before Hitler came to power. But both Gropius and the Bauhaus remained under fire from the Right, and especially from the Nazis, until the school was closed down in April 1933 and its ex-leader left the country.

Gropius came to Harvard in 1937 with one of his most talented colleagues, designer-architect Marcel Breuer. Renowned for his furniture design (particularly the tubular chair), Breuer had also been a "master" at the Bauhaus. Harvard’s wealth and prestige offered Gropius and Breuer a unique opportunity to realize their designs in an era when building was constrained by a worldwide depression. Moreover, Gropius was eager to reestablish a community of artists and architects, an arrangement that had proved remarkably fruitful at the Bauhaus during the 1920s. A university offered a better opportunity for collegiality than did private practice. In his initial statement of his intentions as dean of the Graduate School of Design, Gropius announced that he planned to teach no specific “style” but would focus instead on the "method" of learning and developing design techniques that he had made famous at the Bauhaus. His method stressed collaboration; artists, architects, and artisans would all assist

and teach one another. Finally, Gropius chose Harvard because of his longstanding interest in the theory as well as the practice of architecture. Again, a university provided the most suitable environment for Gropius’s purposes, since teaching and publishing were to be integral parts of his job.

Gropius, Breuer, and a number of their former Bauhaus students, such as Alexander Schawinsky, formed a community
of architects and designers in Cambridge that soon demonstrated the merits of Gropius’s cooperative method. The name of a private group in Cambridge headed by Gropius, The Architects Collaborative (TAC), is thus indeed significant. William Jordy, a historian of architecture, has noted that “Cambridge [was] the world center from the late thirties through most of the forties for the exchange of ideas on modern architecture.” But Gropius and his colleagues did more than theorize. They designed and built structures throughout the Northeast. Harvard Law School’s Harkness Commons and the Graduate Center and numerous suburban homes in the Boston area—including the Belmont house now occupied by former Kennedy School dean Graham Allison and Gropius’s own home in Lexington, which is now open to the public—are among the ex-Bauhaus director’s tangible accomplishments during his fifteen years at Harvard.

Art historians fleeing Nazi Germany also found refuge at Harvard. One of the most outstanding was Jakob Rosenberg, once the curator of prints at the Berlin State Museum, who came to Harvard as a professor of fine arts and curator of the Fogg Museum’s print collection. Rosenberg had left Germany because anti-Semitism had made his career impossible. While Harvard made no ostensible effort to aid Jewish émigrés, the University under President James B. Conant apparently had little difficulty in appointing capable Jewish scholars. Other parts of the art world were not as tolerant or enlightened; the mercantile milieu.” A former student of Charles Eliot Norton that Jews were frequently prevented from teaching classical philology and art history because both fields were considered “gentlemen’s” subjects, reserved for gentiles. Yet the Fogg Museum and Harvard’s fine arts department appear to have been immune from such biases, largely because of the influence of the Fogg’s associate director, Paul J. Sachs, Class of 1900.

Sachs (1878-1965) came from an “art-loving German-Jewish mercantile milieu.” A former student of Charles Eliot Norton and associate director of the Fogg since 1923, he availed himself of the resources offered by both German émigrés and by native American Jews (from the latter, important donations made to Harvard during Sachs’s tenure came from the Meyers, the Naumbergs, the Warburgs, and the Wertheims). Besides hiring Jakob Rosenberg, Sachs helped recruit the émigré Renaissance scholar Otto Benesch and the renowned expert on ancient Greek and Roman art George M. A. Hanfmann. The well-connected Sachs also facilitated the placement of German refugee scholars at other institutions throughout the country, and this in turn helped his own Harvard students to make their way in the art world. As Colin Eisler wrote later, “With James Ackermann, John Coolidge, Sydney Freedberg, Frederick Deknatel and Seymour Slive at Harvard, all of whom were largely trained or influenced by émigré scholars, it is abundantly clear that one of the largest and oldest art history departments in the country is closely determined by the German and Austrian émigrés who came to this country in the 1930s.”

Harvard’s ties to Germany and to German culture antedated the 1930s: Eisler refers to the founding of the Germanic Museum (later the Busch-Reisinger) in 1903 as “the apogee of German-American cultural links.” Yet during the 1930s, the affirmation of these ties became more crucial to those concerned about Germany. The honorary degrees awarded in 1935 to Thomas Mann, Albert Einstein, and ex-Chancellor Heinrich Brüning, all outspoken opponents of National Socialism, and the invitation of prominent German scholars to participate in the Tercentenary celebration and symposia in 1936, all reflect an effort on the part of Harvard officials to recognize the meritorious elements in German culture.*

Throughout the 1930s the University, via the Germanic Museum, mounted exhibitions of German modernist paintings, prints, and drawings. Most of the credit belonged to Charles Kuhn, the gifted young director of the museum. It was Kuhn, according to the art historian Caroline Jones, who “purged the museum of its teutonic nationalism and brought it into the 20th century,” transforming it from a repository of replicas into a legitimate and important museum. Kuhn brought to Harvard the work of numerous artists who had incurred attacks from the National Socialists.

The socialist artist Käthe Kollwitz had her work shown in 1934; the work of Communist exile George Grosz and of impressionist Max Liebermann followed in 1935, the year of Liebermann’s death. Otto Dix, a Communist who stayed in Germany during the Third Reich, had his work presented in 1936. Josef Albers and Wassily Kandinsky, both former members of the Bauhaus who worked in nonrepresentational styles, were among a number of modernist artists who showed

*Such efforts were not always successful: Einstein boycotted the 1936 symposia because they included scientists from the Third Reich. In 1934 Ernst (“Putzi”) Hanfstaengl ’09, a confidant of Hitler, stirred controversy, by trying to donate $1,000 for a scholarship to visit Hitler’s Germany. But President Conant handled the situation well and Harvard refused the gift.
Erich Heckel, *To the Convalescent Woman* (triptych, center panel), 1912-13, oil. Busch-Reisinger Museum. One of the masterpieces of German expressionism.
in 1937. Lyonel Feininger, the American-born Bauhaus master, exhibited sketches in 1938, and Paul Klee's oils and watercolors were shown in 1939, a year before his death in Switzerland. Max Beckmann, then in exile in Holland, had paintings and prints exhibited in 1940; Franz Marc, the German expressionist killed at Verdun in 1916, was on the 1941 calendar, as was George Grosz. Paul Sachs made a gesture of a similar nature in 1941-42 when on two occasions he brought to the Fogg Picasso's Guernica, a highly politicized rendering of the savage Nazi bombing attacks in the Spanish Civil War.

As head of the Germanic Museum, Charles Kuhn did more than exhibit German modernism: he also purchased it on behalf of the University. Taking advantage of the Nazis' cultural policies, Kuhn was able to snatch up valuable pieces. Not until May 1938 did the National Socialists formally enact a law allowing the "cleansing" of their museums, but by that time some 16,000 works by 1,400 different artists had already been removed from the public's view. The Nazis sold the works they thought were valuable outside of Germany. The art historian Wilhelm Arntz reported that they earned more than one million reichsmarks ($400,000) vending the "degenerate" art. While the Nazis did not attempt to sell all 16,000 of the works they confiscated, they did dispose of a significant number: 125 paintings alone were auctioned off on June 30, 1939, at the Hotel National in Lucerne. Two subsequent but smaller auctions in Switzerland and a number of "unofficial" transactions facilitated by private art dealers sent this modern art into what German historians call Bilder Exil.

During the 1930s, Kuhn bought only prints and drawings. But he bought a lot of them. From 1934 to 1938 he acquired 27 works by German modernists, including art by Paul Klee (three), Ernst Barlach (three), George Grosz (two), Wassily Kandinsky, Karl Hofer, Emil Nolde, and Otto Dix. All were obtained through private means: Kuhn at no time dealt directly with the Nazi government. However, friends of Kuhn—such as the head of the Buchholz Gallery in New York, Curt Valentin—evidently had secret channels into the Nazi bureaucracy that allowed for the purchase of purged art.

Valentin sold Kuhn two of the finest pieces in the Busch-Reisinger's present-day collection: Max Beckmann's brooding Self-Portrait in Tuxedo (from 1927) and Erich Heckel's masterpiece triptych To the Convalescent Woman (1912-13). Both pieces had been removed as part of the purges of the state museums, a development that led to the infamous Entartete Kunst Ausstellung (Degenerate Art Exhibition) of 1937—a touring propaganda event, sanctioned by Hitler and Goebbels, which drew more than two million visitors and sought to demonstrate that modern art was the product of racially inferior and mentally ill people.

Both the Beckmann and the Heckel paintings escaped the fate of most of the works in the show: being auctioned at Lucerne, or being burned in a bonfire at Berlin's Main Firehouse. Curt Valentin somehow obtained these pieces after the show was disassembled and clandestinely imported them into the United States. An aura of secrecy clung to the Beckmann Self-Portrait, even after Valentin sold it to Kuhn and Harvard in December 1940 for the bargain price of $600. In the sales agreement, Valentin wrote Kuhn, "I'd appreciate it if you would not tell too many people what price you have paid for this picture." Kuhn chose to keep the auspicious deal quiet, retaining the trust of his art-dealer friend and maintaining the prices fetched by Beckmann's work. A few years later he bought from the same source the Convalescent Woman triptych that Peter Nisbit, Daimler-Benz curator of the Busch-Reisinger, has described as "arguably Heckel's greatest painting."

After World War II the Harvard art museums developed other connections with exiled modernist artworks. The stunning self-portrait by Vincent Van Gogh, which has hung in the Fogg since 1951, is one example: The most expensive painting sold at the Nazis' Lucerne auction in 1939, it went for
SAVING CULTURE FROM THE NAZIS continued

175,000 Swiss francs (approximately $20,000, or close to one third of the revenue generated by the entire sale). The purchaser was Maurice Wertheim '06, who employed Alfred Frankfurter, the editor of Art News, to bid for him. The Van Gogh was the sole work purchased by Wertheim at Lucerne, despite the fact that the Wall Street financier's passion for Gogh was the sole work purchased by Wertheim at Lucerne, SAUING CULTURE on that June day: a number of Picassos and Matisses were also up for sale. The Times of London reported that two paintings by Picasso taken from Hamburg's Municipal Gallery (Head of a Woman and The Absinthe Drinker) "surprisingly found no buyers." Wertheim died in 1951 and bequeathed his collection of French art to his alma mater, thus giving Harvard another work that had hung in the Nazis' degenerate art exhibition.

Obviously Harvard's support for German modernism entailed advantages for the University. But it would be difficult to accuse Sachs, Kuhn, and others in charge of Harvard's art museums in the 1930s and 1940s of avariciousness or an exploitative outlook toward embattled German modernism. They gave decisive evidence of their good intentions in 1939, after the outbreak of war, when not only German art but all art on the continent was threatened by its proximity to combat. The Nazis alone had more than 100,000 artworks stored in castles, salt mines, and other depots. Paul Sachs organized a team of art historians who were knowledgeable about European art to identify and locate valuable artworks in the war zone. Later known as the American Defense / Harvard Group, Sachs's was one of two private organizations that worked in the early years of the war to protect Europe's art. These two groups (the other was organized by the American Council of Learned Societies) were of critical importance until August 1943, when President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and Secretary of War Henry Stimson signed an order establishing a government commission to fulfill the same function, though with a larger budget.

Sachs's group included several experts affiliated with the University. Jakob Rosenberg was in charge of information on Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg. Otto Benesch was responsible for Austria and Czechoslavakia. Wilhelm Koehler, a professor of German art, tried to monitor Germany. Ernst Kitzinger (later a University Professor), who was with the Dumbarton Oaks Center of Byzantine Art and Archaeology, was in charge of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Albania. Apart from the American Defense / Harvard Group, Charles Kuhn and classics professor Mason Hammond '25 also served with the U.S. Army's Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives (MFA&A) division in 1944-45. The MFA&A, in searching out artworks possessed by the Nazis, worked alongside the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the precursor to the CIA. OSS members from Harvard who were specifically concerned with locating and securing artworks include James Plaut '33, Otto Wittmann '33, S. L. Faison Jr., A.M.'30, and Theodore Rousseau '34.

Not all of Harvard shared a deep concern for the fate of Europe in the years before World War II. A poll of the student body, published by The Christian Science Monitor on May 25, 1940, indicated that 91 percent were unwilling to fight fascism and that 62 percent opposed aid to the Allies for fear of "bringing the fighting closer to home." The graduating class of 1940 jeered a Commencement speaker off the stage when he urged the young men to "ride the tanks to defend liberty and defeat oppressors" as his class had in World War I. Yet a handful of individuals whose lives and lifework revolved around European culture were willing to make commitments.

