

McClendon's Files

Dutch Jews and Dutch Jewish
Coordinating Committee: Geneva,
May 1945

War Refugee Board
American Legation
Bern, Switzerland

DUTCH JEWS AND DUTCH JEWISH
COORDINATION COMMITTEE: GENEVA

May 1944 through May 1945

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GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland's Files

Dutch Jewish
Committee's
Records

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The two enclosed reports were taken to the Dutch Government by Dr. Kullmann in February '44.

Our work has since then developed in the following directions.

Dutch Jews and Dutch Jewish Coordination Committee

May & June 1944

Persecution of Dutch Jews

המרכז העולמי של "החלוץ"

משרד ז"נבה

GENF. ז"נבה

ENTUMS

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(Background)

Persecution of Dutch Jews

Weltzentrale des Hechaluz

Hechaluz Geneva Office

המרכז העולמי של "החלוץ"

משרד ז'נבה

Telephon 4 39 24

GENF.

ז'נבה

DER UNTERGANG DES HOLLÄNDISCHEN JUDENTUMS

Die Geschehnisse vor Westerbork.

Einleitung.

Es ist unmöglich, die Geschehnisse in Holland in den Jahren 1942 und 43 zu schildern und zu beurteilen, ohne einen Rückblick auf die vorhergehenden Jahre anfangend Mai 1940 zu geben.

Die Welle von Selbstmorden, welche in den Maitagen im niederländischen Judentum hochkam, brachte eine Stimmung zu Tage, welche auch unter denjenigen, welche nicht zur unwiderruflichen Tatschreiten wollten, herrschte; nämlich, dass es in kurzem mit den niederländischen Juden "erledigt" sein würde. In welcher Weise war zwar noch nicht bekannt, aber man hatte genügend von den deutschen Juden erfahren, um von einer panischen Angst ergriffen zu sein. Tausende von Juden versuchten denn auch - fast alle vergebens - noch im letzten Moment über IJmuiden zu fliehen. Sie mussten unverrichteter Sache nach ihren Häusern zurückkehren, wo sie von Angst besessen die Ankunft der Gestapo abwarteten.

Die Gestapo erschien aber nicht, oder besser gesagt, noch nicht. Nach wenigen Tagen ging das Alltagsleben wie gewöhnlich weiter. Der Oberrabbiner Salloni hatte vom deutschen Befehlshaber die Versicherung erlangt, dass die niederländischen Juden nichts zu fürchten hätten (mit denselben glatten Worten wurden die Nicht-Juden von Seyss-Inquart abgespeist) - und was tat man also? Man hoffte, dass der Krieg bald zu Ende gehen würde und man versuchte inzwischen, insoweit es die Kaufleute im Gross- und Kleinhandel betraf, möglichst zu verdienen, und selbstverständlich alles "schwarz". Die Einführung des Rationierungssystems und der Coupons gaben auch den jüdischen Paupern und Pfüschern eine Chance, den Kopf oben zu behalten! Das "Waterloplein" in Amsterdam bildete das Zentrum des heimlichen Couponshandel.

Nachdem im Monat Juli der Zivil-Luftschutz judenrein gemacht war, dauerte es bis November 1940, ehe die ersten anti-jüdischen Massnahmen eingeführt wurden; alle Beamten mussten dann eine Erklärung unterzeichnen, woraus hervorging ob sie jüdischer oder nicht-jüdischer Abstammung seien. Also nicht nur die Juden, sondern das ganze niederländische Volk wurde vor die Wahl gestellt, mitarbeiten oder nicht. Denn falls die grosse Mehrheit der Beamten sich weigerten, das Formular auszufüllen, wären es den Deutschen auch nicht möglich gewesen, die Massnahmen zu treffen, welche

Our work has since then developed in the following directions.

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zur Entlassung der jüdischen Beamten geführt hat. Hier hat die Masse gefehlt. Einzelne konnten es nicht mit ihrem Gewissen im Einklang bringen, die Frage zu beantworten und wurden denn auch sofort entlassen. Die Juden selbst? Auch, auf dem Büro und in der Fabrik wusste "man" schon, wer Jude war, oder nicht, Verräter gab es überall und es nützte also nichts, die Wahrheit zu verschweigen. Die Folgen bläßen nicht aus, im Dezember und Januar 1941 wurden die behördlichen Instanzen, wovunter auch die Universitäten, judenrein gemacht. Die Entlassung fand unter den Bedingungen des Beamten-Reglements, d.h. mit Erhaltung von Wartegeld und Pension statt. In mancher Abschiedsrede wurden harte Nüsse geknackt. Anlässlich der Absetzung des Herrn Meyer, des bekannten Professors im internationalen Recht an der Universität Leiden, wurde von seinem Schüler, Professor Cleveringa eine scharfe Rede gehalten, infolge deren der Letztere verhaftet wurde. Der Streik der Studenten, der darauf erfolgte, hatte die Schließung der Universität zur Folge; auch einige Realschulen, wo Lehrer entlassen wurden, gingen im gleichen Sinne vor.

Der Streik.

Während also das Unrecht dem jüdischen Mittelstand angetan - denn es gab praktisch keine jüdischen Arbeiter in behördlichen Betrieben - ohne allzu grossem Widerstand seitens der Nicht-Juden durchgeführt wurde, machte sich hingegen wieder Solidarität geltend, als das jüdische Proletariat terrorisiert wurde. Im Laufe des Monats Februar trat die W.A. der N.S.B. anscheinend höheren Ortes hierzu inspiriert, immer dreister auf; man marschierte durch das Amsterdamer Ghetto und Musterungen und Eindringen in Häuser fanden wiederholt statt.

Die Juden lehnten sich immer mehr gegen die Provokation auf und wurden von den Bewohnern des "Jordaans" und der Inseln - die charakteristischsten Volksviertel - unterstützt; sehr Viele von ihnen schliefen nachts bei Juden, um nötigenfalls tätliche Hilfe leisten zu können. Anlässlich einer Rauferei am Sonntag den 16. Februar 1941 abends auf dem "Waterlooplein" wurde der WA Mann Hendrik Koot schwer verwundet; er starb im Hospital "Binnengasthuis". (Die Zeitungen meldeten, dass Koot auf "alttestamentarische Weise zu Tode gebissen worden war) Von dritter Seite vernahm ich aber, dass die betreffenden Ärzte aus dem B.G. keine Spur davon gefunden hätten. In derselben Nacht wurde ein Teil des Ghettos (Nieuwmarkt- Binnen Amstel- Nieuw Heerengracht Prinz Hendrikkade) abgesetzt. Alle Brücken wurden aufgezogen und standen unter Bewachung der grünen Polizei. In dem abgesetzten Teil fanden Haussuchungen statt und es scheinen auch einige Personen verhaftet worden zu sein.

Die Wirkung des Anschlages war einerseits zufriedenstellend (Man sollte sich nicht straflos abschlechten lassen) andererseits Angst erregend.

Um die Gemüter zu beruhigen, wurden am darauffolgenden Dienstag-Abend - die Absetzung war schon teilweise aufgehoben - an der Diamantenbörse am "Weesperplein" von dem im Laufe jenes Tages von den Deutschen gegründeten Jüdischen Rat, einem Kontaktorgan zwischen Obrigkeit und den Juden unter dem Vorsitz des Prof. Dr. D. Cohen und des Kaufmanns Ascher (wie es in den Zeitungen verlautet wurde) zwei Zusammenkünfte einberufen. In diesen Sitzungen, die einen ruhigen Verlauf hatten, wurde eine Erklärung verlesen, in der mitgeteilt wurde, dass die Juden innerhalb 24 Stunden ungestraft Schlag- Stich- oder Schiesswaffen bei der Polizei einliefern konnten, und dass die Autoritäten eine Wiederholung von Aufläufen unerwünscht erachteten und in diesem Sinne Massnahmen treffen würden. Es ist unnötig zu sagen, dass keine einzige Waffe eingeliefert wurde. Man betrachtete den ganzen Vorfall als mehr oder weniger einen Sieg. Allein die Rache der Deutschen war fürchterlich. Am Samstag zwischen 16 und 18 Uhr fand eine grosse Razzia in der Weesterstraat, der Jodenbreestraat, am Waterlooplein-Amt- Umgebung statt: 700 Juden zwischen 18 und 35 Jahren wurden festgenommen und nach dem I.D. Meyerplein, dem Sammelplatz geführt, wo sie mehreren Schlägen und Fusstritten ausgesetzt wurden. Als Motivierung wurde später angegeben, dass am vergangenen Donnerstag die Juden eine geheime Zusammenkunft in einem Eissalon in der Woustraat abgehalten hätten und dass Mitglieder der grünen Polizei, die dort eingedrungen waren, mit einer ätzenden Flüssigkeit bespritzt worden seien, sodass den Teilnehmern die Gelegenheit gegeben war, zu entkommen. Es ist noch nicht bekannt, ob diese Erzählung teilweise oder vollkommen unwahr ist. Es gab keine Erzbahn, es arbeitete weder Fabrik noch Werk. Weil damals die Juden noch nicht verpflichtet waren, ein Dokument zu besitzen, aus dem ihre jüdische Abstammung hervorging, waren einzelne Kaltblütige, indem sie sagten, sie wären keine Juden (Manche gaben sich für Portugiesen aus) imstande, zu entweichen, aber die Mehrheit war verblüfft, liess sich in der Richtung des I.D. Meyerplein jagen und wurde in Überfallwagen in das Konzentrationslager Bu Schoorl N.H. geführt. Hier war die Behandlung anständig. Nach einigen Wochen wurden die Juden medizinisch untersucht (einige Dutzend wurden alsdann entlassen) und dann nach Maudhausen geschickt. Und es dauerte nicht lange, da trafen die ersten Todesnachrichten via dem Jüdischen Rat ein; Ende 1941 war praktisch keiner mehr von diesen Unglücklichen am Leben. Es gibt Leute, die glauben, dass die Todesnachrichten der Phantasie entsprossen seien, dass diese jungen Leute noch leben und irgendwo in Deutschland arbeiteten. Es gibt unkontrollierte Berichte, dass man Einige in Berlin gesehen hätte etc. Allein wer, wie ich, Menschen gesehen hat, die nur einige Wochen im Konzentrationslager Amersfoort gewesen sind,

kann diese Leute leider eines Besseren belehren. Der Eindruck, den die Razzien sowohl auf Nicht-Juden als auf die Juden machte, war entsetzlich. Die Juden wurden von einer Furcht vor einer Wiederholung ergriffen. Hunderte, die in der Umgebung des Waterlooplein wohnten, schliefen jede Nacht anderswo bei Verwandten oder Freunden. Es war ein Auszug von gejagten Menschen, Taschen, Koffer oder Decken mit sich schleppend.

Die Nacht verlief aber ruhig. Am nächsten Nachmittag dagegen fand wieder eine Razzia im kleineren Umfang in der Jodenbrekstraat statt. Die Folge war, dass kein junger Jude mehr im Ghetto blieb und sich auch über Tag versteckte. Die Entrüstung unter den Nicht-Juden war ungeheuer. Noch nie hatte Amsterdam derartige Schauspiele erblickt. Als Protest gegen die Greuelthaten brach am Dienstag vormittag ein Streik aus, der unvergesslich in der Erinnerung Derer ist, die ihn mit erlebt haben und der zweifellos eine der besten Äusserungen von Solidarität im Kampfe gegen den Faschismus bleibt.

Für das Gelingen eines Streikes, sei es politisch oder ökonomisch, sind 2 Bedingungen erforderlich: ein Bereitsein bei der Masse und eine gute Organisation des Kernes, der die Parole ausgibt. Beide Bedingungen wurden erfüllt; letztere namentlich durch die illegale kommunistische Partei, die die nach aussen spontane Aktion völlig beherrschte. Bis auf Einige, für die wirtschaftliche Versorgung der Bürger-Bevölkerung lebenswichtigen Getriebe: Gas, Wasserleitung, Elektrizität war ein Generalstreik. Es fuhr keine Trambahn, es arbeitete weder Fabrik noch Werkstätte, sogar die Beamten der grossen Büros, der Verkäuferinnen der grossen Geschäfte hatten die Arbeit eingestellt. Die meisten Läden waren geschlossen oder wurden vom Publikum dazu gezwungen. In den Volksvierteln namentlich in der Jordaan, kam es zu Auflehnung gegen die patrouillierende grüne Polizei, wobei Tote und Verwundete fielen. Es hatte sich ein Gefühl für Kraft und Macht über Amsterdam verbreitet, ein Gefühl, dass es sich nicht gewalttätig unterdrücken lässt. Man war sich bewusst, dass organisierter passiver Widerstand im grossen Umfang möglich ist. Der Streik wird sich dann auch sicher wiederholen. In der Geschichte des niederländischen Proletariats ist dieser der erste politische Generalstreik. Die Deutschen hatten so etwas zweifellos nicht für möglich gehalten, sie waren dann auch völlig verblüfft. Sie waren erst im Laufe des Nachmittags und des Abends imstande, Massnahmen, die bei solchen Vorgängen üblich geworden waren, zu proklamieren. Namentlich das Verbot, sich nach 8 Uhr auf der Strasse aufzuhalten, das Verbot von Zusammenrottungen und strenge Repressalienmassregelungen, falls die Arbeit nicht sofort wieder aufgenommen würde. Letzteres war aber ein Hieb in die Luft, denn von vorne

herein war die Parole gewesen, nicht länger als einen Tag die Arbeit einzustellen. Ein, seitens der Kommunisten gemachter Versuch, im ganzen Lande am nächsten Donnerstag einen Generalstreik herbeizuführen, misslang schon aus psychologischen Gründen. Die Deutschen hatten klar gemacht, dass sie dann vor keiner Massnahme zurückschrecken würden. Jedenfalls hatte man aber, sei es denn auch ohne direkten Erfolg für die Betroffenen - gezeigt, wozu man imstande ist.

Auch in Hilversum, Zaandam und Haarlem wurde die Arbeit eingestellt. Sowohl diesen Städten als Amsterdam wurde eine Strafe auferlegt (Amsterdam eine Strafe von 15 Mill. Fl.) und die betreffenden Bürgermeister wurden von der N.S.B. oder N.S.B. Gesinnten ersetzt. Es wurden keine Gegenmassnahmen gegen die Juden, die selbstverständlich mit "kommunistischen" Elementen für die Zerstörung der Ordnung verantwortlich gemacht wurden, genommen. Dessen ungeachtet hielten sehr viele Juden es für erwünscht, vorläufig versteckt zu bleiben, umsomehr auch darum, weil man verlautete, dass neue Razzien zu erwarten wären.-

Die Deutschen wünschten schliesslich die Amsterdamer Juden in einem oder mehreren Ghetti zu konzentrieren. Es war sogar ihre Absicht, auf kurze Frist dazu zu schreiten. Die Tatsache aber, dass sich in den eigentlichen Judenvierteln Tausende von nicht-jüdischen Geschäften, sowie auch zahlreiche behördliche Betriebe befanden, überzeugte sie von der Absurdität dieser Massnahme, als äusseres Kennzeichen wurden im Ghetto grosse gelbe Schilder mit der Aufschrift Judenviertel-Judenstrasse usw angebracht. Das Betreten dieses Viertel, wie auch von jüdischen Lokalen war den Mitgliedern der Wehrmacht schon bald nach den Mitagen verboten.

Die Registratur.
Da ein System von Identitätskarten, obgleich schon einige Jahre in Vorbereitung, noch nicht durchgeführt worden war, und es für die Deutschen nötig war, administrativ zu wissen, wer Jude war oder nicht, fand Ende März 1941 eine Registratur statt und wurde allen Juden einfache Ausweise erteilt. Jude war derjenige, der 3 oder 4 Grosseltern hatte, die Mitglied einer jüdischen Gemeinde waren oder gewesen waren, oder wenn Halb-jude mit einem Juden verheiratet war. Auch die Juden, welche 1 oder 2 jüdische Grosseltern hatten, bekamen einen Ausweis. Das ganze System beruhte also auf Angabe, welche aus den Archiven der jüdischen Gemeinden gezogen werden mussten. Wie erstaunlich es auch klingen möge, fast alle Juden haben diese Anmeldungspflicht erfüllt, und damit ein für alle Mal für sich selbst den legalen Weg zu einem ruhigerem Dasein abgeschnitten. Es wäre zweifellos anders möglich gewesen. Wenn die jüdischen Gemeinden ihre Archive vernichtet hätten, hätten tausende Juden verschweigen können, dass sie Juden seien. Hinterher betrachtet ist das Unterlassen

dieser Tat ein Verbrechen gewesen, wofür die jüdische Gemeinde die Verantwortung trägt.

Aber "es ging gut". Benghasi war gefallen, die Italiener machten wenig Fortschritte, in Griechenland; der Krieg würde bald zu Ende sein. Und ausserdem war diese Registratur nur eine administrative Massnahme", so sprach man.

Als Später im August die Identitätskarten ausgereicht wurden, wurden die, welche Juden gehörten, ausserhalb, neben dem Foto und auch innerhalb mit einem "J" versehen. Im Ganzen gab es 140.000 Juden und 6.000 Halbjuden in Holland. Von diesen waren ungefähr ~~xx~~ 25.000 ausländische Juden (hauptsächlich Deutsche) und 100.000 Juden waren in Amsterdam.

Die wirtschaftliche Liquidation.

Es blieb einige Monate ruhig. Aber lange dauerte diese nicht. Im September und Oktober 1941 wurde eine Reihe von Massnahmen proklamiert, die bezweckten, die Juden wirtschaftlich zu liquidieren.

Die wichtigsten waren folgende:

1. Angabe des Vermögens und Deponierung der Vermögenswerte bei der von den Deutschen übernommenen Bankier-Firma Lippmann, Rosenthal und Co. Es war den Juden verboten, anderswo, als bei dieser Bank ein Konto zu haben. Als Vermögen galt jeder Besitz, welcher höher als Hfl. 1.000 war, Grundstücke und Häuser mussten extra bei der Grundstückverwaltung angegehen werden.
2. Das Verbot, monatlich ein grösseres Einkommen Hfl. 250.- pro Familie zu haben, oder an einem gewissen Zeitpunkt mehr als Hfl. 250.- zu besitzen. Der Überschuss musste bei der Fa. Lippmann eingezahlt werden.
3. Obwohl etwas später (ich meine im Februar 1942) aber mit gleicher Tendenz, mussten Juden alle goldenen und silbernen Wertgegenstände, sowie Kunstgegenstände und Sammlungen bei genannter Firma einliefern.

Diese Massnahmen hatte nur passiven Widerstand zur Folge. Viele hatten im Schwarzhandel schweres Geld verdient und vor allem sollten diese Kapitalien sichergestellt werden.