Both modernist art and Harvard were the beneficiaries.  

Jonathan Petropoulos is a Ph.D. candidate in modern European history at Harvard. He also works for the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. For more about him, see page 2.

INTELLECTUALS IN EXILE

Scholars and artists who fled Germany (and Austria after the 1938 Anschluss) and established ties with Harvard University included:

Willi Apel, musicologist
Otto Benesch, art historian
Herbert Bloch, classicist
Marcel Breuer, architect-designer
Heinrich Brüning, politicianand former chancellor
Karl Deutsch, political scientist
Tilly Edinger, paleontologist
Fritz Epstein, historian
Erik Erikson, psychologist
Philipp Frank, physicist
Carl Friedrich, political scientist
Walter Gropius, architect
George Hausmann, archaeologist
Werner Jaeger, philologist
Hans Kelsen, jurist
Klemens von Klemperer, historian
Ernst Kitzinger, art historian
Zdenek Kopal, astronomer
Hugo Leichtentritt, musicologist
Jakob Rosenberg, art historian
Stanislaw Ulam, mathematician
Robert Ulich, educationist
Erich Voegelin, political scientist
Richard von Mises, mathematician
Konrad Wachsmann, architect
Heinz Werner, psychologist

The Degenerate Art Exhibition opens in Berlin.
THE AMERICAN MILITARY OCCUPATION
OF GERMANY
1945 – 1953

By Oliver J. Frederiksen

Historical Division
Headquarters, United States Army, Europe
1953

Hoover Library
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## Chronology of Principal Events Affecting the Occupation*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23 March 1943</td>
<td>Lt. Gen. Frederick E. Morgan is appointed chief of staff to the Supreme Allied Commander (Designate), abbreviated as COSSAC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 April 1943</td>
<td>The Combined Chiefs of Staff issue the basic directive to COSSAC to plan for the assault on the Continent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 May 1943</td>
<td>General Morgan issues the directive initiating planning for Operation RANKIN, involving an Allied return to the Continent in case of German disintegration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 August 1943</td>
<td>A digest of the first draft of Operation RANKIN is submitted to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at their conference in Quebec. They direct continuation of planning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 October 1943</td>
<td>Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is named Supreme Allied Commander by the Combined Chiefs of Staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 December 1943</td>
<td>A planning directive on Operation RANKIN Case C is issued by COSSAC to the U.S. 1st Army Group and the 21st Army Group (British).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 January 1944</td>
<td>General Eisenhower again assumes command of the European Theater of Operations, U.S. Army (ETOUSA), which he commanded for a short time after its creation on 8 June 1942.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 January 1944</td>
<td>Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF) is created, under the command of General Eisenhower; ETOUSA Communications Zone is created as an area command closely cooperating with the ETOUSA Service of Supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 February 1944</td>
<td>The U.S. Contingent of the European Civil Affairs Division, COSSAC, is created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 February 1944</td>
<td>SHAEF absorbs COSSAC; the German Section, G-5 Division, SHAEF, later designated the German Country Unit, also known as the 6th (German) Planning Unit and the 6th Civil Affairs Unit, is created under the operational control of SHAEF and the administrative control of the European Civil Affairs Division, ETOUSA, to make plans for the military government of Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 February 1944</td>
<td>General Eisenhower, as Supreme Allied Commander, is directed by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to invade continental Europe and “undertake operations aimed at the heart of Germany and the destruction of her armed forces.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 April 1944</td>
<td>The former Civil Affairs Division of COSSAC is redesignated the G-5 Division of the general staff of Supreme Headquarters, with the mission of administering enemy territory and aiding in the establishment of civil government in liberated territories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 May 1944</td>
<td>CCS 551, “Directive for Military Government In Germany Prior to Defeat or Surrender,” the first general directive on the military government of Germany, is transmitted to the Supreme Allied Commander.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 June 1944</td>
<td>A G-5 section is created in ETOUSA headquarters to administer civil affairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 August 1944</td>
<td>The U.S. Group, Control Council (Germany) is established under ETOUSA, to serve as a planning group for military government in Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 August 1944</td>
<td>A planning directive on Operation TALISMAN, defined as “Plans and Preparations for Operations In Europe (excluding Norway and the Channel Islands) in the Event of German Surrender,” is issued by SHAEF to army groups and other major commands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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*See also Table of Headquarters Agencies and Key Personnel, Headquarters ETOUSA, USFET, EUCOM, and USAREUR, 8 May 1945 - 15 March 1953.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 September</td>
<td>The first elements of American forces cross the frontier into Germany and engage in combat on German territory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-16 September</td>
<td>President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, meeting at Quebec, agree to the allotment of zones of occupation in Germany to the United States and Great Britain as approved by the European Advisory Commission on 12 September.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 September</td>
<td>Fraternization with Germans is forbidden by SHAEF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 October</td>
<td>The German Country Unit is disband and its remaining American personnel are assigned to the U.S. Group, Control Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 November</td>
<td>The code word ECLIPSE is substituted for TALISMAN, which has been reported compromised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 November</td>
<td>Definite assignments of occupation areas to the three great powers are made by the European Advisory Commission, which also approves control machinery for Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 November</td>
<td>An UNRRA agreement with SHAEF is signed, providing for UNRRA participation in planning and operations for the care of displaced persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 January</td>
<td>The U.S. Group, Control Council (Austria) is established under the Mediterranean Theater of Operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-11 February</td>
<td>The Yalta (or Crimea) Conference is held.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 February</td>
<td>American forces again cross into Germany in force after having evacuated German territory during the German campaign in the Ardennes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 March</td>
<td>The U.S. Group, Control Council (Germany) is made a command under ETOUSA, with Brig. Gen. Cornelius W. Wickersham as commanding general.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>Prosecution of Germans for attempts to fraternize is ordered discontinued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 March</td>
<td>A SHAEF order forbids transfer of eastern European displaced persons from Germany to liberated territory, thus throwing the main burden for their care upon the occupation forces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 April</td>
<td>The 12th Army Group declares ECLIPSE conditions to be in partial effect; the final draft of the 12th Army Group's operations plan for Operation ECLIPSE is issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 April</td>
<td>The Fifteenth Army directs the formation of a &quot;frontier command,&quot; the forerunner of the U.S. Constabulary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 April</td>
<td>The 12th Army Group authorizes its armies to use combat troops for work with displaced persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 April</td>
<td>Yugoslavs failing to apply for repatriation lose their Yugoslav citizenship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 April</td>
<td>Senior U.S. members of the general staff of SHAEF are designated as acting assistant chiefs of staff, ETOUSA, and the former assistant chiefs of staff, ETOUSA, are made acting deputy assistant chiefs of staff, ETOUSA, in preparation for the dissolution of SHAEF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 April</td>
<td>The Office of the Deputy Military Governor (Germany) is established with Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay as Deputy Military Governor, in which capacity he represents the Commanding General on the Coordinating Committee of the Allied Control Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 May</td>
<td>The U.S. Posthostilities Planning Section is created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 May</td>
<td>Army group commanders are authorized to regard surrendered troops as disarmed enemy forces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 May</td>
<td>Germany signs unconditional surrender to General Eisenhower's forces at Rheims, France, effective 8 May.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 May</td>
<td>V-E Day; the unconditional surrender of 7 May becomes effective. A European Central Inland Transportation Organization (ECITO) is established under SHAEF, to allocate transportation resources in Central Europe.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Bremen Port Command, formerly in Paris, moves its headquarters to Bremen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 May</td>
<td>German representatives sign a second surrender at Berlin, recognized by the Soviet Union as the official surrender.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 May</td>
<td>Directive JCS 1067/8 defining U.S. policy for the occupation of Germany is approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Redeployment operations begin in the European Theater of Operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 May</td>
<td>Release of prisoners of war over fifty years of age is authorized by SHAEF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 May</td>
<td>Berlin District is established as an area command for the U.S. Sector of Berlin, and its commanding general is named as the U.S. member of the Berlin Kommandatura, the Allied agency for the military government of Berlin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 May</td>
<td>Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson is appointed U.S. Chief of Counsel for the international war crimes trials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Leipzig, or Halle, Agreement between SHAEF and Soviet forces, providing for exchange of liberated persons, is signed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 May</td>
<td>The German High Command and Government in northern Germany are disbanded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Bremen Enclave, which includes the ports of Bremen and Bremerhaven, is occupied by U.S. forces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 May</td>
<td>SHAEF forward headquarters moves from Rheims to Frankfurt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 June</td>
<td>Prisoners of war from Belgium, France, Luxembourg, and The Netherlands are released to their own countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Berlin Declaration is made by the four Allied Powers, announcing their assumption of supreme authority in occupied Germany. The quadripartite Allied Control Council is formed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 June</td>
<td>Community post exchanges are activated in the U.S. Zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Eisenhower declares the nonfraternization rule does not apply to very small children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 June</td>
<td>The port of Bremerhaven is opened to shipping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 June</td>
<td>Headquarters of the U.S. Group, Control Council, is moved from Versailles, France, to Hoechst, Germany, a suburb of Frankfurt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The U.S. Third and Seventh Armies are designated to perform occupation duties in Europe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 June</td>
<td>SHAEF is authorized by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to try war criminals under certain limitations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 June</td>
<td>The U.S. Army opens 17 areas (tent cities) for redeployment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 June</td>
<td>Application of the nonfraternization order to displaced persons is withdrawn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 June</td>
<td>The United Nations Organization Charter is signed at San Francisco by representatives of fifty nations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>U.S. Naval Forces, Germany, under Vice Adm. R. L. Shormby, assumes occupational duties previously performed by U.S. Naval Forces, Europe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The USFET Graves Registration Service is established, with Brig. Gen. James W. Younger as commanding general.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USFET (main) headquarters is established at Frankfurt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The European Theater of Operations, U.S. Army (ETOUSA) is redesignated U.S. Forces, European Theater (USFET), with main headquarters at Frankfurt, and rear at Paris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 July</td>
<td>U.S. forces occupy Berlin; the withdrawal of U.S. troops into the U.S. Zone is completed. The text of the agreement on control machinery for Austria is approved by the European Advisory Commission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 July</td>
<td>The U.S. contingent of the disbanded 15th Army Group is named U.S. Forces In Austria (USFIA), under Gen. Mark Clark, and the boundaries of the European theater are extended to include Austria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 July</td>
<td>The USFET G-5 staff division assumes charge of supervision of policies of removal and exclusion of Nazis and militarists from German public offices and positions of importance in quasi-public and private enterprises in Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 July</td>
<td>Fifteenth Army headquarters loses the last of its tactical forces and becomes the USFET General Board to prepare a study of the strategy, tactics, and administration employed by the U.S. Forces in the European theater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 July</td>
<td>The Allied Kommandatura for Berlin holds its first meeting. The nonfraternization rule is relaxed to permit Allied troops to engage in conversation with German adults in the streets and other public places. Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, is dissolved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 July</td>
<td>USFET assumes command of all American forces in Europe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 July</td>
<td>The adjustment of zonal boundaries in Germany is completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-23 July</td>
<td>Operation TALLY-HO, a coordinated control check and search operation, is conducted throughout the U.S. Zone of Germany, resulting in the jailing of 80,000 Germans and confiscation of large amounts of arms and ammunition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 July</td>
<td>General Dwight D. Eisenhower assumes direct command of the 12th Army Group in Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 July</td>
<td>The U.S. Air Force announces that an Air Force of 106,000 men and 2,500 planes will police the skies over Germany. Vienna Area Command is activated in Vienna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 July</td>
<td>The boundaries of the French Zone of Germany are officially defined by the European Advisory Commission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 July</td>
<td>The Allied Control Council holds its first meeting in Berlin under the chairmanship of General Eisenhower; the French are allotted a sector in Berlin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 August</td>
<td>USFET Communications Zone is redesignated Theater Service Forces, European Theater (TSFET); theater services are made technical commands under TSFET.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 August</td>
<td>The first American war crimes trial on a mass basis ends with death sentences for seven of the eleven Nazis tried at Darmstadt by a Seventh Army 6-man commission headed by Brig. Gen. G. Davidson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 August</td>
<td>Eastern and Western Military Districts are established for military government and supply purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 August</td>
<td>The Potsdam Agreement, resulting from tripartite conferences 17 July-2 August in Berlin, between the United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain, is published.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 August</td>
<td>The main headquarters of the U.S. Group, Control Council, is transferred from Hoechst, near Frankfurt, to Berlin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 August</td>
<td>General Eisenhower announces that members of his command are permitted normal contacts with Germans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 August</td>
<td>Four-power occupation machinery for the control of Austria by the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union, created by the European Advisory Commission, is announced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 August</td>
<td>V-J (Victory-in-Japan) Day; the Japanese surrender brings about a sharp change in redeployment activities in the European theater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 August</td>
<td>Transmission by any individual of a sum in excess of pay plus 10 percent to the United States is forbidden by USFET.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1945

16 August
U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe is redesignated U.S. Air Forces, Europe (USAFE).

31 August
The military districts assume from the European Civil Affairs Division administration of military government detachments in U.S. Zone of Germany.

1 September
The mass repatriation of Soviet citizens from the U.S. Zone is completed.

2 September
The lend-lease and reciprocal aid programs are ended.

19 September
The U.S. Zone is divided by USFET proclamation into three Länder or states; Greater Hessen (later called Hesse), Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Bavaria.

A Special Occupational Planning Board is created to prepare plans for the creation of military communities.

20 September
General Marshall announces a lowering of the discharge critical point score from 80 points to 70 points by 1 October and 60 by 1 November, the system to be ended by late winter.

1 October
The U.S. Group, Control Council, is redesignated Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) (OMGUS), and the USFET G-5 staff division is renamed Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S. Zone) (OMGUSZ).

Appropriated funds budgets are introduced; the Office of Budget Director is created.

The Allied Control Council removes practically all restrictions on fraternization except for marriage and billeting.

The obligations of U.S. forces toward liberated prisoners of war are ended.

24 October
The United Nations Organization begins its existence.

5 November
The Third Army relinquishes control of all but six displaced persons camps to UNRRA. Five other installations housing Soviet displaced persons remain under Soviet control. The U.S. Army continues to be responsible for the supply, communications, and transportation of displaced persons. The 140 UNRRA teams are responsible for the 318,522 displaced persons in the U.S. Zone.

6 November
The Office of the Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner is replaced by the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, by executive order of the President.

9 November
The Reparations Conference meets in Paris to determine ways and means of obtaining reparations from Western Germany.

10 November
Currency control is initiated by requiring cash and bank deposits, net amount drawn in preceding three months, and amounts sent from European theater to be listed in control books held by all theater personnel entitled to possess occupation currency.

11 November
General Eisenhower leaves the European theater, is replaced by Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., as theater commander.

15 November
The war crimes trials at Dachau are opened.

20 November
The international war crimes trials are opened at Nuernberg.

A plan for the transfer of 6,650,000 Germans displaced from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland into the four occupation zones of Germany is approved by the Allied Control Council.

23 November
Political parties in Germany are authorized to organize on Laender level.

26 November

6 December
The Allied Control Council adopts a quadripartite agreement on the destruction of fortifications and other enemy installations.

21 December
Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., dies as a result of an automobile accident.

22 December
The resumption of immigration to the United States from Germany is authorized by President Truman.

1946

1 January
General responsibility for public safety in the U.S. Zone is assumed by OMGUS.

2 January
The mass redeployment program is terminated, 3,044,685 troops having been redeployed from the European Theater of Operations to the Asiatic theater or the zone of the interior since 12 May 1945.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 January</td>
<td>Offices of Military Government are created to administer military government in the three military government districts of the U.S. Zone; the field forces lose military government functions; the former military districts are redesignated Third and Seventh Army Areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 January</td>
<td>Gen. Joseph T. McNarney announces that mass meetings regarding redeployment have served their purpose and no further such meetings will be permitted. The President signs an executive order on war crimes trials providing for the trial of leaders of the Axis Powers not then under indictment by the International Military Tribunal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 February</td>
<td>An agreement on care of displaced persons is signed between USFET and UNRRA, replacing the SHAEF-UNRRA agreement of 25 November 1944.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 March</td>
<td>American consulates are opened in Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich, and Stuttgart at approximately this date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 March</td>
<td>Former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill calls for an Anglo-American military alliance and issues a warning against the Soviet Union, in a speech at Fulton, Missouri. A denazification law, the “Law for Liberation from National Socialism,” places responsibility for denazification upon German authorities. It is signed by General Clay and the minister-presidents of the three Laender in the U.S. Zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 March</td>
<td>A reparations agreement is signed by the four Allied powers setting a maximum level of German industry and allocating reparations to the Soviet Union from the industrial surplus, the entire plan being based on the assumption of a free flow of trade among the occupied zones and the ability of Germany to attain a self-sustaining basis by producing sufficient exports to pay for necessary imports and defray occupation costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 March</td>
<td>The Seventh Army is inactivated, and most units and personnel are transferred to the Third Army or the U.S. Constabulary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 April</td>
<td>The first major occupation construction program in the U.S. Zone begins, this date being the beginning of the German fiscal year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 April</td>
<td>All German courts up to and including superior appellate courts (Oberlandesgerichte) are opened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 April</td>
<td>The first organized movement of displaced persons to Palestine begins with the departure from the U.S. Zone of 661 orphaned Jewish children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 April</td>
<td>The first shipment of dependents arrives at Bremerhaven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 May</td>
<td>Immigration to the U.S. from Germany is resumed with the departure of the first group of displaced persons and persecutees from the Munich Assembly Center for the Bremen staging area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 May</td>
<td>The Kronberg jewel theft is announced, involving the disappearance of Hesse-Darmstadt crown jewels valued at more than $1,500,000 from a hiding place beneath the floor of the Kronberg Castle Officers’ Club, about 6 November 1945.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Military government ends in Austria and a U.S. High Commissioner becomes representative of the United States for governmental purposes.

The U.S. Constabulary is activated and assumes responsibility for area security in the U.S. Zone exclusive of Berlin District and Bremen Enclave, and for control of border security.

Bremerhaven replaces Le Havre as U.S. redeployment port.

Control of civilian internees is turned over to German authorities.

A Community Planning Board is established to restudy the military community program and to determine availability of suitable accommodations for troops and dependents.

Secretary of State Byrnes' speech at Stuttgart outlines the new American policy toward Germany.

The use of Military Payment Certificates (scrip) by U.S. personnel is introduced in the theater.

The agreement for economic unification of the U.S. and British Zones becomes effective with the creation of Bizonia.

The Dependents School Division replaces the Dependents School Service.

The American Express Company is authorized to operate a bank in Frankfurt with branches in other chief cities of the U.S. Zone.

U.S. Forces, European Theater, is redesignated the European Command, and sweeping changes are made in theater organization. General Clay replaces General McNarney as commander in chief and military governor, with General Huebner as deputy commander in chief and chief of staff.

A U.S. Military Liaison Mission to the commander in chief of the Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany is established in Potsdam.

Most restrictions against inviting German guests to messes and snack bars are withdrawn.

Free travel for nonduty travelers in the U.S. occupied zones of Germany and Austria is ended.

The Grafenwoehr Training Center is opened.

A Bizonal Council (BICO) is formed for economic administration of the bizonal area.

The Marshall Plan for aid to distressed areas, later known as the European Recovery Program, is outlined by Secretary of State Marshall in a speech at Harvard University.

Headquarters, EUCOM (Berlin) is redesignated Office of the Commander in Chief, Berlin.

A screening program begun in April 1946, to determine the eligibility for care and maintenance of displaced persons in assembly centers, is completed.

The Army Exchange Service is centralized and redesignated the EUCOM Exchange System (EFS).

The International Refugee Organization supersedes UNRRA and the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, and assumes broad responsibilities for the care of displaced persons and refugees under an agreement with EUCOM.

The Office of Jewish Advisor to the Commander in Chief, European Command, is created.

The last EUCOM prisoner-of-war center, that at Dachau, is closed.

All rations for displaced persons are ordered drawn from the German economy through German supply distribution channels, and responsibility for such supply is transferred from EUCOM to OMGUS.