Besonders ältere Leute, die dem Fiskus gegenüber mit offenen Karten immer gespielt hatten, und von den Zinsen eines bescheidenen Kapitals lebten, fielen all diesen Massnahmen zum Opfer. Mannigfaltig waren die Fälle, in denen man von Lippmann hingehalten wurde, lächerliche Beiträge wurden sogenannten als Unkosten in Anrechnung gebracht.

Der Kursfall der Indischen Aktien nach der Niederlage der Alliierten im Frühling 1942 im Fernen Osten wurde mit durch die Tatsache verursacht, dass diese Aktien, insofern sie sich in jüdischem Besitz befanden und bei L. & R. deponiert waren, "en baisse" auf den Markt geworfen wurden, (und von den Deutschen zum niedrigsten Kurs aufgekauft).

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4. Das Verbot des Umziehens oder Möbel oder dergl. aus dem Hause zu schaffen.

Kraftdieser Massnahme wurde im Laufe des Jahres 1942 verschiedene Teile unseres Landes, namentlich Nordholland, Teile von Süd-Holland und Zeeland evakuiert, wobei Zaandam voranging. Den Juden, die hiervon betroffen wurden, war es nur erlaubt, Leibwäsche und einen kleinen Teil ihres Hausgerätes, Betten und Decken, mitzunehmen. Sie mussten in Amsterdam bei Verwandten einziehen, oder Zimmer in einem der inzwischen angeordneten 3 jüd. Vierteln, d.h. im alten Ghetto, zweitens im Transvaal-Viertel und 3. in dem Stadtteil Sued zwischen Amstel und Maastraat mieten. Ein Jahr später, ungefähr im Dezember 1942, mussten in Amsterdam auf verschiedene Juden aus Sued nach Transvaal-Viertel, anscheinend dem einzig erlaubten Ghetto umziehen. Diese Massnahmen, die offenbar bezweckten, die niederländischen Juden anfangs in Amsterdam und nachher in einem bestimmten Viertel zu konzentrieren, wurden Mitte 1942 durch die Deportationen durchquert; Übersiedlungen aus den Provinzen nach Amsterdam fanden seither nur noch für die Angestellten des Jüdischen Rates statt.

5. Das Verbot, ohne Genehmigung zu reisen.

Durch dieses Verbot wurden im Anfang Hunderte von Kaufleuten und Handelsreisenden betroffen; nach einigen Wochen erhielt der Jüdische Rat die Befugnis (die Unkosten betrugten Anfangs 25 Ct später 10 Ct pro Reise) Genehmigungen zu erteilen. Am Anfang 1942 wurde die Erteilung eingeschränkt, während Anfangs Mai die Zentralstelle für jüdische Auswanderung die Administration übernahm. Seitdem wurde nur noch eine Genehmigung für dringende Dienstreise behufs des Jüdischen Rats oder zwecks Familienbesuches in schweren Erkrankungs- oder Todesfällen erteilt.

6. Das Verbot, Mitglieder nicht kommerzieller Institute oder Vereine zu sein.

7. Feststellungen einer Entschädigung für Juden, die aus Handelsgeschäften entlassen wurden.

Es ist selbstredend, dass diese Entschädigung lächerlich niedrig war. Ein Monatsgehalt pro Dienstjahr bis zu einem Maximum von 6 Monaten. Gleichzeitig wurden alle grossen nichtjüdischen Institute gezwungen, ihr Personal zu entlassen, mehrere waren aus eigener Bewegung schon dazu übergegangen, um eine günstige finanzielle Regelung zu treffen. Das Ergebnis war aber, dass Tausende von Juden ohne Arbeit, ohne sichere Quelle von Einkünften, sorgenvoll die wenigen Monate, da sie sich wenigstens noch aufrecht erhalten konnten, abgezählt.

8. Arierisierung oder Liquidationen von jüdischen Geschäften.

Eine kleine Anzahl sich in jüdischen Vierteln befindenden Läden wurden nicht betroffen. Auch durch diese Massnahme wurden sehr viele Juden brotlos gemacht; eine Anzahl war auf diese Weise genötigt, sich selbst und ihre

Familien durch schwarzen Handel aufrecht zu erhalten.

Die Arbeitslager.

Die Deutschen hatten also Tausenden von Juden ihre Arbeit und ihre Tätigkeit genommen, - der nächste Schritt war, sie in Arbeitslager in Holland zu schicken. Wie gewöhnlich, hatte Amsterdam wieder den Vorrang. Im Monat Januar zogen einige Tausende von jüdischen Unterstützungsbedürftigen in die Lager von Overijssel und Drente ein.

Das Wahwitzige dieser Massnahmen - wenn schon von Arbeitslagern die Rede war, dass während der strengen Kälte in den Monaten Januar und Februar ein für alle Mal unmöglich war; es war also ein Ausdruck von Sadismus, die Männer fortzuschicken. In diesen Lagern hat man damals sehr gefroren. Die Nahrung war gut; Die Lager standen nämlich unter der Aufsicht der "Neederlandsche Heide Mij" und weil Bodenarbeit als sehr schwere Arbeit galt, bekamen die Juden doppelte Rationen. Da nicht gearbeitet werden konnte, nahmen Viele an Gewicht zu. Aber durch Langeweile und Kälte wurde dies völlig ausgeglichen. Die Sonderrationen wurden aber im Februar eingezogen.

Aber es gab noch viele jüdische Männer ausserhalb der Lager; in den Monaten März und April 1942 wurden alle männlichen Juden zwischen 16 und 45, später bis zu 50 und 55 Jahren aufgerufen, um medizinisch untersucht zu werden. Diese Untersuchung wurde von Ärzten im Dienste des Jüdischen Rates - das Salär betrug 15 Hfl pro Tag - vorgenommen. Genügten anfangs 4 Ärzte, machte aber die grosse Zahl der Aufgerufenen Vermehrung notwendig. Fast alle jüdischen Ärzte weigerten sich aber, mitzuarbeiten auf Grund der Tatsache, dass sie in keinerlei Hinsicht dazu beitragen wollten, Männer in Lager zu schicken, ohne irgendeine Garantie - und was würde eine solche schon bedeuten? - dass dann die Einwohner nicht nach Deutschland deportiert wurden. Die Meisten der Ärzte, die wohl bereit waren, zu untersuchen, haben so viel als möglich sabotiert und mir ist auch bekannt, dass einer der Ärzte sich wiederholt gegen die Summe von 250 Fl bestechen liess, um bestimmte Personen untauglich zu erklären (M.L. Waterman) Berechtigt war auch die Haltung von Dr. Meyer in Oosterpark. Als einmal bekannt wurde, dass man mittels eines ärztlichen Zeugnisses ziemlich leicht untauglich erklärt werden konnte oder Aufschub bekam, folgte ein Zulauf zu Ärzten und Spezialisten; Viele der Letzteren, besonders Nichtjuden (Das Attest eines Nichtjuden hatte grösseren Wert) haben in diesen Monaten viel Geld verdient und die Judenverfolgungen tüchtig ausgenutzt. Es wurden selbstredend auch viele Krankheiten simuliert und falsche Atteste abgegeben. Der Prozentsatz der Untauglichen Erklärten betrug ungefähr 85%. Schliesslich war das Tempo, in dem die Juden in die Lager geschickt wurden, den Deutschen zu langsam. Die

Untersuchungen wurde im Mai und Juni an N.S.B. Ärzten, die weniger Skrupellos waren, und praktisch Jeden tauglich erklärten, anvertraut. Auch in der Provinz, wo von Anfang an N.S.B.er oder Deutsche die Untersuchung verrichteten, wurden in den Monaten April-Juli Hunderte ins Lager geschickt.

Insoweit mir bekannt ist, waren die Lager im allgemeinen nicht allzu schlecht; Mittels Paketen konnte man die Familien, insofern sie dazu instande waren, dazu beitragen, das Manko in der Ernährung zu ergänzen. Der Lohn war offiziell 25 % niedriger als derselbe von Nichtjuden, in der Arbeitsbeschaffung. Grosse Familie aber mussten sich bemühen, mit nur einigen Gulden pro Woche auszukommen. Armut und Hunger vergrösserte also noch das Elend.

Mit Ausnahmen einiger Lager im Februar wurde kein Urlaub erteilt: Viele waren also im Herbst schon 1/2 Jahr von zu Hause weg, als am 2.10. 1942 alle Arbeitslager liquidiert und die Bewohner nach Westerbork gesandt wurden.

Furchtbar traurig war die Lage von ca. 150 Juden, die Anfang August, hauptsächlich aus Haag und Utrecht in das Arbeitslager "Jerusalem" bei Ellcom (Gld.) geschickt wurden, um in einem Lager der niederländischen SS Bodenarbeit zu verrichten. Diese Männer wurden am Bahnhof mit Peitschnhieben empfangen und wurden dermassen schlecht behandelt, dass im Laufe von 3 Monaten schon Einige starben. Die Männer mussten schwer arbeiten, bekamen sehr wenig zu esse, durften keine Pakete empfangen und wurden beim geringsten Anlass misshandelt. Sie schliefen auf Stroh unter einer dünnen Decke und wurden bei Ankunft ihres ganzen Eigentums beraubt.

Als am 2.10. die grüne Polizei die Juden aus diesem Lager hinausholen wollte, wurde sie von der SS zurückgeschickt; erst sollten die Arbeiten fertig gemacht werden. Das ging darauf hinaus, dass, wenn die Juden dermassen geschwächt oder krank waren, dass ihnen keine Arbeitskraft mehr übrig blieb, die SS einen Transport von Kranken nach Westerbork schickte. Die erste Gruppe, ungefähr 40 Mann, kam dort Anfang November an; sehr viele hatten eiternde Wunden an Händen oder Füssen, waren bis auf die Knochen abgemagert und ein Dutzend hatte in starkem Masse Hungerodem. Die Meisten wurden im Krankenhaus aufgenommen.

Die zweite Gruppe, ungefähr 100 Mann, kam einige Monate später in noch schlechterer Verfassung an: Ungefähr 15 wurden sofort nach dem Krankenhaus in Hoogeween weiter gesandt und der Rest wurde wochenlang in Westerbork wegen chronischer Wunden oder Hungerodem gepflegt. Der Kommandant von Westerbork - mirbabil dictu - fand sogar, dass man zu weit gegangen war: Die Ellcomer bekamen während einiger Monate doppelte Ration von Brot, Mittagessen und wurden vorläufig nicht nach

... reports were taken to the Dutch Govern-
ment by Dr. Kullmann in February '44.
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Deutschland deportiert (Letzteres dauerte bis Ende Februar 1943).

Der persönliche Isolation.

Schritt für Schritt kamen die deutschen Massregelungen, um den Kontakt zwischen Juden und Aussenwelt so viel als möglich einzuschränken. Es ging schon 1941 mit dem Verbot Theater, Konzerte und Kinos zu besuchen an. Bei der Gründung der Theater- und Musikzunft wurden auch schon all diejenigen, welche nur einen jüd. Grossvater hatten, aus Orchester- oder Theatergesellschaften entfernt; Die Kunst wurde arisiert! Aus Protest ging anfangs der Besuch von Kinos, Konzerten und Theatern stark zurück, aber nach einigen Monaten ging, wie solches beim grossen Publikum fast immer der Fall ist, das Vergnügen über das Prinzip. Im Sommer wurden Juden auch der Besuch von Kaffees, Parks und Schwimmanstalten verboten.

Gleichzeitig mit dem den jüd. Ärzten auferlegten Verbot, nichtjüd.

Patienten zu behandeln (Mai 1941) traten die Nürnberger Gesetze betreffs Ehe- und geschlechtlichem Verkehr in Kraft. Als diese Nürnberger Gesetze proklamiert wurden, verhafteten die Deutschen in Amsterdam Dutzende von jüdischen Jungen und Mädchen, die schon aufgeboten waren zu einer Heirat mit Nichtjuden. Sie sind alle in Konzentrationslager geschickt worden und grösstenteils schon gestorben. Das widerwärtige dieser Massnahme war, dass man für eine Übertretung, welche vordem keine Übertretung war, bestraft wurde.

Auch Apotheker, Rechtsanwälte usw. durften nur für Juden arbeiten. Im September beim Anfang des neuen Schuljahres 1941-42 wurden die jüd. Kinder auf Sonderschulen konzentriert; es drufften da nur ausschliesslich Juden Unterricht geben. Die städtischen Behörden von Amsterdam namentlich die Beamten der Abteilung Unterricht arbeiteten so gut wie möglich mit, um diese Massnahme zu mildern: Die speziell errichteten jüdischen Schulen blieben bis Oktober 1942 städtische Schulen. Das Personal wurde von der Gemeinde angestellt und honoriert (auf normaler Grundlage). Diese Schulen wurden, grade, weil es jüd. Schulen waren, besser mit Material versehen, als die nichtjüdischen. Später nahm der Jüdische Rat den Unterricht in eigene Verwaltung, aber dies verlief immer mehr, je nachdem die Deportation fortschritt. In der Provinz waren die betreffenden Schwierigkeiten grösser, denn es gab viele Ortschaften, wo nur wenige Juden wohnten und die Kinder gezwungen wurden, hin und her zu reisen.

Anfang Mai kam auch in Holland, sowie in ganz ^{West} Europa der "Judenstern" Der Jüdische Rat sorgte für den Verkauf und für die Verteilung. Diese Massnahme, welche auch für Kinder ab 6 Jahren galt, erweckte viel Aufregung im Lande. Die ersten Tage nach der Bekanntmachung trugen

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Verschiedene Nichtjuden auch den Stern; nachdem eine Anzahl dieser verhaftet war, war diese Protestäußerung unterdrückt. Jeder, besonders in Städten, wo wenig Juden wohnten, wurden dieselben noch wochenlang ostentativ von Nichtjuden begrüßt.

Eine ganze Reihe von Bestimmungen wurden zur gleichen Zeit erlassen. Es waren Juden untersagt, Nichtjuden zu besuchen, in nichtjüdischen Geschäften zu anderen Zeiten als zwischen 15 und 17 Uhr Einkäufe zu machen, das Kaufen von Lebensmitteln war nur in jüdischen Läden gestattet. Zwischen 8 Uhr abends und 6 Uhr morgens musste jeder Jude sich in seiner Wohnung aufhalten. Es war dem Juden untersagt, die Strassenbahn zu benützen und dazu mussten alle Fahrräder eingeliefert werden. Es war verboten, Obst und Fische zu kaufen und die jüdischen Gemüsehändler bekamen wenig oder kein Gemüse für ihre zahlreichen Kunden zugewiesen. Der Gebrauch von Telefon wurde den Juden sogar Ärzten und Krankenhäusern mit Ausnahmen von einigen Linien des Jüdischen Rates untersagt.

So war also der Zustand geschaffen, der in Deutschland schon einige Jahr herrschte.

Die Deportationen.

Im Juni 1942 machte Himmler einen Besuch in Westeuropa und schon bald stellte es sich heraus, zu welchem Zweck er gekommen war; es genügte nicht, die Juden in den Ländern, wo sie waren, zu isolieren - sie sollten möglichst bald deportiert werden. Am 28. Juni 1942 wurde Professor Cohen, einer der Vorsitzenden des Jüdischen Rates bei den Deutschen Autoritäten entboten. Man teilte ihm mit, dass alle Juden innerhalb kurzer Frist zum Arbeitseinsatz in Lagern in O/S in der Nähe der polnischen Grenze ~~in~~ deportiert werden sollen. Ursprünglich schien es die Absicht gewesen zu sein, die Niederlande etwa November judenrein zu machen. Aber so rasch ging dies nicht von stat-

ten. Das "sauve qui peut", das schon vor einigen Monaten bei den Aufrufen für die Arbeitslager begonnen hatte, machte sich jetzt, Anfang Juli, unendlich viel stärker bemerkbar. Es war die einzige Möglichkeit, vorläufig das nackte Leben zu retten. Es sei denn auf Kosten Anderer. Im Dienste des Jüdischen Rates konnte fürs erste noch in Holland bleiben.

Den Deutschen war es zweifellos gleichgültig, welche Juden erst nach Deutschland abtransportiert wurden. Das einzige Wichtige war für sie, (und auch für uns) die Zahl. Und daran konnte der Jüdische Rat kaum etwas ändern. Das Tempo wurde von den Deutschen bestimmt.

Die Nachricht von der Deportation verbreitete sich natürlich unverzüglich

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Lippmann in February '44. taken to the Dutch Govern-

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durch Amsterdam. Man glaubte aber nicht, dass es so schlimm werden würde. Es war ein böses Zeichen, dass jeder Jude zwischen 20 Uhr abends und 6 Uhr morgens in seiner Wohnung bleiben musste und also eigentlich als Gefangener betrachtet werden konnte - zum Transportieren fertig.

Die ersten Aufrufe wurden etwa am 1. Juli durch die Post abgegeben; Man fing mit Jungen und Mädchen von 16 Jahren an und etwas älter bis etwa 30 Jahren. Dasselbe Schicksal traf auch viele deutsche Juden. Wer einen Aufruf bekam, musste sich bei der Zentralstelle für jüdische Auswanderung auf dem Adama van Scheltemaplein in Amsterdam melden. Da wurde man registriert - die Behandlung war äusserst grob, und dann nach der Abteilung Vermögensregistration des Jüdischen Rates Lijnbaansgracht, geschickt, wo das Huhn administrativ fertig gemacht wurde, um von den Herren Lippmann und Rosenthal & Co gezupft zu werden. In der Nacht vom 15. bis 16. Juli 1942 musste man um 2 Uhr nachts am Zentralbahnhof sein, zum Transport nach Lager Westerbork - zur weiteren Registration und zur medizinischen Untersuchung.

Und jeder Tag brachte neue Aufrufe, welche alle eingeschrieben versandt wurden. Die Juden sahen voller Schrecken, wie die Briefträger in die Strasse einbogen und auf ihre Wohnungen zukamen. Einige wurden geprügelt und ihrer Papiere beraubt. Danach musste die Polizei diese Arbeit allein übernehmen. Allein die Mitarbeit der Juden war nicht allzu gross. Anfangs leisteten nur einige dem Aufruf keine Folge, nach einigen Tagen aber, als die niederländischen Juden an die Reihe kamen, wuchs ihre Anzahl immer mehr, sollte man doch einmal fort, so konnte man ruhig abwarten, bis man geholt wurde, aber freiwillig legte man nicht den Kopf unter die Guillotine. Dies war also keine der Abwehrmethoden, aber es gab deren zweckmässigeren. Viele, die einen Aufruf bekamen, tauchten unter, oder versuchten, nach der Schweiz zu fliehen. Andere, die über Beziehungen verfügten, verschafften sich eine Stelle beim Jüdischen Rat und waren deswegen in Sicherheit. Der J.R. schuf Hunderte von Stellen, man arbeitete auf Büros in zwei Schichten, während ein vollständig genügte. Sehr gründlich war die strenge Kontrolle für die jüdischen Läden, wo 4 Kontrolleure pro Laden im Dienste des Jüdischen Rates angestellt waren, um festzustellen, ob Jeder seine monatliche Rate an Gemüse bekam. Schliesslich hatte der J.R. Ende August im ganzen Lande - das Rabbinat, der Unterricht UD mit einbegriffen - sicher fast 10.000 Angestellte. Meiner Meinung nach kann man die Zahl untergetauchter Juden auf 10 - 15.000 Juden, die Zahl entwichener Juden auf 2 - 3.000 schätzen. Von Letzteren wurden Hunderte schon beim Überschreiten der belgischen Grenze festgenommen.

Das Untertauchen - wie gross die Schwierigkeiten in individuellen Fällen auch sein mögen - ist bisher ziemlich effektiv. Vielleicht sind 10% hauptsächlich durch Verrat und Dummheit der Betroffenen gefasst worden.

Der erste Transport nach Westerbork sollte also am 15 Juli stattfinden. Die Stimmung der Juden wurde beim Nahen dieses Datums immer mehr geladen und entschlossen. Man meldete sich nicht bei der Zentralstelle und war auch nicht gesinnt, auch wenn man nicht untertauchte, in jener Nacht weder selbst abzureisen, noch seine Kinder ziehen zu lassen. Es waren natürlich Ausbrüche der Verzweiflung, aber die Deutschen, die wohl über den Standpunkt der Juden unterrichtet waren, sahen ein, dass wenn keine Massnahmen getroffen wurden, die Deportation keineswegs wie geschmiert verlaufen würde. Deshalb fand am Dienstag den 14. Juli morgens um 1/2 11 Uhr eine grosse Haus- und Strassenrazzia in Teilen aller jüdischen Vierteln statt, wobei ca. 700 Männer und Frauen festgenommen und in Reihen von der grünen Polizei nach dem Adama van Scheltemaplein gebracht wurden. Mittels des Jüdischen Rates wurde bekannt gegeben, dass, falls man nicht in genügender Anzahl erschien, Mittwoch Nacht alle Geiseln in ein Konzentrationslager gebracht werden würden. Selbstverständlich wurde hierdurch jede Entschlossenheit, jeder Willkür zum Widerstand und Sabotage gebrochen. In der darauffolgenden Nacht erklangen zum ersten Male die Schritte abziehender Juden durch Strassen von Amsterdam. Nun war das Leid im vollem Umfang losgebrochen. Ungefähr 200 der 1.500 trotzten den Drohungen und blieben weg. Die Auskunft war nach der Meinung der Deutschen befriedigend und die Geiseln wurden - bis auf einige Dutzend, die sich gegen ihre Arrestation gestäubt hatten - befreit.

Jetzt fing man an, ganze Familien aufzurufen - Säuglinge von einem halben Jahr waren schon reisefähig, ebenda wie Frauen, die weniger als 6 Monate schwanger waren. Oft reiste man freiwillig mit aufgerufenen Geschwistern, es wurden eilend Hunderte von Ehen geschlossen. Und so ging es weiter, jeden Tag neue Sufrufe, jede Woche neue Züge nach Westerbork. Und wieder nahm der Widerstand zu, wieder blieben immer mehr Aufgerufene weg und wieder fand eine neue Razzia statt. Diesmal morgens am 6. August. Hunderte und Aberhunderte von Juden wurden festgenommen, abends nach Westerbork geschickt, dort eilig registriert und am nächsten Morgen sofort nach Deutschland weitergeschickt. Diese Leute hatten nichts bei sich, keine Kleidung, keinen Mantel, keine Decken, nichts. Es waren viele Frauen in Pantoffeln mit Schürzen, mit oder ohne kleine Kinder aus ihren Wohnungen fortgeschleppt. Es war meistens nicht möglich, sich zu verstecken, weil die grüne Polizei

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die Häuser vom Dach bis zum Keller durchforschte. Dies genügte wieder für ungefähr eine Woche. Und wieder blieb man weg. Demzufolge wendet die Deutsche am 1. September ein neues System an. Abends nach 8 Uhr wurde man aus seinem Haus geholt, erst nach dem Flein und dann per Strassenbahn zum Bahnhof gebracht. Das Wegholen geschah durch Patrouillen der Amsterdamer Sturmbrigade, eines neuerrichteten Polizeikorps von ca. 600 Mann, wovon Verschiedene, jedoch nicht die Mehrheit Faschisten waren. Einige Polizisten verweigerten ihr Mithilfe und wurden entlassen. Der Rest machte mit, obwohl die Nichtfaschisten wenig Lust dazu hatten. Sie sabotierten auf ihre Weise, tranken bei den Leuten, welche sie mitnehmen musste, eine Tasse Tee mit, liessen sich durch ärztliche Bescheinigungen imponieren und konnten mit ein paar 10 Guldenscheinen, Kleidungsstücken oder Lebensmitteln bestochen werden. Jeden zweiten Tag, jeden

Jeden Abend (Anfangs aber nicht am Samstag und Sonntag) führen die Patrouillen und Überfallwagen der grünen Polizei gegen 8 Uhr in die jüdischen Vierteln hinein. Punkt 8 Uhr fing "die Arbeit" an und dauerte bis 1, 2 Uhr nachts. Dann waren wieder ein paar Hundert Juden weggeholt. So ging es weiter, Woche für Woche, Buchstabe für Buchstabe, (man arbeitete oft alphabetisch), Strasse für Strasse, alles musste mit, alles zum "Arbeitseinsatz".

Am Freitag den 2. Oktober kam der traurige Schlussakt. Schon nachmittags war bekannt, dass abends im ganzen Land "etwas" geschehen sollte. Was, wusste man nicht. Es herrschte in Amsterdam eine Panikstimmung, die jede Stunde wuchs. Dann, um 7 Uhr platzte die Bombe: Alle Arbeitslager wurden mit einem Schlag von SS und von der grünen Polizei besetzt und die Männer wurden nach Westerbork geschickt. In der Nähe von Amsterdam befanden sich 2 grosse Arbeitslager, nämlich Bethen und eines in der Nähe von Hembrug. Da arbeiteten einige Tausende Juden, die für die Unterbringung in andere Arbeitslager untauglich erklärt worden waren, und wenn auch die Arbeit schwer und die Arbeitszeit lang war. Die Männer gingen schon um 5 Uhr aus dem Hause und kamen erst gegen 8 Uhr heim: So hatte man doch wenigstens das Vorrecht, abends zu Hause zu sein. An diesem Freitag Abend kamen sie aber nicht nach Hause - blitzschnell verbreitete sich dieser Bericht durch die Stadt. Einige waren entkommen und konnten die Tatsachen bestätigen. Es waren auch schon Telegramme aus den Arbeitslagern in Drente und Owerijssel mit derselben Nachricht gekommen. Jene Nacht wurden fast alle Familien von denen Mitglieder in einem Arbeitslager waren, von zu Hause weggeholt, nicht nur in Amsterdam, sondern im ganzen Lande. Insgesamt kamen am jenen Sonnabend ungefähr 12.000 Juden in Westerbork an.

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1. We have sent a questionnaire to...

Nach dieser schweren Prüfung hatte Amsterdam ein paar Wochen Ruhe. Rotterdam, Haag und andere Städte kamen an die Reihe. Als man im November in Amsterdam wieder anfang, wurden vorzugweise alte Leute, über 60 Jahre, weggeholt. Dies ging wochenlang weiter. Die Bewohner von verschiedenen Erholungsheimen, Invaliden und alte Leute wurden en bloc nach Westerbork geschickt. Zwar nahm man an, dass das schwedische Rote Kreuz die Lager, in welche diese unglücklichen alten Menschen gebracht wurden, finanzierte, und dass Deutschland auf diese Weise Devisen erlangen konnte, aber genügt Sadismus allein nicht, um zu einer solchen Deportation zu schreiten?

Von Mitte Dezember his zum 10. Jamar stand der Apparat still. Dann fing es wieder von Neuem an. Im Laufe der vergangenen Monate hatten etwa 8.000 Juden wegen Krankheit Aufschub von der Deportation erhalten. Diese kamen nunnauch an die Reihe. Jeden zweiten Tag, jeden Abend fuhren Überfallwagen durch die Stadt und wurden älzte Leute und Kranke, sei es zu Fuss, sei es auf Tragbahren, weggeholt. War man tagsüber nicht zu Hause, so hatte man eine Chance, seine Freiheit noch etwas auszudehnen. Wer noch gehen konnte, sei er noch so alt, befand sich von morgens früh bis abends 8 Uhr bei Wind und Wetter auf der Stréasse.

Die grünen Polizei half bei dieser Arbeit 40 jüdische Krankenträger aus Westerbork, die in einem blauen Kittel Helferdienste verrichten mussten, eine Beschäftigung, die zwar noch schlimmer war, wie die vorherige, aber sich im Prinzip nicht von allen anderen, von den Juden dargebotenen Diensten unterschied. Auch Krankenhäuser und Waisenanstalten wurden auf diese Weise geräumt, u.A. das grosse Gebäude des "Jüdischen Invalide".

Mitte Februar kamen die "Wehrmachtstempel" (Hierüber später mehr) an die Reihe, um eingeholt zu werden. Diese wurden nach Wught und nicht nach Westerbork geschickt. Ende März war die Situation so, dass auch der Jüdische Rat "Sperr" (Beweis vorläufigen Aufschubs von Deportation) viel von seinem Einfluss verloren hatte. Während dieser Monate wurden Abend für Abend und Tag für Tag Juden und zwar diesmal von aus der N.S.B. Mitgliedern bestehende Hilfspolizei weggeholt. 10 Minuten, um sich anzuziehen, zu packen und von seinen Habseligkeiten Abschied zu nehmen und Ahasveros konnte nach dem jüdischen Theater abziehen. Anstatt nach dem Flein wurden seit November die weggeholteten Juden nach dem Jüdischen Schauspielhaus in der Pl. Middenlaan gebracht, oft mussten dort Hunderte und Aberhunderte tagelang zubringen, in dem sie vom J.R. möglichst gut gepflegt wurden. Am Anfang gelang es wohl mal, durch irgendeine Hintertüt zu entwischen, aber dies war nicht

leicht. Nur die "Gesperreten", insoweit ihre "Sperrre" noch gültig war, wurden wieder freigegeben. Viele wurden drei, vier, fünf mal von zu Hause weggeholt und immer wieder auf Grund ihrer Papiere etc. freigegeben.

Seit Anfang Januar ging dreimal pro Woche ein Transport nach Westerbork, seit Februar 1 bis 2 mal pro Woche ein Transport nach Vught ab. Das Leben, dass sich im Schauspielhaus abspielte, war laut der Berichte, welche ich in Westerbork darüber gehört habe, entsetzlich. Tausende oder mehr Menschen und Kinder in einem Gebäude zusammengesprengt, wo mit knapper Not nur für 600 Platz war, sanitär ausserst schlecht bestellt (im Ganzen 3 WC und ein Waschbecken) und dann manchmal lagelag auf einem Stuhl sitzend, auf den folgenden Akt der Tragödie wartend, auf die Ankunft der Deutschen oder vielmehr des SS Hauptsturmführers der Zentralstelle für jüdische Auswanderung, der, je nachdem seine Stimmung war, schaltete und waltete, und die Gesperreten ja oder nicht befreite. Z.B. wer schmutzige Füsse hatte, wurde weitergeschickt, wer saubere hatte, freigelassen.

Oberstehend wurde die "Technik" des Wegholens in Amsterdam geschildert. Ausserhalb Amsterdam ging es fast genau so: Auch in Haag und in Rotterdam fanden verschiedene Razzien statt. Ungefähr Mitte März 1943 befanden sich ausserhalb Amsterdams noch einige tausende Juden, hauptsächlich in Rotterdam, Haag, Utrecht, Arnhem, in Achterhoek und in Trente. Vor dem 25. April mussten alle diese Juden, insoweit sie keine Erlaubnis erlangt hatten, nach Amsterdam umsiedeln, nach Vught sich im Lager melden.

Speziell sei noch erwähnt, wie Mitte Januar die jüdische Irrenanstalt "Het Apeldoornsche Bosch" geräumt wurde. Sie wurde besetzt, alle Patienten wurden aus den verschiedenen Pavillons ins Hauptgebäude zusammengesammelt und auf Lastwagen nach dem Bahnhof transportiert, wo je 50 Patienten in einem Güterwaggon eingeschlossen wurden. Die am schwersten Erkrankten bekamen vorher eine Morphiumspritze. Die Anstalt verpflegte im Ganzen 1.600 Verpflegte, unter denen sich viele "Versteckte", die sich dort sicher wähnten, befanden. Einige Hundert wussten zu entkommen und sich anderswo in Sicherheit zu bringen. Abends fuhr der Güterzug nach Deutschland ab. Es unterliegt keinem Zweifel, dass alle diese Unglücklichen umgebracht wurden. Das Personal, das aus 260 Angestellten bestand, wurde bis auf 60, die im Zug mitgereist waren, nach Westerbork geschickt.

Die Sperrren.

Zwischen Mitte September und Mitte November 1942 schritten die

Deutschen, um das Wegholen zu erleichtern, dazu, verschiedene Kategorien vorläufig offiziell von der Deportation freizustellen. Dazu wurde die Identitätskarte des Betreffenden mit einem Stempel: "Inhaber dieses Ausweises ist bis auf weiteres vom Arbeitseinsatz freigestellt" versehen. Eine Nummer, ein Stempel, eine Unterschrift und vorläufig war man "safe". Die folgenden Gruppen kamen in Frage:

- 1.) Juden die eine Eingabe gemacht hatten, dass sie ungerechterweise als solche betrachtet wurden. Dazu rechneten sich Hunderte von portugiesischen Juden. Die Behandlung dieser Gesuche ruhte bei Herrn Calmeyer, einem deutschen Beamten im Haag, der soviel als möglich zu verzögern suchte und die Behandlungen dieser Bittschriften in die Länge zog, um diese Menschen zu retten. 60 Juden untergebracht, die
- 2.) Juden, die eine Eingabe gemacht hatten, weil sie eine Mischehe führten und vor Oktober 1942 Kinder geboren hatten. Eine sehr kleine Anzahl von jüdischen Frauen, die ~~mit~~ mit Nicht-Juden verheiratet waren, ohne indessen Kinder zu haben, wurden ebenfalls gesperrt; dies beruhte jedoch offenbar auf einem Irrtum. ~~Die Wehrmacht zu arbei-~~
- 3.) Juden, die vor Mai 1940 evangelisch getauft waren. Weil die katholische Kirche am Anfang ihre Stimme gegen die Deportationen erhoben hatte - die evangelische hatte dies zwar ebenfalls getan, hatte sich jedoch später entschuldigt - wurden die katholisch Getauften nicht gesperrt. Im Gegenteil, im August wurden sie Alle festgenommen und nach Westerbork gesandt; man sah alsdann dort, wie Pater und Nonnen Posenkranz beteten und Brevier lasen. Sie wurden ohne Verzug weitergeschickt. ~~Man, wurden nach Westerbork abtransportiert. Von Letz-~~
4. Juden, die ein Gesuch zur Emigration eingereicht und dazu Geld eingezahlt hatten. (50.000 Hfl. pro Person) ~~hatte keinen Zutritt.~~
5. Juden im Dienste des J.R.; hierunter befanden sich auch viele Besitzer jüdischer Geschäfte und die Lehrer, Ärzte und Apotheker, Rabbiner und Beamte der Rabbinats. ~~welche fast ausschließlich aus Europe~~
- 6.) Juden, die für die Wehrmacht in Betrieben arbeiteten. ~~utsche 33.~~
Die ersten Gruppen umfassten im ganzen ungefähr 10.000 Personen, die 5. ungefähr 8.000, die letzte ungefähr 20.000. Zur Erlangung des J.R. Stempels ist viel geschoben worden. Zweifelsohne gab es Personen, die sich bestechen liessen oder die Verwandte oder Freunde auf die Listen einschreiben liessen, die ihrer Funktion halber oder wegen ihres Verdienstes nicht dafür in Frage kamen. ~~den, eine entsprechende Postkarte~~
- 7.) Im Monat Januar kam noch eine Gruppe hinzu. Der Generalsekretär des Ministeriums des Innern, Herr Frederiks, erhielt nämlich damals die Befehls, eine Liste derjenigen Juden einzureichen, welche sich um die Niederlande besonders verdient gemacht haben. Diese Liste

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...reports were taken to the Dutch Govern...
...Kullmann in February '44.

stellte er mit Herrn Boasson aus Middelburg, einem alten Freund jüd. Abstammung zusammen. Die Folge war, dass sehr viele Juden aus Zeeland auf diese Liste gesetzt wurden. Auch hierbei handelte es sich schliesslich mehr um Beziehungen, als um Verdienste. Weiter wurde noch eine Liste mit Hinsicht auf kulturelle Angelegenheiten von Herrn van Dam, dem Generalsekretär des Ministeriums für Unterricht und Kultur-Schutz zusammengestellt. Hierunter fielen insgesamt - einschliesslich ihrer Familienmitglieder - ungefähr 800 Juden, die in einigen grossen Gebäuden in den Gemeinden Barneveld und Lunteren konzentriert sind. Man versprach ihnen, dass sie bis Kriegs-Ende dort verbleiben und dann emigrieren dürften. Wir hoffen das Beste für sie. Schliesslich waren in Doetinchem ungefähr 60 Juden untergebracht, die sich des speziellen Schutzes der NSB erfreuten und den Faschisten offenbar früher Dienste erwiesen hatten.

Das "Anfanglager Vught".