The U.S. Army in Europe is freed of responsibility for the supply of military attaches and embassies in eastern Europe.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 October</td>
<td>Secretary of State Byrnes announces that there is no present intention on the part of the Department of State to assume from the Army responsibility for the administration of the occupied areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 November</td>
<td>Responsibility for the feeding of civilian internees under direct military control is assumed by OMGUS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 December</td>
<td>The Kitzingen Basic Training Center, for training Negro troops, is established, and absorbs the Negro Training Center formerly at Kaeftal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 December</td>
<td>The first emigration center under German operation for processing Germans emigrating to the United States is opened at Bremen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 December</td>
<td>The war crimes trials at Dachau are concluded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 December</td>
<td>EUCOM completes the demolition of fortifications in the U.S. Zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 January</td>
<td>EUCOM is notified by OMGUS that all military persons in OMGUS will be relieved as military personnel upon completion of 36 months' service in the command, and no further OMGUS positions will be filled with military personnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 January</td>
<td>The President of the Bizonal Economic Council and the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner sign a bulk transfer agreement for the sale of all uncommitted U.S. Army and Air Force surplus property in the U.S. Occupied Zone of Germany as of 31 January 1948, with a few exceptions. Sales are to be made to STEG, a German, semipublic corporation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 March</td>
<td>The Brussels Treaty for mutual defense is signed by Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. A Western Union Defense Organization of the same powers is created with headquarters in London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 March</td>
<td>The Soviet representatives leave the Allied Control Council meeting in Berlin, marking the final session of the council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 March</td>
<td>A partial Soviet blockade of the Western sectors of Berlin begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 April</td>
<td>The Act Initiating the European Recovery Program is signed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 May</td>
<td>The state of Israel proclaims its existence, opening possibilities for the emigration of Jewish displaced persons from the U.S. Zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 June</td>
<td>The Soviet delegation withdraws from the Allied Kommandatura in Berlin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 June</td>
<td>A currency reform is introduced in the Western Zones of Germany by the Western occupying powers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 June</td>
<td>The supply of Berlin Military Post by air begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 June</td>
<td>The Western Powers announce the introduction of the new Deutsche Mark currency in West Berlin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 June</td>
<td>The Berlin Airlift begins initiating air supply of the civilian population of the Western sectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>The Displaced Persons Act of 1948 becomes effective, providing for nonquota immigration of 205,000 displaced persons to the United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 October</td>
<td>Declarations of surplus property to the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner are completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 November</td>
<td>EUCOM receives authorization from the Department of the Army to make mobilization assignments, training attachments, and training assignments for reserve officers under jurisdiction of the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 December</td>
<td>The Rhine River Patrol is established under the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Germany, to be jointly manned by naval and constabulary personnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 December</td>
<td>Demilitarization of captured enemy material is completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 January</td>
<td>The Office of Comptroller, EUCOM, is established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 - 23 January</td>
<td>Exercise SNOWDROP, a large-scale winter training exercise, is held in the European Command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 March</td>
<td>A EUCOM directive forbids all American, Allied, and neutral nationals serving in or with the U.S. forces in Europe to patronize German establishments in the U.S. Zone of Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 April</td>
<td>Cost control of direct-hire employees (Germans and displaced persons) replaces number control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 April</td>
<td>A U.S. Army Airlift Support Command is created to assume responsibility for all operations in direct support of the Airlift Task Force at the Rhein-Main and Wiesbaden Air Force Bases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 April</td>
<td>The Tripartite Agreement on the creation of the German Federal Republic is signed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 April</td>
<td>The last Nuernberg war crimes trial by the American military tribunal ends; nineteen high-ranking Nazis are condemned to prison terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 April</td>
<td>Exercise SHOWERS, the EUCOM spring joint-training exercise is held, with 70,000 troops participating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 May</td>
<td>The Soviet blockade of Berlin is terminated and all transport, trade, and communication services between the Eastern Zone and the Western Zones of Germany are restored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 May</td>
<td>Gen. Lucius D. Clay is replaced by Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner as Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and Military Governor for Germany (U.S.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 May</td>
<td>U.S. Forces, Austria, is relieved from assignment to EUCOM and made an independent command directly under the Joint Chiefs of Staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 May-20 June</td>
<td>The Council of Foreign Ministers meets in Paris in an unsuccessful attempt to agree on terms for a German peace treaty and to come to an agreement on the question of currency to be used in Berlin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>Department of the Army civilians employed by U.S. Air Force, Europe, are transferred to the Department of the Air Force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A cost accounting system is introduced in the European Command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 August</td>
<td>The Military Sea Transportation Service assumes from the U.S. Army Transportation Corps control, operation, and administration of ocean transportation serving the European command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 August</td>
<td>The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, with twelve nations represented, assemblies in Strasbourg to promote European unity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 August</td>
<td>OMGUS headquarters is moved from Berlin to Frankfurt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 August</td>
<td>The U.S. Army Airlift Support Command is discontinued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 September</td>
<td>The Office of U.S. Commander, Berlin (USCOB) is created to provide a single representative of both the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and the High Commissioner for Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 September</td>
<td>Gen. Thomas T. Handy becomes Commander in Chief, EUCOM; Mr. John J. McCloy becomes Military Governor (U.S.) and High Commissioner for Germany (U.S.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-15 September</td>
<td>The ban on patronage of German establishments by all American, Allied, or neutral nationals in the U.S. Zone is lifted; military post commanders may however declare specific establishments off limits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 September</td>
<td>Exercise HARVEST, a full-scale joint maneuver, is held in the European Command with 110,000 troops participating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 September</td>
<td>The German Federal Republic is established; the Occupation Statute and the Charter of the High Commission become effective. The Office of the U.S. High Commission for Germany (HICOG) replaces the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) (OMGUS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 September</td>
<td>The Berlin Airlift is ended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 October</td>
<td>The Mutual Defense Assistance Act is signed by President Truman, authorizing American aid to members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization subject to approval by the President of an integrated defense plan, and the signing of bilateral agreements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 October</td>
<td>EUCOM is directed to provide logistic support to HICOG without reimbursement through Fiscal Year 1950 within the limits previously authorized for OMGUS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 December</td>
<td>A network of USAREUR Character Guidance Councils is established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 21 December</td>
<td>59 war criminals serving terms due to expire in October 1950 are released in accordance with a newly established, good-conduct-time credit program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 December</td>
<td>HICOG ordinances and regulations and the current policy of EUOM regarding hunting and fishing by U.S. personnel are issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 December</td>
<td>The Office of the Advisor on Jewish Affairs is closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 January</td>
<td>A EUOM Board on German-American relations is created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 January</td>
<td>The Mutual Defense Assistance Act goes into effect and American aid funds became available, the prerequisites having been met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 February</td>
<td>U.S. Naval Forces, Europe, moves its headquarters from Berlin to Heidelberg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - 22 March</td>
<td>EUOM Exercise SHAMROCK is held, under the command of Lt. Gen. J. K. Cannon, Commanding General, USAFE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 May</td>
<td>Supervision of the care of displaced persons is transferred from EUOM to HICOG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 - 30 May</td>
<td>Deutschlandtreffen, a Whitsuntide Rally, is held in Berlin by the Free German Youth organization under the auspices of the Soviet-dominated German Democratic Republic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 July</td>
<td>The EUOM Special Services Division is redesignated the EUOM Special Activities Division and its scope of activities broadened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 August</td>
<td>A Labor Services Division is established to control the activities of German and displaced persons guard and labor companies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 August</td>
<td>A EUOM program for improving relations between the German people and the members of the U.S. occupation forces is inaugurated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 August</td>
<td>The office of the EUOM Advisor on Negro Affairs is closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 18 September</td>
<td>EUOM Exercise RAINBOW is held.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 September</td>
<td>The USAREUR TIE Division is directed to impress upon troops the necessity for a continuous state of combat readiness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 September</td>
<td>The NATO Council of Deputies agrees upon the establishment at the earliest possible date of integrated forces under a centralized command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 September</td>
<td>The Council of Foreign Ministers declares the Allied Governments will treat any attack upon the German Federal Republic or upon West Berlin as an attack upon themselves. It also announces that the Allied forces in Germany will be augmented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 September</td>
<td>EUOM is authorized by the Department of the Army to re-acquire desirable surplus property from STEG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 November</td>
<td>Headquarters, Seventh Army is activated with Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy as commander; the 1st Infantry Division and units of the U.S. Constabulary are assigned to the Seventh Army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 December</td>
<td>The Seventh Army is activated as a field army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 December</td>
<td>General Eisenhower is appointed Supreme Allied Commander, Europe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 27 January</td>
<td>General Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, makes a personal survey tour of the NATO nations to confer with chiefs of staff and defense ministers. He spends 20-23 January in the European Command for conferences with EUOM leaders and to make his first inspections of EUOM troops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 January</td>
<td>The Twelfth Air Force is designated and assumes command of units previously assigned to USAFE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 February</td>
<td>The 32d Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade is activated at Mildenhall, England, and assigned to EUCOM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 February</td>
<td>The Kitzingen Training Center for Negroes is discontinued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 March</td>
<td>The Rhine Military Post is created in the northern portion of the French Zone of Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 May</td>
<td>The newly arrived 4th Infantry Division is assigned to the Seventh Army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 May</td>
<td>The new Uniform Code of Military Justice goes into effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 July</td>
<td>The EUCOM Communications Zone is established in France as a subordinate command of EUCOM, with headquarters at Orleans, a Base Section at La Rochelle, and an Advance Section at Verdun; the 2d Armored Division is assigned to the Seventh Army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 August</td>
<td>The V Corps is assigned to the Seventh Army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-19 August</td>
<td>A Soviet-sponsored World Youth Festival is held in the Soviet Sector of Berlin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 August</td>
<td>The 4th Infantry and 2d Armored Divisions are attached to the V Corps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 September</td>
<td>Logistical support of agencies accredited to HICOG and EUCOM is curtailed by HICOG-EUCOM agreement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-10 October</td>
<td>Exercise COMBINE, the EUCOM fall maneuver of 1951, is held, with 160,000 troops participating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 October</td>
<td>The Mutual Security Act, authorizing a foreign military and economic aid program totaling $7,453,000,000 to be administered by a Mutual Security Agency, is signed by the President.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 October</td>
<td>The 43d Infantry Division is assigned to the Seventh Army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 October</td>
<td>The German Federal Republic Statistical Office announces that only 1 percent of the dwellings in the U.S. Zone of Germany are currently under requisition by the U.S. forces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 November</td>
<td>The VII Corps is assigned to the Seventh Army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 November</td>
<td>Civilians other than dependents of military personnel are required to pay fees for services received at EUCOM medical installations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 November</td>
<td>HICOG completes move of its headquarters from Frankfurt to Bad Godesberg, near Bonn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 November</td>
<td>The 28th Infantry Division is assigned to the Seventh Army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 November</td>
<td>The 1st, 28th, and 43d Infantry Divisions are attached to the VII Corps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 December</td>
<td>Administration of all foreign economic aid passes from the Economic Cooperation Administration to the Mutual Security Agency.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1952**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 January</td>
<td>President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill publicly pledge their countries to full support of a European Defense Community with Western Germany as a full and equal partner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 January</td>
<td>The lower house of the German Federal Republic ratifies the six-nation Schuman Plan for pooling Western Europe's coal and steel resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 January</td>
<td>President Truman tells Congress in his annual budget message that he expects the German Federal Republic to be granted virtual independence by April 1, 1952.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 February</td>
<td>The 1st Infantry Division is relieved from attachment to the VII Corps and is attached to the V Corps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 May</td>
<td>The Contractual Agreements are signed by representatives of the Western occupying powers and the German Federal Republic, but require ratification before going into effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 May</td>
<td>Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway replaces General Eisenhower as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 June</td>
<td>Military post commanders assume responsibility for direct relations with local German officials, agencies, and individuals, in place of HICOG resident officers; EUCOM Land Representatives replace HICOG Land Commissioners for relations with Germans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 July</td>
<td>SHAPE announces that separate military maneuvers for national contingents will be held in the fall of 1952 instead of a massive international exercise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 August</td>
<td>Walter J. Donnelly, former U.S. High Commissioner for Austria, replaces John J. McClay as U.S. High Commissioner for Germany. Headquarters, U.S. European Command, is established in Frankfurt with Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway as commander and Gen. Thomas T. Handy as deputy commander; the former European Command is redesignated U.S. Army, Europe, with headquarters remaining in Heidelberg under the temporary command of General Handy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 August</td>
<td>Exercise ROSEBUSH, first of a series of NATO maneuvers in Germany, is held with 75,000 French and American troops participating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 8 September</td>
<td>Exercise MAIN BRACE is held.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 - 25 September</td>
<td>Exercise EQUINOX, involving 95,000 French and American troops, is held.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 December</td>
<td>In a sweeping area reorganization of U.S. Army, Europe, the former military posts are renamed military districts and consolidated into large area commands; the Communications Zone becomes a major subordinate command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 December</td>
<td>Walter J. Donnelly retires as U.S. High Commissioner for Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>USAREUR directs extensive U.S. military flood-relief operations in the Netherlands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - 20 February</td>
<td>James B. Conant is sworn in as new U.S. High Commissioner for Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 February</td>
<td>Extensive construction projects in USAREUR are affected by an order of the Secretary of Defense halting all U.S. armed services planned construction pending a review and decision as to those to be continued.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One of the most enduring images of non-military Nazism is the burning of books. While it is certainly true that this practice was employed, the reality is a bit more complicated. Early in the Hitler regime of Germany, the Nazis had engaged in the burning or pulping of Jewish books, although some were sold on the black market. However, under Alfred Rosenberg, who established the Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (charged with stealing cultural artifacts from ideological enemies, especially Jews and Freemasons) under Hitler’s authorization on January 29, 1940, 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. 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.1

These confiscated books were brought to the Institut der NSDAP zur Erforschung der Judenfrage (the Nazi Institute for the Exploration of the Jewish Question), formerly the Frankfurt City Library and, up until 1928, the Rothschild Library. The Institute’s collections were looted from Jews within Germany, Denmark, France, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Norway, and Ukraine2 by the ERR (Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg). The ERR had


NARA/CP; RG 226; M1499; Reel 81; Frames 1107-1109
NARA/CP; Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal, Volume VII, Proceedings, 5 February 1946-19 February 1946, Nuremberg, Germany. 1947. p. 63
NARA/CP; Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal, Volume IV, Proceedings, 17 December 1945-8 January 1946, Nuremberg, Germany. 1947. p. 84
looted books, documents, and manuscripts from every German-occupied country in Europe for the Nazi Institute for the Exploration of the Jewish Question, either through outright confiscation (the preferred method in Eastern Europe) or by forced sale at very low prices or credit that was never honored (a more common practice in Western Europe).³

All very interesting, but what has this to do with the United States? 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)⁴ from Germany by various American libraries that largely came to a halt following the outbreak of the war. Library of Congress employee, Manuel Sanchez, with State and War Department support⁵, was sent abroad in April 1943 to traverse war-torn Europe in order to procure books for the American libraries⁶, including government libraries.⁷

However, it turns out that American purchases of books from Germany continued during World War II! This apparent violation of the Trading With The Enemy Act involved the G.E. Stechert & Co. book dealership firm of Leipzig and unknown American purchasers.⁸ We do know that a major German bookdealer, Otto Harrassowitz, continued to collect books for the primary U.S. libraries during the war, including, Harvard University, although they were not paid for until hostilities ceased.⁹

Upon Germany’s defeat in 1945, the major Allied powers (United States, Soviet Union, Great Britain, and France)

³NARA/CP; Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal, Volume V, Proceedings, 9 January-21 January 1946, Nuremberg, Germany. 1947. p. 49
⁴NARA/CP; RG 239; Entry 62; Box 49; File: War Crimes Office; April 9, 1945; Preliminary Report; “Outline of Operations of Task Force (Einsatzstab) Rosenberg in the West”
⁵LC; Reference Section; Call #Z663.A2; Annual Report, 1946
⁶LC; European Mission-LC; Box 27; File: Mission History
⁷LC; Reference Section; Call #Z663.A2; Annual Report, 1946
⁸NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Economics Division; Box 85; File #386 - Misc. Claims; Memo from Roy J. Bullock, Export & Import Section; “Property of G.E. Stechert & Co.”; April 9, 1946
⁹LC; European Mission-LC; Box 5; File: Harrassowitz, Otto; Letter from Captain Clarence E. Mitchell (Dept. of Religion and Education, Military Government, Leipzig); April 24, 1945
¹LC; European Mission-LC; Box 34; File: Harvard Library; Letter from Peiss to Professor Taylor Starck; August 2, 1946
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 at the Institute for the Exploration of the Jewish Question in the American Zone, the U.S. Army decided to set up a collection point there. The Library of Congress, as the national library of the United States, was designated by the War Department\(^\text{10}\) 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.”\(^\text{11}\) 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.\(^\text{12}\)

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.”\(^\text{13}\) 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.”\(^\text{14}\) The approximately 5,000 books eventually wound

\(^{10}\)LC; European Mission-LC; Box 27; File: Mission History

\(^{11}\)LC; European Mission-LC; Box 4; File: Nuremberg Documents

\(^{12}\)NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: MFA&A Section Chief; Box 722; File: MFA&A Library, General Statements - Policy & Procedure - Now Valid

\(^{13}\)LC; European Mission-LC; Box 33; File: Reports, Progress - Zuckerman, J.
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. 15

The Library of Congress, meanwhile, had its own book policy. Indeed, the Library was concerned about looted books - not so much books looted from Jews by the ERR - but books looted from other libraries! In the summer of 1945, Librarian of Congress Luther Evans instructed the Acquisitions Director, Verner Clapp, "to take measures calculated to lay aside and withhold from adding to our collections any material arriving at the Library which was identifiable as formerly in the possession of legitimate research libraries and cultural institutions." 16

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." 17 Peiss also indicated special interest in scientific; legal; statistical; official; and semi-official publications. Of these up to 50 copies each should be obtained. 18

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." 19 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];

14NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: MFA&A Section Chief; Box 720; File: MFA&A Library - OAD
15NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: MFA&A Section Chief; Box 720; File: MFA&A Library - OAD
16NARA/CP; Entry: MFA&A Section Chief; Box 721; File: Jewish Archives & Libraries; "Information Bulletin"; April 20-26, 1946
17LC; European Mission-LC; Box 29; File: Policy - Program Planning
18LC; European Mission-LC; Box 29; File: Policy - Program Planning
19LC; European Mission-LC; Box 32; File: Reports, Progress - Peiss, Reuben
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 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.”