Anfangs Februar 1943 teilten die Deutschen mit, dass ein Teil der Juden nach Vught deportiert würden, um dort für die Wehrmacht zu arbeiten. Man hatte dort ein grosses Lager gebaut, das teils als Konzentrationslager eingerichtet war und teils als jüdisches Arbeitslager. Juden, die eine Wehrmachtssperre hatten, also Arbeiter aus der Diamant- der Konfektions- und Pelzindustrie wurden nach diesem Lager transportiert. Man stand Vught nicht abgeneigt gegenüber; man brauchte dort wenigstens vorläufig keine Angst zu haben, nach Deutschland weitergeschickt zu werden. Diejenigen, welche in Vught erkrankten oder über 50 Jahre zählten, wurden nach Westerbork abtransportiert. Von Letzteren habe ich ein und das andere über dieses Lager gehört, denn die Berichte waren sehr spärlich und auch der J.R. hatte keinen Zutritt. Die Baracken waren gut eingerichtet mit Separat- Schlaf- und Rekreationszellen. Auch die sanitäre Fürsorge war befriedigend. Die Ernährung, namentlich die warmen Mahlzeiten, welche fast ausschliesslich aus Suppe bestanden, war ziemlichschlecht. Das Lager wurde von der deutsche SS, die eine sehr strenge Zucht handhabte, überwacht. Männer und Frauen waren getrennt und durften sich nur eine halbe Stunde täglich sprechen. Bei der geringsten Übertretung wurde diese Erlaubnis eingezogen. Junge Kinder zwischen 3 und 7 und die Älteren bis 14 Jahren waren in separaten Baracken, von den Eltern geschieden, untergebracht. In zwei Monaten war es nur einmal gestattet worden, eine zensurierte Postkarte zu versenden; wohl durfte man Post und in letzter Zeit auch Lebensmittelpakete erhalten. Man sah auch den ganzen Tag, wie Juden und Nicht-Juden im angrenzenden Konzentrationslager gemartert wurden. Ebenso wie in Westerbork war die sachliche Führung der verschiedenen

...aschen Juden, zu
...das Küstengebiet.

... reports were taken to the Dutch Govern-
by Dr. Kullmann in February '44.
Our work has since then developed
rections.

Betriebsgruppen in Vught in Händen deutscher Juden; bei der Er-
richtung waren einige hundert Angestellte aus Westerbork nach
Vught versetzt worden.

Bis Ende März wurde in Vught noch wenig gearbeitet. Man beabsichtigt,
dort grosse Uniformwerkstätten und eine Unterabteilung von "Philips"
zu gründen.

... massnah-
... gefährlich das Küstengebiet.

reitions. work has since then developed in the following di-
1. We have sent a quest-
Switzer-

(Background) Persecution of Dutch Jews

Weltzentrale des Hechaluz
Hechaluz Geneva Office

המרכז העולמי של "החלוץ"
משרד זינבה

DIE TRAGIK DES HOLLÄNDISCHEN JUDENTUMS.

Telephon 4 39 24

GENF.

זינבה

Von allen jüdischen Gruppen in den westlichen besetzten Gebieten hat wohl das holländische Judentum am meisten gelitten. Holland ist das Land, in dem die Juden in der systematischsten und konsequentesten Weise verfolgt und schliesslich deportiert wurden.

Vor dem Kriege gab es in Holland rund 140.000 Juden, wovon ca. 22.000 eine nichtholländische Staatsangehörigkeit hatten. Fast alle Juden wohnten in Amsterdam, hauptsächlich konzentriert im Judenviertel der Innerstadt und in den neueren Vierteln der Zuid und Ost. Daneben gab es Gemeinden von einigen 10.000 Juden in Haag und Rotterdam. Der Rest war in mehr oder weniger grossen Gemeinden über das ganze Land zerstreut. Ein besonderes Kennzeichen des holl. Judentums war die Tatsache, dass zum Unterschied von den übrigen jüd. Gruppen in West- und Mitteleuropa es ein verhältnismässig starkes bodenständiges Proletariat hatte. Jedoch muss gesagt werden, dass das wirklich in der Produktion tätige Proletariat - d.h. die echte im soziologischen Sinne - nur einige Tausende Diamantenarbeiter und wenige tausend Hafen- und Transportarbeiter umfasste. Die grosse zehntausende umfassende Masse des Proletariats (die hauptsächlich im Amsterdamer Judenviertel wohnte) bestand aus Markthändlern, Lumpenhändlern und ähnlichen des kleinen und kleinsten Mittelstandes, die ihrer ökonomischen Lage nach häufig schlechter daran waren, als das wirkliche Proletariat, die jedoch soziologisch nicht ohne weiteres dazu zu rechnen sind, auch wenn es, wie es z.T. der Fall war, in den allerelendsten Verhältnissen lebte und wohnte.

Von diesen ganzen jüdischen Gruppen waren Ende 1943 offiziell noch etwa 10.000 Menschen vorhanden, etwa 10.000 Andere warteten im Lager Westerbok auf ihre Deportation, während man die Zahl der "Untergetauchten" d.h. Derer, die sich vor der Deportation versteckt haben, auf 20 bis 25.000 geschätzt werden. Das Schicksal dieser Gruppe ist, solange der Krieg dauert, unsicher, da fortwährend Menschen von den Deutschen gefunden und deportiert werden.

Als die Deutschen Truppen in den "aitagen des Jahres 1940 das Land besetzten, befürchteten die Juden natürlich sofort das Schlimmste. Jedoch in den ersten Wochen, ja Monaten ignorierten die Besatzungsbehörden die Juden zunächst vollständig. Die ersten antijüdischen Massnahmen bestanden eigentlich darin, dass alle nichtholländischen Juden, zu Beginn September 1940, als militärisch gefährlich das Kastengebiet

AT CORRESPONDENCE
M.C. 11/16/43 5/16

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.

GENÈVE, 19.5.1944.
16, Rue du Marché

C.I.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The two enclosed reports were taken to the Dutch Government by Dr. Kullmann in February '44.

Our work has since then developed in the following directions.

1. We have sent a questionnaire to all Dutchmen in Switzerland, requesting them to give details about deported friends and relations, and to let us know about any news they receive from them directly or indirectly. In this way we have so far collected about 3000 names. We are in possession of about 500 addresses in Birkenau and Monowitz alone. Further we have assembled many addresses in Westerbork, Bergen Belsen, Theresienstadt, Vittel etc. and also some in Polish camps. To the first category parcels are being sent via Red Cross and Hilfsverein für jüdische Auswanderung. In some individual cases it is tried to get further contact, if special circumstances permit.

2. About 20.000 Jews are living in hiding in Holland. We have been able to effectuate, that a hundred thousand guilders be spent for their maintenance, and if more money is needed, we shall be able to help again. If intermediary addresses are given to us, parcels are sent.

3. Help is being given to Dutch Jews hidden in France by sending money, finding new addresses if necessary and by opening up possibilities for flight - if possible.

4. We are trying to come to a realization of plans for preparing a first-aid-team to go to Poland as soon after the war as possible to help in the relief- and repatriation-work for Dutch deportees. It is also with a view to this that we started collecting information as to the whereabouts of deportees. Difficulties for the preparation of a team have so far been very great, but we hope to be able to overcome them in the end.

848 DUTCH JEWS

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland's Cl.

1945
with Jewish
written: Gen

DUTCH AMBULANCES TO POLAND
=====

(Preparations in Holland and Switzerland)

Dr. A. Polak Daniels, substitute director of the Red Cross Hospital in the Hague, Holland, was charged at this request, by the Netherlands Red Cross, with the preparation of an ambulance for assistance to Dutch deportees in Poland, directly after the war. Preparations, which had of course to be kept completely secret, were started in November 1942. Together with ~~the~~ his fiancée (Miss Ariane Boon Hartsinck, with him in Switzerland now), he constituted a group of twelve persons, consisting of 3 doctors, 4 nurses, 3 medical students, one interpreter (the former Dutch consul at Warsaw) and a trained psychologist (Miss B.H.). All these people were immunised and are ready to start at any moment.

Contact with the Netherlands Government appeared of the utmost importance, but could not be established. It was seen that this ambulance should be taken over by the Government, c.q. by international reliefwork. Dr. P.D. Miss B.H. therefore tried to reach London via Spain. As they encountered insurmountable difficulties near the Spanish frontier, they were forced to seek refuge in Switzerland, where they are stranded since Dec. 30 th. 1943.

A cable to the Dutch Government in London announcing the arrival of Dr. P.D. and Miss B.H. and asking for instructions was immediately sent by the delegate of the London Committee of the Netherlands Red Cross. It should be mentioned, that Dr. P.D. and Miss B.H. in no wise intended to come to Switzerland and still feel, that they could be of more use in London. However, whilst awaiting a reply they are endeavouring to collect as much information as possible about a) condition and whereabouts of deportees in Poland, b) reliefwork in general. They are in touch with the big Jewish organisations, the Red Cross, the Quakers etc. and with private persons possessing information.

They are in especially close contact with the delegate of the Dutch Red Cross (already mentioned) and with the (Dutch) Jewish Coordination Committee, which would interest itself in post-war problems (see rapport). It has been suggested that a similar group to the one already formed in Holland could be composed here in Switzerland. Instructions and directives for organization of reliefwork among deportees and repatriated, in Poland and in Holland, would be of the utmost value to Dutch people in Switzerland, amongst whom are many able and valuable men and women who are most eager to help. - (In this connection the attention is drawn to a scheme, which was submitted to the Netherlands Government, for the buying in Switzerland of wooden transportable habitations, which can be used as quarantine camps, temporary habitations etc.)

Febr. 1944

WRB

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland, J. G.

1945

General Correspondence

Reply 5/24 RIM/mjb

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.

GENÈVE, 19.5.1944.
16. Rue du Marché

R 20. MAI 1944

Mr. R. MacClelland
7, Rue des Chaudronniers
Genève

C.I.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed I send you some details about our work. I was most glad to hear from Dr. Polak Daniels and his wife about the interest you are taking and we are very grateful indeed for the help you have given and offered.

It will be a great pleasure to discuss matters with you further, we hope to hear from you soon.

Yours truly,

M.H. Gans

M.H. Gans

*including confidential reports
of your relief activities on behalf of
Jewish refugees in Holland.
I shall remain in contact
throughout the near future & shall
be pleased to be your acquaintance.*

848 DUTCH JEWS

848 DUTCH JEWS

848 DUTCH JEWS

WRB

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland's File

1944

COI COORDINATIE
COMMISSIE

c/o Dr. Polak Daniels
7, Place Claparède
Genève
May 20th 1944

(C.L.)

(C.L.)

Rec.?

Bern, May 24, 1944.

Dear Mr. Gans:
Refugee Board

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 19, 1944, enclosing the confidential reports about your relief activities on behalf of Jewish refugees in Holland. I shall remain in contact with Dr. Polak Daniels and trust that in the near future I shall have the pleasure of making your acquaintance. The (Dutch) Jewish Coordination Commission would be very grateful if you would kindly forward the enclosed report as a cable to the Dutch ministers van Boven (Department of Social Affairs) and to Dr. Rodrigues Pereira, rabbi to the Dutch Army, all c/o Dutch Government, Stratton House, London.

With many thanks,

yours sincerely
for the J.G.C.

Mr. M. H. Gans,

Joodsche Coördinatie Commissie,
16 Rue du Marché,
Geneva.

RDM/mjb

848 DUTCH JEWS

848 DUTCH JEWS

1545

WRB

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland's Files

Dutch Jewish Relief Council
Geneva

Tel to London

JOODSCHE COORDINATIE
COMMISSIE

c/o Dr. Polak Daniels
7, Place Claparède
Genève

May 28th 1944

(C.L.)

(C.L.)

Rec. 2

Mr. R. MacClelland
Representative War Refugee Board

Mr. R. MacClelland
Representative War Refugee Board
Geneva

I should be very grateful if you would be so kind to forward
the enclosed telegram to Mr. Ferwerda, Commissioner for Repatriation,

Dear Sir,

The (Dutch) Jewish Coordination Commission would be very
grateful if you would kindly forward the enclosed report as a cable
to the Dutch ministers van Boeyen and van Angeren (respectively
Home Department and Justice Department), to Mr. Ferwerda, Commissioner
for Repatriation (Department of Social Affairs) and to Dr. Rodrigues
Pereira, rabbi to the Dutch Army, all c/o Dutch Government, Stratton
House, London.

With many thanks,

yours sincerely
for the J.C.C.

Dr. Polak Daniels

848 DUTCH JEW

W.F.R.
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
Mr. MacClelland's File
Dutch Jewish
1945

Tel to London
ack 6/9/44

Draft wire

May 28th 1944

Dr. A. Polak Daniels
7, Place Claparède
Genève

May 28th 1944

CI

CI

Mr. R. MacClelland
Representative War Refugee Board
Geneva

Dear Sir,

I should be very grateful if you would be so kind to forward the enclosed telegram to Mr. Ferwerda, Commissioner for Repatriation, Department of Social Affairs of the ~~Royal~~ Dutch Government, Stratton House, London.

Thanking you very much indeed, I remain, with kind regards,

yours sincerely

*Ask Mr. Huddle about
etiquette of such wire
to Dutch gov. official in
London?*

W. Lubinski

W. Lubinski

WRB
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
848 DUTCH JEWS
Mr. MacClelland's Files
Dutch Government
1945

Dr.A.Polak Daniels

7, Place Claparède
Genève
May 29th 1944

(C.I.)

Dec. 2,

Dear Mr. McClelland,

Would it be possible to add the enclosed sentence to the telegram of the Joodsche Coördinatie Commissie?

We are very sorry to bother you so much.

"The J.C.C. would appreciate a monthly subsidy from Government via War Refugee Board for expedition foodparcels to deportees."

With many thanks and kind regards,

yours sincerely

Dr. A. Polak Daniels

848 DUTCH JEWS

WRFB
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
Mr. McClelland's Files
Dutch Jews and War Refugee Board
1945

Draft Telegram

Amembassy

London

For Ferwerda Department Social Affairs Dutch
Legation Stratton House from Polak Daniels.

"Have not yet received instructions mentioned
in Red Cross telegram of May 23 to de Vos. Urgently
request complete instructions before June 15. Grateful
if they could contain specific appointment for me. If
so what kind. Would appreciate being charged cooperate
with Jewish Coordination Commission which possesses
funds and information concerning deportees. Kindly
through American Embassy London
reply via McClelland WRB representative ^{ve} US Legation
Bern."

Harrison

RMCC
RMCC/imp *2/16*

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 25 1972

848 DUTCH JEWS

DATA WITHOUT TOPICS

WRB
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
Mr. McClelland's Files

Dutch Section
1945

Draft Telegram

Amembassy

London

For Van Boeyen, Van Angeren, Ferwerda and Peireira
Dutch Legation, Stratton House, from Gans and Isaac behalf
of Joodsche Coördinatie Commissie, 16 Rue du Marché, Geneva.

"JCC has honor inform you following its report of
February last with letter of recommendation from our
Minister that:

- a) arrangements are being made distribute two hundred
thousand guilders amongst Jews in hiding in Holland;
- b) Palestine certificates are being sent and if necessary
South American "Nationality" documents;
- c) foodparcels are being sent to people in hiding via
their Christian friends;
- d) people hidden in France being helped with money and
food and by bringing them into contact with
organizations which can assist with changing

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-78
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 25 1972

residence

848 DUTCH JEWS

040 NYNHAU TAMP

WRB GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland's file

Dutch Legation by Dutch Legation
1945

and
residence with flight;

- e) foodparcels (at present about two thousand) and when possible other help being sent to Dutchmen in camps at Bergen Belsen (Celle), Theresienstadt, Monowitz, Birkenau, Warschau and other centers. For this work we, amongst others, are in close contact with delegate of Netherlands Red Cross;
- f) our card file of deportees already contains thousands of names. Lists will be sent to the Government. These may also be of use for post-war first aid;
- g) In light of recent and detailed information we possess concerning (1) both adults and especially hundreds of destitute children in hiding, (2) the situation in Holland as a whole, (3) the situation of deportees in particular; projects are being worked out for social and moral reconstruction according to the traditions of the Dutch Jewish Community and for reintegration of Dutch Jews into the nation, please use JCC at once after the war for relief and rehabilitation

WRE

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland's files

Dutch Jewish Community
1945

rehabilitation of Dutch Jewish people now in hiding in Holland, Belgium and France. This work will be urgently needed;

- h) our advisory members Dr. and Mrs. Polak Daniels-Boon Hartsinck have prepared plans, after consultation with international organizations, for first aid by Dutchmen to deported Jewish compatriots and for social work in Holland. The necessary funds are at our disposition. We can give special training to 20 Dutchmen. Plans will be worked out after consulting Dutch Red Cross delegate;
- i) we are in close contact with Holland and receive illegally all data from there; also with compatriots in Belgium and France;
- j) the Dutch Minister is fully informed about our work and we are in continuous contact with the several international organizations, McClelland of War Refugee Board, who gives us his aid and support; financially we get support mostly from American Joint Distribution Committee

WRB

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

RAA
THIRD
TRIP

Mr. McClelland's Files

Dutch Delegation to War Refugee Board
1945

Committee. We are in daily very close contact with
Dr. Visser 't Hooft of the World Council of Churches.
In order to be able to continue our aid to deported compatriots
as effectively as possible, we urgently request confirmation
this message and reply via McClelland, War Refugee Board,
U.S. Legation, Bern. A monthly subsidy via WEB from our
Government for sending further food parcels to Dutch
deportees would also be appreciated."

Harrison

R McC/imp ^{7/24/45}

141 P. 11
CONFIDENTIAL
Mr. McClelland
War Refugee Board
U.S. Legation, Bern

CASE FILE

TELEGRAM SENT

101

To: AmEmbassy, London

Date: June 8, noon, 1944.

No: 965

Code: [REDACTED]

Charged to:

Paraphrase

For the War Refugee Board.

The Dutch Jewish Coordination Commission and Dr. Polak-Daniels have requested me to transmit messages addressed to various officers of the Government of the Netherlands in London. Dr. Daniels and the Commission are both carrying on valuable relief and refugee work in behalf of Dutch Jews in the Netherlands. Therefore, they are very desirous of being able to transmit and receive messages through our services. Would it be possible for you to undertake to deliver such messages and accept replies thereto?

Foregoing is from McClelland.

STCOR

HARRISON

RDM:mjb:nf
In triplicate

copy in FA

848

DUTCH JEWS

848 DUTCH JEWS

WRB

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 25 1972

Dutch Jews

Netherlands relief

File Copy

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Bern, June 9, 1944.

From: Embassy, London

Date: June 13, 3 a.m., 1933

(C.I.)

189

Case:

Received: June 13, 2 p.m.

Dr. A. Polak Daniels,
7, Place Claparède,
Genève.

PARAPHRASE

848 DUTCH JEWS

W.R.B. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Dr. Daniels:

In confirmation of our conversation of last Monday, I merely wish to inform you that a telegram was sent today to London asking in principle whether messages from you and the Jewish Coordination Commission can be forwarded and received in the future by the American Embassy. I will let you know as soon as we have an answer.

sent in London since Department has given Embassy

Very truly yours,

strict instructions not to receive or transmit at

present any message Roswell McClelland, if they have
Special Assistant to
not been cleared the American Minister.

It might be possible for Dr. Daniels and of the

RMcC/imp

Jewish Coordination Commission to make

arrangements for handling their messages through

the British Legation.

WINANT

In quadruplicate

copy in FA
A.I.

A true copy of the signed original

Mr. McClelland's file

Netherlands relief.

Let. to Dr. Daniels 6/15 RDM/mjb

~~WAB RDM~~

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From: Embassy, London Date: June 13, 3 a.m., 1933
 No: 169
 Code: ██████████ Received: June 13, 2 p.m.

(C.L.)

PARAPHRASE

Following for McClelland.

Reference your 965 of June 8.

I feel that I cannot undertake to transmit messages, as requested, to members of Dutch Government in London, since Department has given Embassy strict instructions not to receive or transmit at present any messages for third parties if they have not been cleared through the British censorship. It might be possible for Dr. Daniels and (of) the Dutch Jewish Coordination Commission to make arrangements for handling their messages through the British Legation.

WINANT

In quadruplicate
re

COPY IN FA
3 " in A.I

DECLASSIFIED
 State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
 By R. H. Parks Date SEP 25 1972

848 DUTCH JEWS

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland's file

Dr. Daniels
with the Secretary

Dutch Jews

Netherlands relief

VERSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

Commissie Adviseur Dr. T. Lewentale

Tel. 3.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.95)
Kantoor Zat. en Ix. foetd. gesloten.

GENEVE, 19.6.1944.
16, Rue du Marché



Bern, June 15, 1944.
19 JUN 1944

Mr. R. McClelland

Dear Dr. Daniels:
Representative American War Refugee Board

Geneva We have unfortunately received a negative answer from London in regard to the question of forwarding telegrams from you or the Jewish Coordination Commission for the Dutch Government in London through the American Embassy. Our Embassy in London has received strict instructions not to handle any messages for third parties if they have not already been cleared through the British censorship. It would seem, therefore, that the only other route open to you would be through your Legation in Bern and the British Legation in the same city.

That telegrams can not be forwarded for us to our Government, this is not unexpected, as you hand. However, we are very grateful for the trouble you have taken.

I hope you will allow me to come and see you at the end of the week as the J.C.C. would be very grateful to receive again some financial help.

Roswell D. McClelland,
Special Assistant to
the American Minister.

With kind regards,

yours sincerely,
Dr. Pollak Daniels,
Pension Demierre,
7 Place Claparède,
Geneva.

RDM/mjb

848 DUTCH JEWS

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland's file

Dutch Jews
with Dr. Daniels
Geneva

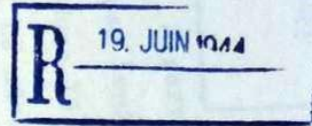
Dutch Jews

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.

GENÈVE, 19.6.1944.
16, Rue du Marché



Mr. R. McClelland
Representative American War Refugee Board
Geneva

Dear Mr. McClelland,

Thank you very much for your answer. Although we are sorry that telegrams can not be forwarded for us to our Government, this is not unexpected, as you warned us beforehand. However, we are very grateful for the trouble you have taken.

I hope you will allow me to come and see you at the end of this week as the J.C.C. would be very grateful to receive again some financial help.

With kind regards,

yours sincerely,

848 DUTCH JEWS

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland's file

Dutch Jews
Number: Geneva
5

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to send you enclosed

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

Rec'd JUN 22 1944

BERN

NOTE FOR MR. McCLELLAND

C.L.

A service message has been received from Embassy London stating that the cost of its
+ 169 June 13 re. Dutch messages was \$4.12. You will be advised by the accounting office of the cost of our + 965 June 8 to London, for which collection is also to be made.

CODE ROOM

+ Dutch Jews

SWS

848 DUTCH JEWS

McClelland
Dutch Jewish
Gen...

(C.I.)

R 24 JUN 1944

Mr. R.D. McClelland.
Special Assistant to the American Minister.
7 rue des Chaudronniers.
Geneva

848. DUTCH JEWS

Envois (C.I.) Dr. Jemstein DUTCH JEWS.

Westerbork - has enough medicine.
S Justit - no more Jews.
Jewish Kat. in Amsterdam -
aufgelöst. (Goodische Kat)

reply of German Red Cross -
letter 14 June. (Hartmann)

Beauftragten, GRC, in Amsterdam
pour Union-Kongress Niederlande - pour
(Crossemate)

Westerbork - 20 or 25 miles

- Abstand zu nehmen of envois
de médicaments.

Camps in Holland

Information given by Dr. Jemstein of
Crossemate concerning camps for
Jews in Netherlands

848 DUTCH JEWS

us

Mr. McClelland's files

Mr. Geneva

TEWS (document holders)

Cabin VII

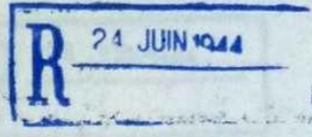
Extra Copy
Dutch Jews

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.

GENÈVE, June 22nd. 1944.
16. Rue du Marché



Mr. R.D. McClelland.
Special Assistant to the American Minister.
7 rue des Chaudronniers.
Geneva

848.1 DUTCH JEWS

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to send you enclosed
list with details about Camps, Prisons ect:

In a few days I hope personally to be able
to give you some further explication about this matter.

Dr. Polak Daniels sends his kind regards, I
remain, Sincerely yours.

M.H.Gans
M.H.Gans

enclosure

W.R.R.
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
Mr. McClelland's file
Dutch Jews and Isr. Jewish
in Geneva

No 1123456789101112131415161718192021222324252627282930313233343536373839404142434445464748495051525354555657585960616263646566676869707172737475767778798081828384858687888990919293949596979899100

enclosed documents forwarded to
 Jewish Jews (document holders)

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
 Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.

GENÈVE, June 23rd.1944
 16. Rue du Marché

R 24 JUIN 1944

CAMP or PRISON	Number of known names	Number of forwarded parcels		Last communications dated :
		via Lisboa	via Intercroix rouge	
Theresienstadt	649	117	12	7.9.43 -----7.4.44
Bergen-Belsen	232	306		all 1944 -----June 44
Birkenau	361	44	361	7.9.43; 8.10.43----30.1.44
Monowitz	161	11	161	7.9.43; 8.10.43----Jan.44
Jawischowitz	53		53	7.9.43-----8.10.43
Auschwitz	10	9	12	-----30.1.44
Vittel	20	33		all 1944-----April 44
Mechelen	16	26		1942;1943;1944-----22.5.44
Ravensbrück	4		8	March Jan.44
Prison Scheveningen	1		2	Jan.44
Buchenwalde	2		2	Febr.44
Anrath (Prison)	1		1	1944
Dorohucza	113			7.9.43; 8.10.43
Wlodawa	63			7.9.43; 8.10.43
A.F.Lublin	15			7.9.43
Majdanek	14			7.9.43
Maydan	7			7.9.43
Trawniki	2			7.9.43
Kattowitz	1	1		
Warschau				Febr.44
Tarnowitz	1			
Sosnowitz	2	2		
Drancy	2			27.1.44
Zweibruchen (Prison)	1			1944
Siegburg n.Bonn (")	1			1944
T o t a l	1732	549	612	

We estimate the number of deportees in Westerbork, Bergen-Belsen, Bergau and Tarnowitz, together at several thousand, the number of people hidden in Holland at 15.000 à 20.000 .

W.F.R.B. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

MR. W.F.R.B. IS CH

6/2/44

has organized in Switzerland repatriation
Dutch subjects so far without equipment. Have studied
excellent instructions he received this respect from Mr.
Berwerda Commissioner for repatriation of Dutch Government.

Dutch Jews and Dutch
Jewish Conciliation Committee
October, November & December
1944.

x WJC series

c/o American Legation
B e r n

... international or
whole matter. We
this subject. As
ll be found in
other territories
problem is, in our m
location and first
formed and admitte
by

Extra Copy

TELEGRAM SENT

To: Secstate
Washington

Date: 08.5, 10pm, 1944
No: 6629

Code:

CI

Charged to:

For WRB from McClelland.

For Kubowitzki, World Jewish Congress, from Riegner.

"Your cable No. 134. Discussed fully whole problem with Dr. Polak Daniels who, on behalf Dutch Government, has organized in Switzerland repatriation unit for deported Dutch subjects so far without equipment. Have studied excellent instructions he received this respect from Mr. Ferwerda Commissioner for repatriation of Dutch Government. It is impossible for us make any concrete suggestions until we know exactly what rôle UNRRA and other international or governmental bodies intend to play this whole matter. We would be most grateful for any details this subject. As large majority remnant deported Jews will be found in Eastern Europe particularly Poland and other territories liberated by Soviet Army most urgent problem is, in our mind, to see that special units dealing with location and first assistance to deported Jews should be formed and admitted by

x WJC series

c/o American Legation
Bern

848 WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS x 848 DUTCH JEWS

WRB

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr McClelland's File

G...
G...

- 2 -

by Soviet authorities to follow at shortest distance possible advancing Russian troops in territories liberated. ~~NY/19/11/1945/1945~~ These units should deal with deportees' registration, medical aid, relief, welfare and social work, preparation of transport for repatriation or emigration. Reports of these units should currently be sent both to national authorities and an international center dealing with questions of deportees. Arrangement for admission such units should be made immediately with Soviet authorities. We shall appreciate knowing whether you are in contact this respect with Polish National Committee in Lublin especially Dr. Sommerstein. We should equally welcome your opinion concerning necessity setting up special Jewish international central body to deal with problem of deportees. This depends on plans, intentions of UNRRA and other official bodies. ICRC intends establish here one single central alphabetic fichier for all displaced people without distinction nationality religion race etc. but call to your attention fact that ICRC without any relations with Soviet authorities."

\$...70:15...

Harrison

RDM/imp

c/o American Legation
Bern

848 DUTCH JEWS

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

ls.

Dutch
Gen. Secy

DUTCH JEWS (document holders)

Page 2

Copy VII

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

Page 1

Reply 10/12 RDM/mjb

Cek

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

(COMITÉ JUIF HOLLANDAIS)

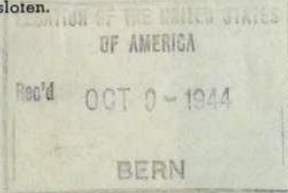
Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein



GENÈVE, October 6th, 1944
16, Rue du Marché

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)

Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.



Dear Sir,

We acknowledge your letter dated September 28th, 1944.

Enclosed we send you two lists in 7 copies. We cannot guarantee however that all persons on these lists are not in physical possession of the documents in question, as stipulated by you.

Up to now we have not kept a list of the persons in question, so that we had to compose it now at the hand of our general card-system. On one of the lists the data are often incomplete, as in these cases we only know the fact that documents have been issued.

Westerbork

We think, that you might be interested in the following facts : According to informations from Holland the camp at Westerbork was liquidated by the Germans on September 7th, 1944. The rumour has reached us that the persons who were interned there at that moment, have been transferred to the camp in Bergen-Belsen.

Furthermore we dispose of a list of ca. 650 persons, who are at present in the camp at Bergen-Belsen and to whom we send foodparcels as regularly as possible. Without any doubt there are also on this food-parcel-list persons mentioned who are document-holders, although they are not mentioned on any of the enclosed lists. (Documents for persons in Holland did not necessarily pass through our hands).

As soon as we dispose of supplementary lists we shall forward them to you.

N.B.

We draw your attention to the fact that all persons mentioned on enclosed lists, although of various nationalities, have been deported from Holland.

We remain at your entire disposal to give you any further details.

For the Commission,

sincerely yours,

M.H.Gans
M.H.Gans

Mr. Roswell D. McClelland
Special Assistant to the
American Minister
c/o American Legation
B e r n

W.R.E.
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
RAR
848
DUTCH JEWS
Mr. McClelland's file
Dated 10/12/44
10/12/44

DUTCH JEWS (document holders)

Copy III

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

(COMITÉ JUIF HOLLANDAIS)

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.55.80 (h.g.g. 5.60.93)

Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.

GENÈVE, 16, Rue du Marché

No.	Name	Zeehandel	Surname	Birth Date	Birth place	Nationn.	Passprt.
1	Adler		Adolf	21-1-66	Leiningen.	German	Paraguay
2	Adler-Blum		Hortense	26-7-76	Mannheim	"	"
3	Alster-Schreiber		Citel	28-4-68	Wielcke	Pologne	Honduras
4	Auerbach		Jacob Samuel	13-5-86	Burszein	Dutch	" B.B.
5	Auerbach-Resen		Eva	7-6-84	"	"	" B.B.
6	Auerbach (Dr.)		Rudolf	26-11-99	Essen	German	S.Salv.
7	Berker		Saul	20-7-07	Barfia	Pologne	Paraguay
8	Bernstein-Weinmann		Heima	18-9-69	Munich	German	"
9	Bondi		Sigmund	ca. 1877	Mainz	"	" B.B.
10	Bondi-Mosbacher		Ernestine	ca. 1885	Frankfort	"	" B.B.
11	Blits		Alfred	30-9-03	Amsterdam	Dutch	Honduras BB.
12	Blits-Grünblatt		Lea	17-2-07	"	"	" B.B.
13	de Beer		Louis	25-8-00	Hoorn	"	" B.B.
14	de Beer-Roco		Sara	15-9-99	Amsterdam	"	"
15	de Beer		Herman	13-9-26	"	"	"
16	de Beer		Joseph	5-1-28	"	"	"
17	van den Bergh						
	van Dantzig.		Jeanette	ca. 1887	Rotterdam	"	Paraguay
18	van den Bergh		Robert	ca. 1917	Amsterdam	"	"
19	van den Bergh-Hauer.		Lotti	ca. 1919	"	"	"
20	van den Bergh		Joost	ca. 1924	Amsterdam	"	"
21	van den Bergh		Betsy	ca. 1919	"	"	"
22	Birnbaum		Sigmund	17-6-94	"	"	Honduras
23	Birnbaum-Lang		Jeanne Charlotte	2-8-04	Zurch	"	" No.714
24	Birnbaum		Eugène Arthur	2-9-25	Amsterdam	"	"
25	Birnbaum		Doris Sabine	27-4-28	"	"	"
26	Birnbaum		Elly Rosalie	13-2-36	Hilversum	"	"
27	Bloch-Elte		Celina	4-6-01	the Hague	"	Paraguay
28	Bloch		Andries	28-7-95	Amsterdam	"	"
29	Bloch		Klaartje Elisab:	12-12-26	"	"	"
30	Bloch		Myer Hans	4-5-32	"	"	"
31	Bloch		Max Jozeph Mozes	3-1-09	the Hague	"	"
32	Bloch-Grünwald		Helena	3-7-08	den-Helder	"	"
33	Bloch		Jozeph	13-3-14	the Hague	"	"
34	Batwies-Hättner		Edith Vera	19-9-04	Berlin	German	"
35	Brandel-Cohen		Elisabeth	31-1-81	Rotterdam	Dutch	S. Salvador
36	van Bever		Godfried	6-7-89	Amsterdam	"	"
37	van Bever-Chhen		Rosa	10-1-87	Rotterdam	"	"
38	van Bever		Elie	1-12-22	Amsterdam	"	"
39	Cats		Meyer	-3-96	Rotterdam	"	Argentine
40	CatsHuisman		Eva	6-3-01	"	"	"
41	Cats		Jopie	-1-22	"	"	"
42	Cats		Catalina	-12-25	Buenos-Ayres.	Argent.	"
43	Cats		Hans	-1-30	Rotterdam	Dutch	"
44	Cohen		Bernard Henri	21-7-12	Berchem	"	Honduras
45	Cohen-de Beer		Naatje	9-9-07	Hoorn	"	"
46	Calvary-Lissauer.		Chellie	28-2-82	?	"	Paraguay
47	Calvary		Walter	8-8-12	?	"	"
			B.B. (BERGEN-BELSEN)				
			Th. (THERESIENSSTADT)				
			A.w. (Auswitz)				

TO

848 DUTCH JEWS

W.R.B. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE Mr. McClelland's files

EXTRA COPY

350/711.2
PHH/af

Dr. Wiederkehr inquired of the bank concerning these two accounts and was informed that the money is still being held here in a blocked account.

C.I.

Any other similar cases coming to the attention of the Consulate General will be promptly referred to the Legation.

Respectfully yours,
Zürich, Switzerland, October 11, 1944.

[Redacted signature]

Sam E. Woods
American Consul General

The Honorable
Leland Harrison,
American Minister,
Bern.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Legation's letter of October 4, 1944 (file no. 350/711.2), concerning information which Dr. WIEDERKEHR furnished regarding payments of Dutch Jews into the Swiss branch of Lippmann-Rosenthal, Amsterdam.

At the request of this office, Dr. Wiederkehr read through the files on these cases and corrected his former statements in some respects. With regard to the specific case mentioned in the Consulate General's letter of September 25th, Dr. Wiederkehr now states that the name of this client was Wilhelm Crohnheim who had an account with the Schweizerische Bankverein, Zürich, amounting to 89,000 Marks. Under duress he signed his name Wilhelm Israel Crohnheim but the bank, despite the difference in his signature, transferred this money to the account of Lippmann-Rosenthal in that bank.

In another case the Bankverein had an account belonging to Mainz, a banking firm in Amsterdam. Under duress the transfer order was signed by an employee there of the bank who had no authority to sign. However, the account, which was in Swiss francs, was transferred to the account of Lippmann-Rosenthal with the Credit Suisse, Zürich. Dr. jur Otto Eisner, Attenhoferstrasse 40, Zürich, is a brother-in-law of Mainz and could perhaps give further details.

840.1 DUTCH JEWS, RANSOMING OF
x 848 DUTCH JEWS
OAG
RAB
DUTCH JEWS

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-78
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 25 1972

W.R.B.
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
DUTCH JEWS
DUTCH JEWS
DUTCH JEWS

Dr. Wiederkehr inquired of the banks concerning these two accounts and was informed that the money is still being held here in a blocked account.

Any other similar cases coming to the attention of the Consulate General will be promptly referred to the Legation.

Respectfully yours,

Sam E. Woods
American Consul General

*who could not suggest anything on Basel
50,000 for Dutch persons
600 office
55380 Geneva: call num*

*I should give this guarantee
to Sillado for prospective
relief to Swiss Jewish deportees
in Germany.*

*Swiss Jews
I will give the guarantee out of
W's funds. Swiss should be
entirely out and out of it. Not to
forget about the Swiss thing.*

*344.
received in regard
as well stated
I hope
set in final
to the program*

*lland,
is to
sister.*

Oct 11

RIM/mjd

RIM/mjd

WASHINGTON, D.C.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-82
By E. H. Parks, Date **SEP 23 1992**

W.R.B.
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
RAB THOMAS THOMAS
DITCHE JEWS
Mr McClelland's file
Dated to be sent to Swiss Jewish
Deportees: Geneva
out

Dutch Jews

Gans talked to Minister
who could not give a guarantee
himself but suggested Dreyfous in Basel
50,000 frs. for Dutch persons
From B.-B.
Gans - office
55380 in Geneva; call num.