In a January 15, 1946 letter, Dr. Evans blandly remarked 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.”

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.” However, Evans also clearly stated in April 1946 that looted books from “non-enemy” countries be restored “to the country from which it came.”

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. These confiscated items, once found, would be turned over from G-2 to the Library of Congress Mission. 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. 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.”

These collections included:
- Deutsches Auslands-Institut
- NS Lehrer-Bund [materials after 1933]

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20LC; European Mission-LC; Box 32; File: Reports, Progress - Peiss, Reuben
21LC; European Mission-LC; Box 27; File: Mission History
22LC; European Mission-LC; Box 30; File: Regulations - Export & Import
23NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: MFA&A; Box 721; File: Jewish Archives & Libraries; “Information Bulletin”, April 20-26, 1946
25LC; European Mission-LC; Box 27; File: Mission History
26NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: MFA&A Section Chief; Box 721; File: MFA&A Library - LC Mission
27LC; European Mission-LC; Box 32; File: Reports, Progress - Peiss, Reuben
Peiss summed up the Library of Congress Mission by saying that “we will be getting materials which the Army refuses to leave behind... You may be assured, however, and may so assure American librarians, that our Mission will do no looting, but on the contrary will do everything in its power to aid in the legitimate restoration of German cultural life and particularly of German libraries. One day we are going to face accusations and we may find we have made unwise decisions on a few specific issues, but I think we shall continue to have a clear conscience.”

And mistakes would be made by the LC Mission. As a result of the Library of Congress 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,” 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. 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.

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.” 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, that is not likely. These books need to be

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28NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: MFA&A; Box 721; File: Jewish Archives & Libraries; “Information Bulletin”; April 20-26, 1946
29LC; European Mission-LC; Box 8; File: Himmler
30LC; European Mission-LC; Box 28; File: Policy-General
31LC; European Mission-LC; Box 27; File: Mission History
32LC; European Mission-LC; Box 1; File: Acquisitions - Clearances, Shipments
Following the war, looted Jewish books were to be collected at the Rothschild Library at Frankfurt, close to the Nazi Institute for the Exploration of the Jewish Question. By 1946, 2.3 million volumes of books had been assembled at Rothschild.33 At that point, a decision was made to transfer them to a larger space in Offenbach, the former I.G. Farben complex, which became known as the Offenbach Archival Depot. An estimated 85% of the unidentifiable books were Jewish-related.34 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.

The Offenbach Archival Depot was opened on March 2, 194635 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 books36 confiscated from the Institut Der NSDAP Zur Erforschung Der Judenfrage was delivered to the Library of Congress Mission on March 21, 194637 for transport to Washington. Although this collection contained looted books from occupied Europe, as well as Germany, Reuben Peiss and David Clift insisted (and Seymour Pomrenze signed receipts concerning), that these items were not removed from Nazi-occupied countries, only Germany, and “hence were not subject to restitution.”38 Other identifiable Jewish books were shipped to their country of origin, the first delivery going to

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34LC; European Mission-LC; Box 34; File: Restitution of Unrestituted Materials (Jewish Books) NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: MFA&A Section Chief; Box 721; File: Jewish Archives & Libraries; Memo from Colonel William Whipple to Colonel John Allen; August 16, 1946
36NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Ardelia Hall; Box 259; File: OAD Reports; March 1946
38LC; European Mission-LC; Box 8; File: NSLB Teachers Library, Bayrauth
NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: MFA&A Section Chief; Box 721; File: MFA&A Library - LC Mission
NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Ardelia Hall; Box 151; File: Archives & Libraries - Questionnaires & Reports
Holland on March 25, 1946. Notice that this process began two months before Order No. 4, regarding the LC Mission receiving books, was publicly issued.

The Library of Congress would continue to receive books from the “legitimately acquired” 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

This begs the question, what was “legitimately acquired” for the Institut der NSDAP zur Erforschung der Judenfrage? They received their collections from the ERR who were charged with pillaging Jewish books and works of art. The ERR did not “legitimately” acquire anything! It’s possible that the reference is to the books originally housed in the Frankfurt City Library, the building the ERR took over. David Clift, Deputy Chief of the Library of Congress Mission, estimated in March 1946 that the Erforschung Der Judenfrage materials contained only 8,000 books. Could this be the working library of the ERR; the original Frankfurt City Library collection? Since the Library of Congress received 19,316 books from Offenbach, how is the approximate 11,000 book difference explained? Perhaps these are Jewish books looted from inside Germany itself.

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.” 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).

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39NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Ardelia Hall; Box 259; File: OAD Reports; March 1946
40NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: MFA&A Section Chief; Box 720; File: MFA&A - OAD
41LC; European Mission-LC; Box 31; File: Reports, Progress - Clift, David
42LC; European Mission-LC; Box 32; File: Reports, Progress - Peiss, Reuben
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 this 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 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 Archival Depot Stamp. Asked why the Library of Congress 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” in the Library’s Hebraic division. However, he added “to the best of my knowledge there’s no way of knowing” 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.”

In a recent interview with Washington Post reporter Michael Dobbs, former OAD Director Pomrenze states that it was “undeniable” that looted Jewish books made their way from Offenbach to the Library of Congress. Pomrenze remarked that if books received at Offenbach were marked, they were restituted to the country of origin. If not, they often were shipped to the U.S. He also claimed it was “logistically impossible” to examine every case of books

43 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Ardelia Hall, Box 259; File: OAD Reports; May 1946, September 1946
44 E-Mail correspondence between Dr. Michael W. Grunberger, Hebraic Section Chief, Library of Congress and Greg Murphy, Senior Historian, President’s Commission on Holocaust Assets; July 1, 1999
45 E-Mail correspondence between Grunberger and Murphy; July 1, 1999
46 E-Mail correspondence between Grunberger and Murphy; July 1, 1999
for evidence of looted Jewish books.47

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 identifiabes there were a myriad of problems: most of the owners were now dead. Also, OMGUS was growing weary of storing assets, including books that awaited a restitution policy.48 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 Congress49, 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 whith different from any corresponding institution here (e.g. the Jewish Theological Seminary, the Hebrew Union college, ....etc.)".50 Gaster, apparently at first, had an ally in Librarian of Congress Evans in obtaining for the LC the unidentifiable Jewish books held at Offenbach.51 However, by June 3, 1946, two-and-a-half months after the first shipments to the LC from Offenbach, Evans informed the MFA&A's (and former Library of

48 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Property Division; Box 14; File: Restitution of Securities; Cable CC-2029; October 19, 1947
49 LC; European Mission-LC; Box 34; File: Restitution of “Unrestituted Materials” (Jewish Books)
50 LC; European Mission-LC; Box 34; File: Restitution of “Unrestituted Materials” (Jewish Books)
51 LC; European Mission-LC; Box 34; File: Restitution of “Unrestituted Materials” (Jewish Books)
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 (since the United States did not recognize the USSR annexation of Lithuania) from Offenbach in 1947. It is interesting to note that much of YIVO’s Lithuanian collection was sent during the war to the Erforschung der Judenfrage in Frankfurt, 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 of Columbia University. To its credit, the Army decided not to make a decision concerning these books until their restitution status was known. 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.”

52NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: MFA&A Section Chief; Box 722; File: AJDC Loan
53LC; European Mission-LC; Box 27; File: Mission History
54NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: MFA&A Section Chief; Box 721; File: Jewish Archives & Libraries - General
55LC; European Mission-LC; Box 34; File: Restitution of YIVO Library Materials
56NARA/CP; RG 226; M1499; Reel 81
57NARA/CP; RG 59; Lot File 78D441; Box 6
58NARA/CP; RG 59; Lot File 78D441; Box 6
59NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Ardelia Hall; Box 257
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 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.

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. Which is what, in fact happened after General Clay overruled his staff. 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, a recommendation that General Clay honored. 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.” By the time of his departure from Germany in August 1946, Pinson had withdrawn 19,447 books from Offenbach. Only a fraction of these were ever returned, however. It seems that among the missing items were “books of great value and known ownership.” (It is interesting to note that in recommending Pinson for a job, Pomrenze stated that the Professor Pinson was “very very interested in the fate of this unique conglomeration” 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.”

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." 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." Fueled by the Adjutant General's suspicions of illegal activities, Howard also called for an investigation of AJDC by the Inspector General. The 5,000 book balance instead was loaned to the newly-organized Board of Education and Culture for Liberated Jews of Germany.

From August 1946 until February 1947, when Lucy Schildkret arrived as the representative at Offenbach, there was no AJDC official at the depot. 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. 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, 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. Bencowitz, who had returned from Palestine three days earlier, approved the Torah Room transaction. The "illegal removal" occurred on the same day that Bencowitz, Bernstein, and Friedman conferred on an "Inspection of the OAD." 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. When questioned about the matter, Chaplain

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68 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: MFA&A Section Chief; Box 721; File: AJDC Loan
69 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: MFA&A Section Chief; Box 721; File: AJDC Loan
70 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: MFA&A Section Chief; Box 721; File: AJDC Loan
71 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: MFA&A Section Chief; Box 722; File: AJDC Loan
72 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Ardelia Hall; Box 66
73 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Ardelia Hall; Box 250; File: Personnel (2 of 3)
74 Poste, p. 284
75 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Ardelia Hall; Box 253; File: AJDC/OAD
76 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Economics Division; Box 116; File #007.2 - Fine Arts & Cultural Objects
77 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Ardelia Hall; Box 261; File: OAD Reports; December 1946
78 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Ardelia Hall; Box 261; File: OAD Reports; January 1947
Friedman at first denied the charge, then admitted he had signed the receipt in Pinson's name. Upon discovery of the transfer, OMGUS, on May 2, 1947, ordered the university to return the books, which contained restitutable material of Russian, Latvian, Italian, Polish, Czech, German, and Austrian ownership. Yet, within four days, OMGUS softened its stance and agreed "to leave the books and material at the University until their final disposition has been determined." Subsequently, the pretense of a legal transaction was enacted when Dr. Joel, the Acting Librarian at Hebrew University, stated in writing that he had received the five cases from the American Consul General in Jerusalem and would return "any and all of them on first request from that office." However, to OMGUS' credit, they did not completely forget about the items. They signed an agreement with Jewish Cultural Reconstruction [JCR] in May 1949, transferring legal custody of these objects to the JCR for disposal to the rightful owners. It is not known at this time whether any of the restitutable 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. Both Bencowitz and Friedman were admonished by the Inspector General of the Army.

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

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79 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Ardelia Hall; Box 253; File: AJDC/OAD
80 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Ardelia Hall; Box 66; File: JCR; Despatch 132; July 24, 1947
81 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Ardelia Hall; Box 253; File: AJDC/OAD
82 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Ardelia Hall; Box 66; Despatch 132; July 24, 1947
83 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Ardelia Hall; File: JCR; draft letter to American Consul General; May 4, 1949
84 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Ardelia Hall; Box 253; File: AJDC/OAD
85 NARA/CP; RG 159; Entry 335; Box 147
they by no means belong.” Seymour Pomrenze had also been concerned about conditions at Offenbach security, complaining that a thousand Jewish Torahs “were miserably neglected.” Then there was also the problem of “looting and destruction by Germans [very little]; US troops [some]; and DPs [more].”

The Library of Congress Mission had its share of personnel problems. Although 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.” 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 (Nuremberg) for shipment to the Library. 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. 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.” 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.” But, apparently, the bill was never paid. Reich attempted to collect “Occupation damages” in 1950, but needed proof of his dealings with Loeb.

86NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: MFA&A Section Chief; Box 720; File: MFA&A Library - OAD
87NARA/CP; RG 242; AGAR-S Document Series compiled by Seymour Pomrenze (Pomrenze Collection); Box 1; Document #318
88NARA/CP; RG 242; AGAR-S Document Series compiled by Seymour Pomrenze (Pomrenze Collection); Box 1; Document #318
89LC; European Mission-LC; Box 9; File: Rosenberg, Alfred - Collection
90LC; European Mission-LC; Box 9; File: Rosenberg, Alfred - Collection
91Moore
92LC; European Mission-LC; Box 9; File: Reich, Hans - Library
93LC; European Mission-LC; Box 9; File: Reich, Hans - Library
The Library of Congress informed Reich that Loeb was now dead and that they were “unable to furnish you with the information you request.” 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.” 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. 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.” 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. 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. 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.

The Reich matter was closed as far as the Library was concerned. But where did the books go? Probably to Loeb’s

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94LC; European Mission-LC; Box 9; File: Reich, Hans - Library
95LC; European Mission-LC; Box 9; File: Reich, Hans - Library
96LC; European Mission-LC; Box 9; File: Reich, Hans - Library
97LC; Reference Section; LC Annual Report, 1946; Call #Z663.A2
98LC; European Mission-LC; Box 27; File: Mission History
99LC; European Mission-LC; Box 28; File: Acquiring of Material
100NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: MFA&A Section Chief; Box 721; File: Library of Congress Mission
101LC; European Mission-LC; Box 9; File: Reich, Hans - Library
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; opened his bookstore in New York by March 1946; but was still accredited to the LC Mission until May 1, 1946. 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.” Peiss’ successor, Mortimer Taube, had no such qualms, personally stopping two cases of books from being diverted to New York. 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 Frankfort. 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.” 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.” 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

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102 LC; European Mission-LC; Box 31; File: Loeb, Max, Lt.
103 LC; Reference Section, Call #Z663.A2; Annual Report, 1946
104 LC; European Mission-LC; Box 27; File: Mission History
105 LC; European Mission-LC; Box 34; File: Targets
106 LC; European Mission-LC; Box 28; File: Policy - Acquiring of Material
107 LC; European Mission-LC; Box 33; File: Taube, Mortimer
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.\textsuperscript{108} 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.\textsuperscript{109}

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 Library and U.S. Army. The Austrians trusted him because of his previous business dealings while a member of the LC Mission.\textsuperscript{110} 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.\textsuperscript{111}

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.”\textsuperscript{112} This particular report also contained a Loeb request that he 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.”\textsuperscript{113} The LC Mission Chief said Emerson “apparently thinks she’s ‘King (or

\textsuperscript{108}NARA/CP; RG 159; Entry 26; Box 806; File #333.9: Loeb, Max
\textsuperscript{109}LC; European Mission-LC; Box 31; File: Loeb, Max, Lt.
\textsuperscript{110}LC; European Mission-LC; Box 32; File: Loeb, Max
\textsuperscript{111}Moore
\textsuperscript{112}LC; European Mission-LC; Box 31; File: Reports, Progress - Clift, David
intelligence materials from the field." G-2, in turn, cabled the War Department which greeted Lochner on his return to the U.S.

The "intelligence materials" in question turned out to be documents of the former Lithuanian Legation in Berlin. Lochner's was that he had "thought it best to take these documents right with me to America..." and inform Army Intelligence "at once" 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. 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, but they were hampered by Law No. 59's deadline of December 31, 1948 for persons to file claims. A three-month extension, however, would be granted. The JCR began distributing the leftover books in March 1949 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. While this violated the February 15, 1949 agreement between OMGUS and JCR which specified that only "unidentifiable Jewish cultural property" be transferred to the JCR, a February 25, 1949 agreement established the JCR as "a custodian" of "Partially Identifiable" books.

122 LC; European Mission-LC; Box 33; File: Taube, Mortimer
123 LC; European Mission-LC; Box 31; File: Reports, Progress - Lochner, Louis P.
124 LC; Central File:MacLeish-Evans; Box 401; File: Seized German Documents
125 LC; Central File: MacLeish-Evans, Box 398; File: Seized German Documents
126 LC; European Mission-LC; Box 31; File: Lochner, Louis
128 NARA/CP; RG 466; Entry: Property Office - Restitution; Box 6; File: #257.1 - JRSO
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>Books in Hebrew Language</td>
<td>43.0%</td>
<td>114,800</td>
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<td>German language books, Jewish cultural and historical subjects</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>42,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German language books, classical literature and scientific subjects</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>22,600</td>
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<td>French language</td>
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<td>Various other languages</td>
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<td>7,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brochures and Newspapers</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>63,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>267,400</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**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**

**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:**
maybe Queen) Shit.... One might stand her bad manners if she were a good secretary which she certainly is not.114 One of Emerson’s failings as a secretary was that she did not change typewriter ribbons because she thought it such a bother.115 These travel junkets were done at War Department expense as the Mission fell under the aegis of the Army. The LC Mission Chief had feared the War Department “will wake up” and submit the Mission a bill for food, travel, and lodging. 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.”116 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.”117 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.”118

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!119 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 involved120

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 items121 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.”122 Taube also reported Lochner to G-2 for the “unauthorized removal of
subject to annual review and termination by OMGUS. This was, of course, a farce as the Military Government was in the process of closing shop in Germany. The transfer of identifiable Jewish books from the newly-designated collecting point at Wiesbaden to the JCR began on May 30, 1949. A July 22, 1949 Addendum to the February Agreement gave the JCR some wiggle room in locating owners of identifiable books. It called for the JCR “to exercise reasonable diligence” in their search and provided for a July 22, 1951 deadline for possible restitution before disposition could begin. In all, over 250,000 books would be distributed by the JCR.

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

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.

130 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Ardelia Hall; Box 66; File: JCR; Memo from McJunkins to Director, Office of Military Government, Hesse; February 15, 1949
131 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Ardelia Hall; Box 66; File: JCR; “Receipt and Agreement for Delivery of Partially Identifiable Jewish Cultural Objects”; February 25, 1949
132 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Ardelia Hall; Box 66; File: JCR; Memo to Reparations and Restitutions Branch; “Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Inc Receipts”; July 8, 1949
133 NARA/CP; RG 260; Entry: Ardelia Hall; Box 66; File: JCR; “Addendum II to Memorandum of Agreement of 15 February 1949; Subject - Jewish Cultural Property”; July 22, 1949
134 Kagan and Weismann, p. 31
135 Poste, p. 296
136 Poste, p. 297
137 Poste, pp. 297-298
Overall, the Library of Congress received one million books secured from German Army and Nazi Party sources in 1946 alone. 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. Counting purchases, the Library acquired 2,500,470 items during this period. Many were duplicates and the Library started the Cooperative Acquisitions Project [CAP] which distributed copies, beginning in May 1946, 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. Surplus books were transferred to the United States Book Exchange, 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 is not 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:

---

138 LC; European Mission-LC; Box 1; File: Acquisitions - Clearances, Shipments
139 LC; Reference Section; Annual Report, 1946; Call #Z663.A2
140 LC; Reference Section; Annual Report, 1947; Call #Z663.A2
141 LC; Reference Section; Annual Report, 1948; Call #Z663.A2
142 LC; Reference Section; Annual Report, 1949; Call #Z663.A2
143 LC; European Mission-LC; Box 27; File: Mission History
Chronology of Cold War

Rest to USSR
How to put into context?

Addition
- Broader context
  - "plethora" of data
- Broadening of knowledge of heir assets
- Valuations
- Relationship Gold Task - US - JDC
- Relationship US - JDC - IRO

1. Revised paper
   - Charley KA to source at Embassy

2. John & M.M.
   - Not comprehensive
   - Jewish organizations
   - Coppola
   - Hiram Scammarth

3. Reply to Hungarian specific questions.
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:

Unidentifiables:
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

Identifiables:
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:
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

Special thanks to David Moore, Astrid Eckert, Erin Rodgers, and Robert Waite for their assistance.

144Poste, p. 299
leaves the museumgoer to sit before the screens and occasionally say, "I didn't know so-and-so was Jewish"—a comment I have overheard being made on each of my trips to the museum. (In this regard, the installations echo the museum's introductory media program, in which unnamed individuals of all variety repeatedly articulate their pride in being Jews.)

Ultimately, the nature of the encounter proves to be more instructive than the images displayed in these two installations. One could examine a similar roster of Jewish luminaries by, say, thumbing through a volume of "Famous Jews in the Arts." But by virtue of their construction and situation, these two media installations portray—albeit implicitly and, it seems, unintentionally—a dramatic transformation of Jewish culture in the 20th century. This constitutes a signal shift from the traditions of devotional scholarship and ritual, represented on the museum's first floor with the display of holy books and ceremonial objects, to a modernist existence centered around mass media and other forms of public culture—including museums themselves. Indeed, going to a museum and contemplating Jewish heritage and achievement, centered around the act of identifying who is a Jew (thereby publicly simulating an activity that takes place regularly in front of the television set in many an American Jewish home) can be seen as a new, self-reflexive cultural practice. Indeed, for many American Jews, the practice of encountering their heritage on public view is replacing the traditional way of life evoked by the almshouses, torah ornaments, and Sabbath candlesticks locked in the vitrines of the Museum of Jewish Heritage. Here, and in a growing number of similar venues, a culture of routine, ritual practice is transformed into one of public contemplation and celebration, with the stuff of material culture removed from its original instrumental role and transformed into the objects of display.

Jeffrey Shandler, who teaches at New York University, has curated several exhibitions on the Jewish history and culture. His most recent publication is While America Watches: Televising the Holocaust (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999).

Notes
5. Lawrence Weschler, Mr. Wilson's Cabinet of Wonder (New York: Pantheon, 1995), 74.

400 A STREET S.E. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003 | 202-544-2422 | FAX 202-544-8107

Staff Contact Information
(Figures in parentheses are telephone extensions)

Karen Adams, assistant editor, Perspectives: (133)
  kadams@theaha.org

Cecelia Dadian, senior editor: (117)
  cdadian@theaha.org

Noralee Frankel, assistant director, women, minorities, and teaching: (114)
  nfrankel@theaha.org

Miriam Hauss, executive assistant and special Projects coordinator: (103)
  mhauss@theaha.org

Michelle Hewitt, membership office assistant: (132)
  mhewitt@theaha.org

Vernon Horn, Internet services coordinator: (122)
  vhorn@theaha.org

Armita Jones, executive director: (102)
  ajones@theaha.org

Frances Lilly, administrative assistant, executive office: (106)
  flilly@theaha.org

Cristina Del Borrello Marshall, assistant controller: (110)
  cmarshall@theaha.org

Kate Masur, staff assistant, research division, and editorial assistant: (120)
  kmasur@theaha.org

Randy Norell, controller: (109)
  rmorell@theaha.org

Andrea R. Robbins, executive office assistant: (100)
  arobbins@theaha.org

James Robertson, publications sales/mail: (108)
  jrobertson@theaha.org

Elizabeth Russell, business office administrative assistant: (111)
  erussell@theaha.org

Pamela Scott-Pinkney, membership manager: (115)
  ppinkney@theaha.org

Flannery Shaughnessy, administrative and convention assistant: (104)
  fshaughnessy@theaha.org

Pillarissetti Sudhir, managing editor, Perspectives: (118)
  psudhir@theaha.org

Anastasia Tate, membership assistant: (119)
  atate@theaha.org

Robert Townsend, manager, information systems and communications, and editor, Perspectives: (118)
  rtownsend@theaha.org

Sharon K. Tune, assistant director, administration, and convention director: (101)
  stune@theaha.org

Voice Mail
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A Source for Holocaust Research: The United Restitution Organization Case Files

By Anne Rothfeld

There has recently been renewed attention given to the Holocaust, as issues ranging from compensation claims for victims and the return of stolen Jewish property to the establishment of a Holocaust museum in Berlin have made the news. Researchers with an interest in Holocaust and post-World War II studies will be interested in the United Restitution Organization (URO) case files, a little-known archival resource housed at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives in Washington, D.C. This collection contains detailed restitution claims submitted by Holocaust victims that show the human experience of Nazi oppression in short, shocking statements. The collection will be of value to researchers interested in developing additional insights into the variety and extremity of Nazi oppression.

Holocaust Compensation and Restitution

After the division of Germany into occupied zones in 1945, the French, U.S., and British military governments enacted legislation to provide restitution to the victims of Nazism. Restitution, as defined by the western Allies, was for “property stolen, confiscated, or taken under duress.” Compensation was to be given for the “loss of liberty, health, profession, and other forms of injury.” The legislation applied to German subjects and Allied and other foreign nationals who had been imprisoned, murdered, or forced to participate in the German war machine. The law did not, however, extend to victims in the USSR and the Eastern European countries, as the former Soviet Union could not reach an agreement with the Western countries regarding restitution given Cold War divisions.