I should give this guarantee
to Silbado for prospective
relief to Dutch Jewish deportees
in Germany.

Dutch Jews.

I will give the guarantee out of
WRB funds. Dreyfous should be
entirely cut out of it. Ask him to
forget about the whole thing.
Oct. 11th

No 241 b

October 1944
944.

received in regard
International
as well
I hope
past been
their ability.
set in
International
on the progress

land,
it to
minister.

Mr. John W. Pehle,
Executive Director,
War Refugee Board,
Washington, D. C.

RDM/mjb

RDM/mjb

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date **SEP 80**

Dutch Jews

Communiqué No 241 b



(C.L.)

Geneva, 17 October 1944
Bern, October 12, 1944.

Dear Mr. Gans:
On the basis of alarming reports received in regard to the International Committee of the Red Cross have for some weeks past been concerned to meet this need to the best of their ability. I hope that on the basis of them we shall be able to set in motion more satisfactory protective measures to the holders of such documents.

Sincerely yours,

^{M. H. Gans}
Roswell D. McClelland,
Special Assistant to
the American Minister.

Mr. M. H. Gans,
16 Rue du Marché,
Geneva.

Mr. John W. Fehle,
Executive Director,
War Refugee Board,
Washington, D. C.

REM/mjb

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-11-72
By E. H. Parks Date SEP 23 1992

RAR
TITRE
942 GEN
DUTCH JEWS

848
DUTCH JEWS

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr McClelland's file

SEP 23 1992
Dutch Jewish
War Refugee Board

Luton Jews

Communiqué No 241 b



Geneva, 17 October 1944

On the basis of alarming reports received in regard to the food situation in the Netherlands, the International Committee of the Red Cross have for some weeks past been concerned to meet this need to the best of their ability. According to their customary practice, the International Committee do not give publicity to negotiations in progress until they have produced effective results.

M. H. Gans

RAO
DIPLOM
040
DIPLOM
JEWIS

GENEVA

RESPONDENCE

Mr. McClellan

Luton Jaws

ack

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE
(COMITÉ JUIF HOLLANDAIS)
Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

GENÈVE, 19th of October 1944
16, Rue du Marché

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.



Mr. R.D. McClelland
Special Assistant to the
American Minister
B e r n

Dear Sir :

I refer to our conversation and send you herewith several documents, destined to the representatives in the United States of dutch-jewish interests. I should be very gratefull to you if you are prepared to forward these papers by the War Refugee Boards to

Hartog LAMON
180 Riversidedrive
New-York

It concerns a report, which is giving a general view of our actual reliefwork and our plans and preparation of postwar-aid with lists of known addresses of deportees. If you prefer that they are composed in English, we naturally will send you a translation. If possible, please forward also enclosed booklet, composed a.o. by Dr. Visser 't Hooft and undersigned.

Thanking you for your assistance, I remain

sincerely yours
M.H. Cans
M.H. Cans

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
848 DUTCH JEWIS
848 DUTCH JEWIS
848 DUTCH JEWIS
Mr. McClelland's file

Mr. John W. Pehle,
Executive Director,
War Refugee Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dutch Jews

(C.L.)

Bern, October 26, 1944.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

Please find enclosed a set of documents which I should much appreciate being forwarded to:

Mr. Hartog LAMON,
180 Riverside Drive,
New York, New York.

They come from the Office of the Dutch Jewish Coordination Commission at Geneva (Director, Mr. M. H. Gans) and are for the information of Mr. Lamon, the correspondent in the United States of this organization, which has done valuable work in bringing assistance to and helping with the rescue of Dutch Jews in Holland and German-occupied territories. The documents consist of a brief report on their work and plans by Mr. Gans, and of several lists of Dutch Jewish deportees in such places as Bergen-Belsen, Birkenau and Theresienstadt.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure:

Documents.

Mr. John W. Pehle,
Executive Director,
War Refugee Board,
Washington, D. C.

RDM/mjb

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date **SEP 25 1972**

848 DUTCH JEWS

Dutch Jews and Dutch Jewish

Dutch Jews

CL

October, 27, 1944
B e r n.

Dear Mr. Gans,

The documents which you sent me under cover of your letter of October 19th, for forwarding to your correspondent in New York City, Mr. Hartog Lamon, will shortly be forwarded to him through our diplomatic pouch. It was unfortunately impossible to include the orange booklet on account of the weight factor involved, so I am returning it to you.

I trust that you will keep me "au courant" of the Zürich affair and its progress, particularly when the deadline of October 31st. passes.

With kind regards, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Roswell McClelland
Special Assistant to
the American Minister.

Mr. M. H. Gans
Comité Juif Hollandais
16, rue du Marché,
G e n e v a.

848 DUTCH JEWS

Mr. McClelland's Files
Dutch Jews and Dutch Jewish Committee: Geneva

S.M. Mussert sich dahin, dass er den guten Willen von Silbersch
Mandl anerkennt. Silberschein habe zum Teil ungeschickt manövriert. Mandl
gewisse Schwierigkeiten (genaues ist T. nicht bekannt). Mantello manövri
gewagt. Dr. Silberschein ist kolossal politisch orientiert, er habe von d
effektiven Möglichkeiten keine Ahnung. Es sei gut, dass ein Schweizer da
S.M. wünscht Auskunft über die Beziehungen von T. in Deutschland
(Mantello manövriert). Laut Prot

Dutch Jews Questions for Gans. ①

- ① How selected? Gans has a list of 500 Jews - selected 100 for an exchange of whom 50 were to be selected. Silberschein addressed Gans to Dutch because he didn't have enough for 500 Jews. Gans has been promised 12,000 per month from England. He has given 150,000 to Vincent Hoop for Holland (the funds) on which he receives 50,000 frs. which he was free to use to save Dutch Jews.
- ② In whose name is credit opened? Credit is opened in Silberschein's name with Union de Banque Suisse, Zürich
- ③ Who is negotiating with Swiss for their entry should they come? Isenz & Van Maayden of DSI or BFI (Swiss Political Dept).
- (Role of Dutch Minister > Guarantee entretien in Suisse.)
- ④ What guarantees that money will be returned if they don't.

Oct/1944.

October 29 1
du Marché

letter of October
and lists.

rm you, that we di
nt the very date

n our guarantee

truly
Gans. *[Signature]*
Gans

... (genaueres ist T. nicht bekannt). Mantello manövriert.
agt. Dr. Silberschein ist kolossal politisch orientiert, er habe von de
aktiven Möglichkeiten keine Ahnung. Es sei gut, dass ein Schweizer dab
S.M. wünscht Auskunft über die Beziehungen von T. in Deutschland
ach dem Aufbau der S.S.-Behörden, welchen ihm T. aufzeichnet). Laut Proto

How have payment & delivery arrangements been made?
Silberschein will open credit payable only after delivery & up to Nov. 1st. Otherwise credit withdrawn.

VE, October 29 1944
de du Marché

⑥ How → does Gans know about Trumpy's role? Is T. pocketing the money? Splitting it with others?

(O.L.)

⑦ Gans — please? no circumstances let Sebado know where he, Gans, received these funds — which, of course must come back, if no goods are delivered.

Letter of October 27 and lists.

inform you, that we did

on the very date of

in our guarantee until

truly

Thans. Oppenheimer
Gans

von Möglichkeiten keine Ahnung. Es sei gut, dass ein Schweizer
S.M. wünscht Auskunft über die Beziehungen von T. in Deutschl
hnet). Laut Pr

certain Zagde from Zausanne (3)
came to Gans with this proposition
man & relations to Berlin.
Z. took Gans to Boden. Z wishes
simply to earn money himself.

E, October 29
du Marché

Benz & Van Meulen in Swiss
DPF, DFI will take care of
entry & spring matter on
Police Dept. Germans
send list in advance.

(C.I.)

Was Boden acted & Gans as though
he B. was organizing the whole
thing & did not mention
Trumpy.

letter of October
and lists.

rm you, that we di
nt the very date

Mantello is only in affair to
try & get certain relations of
his own out from Hungarian
Group.

n our guarantee u

truly
thans. Oppen
Gans

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

(COMITÉ JUIF HOLLANDAIS)

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.

G/N

Mr. R. D. McClelland
Special Assistant to
the American Minister
B e r n

Dear Sir,

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 27st.
and thank you for the forwarding of our letter and lists.

Concerning the "Zürich affair" we inform you, that we did not
receive any further news.

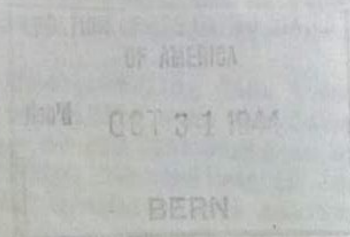
Dr. Silberschein fixed at the last moment the very date of
November 10th instead of October 31st.

We hope you agree that we too maintain our guarantee until
this date utterly.

Yours truly

M. H. Gans
M. H. Gans

GENÈVE, October 29 1944
16, Rue du Marché



840.1 DUTCH JEWS

COPIES PENDING
RAR
DUTCH
DUTCH JEWS
Mr. McClelland's file

To: Extermination of Jews Dutch Jews
from Bergen-Belsen

TRUMPY - SILBERSCHEIN AFFAIR.

Konie.

Von involved & unclear. Trumpy seems to be mainly interested in getting money for himself!

Aktennotiz

Über Besprechung mit Herrn Trumpy, Montag, 30 Okt. 1944, 10 - 11 Uhr.

T. hat mit S.M. Montag vor 8 Tagen in Genf von 24.00 Uhr nachts bis 5.00 Uhr morgens und am Dienstag von 13.00 bis 18.15 Uhr verhandelt. Mittwoch ist er nach Bregenz hinübergefahren.

S.M. äussert sich dahin, dass er den guten Willen von Silberschein und Mandl anerkennt. Silberschein habe zum Teil ungeschickt manövriert. Mandl habe gewisse Schwierigkeiten (genauer ist T. nicht bekannt). Mantello manövriere gewagt. Dr. Silberschein ist kolossal politisch orientiert, er habe von den effektiven Möglichkeiten keine Ahnung. Es sei gut, dass ein Schweizer dabei ist.

S.M. wünscht Auskunft über die Beziehungen von T. in Deutschland (Frage nach dem Aufbau der S.S. Behörden, welchen ihm T. aufzeichnet). Laut Protokoll beim Justizdepartement habe S.M. die Bekanntschaft mit T. längst gesucht. Er begrüesse eine Zusammenarbeit. S.M. zeigt T. Telegramme auch aus andern Ländern über alles, was er bereits getan hat. Hingegen stellt er die Bedingung, dass Mandl und Lewenstein nicht wissen sollen, dass er, S.M. mit T. zusammenarbeitet, d.h. ihn dazu gebeten hat.

Von Genf aus wurde ein Telegramm an Mandl in Bregenz aufgesetzt und um Einverständnis von Budapest und Berlin gebeten dafür, dass T. mit S.M. zusammenarbeitet.

In Bregenz hat T. festgestellt, dass 3 Bevollmächtigte S.S. Leute, Keditz, Becher mit Kastner und Bilitz nach der Schweiz kommen wollen um auf Grund der hiesigen Gelder Aufträge an die Industrie zu erteilen. Die Visen waren bereits in Bern bewilligt. Motiv: Verhandlung in Judenfragen. T. behauptet, er habe schon vorher nach Bregenz telegraphiert, sie sollten nicht herüberkommen. S.M. hat ihnen in Bern diese Einreisevisen besorgt, obwohl es Dr. R. nicht recht wohl war dabei wegen allfälligen Indiskretionen in der Presse. Protest dagegen, dass S.S. Leute die Grenze überschreiten können. Nach Auffassung der Budapester soll T. das ihm zur Verfügung stehende Geld an die Aktion zur Bestellung bei der Industrie zur Verfügung stellen.

- Becher und Keditz = S.S. Leute
- Kastner und Bilitz = jüdische Partner von S.M.

Berlin hat Weisung erteilt, Leute aus den Listen T. freizugeben. Budapest, welches Berlin untergeordnet ist, hat dies zurückgehalten.

T. hätte nach Berlin fahren sollen. An seiner Stelle ist Mandl am Donnerstag mit dem Nachzug gefahren und T. kam am De mit dem Wagen wieder zurück.

T. hat schriftlich Stellung genommen gegen die Verwertung der Gelder. Heute muss T. wieder nach Bregenz fahren um Bericht zu holen. Brindlinger fährt mit. (nachher bemerkt T., die Reise können auch eventuell erst morgen stattfinden).

S.M. will T. ganze Verhandlungen mit Deutschland überlassen. Er will ihm einen Wagen zur Verfügung stellen, stellt ihm fürstliche Bezahlung in Aussicht, da man ihm in Bern gesagt hat, T. sei nicht in den Verhältnissen die Sache aus purem Idealismus durchzuführen.

S.M. hat Kenntnis vom Zahlungsauftrag bei Bank für Anlagewerte (ich vermute, dass ihm dies durch McClelland mitgeteilt wurde).

Eine vierstündige Konferenz hat zwischen S.M. Direktor Brindlinger und T. im Sterchen stattgefunden. S.M. erklärt, er sei bereit, Brindlinger in seinen Viseschwierigkeiten behilflich zu sein.

"Man tut nicht in Bern, was ich will, aber man hört mich an."

Seit 1. Oktober sind alle Waffenlieferungen nach Deutschland gestoppt, inkl. rüstungsmässig verwendbare Materialien.

Becher, ein ungebildeter Mann, glaubte dass wenn man die Befreiung von Juden anbiete, die Lieferungen wieder laufen würden. Becher hatte die Kompetenz zu Verhandlungen über Bergen-Belsen.

S.M. hat in der Schweiz in S.Fr. an einen Beauftragten für Bergen-Belsen bezahlt (318).

W.R.B.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

RAR TRUMPY TRUMPY GAD GERT MITCHEL JEWIS

Mr. McClelland's File

Dated 10.11.44
Chauvin's Gene...

Please draw up in English.



Dear Sir,

conce
with
opin

forw
reli
H.J.

Geo. Guggenheim ^{Selbenschien} Nov. 9th 1944
Pres. Zürcher Gemeinde
is now Bevollmacht of B.-B.
affair from Dr. Selbenschien

Dutch Jews from Belsen.

120,000 \$ frs from Dr. S
50,000 Mandel & Zöwenstein
50,000 Dutch group

Bal. in \$ only as guarantee
\$ converted but replaced
by 80,000 frs. if things goes
through.

Start date will be Dec. 10th.
at P time

Oct. 30th. Protocol. idealistic
Becher Budapest factory - goods
Trumpy - Berlin - money - own pockets

Now
Händler's nephew.

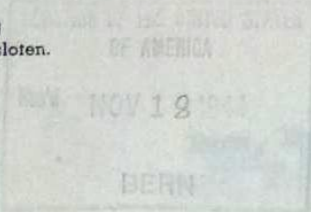
This group wants money here in
S/land for afterwards

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE
(COMITÉ JUIF HOLLANDAIS)

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.

GENÈVE, November 17th 1944
16, Rue du Marché



c/n

Mr. Roswell D. McClelland
Special Assistant to
the American Minister
B e r n

Please draw up in English.



Dear Sir,

We beg to inform you that we did not receive any further news concerning the Bergen Belsen question. Of course we are prepared to withdraw our guarantee, but we should appreciate to have first your opinion about it.

We should be very grateful to you if you are willing to forward the enclosed report, in which we ask financial help for relief work and closer cooperation, to our New-York correspondent H.J. Lamon, Riverside drive 180, New-York.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, we remain,

yours truly,

for the commission

M.H. Gans
M.H. Gans

848. DUTCH JEWS

BAR DIRECTOR
DUTCH JEWS

WRB
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
Mr. McClelland's file.

Handwritten notes at the bottom right edge of the page, including the name 'Dutch Jews'.

Satch Jav's

PROCESSED

Bern, November 23, 1944.
November 23, 1944.

Dear Sir:

It is my understanding that the "negotiations" concerning a letter has been sent for you to the certain number of Jewish and Polish Jewish internees Consulate General of the United States, Bahnhofstrasse, 3, Zürich. It would be appreciated if you would call at the Consulate and pick this letter up in the near future.

Sincerely yours, November 20th, 1944.

The date Roswell D. McClelland of this transaction is Special Assistant to the American Minister. It is further my personal opinion that same will be, particularly in view of recent developments of a military nature.

Dr. Georg Guggenheim
Rechtsanwalt
Bahnhofstrasse, 37
Zürich

I should appreciate it if you would communicate to me shortly what action you have taken at this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Roswell D. McClelland
Special Assistant to
the American Minister.

Dr. Georg Guggenheim
Bahnhofstrasse, 37
Zürich

Trans and David Jewish Geneva

COMMUNICATIONS
DEPT. OF STATE
REGISTERED

Bern, November 23, 1944.

Dear Sir:

It is my understanding that the "negotiations" concerning the transportation to Switzerland of a certain number of Polish and Dutch Jewish internees at present in the camp of Bergen-Belsen in Germany were left in your hands by Dr. A. Silberschein on his departure for the United States.

In view of a number of factors, not the least of them being recent instructions from the Department of State and the War Refugee Board in Washington, I must ask you, as far as the United States Legation is concerned, to bring all such negotiations to a definite close by November 30th., 1944 at the latest, and withdraw whatever funds were deposited for this purpose.

The date line for the termination of this transaction has already been advanced twice in the past and no tangible results have been forthcoming. It is further my personal opinion that none will be, particularly in view of recent developments of a military nature.

Continued use of these funds for this purpose can, therefore, not be made as far as the War Refugee Board and the United States Legation at Bern are concerned.

I should appreciate it if you would communicate to me shortly what action you have taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Roswell D. McClelland
Special Assistant to
the American Minister.

Dr. Georg Guggenheim
Restelbergstrasse, 37
Zürich.

Dutch Jews

(C.I.)

Bern, November 23, 1944.

Dear Mr. Gans:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 17th, enclosing a short report which you ask me to forward to your correspondent in the United States. I shall have to ask you to please submit to me an English translation of this text (which I return in case you do not happen to have the copy handy) before I can send it through our diplomatic pouch. Any further reports in the future should also be submitted in both the original Dutch plus an English translation.

I am afraid that the Bergen-Belsen transport to Switzerland affair will have to be called off, partly in view of recent instructions from Washington and partly because I have every reason to believe that it cannot now possibly come to anything. I shall be glad, however, to talk to you about it if you will call me next Monday morning, November 27 at Geneva.

Sincerely yours,

Roswell D. McClelland
Special Assistant to
the American Minister

Mr. M. H. Gans
Joodsche Coördinatie Commissie
16, rue du Marché,
Geneva.

848 DUTCH JEWS

EVIDENCE
Mr. McClelland's files
November 1945

Sutah gew.
Sulbado affair

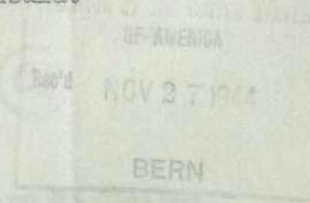
DR. IUR. GEORG GUGGENHEIM
(FORMALS DR. IUR. HERMANN GUGGENHEIM)
RECHTSANWALT
TELEGRAMME: GUGGENHEIMIUR

ZÜRICH, DEN 25. November 1944.
BAHNHOFSTRASSE 37
TELEPHON 5 31 31
POSTCHECK NR. VIII. 9703

Sutah gew.

Herrn
Roswell Mc Clellan
c/o Amerk. Konsulat

B e r n



Sehr geehrter Herr Minister,

Zu Ihrer gefl. Kenntnisnahme teile ich Ihnen mit,
dass ich Ihre Zuschrift vom 23. November a.c. an
Herrn Dr. Guggenheim weitergeleitet habe, der sich
für einige Zeit im Tessin im Militärdienst befindet.
Da Herr Dr. Guggenheim jedoch Ende des Monats in
Urlaub kommen wird, ist es ihm erst dann möglich, sich
sofort mit Ihnen in Verbindung zu setzen und das Not-
wendige zu veranlassen.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

per Dr. jur. Georg Guggenheim
Rechtsanwalt
K. Durheim

WRB

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

RAB TRINCO TOWN

Mr. McClellan's File

Director's Office

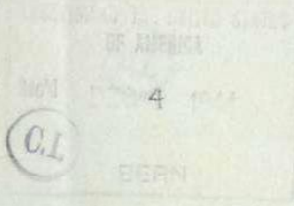
Inter Jews

DR. IUR. GEORG GUGGENHEIM
(VORMALS DR. IUR. HERMANN GUGGENHEIM)
RECHTSANWALT
TELEGRAMME: GUGGENHEIMIUR

ZÜRICH, DEN 2. Dezember 1944.
BAHNHOFSTRASSE 37
TELEFON 5 31 31
POSTCHECK NR. VIII. 9703

Herrn Roswell Mc Clellan
Elfenstrasse 6

B e r n



Sehr geehrter Herr Mc Clellan,

Höflich Bezug nehmend auf meinen gestrigen Besuch bei Ihnen erlaube ich mir, Ihnen zu bestätigen, dass ich gemäss unserer Absprache die geeigneten Vorkehren getroffen habe zwecks Beendigung der Rettungs-Aktion für polnische und ungarische Juden in Deutschland, bzw. deutschbesetzten Gebieten, welche Aktion Anfang Oktober durch Herrn Dr. A. Silberschein eingeleitet worden ist.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

Roswell McClellan

WRB
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
RAA
MIMMO
TOM
G.A.G. GANT
INTER JEWS
Mr McClellan, 11 Glen
Dimitrios Gerasimos

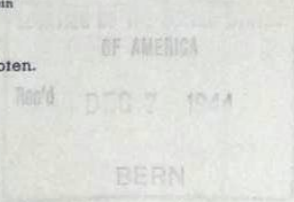
Bitte Antwort an meine obige Militäradresse erbitten.

Bde Dutch Jews

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.



GENÈVE, December 6th 1944
16, Rue du Marché

R. WRT3 contribution.

G/N

Mr. Roswell McClelland
Special Assistant to
the American Minister
B e r n



Dear Sir,

We thank you very much for your financial aid of frs. 500.- monthly. So we have received the total amount of frs. 4000.- for the year of 1944.

This sum is used for our reliefwork, which consists of the collecting of dates and informations and to give every possible assistance to the deportees from Holland.

Our work is done in accordance with the Dutch government, whom we have informed about your gesture.

Once again we wish to inform you how much we appreciate your help in this and other ways, which enables us to continue our work.

Meanwhile we remain,

sincerely yours,

Meijer

*Receipt of
WRT3 contribution*

848 DUTCH JEWS

RAR
RARR
DUTCH JEWS

WRT3
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland's file

Divisional Secretary

Enclosed documents forwarded to Gans 28/12 - EDMCC
ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

12

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

~~WFO 2/21~~
for delivery -
Satch Gans



LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
REC'D DEC 24 1944
BERN

December 11, 1944

AIR MAIL

No. 2570

[Redacted]

Bern, December 12, 1944.

To the

Officer in charge of the American Mission,

Bern.

The Secretary of State transmits herewith a letter received through the War Refugee Board.

The Officer in Charge is requested to transmit this letter in his discretion to the addressee.

I want, therefore, in maintenance of my previously expressed request ask you to bring this action to a close within the next few days.

Enclosure:

From Mr. Lamont,
November 24, 1944,
with enclosure.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 25 1972

848 DUTCH JEWS

WAR REFUGEE BOARD
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
848
DUTCH JEWS

Mr. McClelland's file

P.S. Antwort an meine obige Militäranweisung.

4/11

1944
Dutch Jewish
Division: Geneva

Kindly return to me: 1574C

CASE 117

Trumpy, Silberstein - Baden

Sutch Jews

Dr. jur. Georg Guggenheim, Rechtsanwalt
s. Zt. Kpl. Stab Ter. Bat. 155
Feldpost

Zürich, Sonntag den 10. Dezember 1944.
Bahnhofstrasse 37

SINNSCHREIBEN . Bern, December 12, 1944.

Dear Dr. Guggenheim:
Elfenaustrasse 6

B e r n . Your letter of Sunday, December 10th, has had my closest attention, and I can assure you that I should like nothing better than to be able to tell you to continue this "action" initiated by Dr. Silberschein as long as you feel necessary.

Please believe me, however, when I say that I did not ask you to terminate this on December 10th, out of any superficial or personal motives. I have, unfortunately, very good reason to be convinced that this action, particularly on account of the agents through whom it is being handled, cannot have any practical result. I repeat, in this respect what I said over the telephone to you the other day, namely that the happy arrival of the balance of the Jewish group (Hungarian) from Bergen-Belsen has no connection with the efforts of the agents through whom Dr. Silberschein started working. I can assure you that I would not make such a statement unless I had sufficient grounds on which to do so.

I must, therefore, in maintenance of my previously expressed request, ask you to bring this action to a close within the next few days.

I am as conscious as you are of the mandate of the War Refugee Board to do everything possible to safe persecuted persons in enemy hands. In carrying out this mandate, however, only certain limited means are permitted me and this negotiation in question which you have taken over from Dr. Silberschein is based on means which I have no authority to permit.

Sincerely yours,

Ich würde es sehr bedauern, sehr geehrter Herr McClelland, wenn ich Ihnen nicht mitteilen dürfte, dass die von ihm eingeleiteten Verhandlungen mit dem amerikanischen Botschaftsrat nicht weitergeführt werden dürfen.

Roswell D. McClelland
Special Assistant to
the American Minister.

Dr. jur. Georg Guggenheim
s. Zt. Kpl. Stab Ter. Bat 155
Feldpost.

mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

R. Georg Guggenheim

P.S. Antwort an meine obige Militäradresse erbeten.

RAA TYPING ROOM

HIRSCH JEWES

W.F.B. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland's File

Dr. Guggenheim's Secretary

Dr. jur. Georg Guggenheim, Rechtsanwalt
z.Zt. Kpl. Stab Ter. Bat. 155
Feldpost

Zürich, Sonntag den 10. Dezember 1944.
Bahnhofstrasse 37

EINSCHREIBEN

Herrn Roswell Mc Clellan
Elfenaustrasse 6
B e r n .

CL

Sehr geehrter Herr Mc Clellan,

Ich nehme höflich Bezug auf die telephonische Besprechung, die ich die Ehre hatte, mit Ihnen Freitag den 8. Dezember von Bellinzona aus zu führen. Ferner gestatte ich mir, Ihnen meinen Brief ab Zürich vom Samstag den 2. Dezember zu bestätigen.

Im Hinblick auf die Einreise von rund 1350 Glaubensgenossen aus Bergen-Belsen, die ich Freitag mittag via Radio Beromünster erfuhr, regte ich bei Ihnen an, Sie möchten mir die Frist für die Aktion des jüdischen Weltkongresses, bezw. Herrn Dr. A. Silberschein, nochmals erstrecken. Ich dachte mir die Sache so, dass Sie Ihr Einverständnis nochmals bis Ende Dezember erteilen würden. Sie erklärten mir, dass es Ihnen unmöglich sei, auf meinen Wunsch einzutreten und dass es vorläufig sein Bewenden beim Datum des 10. Dezember haben müsse. Sie begründeten dies damit, dass ohnehin die Leute aus Bergen-Belsen nicht durch die Bemühungen von Herrn Dr. Silberschein und der von ihm beauftragten Personen nach der Schweiz gekommen seien und Sie keine Erfolgsaussichten für die Aktion Weltkongress sehen.

Wie Sie sicher auch wissen, befinden sich in Deutschland noch rund eine Million Juden, deren Leben in ernster Gefahr ist. Im Hinblick auf diese Tatsache möchte ich Ihnen, bevor ich wieder zu meinem Bataillon zurückkehre, doch nahelegen, Ihren ablehnenden Standpunkt nochmals zu überprüfen, da gar nicht genügend Mittel und Kräfte eingesetzt werden können, um der grossen Zahl von Unglücklichen zu helfen, dies auch auf das Risiko hin, dass dieser oder jener Versuch zur Rettung fehlschlägt. Schliesslich ist doch die Aktion von Herrn Dr. Silberschein (Weltkongress) durchaus im Einklang mit den Grundsätzen, die seinerzeit vom War Refugee Board proklamiert worden sind.

Ich würde es sehr bedauern, sehr geehrter Herr Mc Clellan, wenn ich Herrn Dr. Silberschein, der sich momentan, wie Sie wissen, in U.S.A. befindet, telegraphisch mitteilen müsste, dass die von ihm eingeleitete Aktion zufolge Weisungen der hiesigen amerikanischen Behörden nicht weitergeführt werden darf.

Ich wäre Ihnen, sehr geehrter Herr Mc Clellan, für umgehende Prüfung meiner nochmaligen Anregung und Beantwortung vorstehender Zeilen sehr verbunden und begrüsse Sie

mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

Dr. Georg Guggenheim

P.S. Antwort an meine obige Militäradresse erbeten.

WRB
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

BAR
TITRE
D.O. AMT
MIRCH JEWS

Mr. McClellan, CL

Dr. Guggenheim
1944

Kindly return to me: PS 740

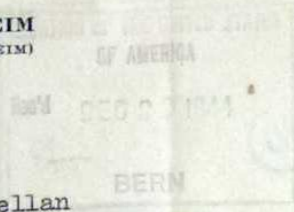
Frankfurt - Selbsterlösch - Baden

CASE 11

Dutch Jews

DR. IUR. GEORG GUGGENHEIM
(VORMALS DR. IUR. HERMANN GUGGENHEIM)
RECHTSANWALT
TELEGRAMME: GUGGENHEIMIUR

ZÜRICH, DEN 19. Dezember 1944.
BAHNHOFSTRASSE 37
TELEPHON 5 31 31
POSTCHECK NR. VIII. 9703



Herrn
Roswell Mc Clellan
Amerikanische Gesandtschaft
Elfenstrasse 6

B e r n



Sehr geehrter Herr Mc Clellan,

Herr Dr. Guggenheim, der sich immer noch im Militärdienst befindet, hat mich beauftragt, Ihnen den Empfang Ihres Schreibens vom 12. Dezember 1944 höflich zu bestätigen. Herr Dr. Guggenheim wird nach Entlassung aus dem Ablösungsdienst gegen Ende der Woche auf den Inhalt Ihres Briefes zurückkommen und lässt Sie höflich bitten, die durch den Militärdienst bedingte Verzögerung zu entschuldigen.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

i. A. **Dr. jur. Georg Guggenheim**
Rechtsanwalt
K. Burheim

W.R.B. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

RAH TITIME 11111
0.10.1944
DUTCH JEWS

Mr. McClellan's file

10111
10111
10111

DR. IUR. GEORG GUGGENHEIM
(FORMER DR. IUR. HERMANN GUGGENHEIM)
RECHTSANWALT
TELEGRAMME: GUGGENHEIMIUR

ZÜRICH, DEN 23. Dezember 1944/E
BAHNHOFSTRASSE 37
TELEPHON 5 31 31
POSTKORR NR. VIII. 9703

Dutch Jews

AF AMERIKA
BERN

(C.L.)

*No. Ransom plan for
Dutch Jews from Bergen -
Belsen. after Silberschein's
departure for the States
this affair was turned
over to Georg Guggenheim.*

Herrn
Roswell Mc Clellan
Amerikanische Gesandtschaft
Elfenstrasse 6
B e r n

Sehr geehrter Herr Mc Clellan!

Ihre Zuschrift vom 12. Dezember 1944 erreichte mich
noch im Militärdienst, was Ihnen von meinem Bureau am 19.XII.
mitgeteilt wurde.

Nachdem Sie es nicht für wünschbar erachten, dass
die von Herrn Dr. Silberschein seinerzeit eingeleitete Auk-
tion weitergeführt werde, habe ich dieser Tage, zwecks Ab-
bruch derselben, das Nötige veranlasst.

Ich wünsche Ihnen angenehme Festtage und begrüesse
Sie

mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

Georg Guggenheim

W.R.B.
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
RAR
DITCHE JEWIS
Mr. McClellan's file
1945

Kindly return to me v. 10/10/44

Trumpy - Selbach - Baden
Amarsheim affairs.

CASE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From: Embassy, London

Date: December 28, 7 p.m., 1944

Code: WAB - [REDACTED]

Received: December 30, Noon

~~SECRET~~
LEGATION

(C.I.)

Bern, December 28, 1944.

For McClelland from Mann.

Dear Mr. Gans:

Henri Dentz of Netherlands Committee for Repatriation was advised a short while ago that pursuant to negotiations conducted in Switzerland...

I am pleased to forward to you two letters which I recently received from the War Refugee Board in the United States for you. They come from Mr. Lamson in New York and are, I presume, in response to the communications you sent to him through me.

With kind regards and best wishes for the successful continuation of your work during the New Year, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Roswell D. McClelland
Special Assistant to
the American Minister.

Mr. M. H. Gans
Joodsche Coördinatie Commissie
16, rue du Marché,
Geneva.

Enclosures.

M.H.G.

J.R.B.
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
RAR
848
DUTCH JEWS
DUTCH JEWS
Mr. McClelland's file
1945

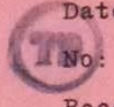
Kindly return to me: 85740

CASE III

Trampy - Saltschick - Baden
Bingenheim affairs

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From: Embassy, London Date: December 29, 7 p.m., 1944
No: 451
Code: WRB - [redacted] Received: December 30, noon



Nov. 24/45
Jan, 4, 45
14 to London

848 DUTCH JEWS

RAR TRIMM TRIMM
OAG ANN
DUTCH JEWS

For McClelland from Mann.

Henri Dentz of Netherlands Committee for Repatriation was advised a short while ago that pursuant to negotiations conducted in Switzerland by Jewish Dutch Coordination Committee Germans or some group thereof have offered to deliver in Switzerland at least 500 Jews at price 1,000 Swiss francs each. Dentz and I have discussed and he is advised you familiar this matter. German offer is under consideration by Dutch Council Ministers. Dentz and I believe a statement from you on this matter giving such facts as available and if you think it advisable urging that Dutch accept offer and do all possible would increase chances favorable action. Please advise me as soon as possible.

Repeated to Washington.

WINANT

In duplicate to files
re

Copy - 7A

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-73
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 20 1972

ADFORM.

M.H.G.

WRB

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland's file

Under Dutch
Committee's records
1945

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.

GENÈVE, 26th June 1944
16, Rue du Marché

Rec.?

*What Gov.'s have conveyed
this to Swiss*

(C.L.)

Mr. R. McClelland
Representative of the War Refugee-Board

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

(COMITÉ JUIF HOLLANDAIS)

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.

GENÈVE, December 31 1944
16, Rue du Marché

Mr. Roswell D. McClelland
7 Rue Chaudronnières
Geneva

G/M

(C.L.)

Mr. McClelland,

At the occasion of the coming year I wish to thank you sincerely for the assistance you gave us in the past year.

We are thankful that we could always ask you for help and advice without hesitation and could organize and continuously extend the reliefwork for the deportees.

Hoping that the coming year may bring the complete victory of the allied armies and wishing you and your family a prosperous and happy 1945 I remain,

sincerely yours,

M.H. Gans
M.H. Gans

Thank Donati Salvatore for flowers.
" Lombardi " cake.
" Ullmann " flowers.

Bergen-Belsen and to establish a contact between them and their relatives abroad.

M.H.G.

848 DUTCH JEWIS

PAR TRINCA 549 ANN

DUTCH JEWIS

W.F.R. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland's file

1945

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.

GENÈVE, 26th June 1944
16, Rue du Marché

C.L.

What Govts have conveyed
this to Swiss

Mr. R. McClelland
Representative of the War Refugee-Board
GENÈVE

Dear Sir,

This afternoon our Dr. Polak Daniels saw Mr. Hamori, who begged him to sent the memorandum about the South-American passports and declarations of citizenship affair as far as concerned Dutchmen.

Several thousands of Dutch people obtained South-American passports or declarations of citizenship. Dutch Government declared, that those people did not loose their Dutch nationality and backed the demand to the South-american governments to recognise these passports c.q. declarations of citizenship. In November 1943 the Dutch Government cabled, that the Dutch Minister in Buenos-Aires announced, that the matter had been arranged.

have not
sent declarations
already been
delivered

Swiss Government is prepared, ~~is~~ being "Schutzmacht" of San-Salvador, to deliver those declarations by their diplomatic courier and people concerned to have protected by their Ministers.

Several hundreds of people concerned are already in a special camp at Bergen-Belsen, Kreis Celle bei/Hannover; others still at Westerbork or still in hiding in Holland.

German
have already
been informed
taken
see steps

We request urgently, that the Swiss and Spanish Governments, being "Schutzmachten", may be invited to undertake ~~all~~ anything that might be necessary in this matter. These Governments are ready to do so, if American states are willing to intervene. We can ask the Dutch Minister in Bern also to intervene, and we are persuaded that he will be prepared to.

If you think necessary to see us (Mr. Gans and Dr. P.D.), we are at your disposition any time to night or to morrow-morning. (Tel. 48751).

We apologise for all the trouble we give you, but as the question is really an emergency-case, we took the liberty to explain matters.

With our kindest regards, yours

sincerely,

M.H. Gans
M.H. Gans

In a hurry

N.B. Would it be possible, that the Spanish Ambassador, Berlin, tries to get information about the circumstances of the interned people at Bergen-Belsen and to establish a contact between them and their relatives abroad.