The URO was established in 1948 by Jewish organizations and administered under the umbrella of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany, also known as the Claims Conference, to serve as counsel and legal aid to Holocaust survivors outside of Germany and Israel who had not been covered under other compensation agreements. Claimants could register claims for compensation and restitution from the Federal Republic of Germany. The URO soon became the largest legal aid organization for the help of claimants of small financial means.

When the West German parliament, the Bundestag, passed restitution and compensation fund legislation in the early 1950s, it established the Bundesentschädigungsgesetz (BEG), or the Federal Indemnification Law (for the compensation of the victims of National Socialist persecution). This legislation broadly defined a survivor as anyone who “because of race, religion, or ideology, was persecuted by National Socialist oppressive measures, and, in consequence thereof, has suffered loss of life, damage to limb or health, liberty, property, possessions, or vocational or economic pursuits.” The West German government subsequently paid out an estimated $35-45 billion to settle over 280,000 compensation claims made by survivors and their next of kin.

Many restitution claimants were unable to afford necessary legal services, and their costs were borne by the URO, which later recovered a modest fee when claims were proved successful and closed. The URO then processed the paperwork for claims and ensured the paperwork met the legal standards negotiated by the Claims Conference. Claimants represented by the URO were living in all URO continued page 26
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URO from page 24

parts of the world, and each claimant was seen in the office of the claimant’s country of residence. In a large proportion of these case files, proof of damage and supporting evidence had to be provided for the claimant to receive monies. Revealingly, the majority of the restitution cases were for mental illness, one of the tragic legacies of Nazi persecution upon European Jews.

The Restitution Case Files Go to the Holocaust Museum’s Archives

In 1990 the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives became the repository for the URO’s closed BEG case files from the Los Angeles and Toronto offices, the two largest URO offices in North America. Other smaller series such as the Dutch restitution claim files, which document property confiscated by the Office of Alien Property Registration in 1942, arrived from the U.S. Department of Justice. Today, this URO collection is stored in a secure facility in Washington, D.C.

The archives negotiated an agreement with the URO to keep the files closed for a specific period of time: from the date of the last document in each file, or proof of the death of individual claimants. As a result, many of the case files are just now being opened to researchers. The URO collection consists of two large series: the Toronto and Los Angeles case files. From its location in Canada, the Toronto office, the larger of the two, dealt with claims from all over North America. The Toronto office series is divided into several subseries that provide detailed accounts of property stolen from and crimes committed against the victims of Nazi persecution. Many of the claimants’ statements were lucid in their detail of Nazi persecution, and include only what happened to the claimant from 1933 to 1945.

When the collection arrived at the museum archives, it had been divided into five parts: the BEG, Pink, Green, Brown, and Jewelry series. Unfortunately, there was no description of what these designations signified. Most of the files contain similar paperwork and correspondence, yet each subseries represents a different type of restitution, be it for loss of property or loss of freedoms. The archives staff have made many attempts to decipher the color system’s meaning but to no avail. Letters to former URO staff members in Toronto requesting information about the meaning of the color system have gone unanswered. It can only be speculated that the colors delineated claims made in different provinces of Germany, the status of the claims, or the particular restitution legislation that the URO was following.

Description of Correspondence and Forms

To make restitution claims, survivors filled out one of three forms (fragebogen): “A,” “B,” or “C.” The Schaden an Leben, the “A” form, is strictly for claims of bodily harm or damage to life or injuries inflicted by the Nazis upon concentration or labor camp inmates. In most cases, the next of kin is making the claim on the “A” form. Personal data for the claimant or next of kin making the claim is provided along with what is known to be the cause of death. On the following pages, questions cover Nazi crimes committed against the claimant; whether claimant was interned during the time of the crime(s) committed; whether they are in a doctor’s care due to resulting injuries; and whether they had asked for or received pension monies such as social security or war service pension. Information on the claimant’s vita and earned wages from the last three years before death was also requested. The form went further, inquiring if wages were collected during the period of Nazi persecution, and requesting wage information prior to internment. Information was also needed from widows, widowers, or next of kin, including personal and professional data, and a statement of their wartime experiences. Data was collected on claimants’ children as well as genealogical information for two previous generations. Under the claimant’s oath, the claimant or the next

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of kin was to name witnesses who could verify the claims, and statements were taken from other concentration and labor camp survivors who witnessed similar crimes while interned. Individual files could, therefore, contain eyewitness accounts as well as life histories of Holocaust victims and their relatives.

The Schaden an Körper oder Gesundheit, the "B" form, is used for claims of bodily harm relating to health injuries committed by the Nazis. The "B" form is very similar to the "A" form in its layout and type of questions. Beginning with personal and professional data, the form asks the claimants to detail how their health was damaged during the incarceration period and to provide a narrative listing of the physical injuries with approximate time periods. The claimant's current physician was asked to answer questions regarding the claimant's physical harm while interned, timing of the injury, and what treatments the claimant is currently receiving. Lastly, the forms inquired about insurance information: the company currently providing benefits, the nature of the medical complaint, and its relation to incarceration.

The Schaden an Freiheit, the "C" form, is used for claims based on "deprivation of freedom," the result of having one's freedom curtailed or limited by the Nazis. Similar general questions to the "A" and "B" forms are asked: when and where death occurred and which Nazi crimes were causes of deprivations. Background information is requested including the education of the victim; personal and professional information for the claimant; witnesses' statements made under oath; specifics of bodily and health damages of persecuted individual; current situation of persecuted person; and specifics about the individual who lost or was limited in freedom of movement. The form also inquires as to when claimants began wearing the yellow Star of David and the individual who lost or was limited in freedom. The "B" form is used for claims of bodily harm relating to health injuries committed by the Nazis. The "C" form relating to the deprivation of freedoms.

The Pink series—31 boxes, about 15 linear feet—consists of claims filed in Cologne, and like that of the Brown and Green series, includes unspecified claims although most seem to be seeking restitution for health damages. The Green series—109 boxes, approximately 55 linear feet—is restitution claims filed in Frankfurt, Berlin, and Rhineland-Pfalz. The "A," "B," and "C" forms all appear in this subseries. Claims include the names of concentration camps' inmates who were forced to perform slave labor for German firms, reports from sanitariums regarding claimants' health and recommendations for recovery, doctors' and witnesses' statements, and additional correspondence regarding the filed claim.

**Creation of the Archives' Finding Aid and Its Database**

After the collection arrived, an archives intern began creating a name index following the original name order appearing on the folders. This initial name index, consisting only of first and last names, and maiden names where applicable, became the collection's finding aid. Subseries and box locations were provided as headers. At the same time, the archives' staff member began the long process of rehousing the case files into an acid-free environment. Due to the total size of the collection, only the folders and boxes were changed and very limited holdings maintenance was completed. Over the next several years, with the collection being stored in the museum's basement, the existing storage space became an issue, and since the collection was not used on a regular basis, it was decided to send the entire collection off-site. Since the URO collection was not going to expand, shifting of the collection was completed and permanent locations were assigned.

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Once the collection was moved, the archives staff soon realized that the finding aid was incomplete and lacked correct location designations. The names on the claims did not always match the folder header and thus did not match the name index. Nor were spelling variations listed on the index. Lastly, in many cases, there were numerous case files with the same first and last name, and only after examining each case file's contents could one decipher the correct name by looking at the birth date. (Birth dates were not listed on the initial name index.) By looking at the existing finding aid, it was difficult to figure out if the case file was in the correct box, let alone the correct subseries. In many cases, the requested case file was not in the listed location. For example, numerous times the BEG series begins an alphabetical order by last name, stops in the middle of the run only to begin another alphabetical run, and then the first would pick up again making the second incomplete. Locating files became quite confusing and time consuming.

The archives staff decided to prepare a major new finding aid, both in print and in-electronic format so that staff could search by keywords in numerous data fields. The new electronic finding aid includes the full name of claimant appearing on the official forms, including any variations in spelling; maiden names; birth and death dates; city and/or country of birth; and, most important, the correct range, shelf, and box location of each case file.

This finding aid now allows for efficient collection management and easy access to the data for staff members. An advantage to using the program is that it allows searching by any field, such as a last name or maiden name. Reports can also be created, such as a list of all those claimants who were born in Warsaw, Poland, or those files in a specific box within a specific subseries. For the archives, the most important part of this project was to be able to enter a name and note the series, the range, the shelf, and the box location. An unspecified note field was also included.

The project lasted for over a year—the archives technician had to examine each case file, extract data from the forms and correspondence, and enter the information into a database—but all of the time spent on it became invaluable. Whereas it once took almost an hour to find several case files, the archivist can now locate files electronically, note the location, and retrieve the files within minutes. At this time, unfortunately, the project has been placed on hold due to personnel changes and other departmental priorities. Only about two-thirds of the Toronto office collection was completed, and the Los Angeles and the Dutch Restitution offices are currently not included in this name index.

The URO collection is historically valuable—especially the testimonies included on the claim forms, which were recorded during the immediate postwar period and thus contain details unavailable elsewhere. These historically rich memoirs continue to provide testimony to what happened during the Holocaust and to ensure that future generations will not forget.

Anne Rothfeld, former archives technician at the U.S. Holocaust Museum Archives, currently is the archivist and historian at the U.S. Mint and a historical studies graduate student at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County. She would like to dedicate this article to the memory of Robert W. Kesting, historian, former archivist at the Holocaust Museum, mentor. She also extends thanks to Brewster Chamberlin, former director of the Holocaust Museum Archives, and to Daniel Ritschel, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, who graciously edited the article several times during his summer vacation. Lastly, she thanks her daughter Laura for her patience.

Notes
1. Norman Bentwich, International Aspects of Restitution and Compensation for Victims of the Nazis, reprinted from The British Year Book of International Law, 1955–56 (Oxford: Oxford University Press, [1956?]), 204. "It is estimated by an American economist, who made a comprehensive analysis, that the total value of

2. Bentwich, International Aspects, 204. Legislation describing and detailing the difference between compensation and restitution was necessary since the "National Socialist regime had...violated in an unparalleled way fundamental principles of natural law and the rights of man in relation to its own subjects, and...had violated during the war in relation to the peoples of the occupied countries the accepted rules of international law concerning the rights of a military occupant." Bentwich, International Aspects, 205.

3. Bentwich, International Aspects, 204. "Generally, private property of the Nazi victims was socialized. As regards compensation, the Soviet Military Government, and subsequently the Democratic Republic of Eastern Germany, gave benefits to the victims of Nazi persecution who were resident in the territory, but they would not pay compensation to persons who had left the territory. An amendment of the Compensation Law of the Federal Republic enacted in June 1956 provides for payment of compensation to former inhabitants of the Eastern Zone and the Eastern sector of Berlin who are now resident in the Western Zone or abroad..." Bentwich, International Aspects, 205.

4. The URO was collectively created by the Council of Jews who turned to the American Joint Distribution Committee, the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and the Central British Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation to establish legal offices to aid Holocaust survivors. The first offices were established in Israel, the United States, France, Britain, West Germany, and allied occupied zones of Berlin.

5. The Bundestag passed two other pieces of legislation on Holocaust compensation and restitution: the Hardship Fund and Article 2. The Hardship Fund provided support for those Jews living in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe who could apply for compensation and restitution only after the end of Communism. By the time these claimants had emigrated to the West, the BEG filing period had expired. The Article 2 Fund, the most restrictive of the three, was established in September 1990 under the East and West Germany Unification Treaty. Those victims who are eligible for compensation had to meet certain requirements, including six months or longer in a concentration camp; 18 months or longer in a ghetto or in hiding; has made no previous compensation claim; and is currently in a difficult financial situation. Source: "German Compensation for National Socialist Crimes." Prepared by the U.S. Department of State, provided by the Foreign Claims Settlement Committee of the U.S. Department of Justice, via <http://www.ushmm.org>, accessed November 30, 1998. The collapse of communism in the USSR and East Europe in the last decade has thus created an entirely new set of claims for the URO to administer. Files on these recent claims, however, were not included in the collection under discussion here.


7. Bentwich, 10. Benton cites dollar amounts for compensation, which is "distinct from restitution" by year, 1949–52 then 1953 through 1968, totaling over 450,000 processed claims at $547,000,000. "The number of cases pending when the system was introduced was roughly 100,000. The number increased steadily, and reached its peak on June 30, 1958, when the cases pending were over 220,000. Thereafter the figures declined, but rose again when the Final Law, Schlussgesetz, was passed in 1965. On December 31, 1967, they were still nearly 100,000. The number of claimants represented by URO reached its peak in the same period, when it stood at 125,000. At the end of 1968 they numbered 73,000. Most had more than one claim. In its totality URO has represented not less than 300,000 victims of persecution, with a total of over 450,000 claims." Bentwich further adds "that the payment is 10 years, and the additional sum of $153,000,000 should be added to cover this difference, as well as the current pensions (annuities) paid to the claimants directly up to 1968. That brings the total value of the awards to $700,000,000. The value of the awards for restitution of immovable and moveable property amounts to another $40 million. It is estimated that roughly one-third of these awards have been made to claimants whose home is in Israel." Bentwich, The United Restitution Organization, 31–32.

8. Today, after additional negotiations, the URO collection's researcher's agreement states that "The USHMC (United States Holocaust Memorial Council) will provide access to the case files to bona fide scholars and researchers with the understanding that the names of the individuals in the files will not be published or otherwise made public by the researcher until 50 years after the date of the last document in the file, or until proof of the individual's death is verified by the research or the USHMC. Any photocopies of the materials from the case files provided by USHMC to researchers will have the names of the individuals in the files deleted/inked out to protect the privacy of the individual unless the conditions stipulated in para 2 above [the paragraph directly above] have been met." The URO Collection Research Agreement. (The United Restitution Organization Collection, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives, Washington, D.C.)

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Historians Have the "Job Market" All Wrong

By John C. Burnham

Historians are complaining about the "job market." They don't get it. They don't see that the world is changing, and changing for the better for history. There is in fact much demand for historians. In a credentialing society, graduate work in history has a bright future. But in that society, what historians need is not just flexibility, but a whole reorientation to the place of history and historians in our modern, global society.

The morale of many historians is low. They believe that the field is overcrowded. Some younger historians are having trouble "finding a job." Teachers of undergraduates feel uneasy or guilty when they encourage their best students to continue to study what they want to study: history. Some graduate advisers believe that restraint in recruiting has risen to the level of a moral imperative and that it is a virtue to cut back and deny many young people the benefits of graduate training in history.

All of this doom, gloom, and guilt is based upon a series of perceptions—perceptions that are to a substantial extent mistaken or outmoded. We historians ought instead to understand how circumstances should make us enthusiastic about encouraging undergraduates to enjoy doing history and to make a career out of doing what they like to do.

The facts are clear enough. What has gone wrong is the rigid and often biased way in which well-intentioned leaders of the profession (and some outsiders) are telling us to read the facts.

One classic error is making the inference that because in any given year or years some history PhDs are not working in exactly the academic positions they expected, the number of students admitted to graduate school should be decreased (a classic trade union tactic—but one wildly unenforceable, especially on a global scale).

This reasoning is at best unfortunate. One would think that members of a guild who know how difficult it is to determine what happened in the past would be cautious, if not downright humble, about predicting the future. Everyone knows that it takes about seven years, on average, for a person to earn a PhD in history. Who is so wise as to know what the world will be like in seven years? (In 1928 in the United States, one might have encouraged someone to finish in 1935.)

Suppose that one attempts to predict secular trends. Much fine talent has been devoted to this exercise. The same hazards apply. Using demographics, a substantial "demand" for historians was projected for the mid-1990s. It failed to materialize in substantial part because a new trend suddenly appeared: the increasing average student load per faculty member. Or one can take the latter and note a trend general all over the developed world: fewer and fewer resources devoted to higher education and/or liberal education. Again, who would be so foolish as to be certain—certain enough to discourage young people—that in seven years the trend will continue?

Applying the idea of "supply" to the "market" for professional historians involves some serious misperceptions. History is not an economic entity. Doing history is an intellectual activity and enterprise. To say one should or should not do history based on the "job market" is simply to take an anti-intellectual stance.

Nor is such a proper and purist intellectual view of history unrealistic even from a cynical point of view concerned with creating employment. For there has been and is a growing market. But it is a market for history as an intellectual product. Everyone knows how shocked historians were
Washington, D.C.

NAZI ART RETURNS TO GERMANY

IN RESPONSE to West German government requests, the United States is planning to return about 6,100 works of art that were commissioned by the Nazi party to be used as propaganda during the Second World War. The works were seized by United States military forces and sent to America in 1947. They have been in the custody of the Center of Military History of the Department of the Army since then. About 220 paintings and sculptures that glorify the Nazi party or its members or that promote German militarism will not be returned, according to Lieutenant Colonel Craig MacNab, press officer for the Department of the Army.

As part of the denazification proceedings, the United States seized 8,722 paintings and sculptures in 1947 and sent them to America. The seizure and shipment were authorized under the Potsdam and Yalta agreements, which called for the destruction or removal from Germany of artifacts of the Nazi regime. The paintings are mostly of battle scenes and are without political content, though there are a number showing groups of soldiers gathered around Adolf Hitler, young women carrying Nazi banners and the like. Gordon Gilkey, curator of prints and drawings at the Portland (Oregon) Art Museum, who was charged with rounding up Nazi propaganda art in Germany immediately after the Second World War, describes the paintings in the collection as "fine illustrations in the same category as war paintings made by American artists covering the American campaigns. I don't know of any major museum that would want them, except the military museums, and that's what Hitler had them made for."

Some of the works did make their way to military museums eventually, but first they were stored at various sites in the United States, from ramshackle temporary warehouses near Washington, D.C., to a munitions dump in Pueblo, Colorado. In 1950, 1,659 works devoid of militaristic or political subjects or images were given to West Germany. A further ten by the German artist Claus Bergen were presented to the Maritime Museum in Bremenhaven in 1979. But most of the works have remained in the United States in storage or on special exhibition.

West Germany's interest in the paintings was first expressed in the mid-1970s. "In the first step we asked very politely, 'What about these paintings?'" explains Christoph Bruegger, deputy press secretary of the German Embassy in Washington, D.C. "I think the German government would never have taken this subject up by itself, but there were certain individuals who were interested in getting back the paintings. They addressed the government's Foreign Office in Bonn to get back their—allegedly their—paintings." Bruegger explains that the German citizens who approached the Bonn government were descendants of the artists who had painted the works for the Nazi regime. "It's a small number. I think it's a handful, not much more."

In response to West Germany's initial request, Bruegger recalls, "The American government said, 'If we are to give these back we need some legislation—there are new owners in the U.S. [the Army], there are new catalogues and new copyrights.' And that's where Congressman Whitehurst came in."

Congressman William Whitehurst, Republican of Virginia, sponsored a House Resolution to allow the artists' return to Germany in 1981. And in 1982 the resolution was passed by unanimous consent in the House of Representatives. Speaking in favor of the resolution in 1981, Whitehurst said, "There have been fears that this bill seeks to send back art of an inflammatory nature that would glorify a loathsome regime in German history and would encourage a resurgence of the Nazi spirit... This is not Nazi art going back."

The bill provided for the creation of a committee that would screen the collection for "inflammatory" works and set them aside; they would remain in the United States. At least one member of the West German parliament thought that German rather than American officials should have decided which paintings could not be returned. His suggestion, however, was never introduced by German officials negotiating for the return of the works.

The committee reviewed the collection between October 1982 and January 1983. Of roughly 6,500 works, 6,100 were authorized for transfer to West Germany. Although the secretary of the army approved the screening, authorization to return the works rests with the State Department.

Since last May, the State Department has been negotiating with the West German government about the terms of the transfer. The negotiations went quickly at first, according to Bruegger, but they have lagged since. West Germany immediately agreed to pay shipping charges—a condition of the resolution—but just who will own the paintings, and the accompanying copyright, is not settled. The State Department official says, "It's our working assumption that title [to the paintings] would go to the Federal Republic of Germany." He adds, however, "There are questions of ownership and copyright issues, and exactly how these would be viewed on the German side is not clear. The U.S. position has been that these paintings were seized by the U.S.

Works that glorify Nazism, such as Hitler Youth, by an unidentified artist, will not return to Germany.

Only works without political content, such as Emil Rizek's Finnish Soldiers Playing Chess, will be returned.

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mazes that offers another game—this one very much like pinball. A steel ball is loaded into a spring-based mechanism, and the player shoots the ball in an attempt to reach the center of the maze. The work, with its gracefully revolving cones, is esthetically pleasing while also being fun.

"Of Things Seen in the Sky" is more dangerous looking as well as more complex and visually appealing. Made up of two sections, it is composed of steel, glass, a mirror, a neon light and an electric motor. On the floor, a grinder spins and sinister-looking blades rotate on a sloping field, from which extends an arc-shaped neon light. Suspended over this contraption are two intersecting glass plates bisected by a circle, one side of which is a mirror. As the components on the ground turn, the different aspects of the machine are revealed in the mirror above—a kind of heavenly reflection of a human construction.

A kinetic work (from the "Leonardo Swirl" series) is a nonkinetic work of green-painted steel strips that curl like ribbons in random directions. Serving as a three-dimensional rendering of Leonardo da Vinci’s drawings of water, the piece is very striking, but it lacks the overt playfulness of the other constructions.

Notable among Aycock’s drawings (all of which were done this year) was "The Thousand and One Nights in the Mansion of Bliss," a pencil-on-nylon rendering of a 1983 kinetic work. The drawing is a fine example of Aycock’s architectural precision. The clean lines and form of "The Whorehouse Drawing" contrast sharply with the double entendres found in the narrative that accompanies the huge work. Also on view were "The Hundred Small Rooms on the Eve of the Industrial Revolution" as well as three smaller recent drawings.

Aycock’s new sculptures are enjoyable without being in the least frivolous. They are also challenging yet wonderfully accessible. And they make one eager to see what Aycock will do next.

—Reine Hauser

RON HOOVER

HOOVER’S RECENT exhibition of paintings and collages became a “must see” show in Houston. Such lively interest was generated not only by the beauty of his work, with its richly colored stippled surfaces, but also by its harshly political subject matter. The message of these works can easily be summed up: money is the root of all evil. Your Tax Money, the title of a 1983 work, refers to tax dollars used for the military. The painting itself, with its camouflage coloration, contains a helmeted skull, crosses (possibly representing a military cemetery) and skeletal figures.

Hoover’s figures are often amorphous or semidefined, receding into or emerging...
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Der schnörkelreiche Kaufvertrag

Die Geschäftsleute in München haben heute die Münchner Pinakothek als Geschenk des Deutschen Reiches an Hitler übergeben. Es handelte sich um ein 1940 von einem deutschen Künstler in einer anonymer Geschenkverpflichtung an das Deutsche Reich abgewickeltes Kunstwerk.

Der Bundeskranz des Osten und die Ablösung der Gegenwartskunst


Die Geschäfte auf dem italienischen Kunstmarkt

Die Geschäfte auf dem italienischen Kunstmarkt werden von der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und der Schweiz wahrgenommen. Die Vorgänge der letzten Jahre zeigen, dass die Nazis in Italien nicht nur Kunstwerke erworben, sondern auch das Vertriebsnetzwerk der Kunsthändler aufgebaut haben.

Der islamische Friedhof in Berlin

Ein Stück Türkei an der Spree

Berlin


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Kaiser und Marschall

"Erst gegen Ende der 60er Jahre" berichtet Hayett Starr, "berühmt wurde der Vorsitzende des türkischen Unions- und Nationalrates, das man immer mehr türkische Arbeiter knotete, welche auf ein Teil des Galadreams unternahmen, der das rumänische Reich und die türkische Sonnenkönigin in Diensten der Monarchie hatte..."

Die türkische Sonnenkönigin aus dem Jahr 1711, die auch den Namen türkischer Künstler nutzte, wurde auf dem Hofe der Monarchie verhaftet und in das rumänische Reich gebracht. Sie wurde in der Monarchie verhaftet und in das rumänische Reich gebracht. Die türkische Sonnenkönigin aus dem Jahr 1711, die auch den Namen türkischer Künstler nutzte, wurde auf dem Hofe der Monarchie verhaftet und in das rumänische Reich gebracht. Sie wurde in der Monarchie verhaftet und in das rumänische Reich gebracht.
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Als aber es gibt noch eine plötzliche Erklärung, warum sich Hitler und Poß fanden. Angela Rau- und Kunstgegenstände aus jüdischem Besitz
manches wurde auch
OttO Dix) in sicheren Verwahrung genommen
Hitler Dresden und - Dr. Posse wieder in
Aber es gibt noch
Reichsleiter Martin Bormann, über den seine Ver-...


Im neuen Jahr werden die Briefträger noch mehrere Breite austragen, Schalterbeamten noch schneller schalten, Telefone noch melodischer klingen.