M.H.G.

848 DUTCH JEWS

848 GEN. DUTCH JEWS

848 GEN. DUTCH JEWS

WARB GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

MR. MULLER

Mr. Gans
of Committee of Security

- a) this is the right version
- b) something can be done to help Mr. Hijman
- c) eventually we could do something by intervenience of the Netherlands Legation, or otherwise.

Trusting you do not mind my putting these questions to you. we remain

ow
if doc
in reality
1942
finally
ment
W

us

Dutch Jews and Dutch
Jewish Coordination Committee
July, August, September
1944.

Reply 6/13 RIM/mjb

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)

Kantoor Zaterdag is feestd. gesloten.



GENÈVE, 5th July 1944.
16, Rue du Marché

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
Rec'd JUL 3-1944
BERN

Mr. R. McClelland,
Representative of the War Refugee Board,
Geneva.

Dear Sir,

Referring to our last meeting I take the liberty of informing you that I had an interview this morning with Mr. G. Mantello (San Salvador) who once more urgently requested me to take up the following matter with you.

Mr. Mantello says that the Swiss authorities were always ready to deliver San Salvador papers by Swiss diplomatic courier as well as to protect the owners of these papers, if requested to do so by the Consulate of San Salvador.

For the first time this aid has now been refused in the case of a certain Dutchman, Mr. Hijman, and that with the communication that the United States has to give its agreement.

The American Legation now takes the point of view that these papers must first be sent to San Salvador for approbation. (all this still quoting Mr. Mantello).

We would be very grateful if you would inform us if:

- a) this is the right version
- b) something can be done to help Mr. Hijman
- c) eventually we could do something by intervenience of the Netherlands Legation, or otherwise.

Trusting you do not mind my putting these questions to you, we remain

yours sincerely,

M.H.G.
M. H. Gans.

orig.
if doc was in reality issued in 1942 (before 1944) kindly ask Mr. M. Mantello my name (to deliver can and I will see to me cover your I will be glad to do what I can.

848 Gen. DUTCH JEWS

848 GEN. DUTCH JEWS

WRB GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Handwritten notes at bottom right.

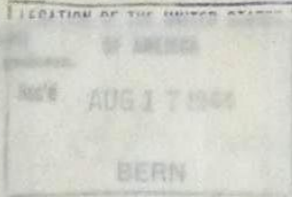
JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

(COMITÉ JUIF HOLLANDAIS)

Geslacht Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 555.30 (Dag & Nacht)

Postbus 221, van der Meer, Brussel



Geneve, 25.8.1944.

16 Rue du Marché

Search Jews

Mr. R. McClelland
Representative American War Relie
American Legation
BERN

OL

Bern, July 28, 1944.

Dear Mr. McClelland,

OL

Dear Mr. Gans: Since our conversation yesterday, during which you expressed the impression that the Netherlands Government is interested in the problem...

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th of July regarding the question of forwarding parcels for internees in the camp of Bergen Belsen. This difficult problem is at present being examined by the International Red Cross. I hope that it may be possible to undertake something practical in this respect. There are, however, many complicated considerations of funds, the availability of supplies, and the necessity of having some prior assurance that internees in this camp would be allowed to and would really receive parcels dispatched to them by the Red Cross.

As soon as any satisfactory solution, even of a temporary nature, can be reached, I shall not fail to communicate with you.

Sincerely yours,
Roswell D. McClelland,
Special Assistant to
the American Minister.

I hope it will not be inconvenient to you if we ring you up to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon between 4 and 5.

With kind regards,
Mr. M. H. Gans,
Joodsche Coördinatie Commissie,
16 Rue du Marché,
Geneva.

Widow Polak Daniels

RDM/mjb

848 DUTCH JEWS

848 GERM. DUTCH JEWS

848 NIMROD

W.R.B. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Handwritten notes at bottom right

Reply 7/48 RDM/mjb
in re parcels for Bergen-Belsen

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

(COMITÉ JUIF HOLLANDAIS)

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
Rec'd AUG 17 1944
BERN

GENÈVE, 15.8.1944.
16, Rue du Marché

Mr. R. McClelland
Representative American War Refugee Board
American Legation
Bern

848 DUTCH JEWS

848 DUTCH JEWS

848 GEN. DUTCH JEWS

WRB GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

(C.I.)

Dear Mr. McClelland,

Since our conversation yesterday, during which you asked us whether we had the impression that the Netherlands Government is interested in the problem of help to Dutch Jews and their re-integration in Holland after the war, we have had some very good news, which we want to communicate to you. A telegram has arrived at the Dutch Legation requesting our commission to send all information collected by us about deportees to the Government (i.e. Mr. Ferwerda) and to let the Government know our plans and suggestions for help now and after the war. Furthermore we are asked whether we want any more money for our work on top of the 500 pounds just sent us for foodparcels.

We are very glad indeed to have received quite official sanction now and we feel this to be a good occasion to again express our thanks to you for the help and advice you are always ready to give us.

Berlingen's
Paraguay
papers

As a matter of fact we very much need your support right now in the following question. We have just been informed, that the Paraguay-papers, which quite a few people now in Bergen-Belsen possess and which constitute their sole protection (they have been issued in 1942) must very soon be prolonged or they will lose their validity. This last event would, of course, mean catastrophe for the possessors. Could you give us any advice what is to be done in this affair or are you in a position to take any steps? I am sure you will agree that this is a very urgent matter.

I hope it will not be inconvenient to you if we ring you up to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon between 4 and 5.

With kind regards,

yours very sincerely,

Ariane Mlak Daniels

for Dutch Legation
Geneva

Ask your l. v. Aug. renewal
In regard to ~~prolongation of Paraguayan~~ and other
Latin American documents where nationals of land reps. in
P. t.

In checking over the steps which we have requested
to be in behalf of doc. holders & L.A. c's whose
Sp. reps. in Spain territory & note on July 18 we requested
FP's to take appropriate steps to S. L. at Berlin to
ensure the continued protection of such holders regardless
of fact of the passport ^{is} expired. The duration of pp
has a travel doc. in limited period & face validity
it retains its ^{prima facie} evidence of nationality
Naturally no such step is undertaken by us
Spain has records Paraguayan since Spain not Spain
& FP for Paraguay. I shall send off a wire to
WKB re: gov. Parag. be urged to ask
Sp. ^{to} Cuba Berlin to ^{on} a sum. statement
of Gen. P. doc. holders.

I can only hope to Sp. act & at once, altho
as you - doubtless aware, they shown no
partic. duplet on enthusiasm in protection
Gen. P. doc. holders.

I trust you realize at best.

Reply 7/28 RDM/mjb
in the parcels for Bergen-Belsen
Check question of control with
are

Dutch Jews.

711.3
1944/47

CI

Bern, August, 18th. 1944.

American Consulate,
Geneva, 2 September, 1944

Dear Mrs. Polak Daniels:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 15th, and am happy to hear that you have finally received some sort of official sanction from your Government in England. When matters have gone to the point that they are asking you whether you require additional funds I should say that things for you were on the "right track."

In checking over the steps which we have requested the Swiss to undertake in behalf of the holders of Latin American documents whose interests Switzerland represents in German territory I note that on July 18th, we asked the Federal Political Dept. to take appropriate steps through the Swiss Legation at Berlin with a view to insuring the continued protection of such documents holders regardless of the fact that their passports might have expired. While the duration of a passport as a travel document is limited to the period of its face validity, it retains its value as prima facie evidence of nationality. (The fact that I might lose my American passport or have it expire would make me no less an American citizen). Naturally no such step could be undertaken by us through the Swiss as regards Paraguay document holders since Spain, not Switzerland, is the Protecting Power for Paraguay in German territory. I shall therefore send off a wire to the War Refugee Board recommending that the Government of Paraguay be urged without delay to ask the Spanish Gov. through their Embassy in Berlin to make a similar statement to the Germans about Paraguay document holders. I can only hope that Spain will act with alacrity, although as you are doubtless aware, the Spaniards have shown no particular dispatch or enthusiasm in protecting the interests in Germany of the possessors of false Paraguay passports.

In closing I might state that I trust you realize that this whole business of false Latin American documents constitutes, at the very best, a precarious basis upon which to attempt to protect these unfortunate souls. In the last analysis the whole matter is in German hands since they, rather than us or the Latin American Governments concerned, have chosen to honor these documents for the eventual exchange value they might have.

Sincerely yours,

R. D. McClelland, Special Assistant.

RDM/mb.

848 DUTCH JEWS

848 GEN. DUTCH JEWS

RAR

WRB
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Handwritten notes at bottom right edge of page.

711.2
PHH/af

EXTRA COPY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Rec'd SEP 4 1944
BERN
C.I.

American Consulate,

Geneva, 2 September, 1944

Dear Mr. McClelland,

I have to thank you for your two letters of 31 August; one forwarding an interesting memorandum received by Dr. Polak-Daniels from Mr. Ferwerda, and the other forwarding an application from Dr. W. à Wengen. I shall file the application for future reference in case some opportunity arises.

Yours sincerely

R. Tyle

Roswall D. McClelland, Esquire,
American Legation
BERNE

840.1 DUTCH JEWS
848 DUTCH JEWS x 848 WENGEN, DR. W.a

848 GEN. DUTCH JEWS

WRB
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland

Mr. E. Wood
American Consul General

SEP 25 1944

Mr. D. J. ...
Mr. D. J. ...

*in re parcels for Bergen-Belsen
Check question of control with
Schwanzenberg of supplies are
dorth coming.*

EXTRA COPY

711.2
PHH/df

Bern, September 28, 1944.

Zürich, Switzerland, September 25, 1944.

[Redacted]
Dear Mr. Gansstrasse 4, Bern: In the near future,

The Honorable
Leland Harrison,
American Minister,
Bern.

Sir: I have the honor to report that when Dr. WIEDERKEHR called at the Consulate General in connection with certain pictures he reported the following incident.

In 1941 or 42, he notified the Swiss Clearing Office and the Schweiz. Bankverein that Dutch Jews were being forced by the Germans to sign authorizations transferring funds from their accounts here in Switzerland to the account of Lippmann-Rosenthal & Company, Amsterdam, or to the Swiss branch of this bank. Despite his warning, both the Clearing office and the bank carried out these transactions, at least to the account of the bank in Switzerland. Whether the money was subsequently transferred to the account of Lippmann-Rosenthal & Company, Amsterdam, he did not know. In one specific case, i.e., that of his client Jacob HEERTJE, the latter had signed his name Jacob Israel Heertje in the hope that the bank would not honor this signature. However, despite the fact that he had never signed any orders in such a manner, the bank carried out the transaction involving 80,000 Swiss francs.

Respectfully yours,

As possible, the War Refugee Board is turning to you for such information at least for a certain number of cases known to you.

Sam E. Woods
American Consul General

Mr. N. H. Gans,
Joodsche Coördinatie Commissie
16, rue de Marché,
Geneva.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-73
By R. H. Paris Date SEP 25 1972

840.1 DUTCH JEWS, RANSOMING OF x 848 DUTCH JEWS

RAR
848 GEN.
DUTCH JEWS

WRB
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Sam Swiss banks!

*of Dutch Jewish
Community's Geneva*

mean question of Schwarzenberg of supplies are dark coming.

WRB

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

MR. MANN

Identic letter to Dr. Ullmann

File Copy

File Dutch Jews

GENEVE, July 12th 1944

Bern, September 28, 1944.

We are especially interested in the abovementioned information concerning persons believed to be at present in the internment camp of Essen-Belsen, Kreis-Celle, near Hanover, Germany.

It will be appreciated by the War Refugee Board if such lists could be forwarded to me (c/o American Dear Mr. Gans: nstrasse 6, Bern) in the near future.

The War Refugee Board desires to instigate an inquiry with a view to obtaining as complete lists as possible of all endangered Jews at present in Germany or German-occupied territory, whether they are in internment camps for American nationals or not, in whose names "ad hoc" nationality documents of various Latin American countries have been issued. The War Refugee Board is particularly interested in receiving the names and present or last known addresses of persons for whom documents were issued in the past but who are believed not to be in physical possession of these papers.

In compiling such lists the date of birth of the document holder (in case only the head of a family possesses the nationality certificate, his date of birth only need be given), his or her present or last known address, the date and place of issuance of the document, the consular office responsible, and, naturally, the name of the country in which the nationality document was issued should all be included, whenever possible, on such lists. Please establish your lists in 7 copies (seven) on thin paper.

In the interest of assembling these lists as rapidly as possible, the War Refugee Board is turning to you for your kind cooperation in the hope that you will be able to supply such information at least for a certain number of cases known to you.

We

Mr. M. H. Gans,
Joodsche Coördinatie Commissie
16, rue du Marché,
Geneva.

A true copy
of the original

848 DUTCH JEWS
848 GEN.
DUTCH JEWS

Handwritten notes at bottom right edge.

GENEVE, July 10th 1944.
14, Rue de Meuse

- 2 -

We are especially interested in the abovementioned information concerning persons believed to be at present in the internment camp of Bergen-Belsen, Kreis Celle, near Hanover, Germany.

It will be appreciated by the War Refugee Board if such lists could be forwarded to me (c/o American Legation, Elfenstrasse 6, Bern) in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Roswell D. McClelland,
Special Assistant to
the American Minister.

RDMcC/imp

We have heard that Stibbe is no longer in Celle, nevertheless we are not positive that this is exact. Would it be possible for you to discover his whereabouts, and in that case we should be very pleased to hear from you should we can be helpful in any way.

At the same time we should like to ask you if it is possible to do anything for the following children:
B o l d e r s e n born: 11/2/1935 in Amsterdam without Nationality
G o l d s t e i n Jacques born: 6/3/1938 in without Nationality

Both children were in Westerbork till Febr. 17th 1944, when they were shipped up as Argentinean and departed, most probably to Gurs. In this case also we should be very glad to hear if anything can be done and if we can be of any use.

Thanking you for your trouble, with our kindest regards, yours

Sincerely,

Roswell D. McClelland

R.D. McClelland

A true copy of the signed original.

We have heard that Stibbe is no longer in Celle, nevertheless we are not positive that this is exact. Would it be possible for you to discover his whereabouts, and in that case we should be very pleased to hear from you should we can be helpful in any way.

848 GENI. DUTCH JEWS

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

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JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lowenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.

Reply 6/13 RDM/mjb

GENÈVE, July 10th 1944.
16. Rue du Marché

Mr. Hamori,
7 Rue des Chaudronniers,
G e n è v e .

R 10. JUL 1944

Dear Sir,

We take the liberty of drawing your attention to the case of Stibbe, Nathan, born: 23 July 1879 in London (East) indications: Was living in the Netherlands (Amsterdam, Lekstr.74) till 1942; has been from May 1943 till end October 1943 in the camp of Westerbork, Barak 61, (Netherlands). Since, it is known that he has been transferred to Celle near Hannover (Germany). He has obtained Emigration Papers from the Palestinian Office, Geneva, Certificate Nr EL/43/1701

Former Profession: Factory Manager, Aluminium Manufacturer
State of health: Heart trouble.

We have heard via France that Stibbe is no longer in Celle, nevertheless we are not positive that this is exact. Would it be possible for you to discover his whereabouts, and is there anything we can do? We should be very pleased to hear from you whether we can be helpfull in any way.

At the same time we should like to ask you if it is possible to do anything for the following children:
Goldwasser, Fred born: 11/2/1935 in Amsterdam without Nationality
Goldwasser, Jacques born: 6/3/1938 in without Nationality

Both children were in Westerbork till Febr. 17th 1944, when they were adopted by an Argentinian and deported, most probably to Theresianstadt. In this case also we should be very glad to hear if anything can be done and if we can be of any use.

Thanking you for your trouble, with our kindest regards, yours

sincerely,

M.H.Gans.

Dr. Neumann
(Dr. Kopschky)

on basis of their role as FP.
We have asked both the Swiss Clubhouse & the ICR to attempt to secure admission to BS. in order to determine who in there that if anything can be done for them.

848 GEN. DUTCH JEWS
848 GEN. DUTCH JEWS

JRB

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

M. M. M. M.

Handwritten notes at bottom right.

C.I.

Bern, July 13, 1944.

Dear Mr. Gans:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th of July concerning the San Salvador document which you are interested in having forwarded to Mr. Hijam. If this nationality document was in reality originally issued before 1944, will you kindly ask Mr. Mantello (without any mention either of the United States Legation or of my name) to deliver this document to you. If, in turn, you will forward it to me under cover of a letter from your organization stating the facts of the case, I will be glad to do what I can about having it forwarded to the gentleman in question.

In regard to Mr. Nathan Stibbe, at present in the camp at Bergen-Belsen, I can state for your confidential information that we have asked both the Swiss authorities (on the basis of their role as protecting power) and the International Red Cross Committee to attempt to secure admission to this camp in order to determine number and status of persons interned therein and what, if anything, can be done for them.

In regard to anyone whom you believe to have been deported to Theresianstadt, I would suggest that you get in touch with Dr. Ullmann (he can be reached through Dr. Kopecky) who is very closely in touch with the whole question of this ghetto.

Sincerely yours,

Roswell D. McClelland,
Special Assistant to
the American Minister.

Mr. M. H. Gans,
Joodsche Coordinatie Commissie,
16 Rue du Marché,
Geneva.

RDM/mjb

848 GEN. DUTCH JEWS

29th August 1944

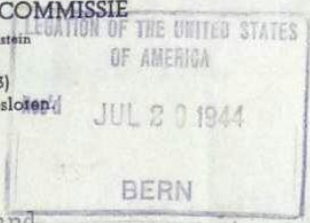
Reply 7/48 RDM/mjb
in re parcels for Bergen-Belsen

Check question of control with
Schwanzenberg of supplies are
forth coming.

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten



GENÈVE, 19th July 1944
16, Rue du Marché

Mr. R.D. McClelland
Representative of the War Refugee-Board
7 Rue des Chaudronniers
Genève



Dear Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 13th of July concerning Bergen Belsen we beg to inform you that we have received alarming news from exchanged people concerning the food situation there, with urgent appeals for food parcels to be sent within the shortest delay. Enclosed we send you a copy of an English translation of one of the communications which we have received. Other cables from Palestine generally asked for the same things as well as sugar, butter and pharmaceuticals, especially sulfa-drugs.

As far as we know, all people in Bergen Belsen are Jews deported from Holland, and therefore we are most anxious to do all we can, as this is our special task.

We now take the liberty of asking you whether you can help us by suggesting a way, or ways, of sending parcels containing the requested foods. The International Red Cross has insufficient stocks. The ordinary parcels from Portugal, apart from not containing all the requested foods, take too much time in arriving to their destination while we are not even sure that they will reach Bergen Belsen owing to the disorganization of the railwaysystem in France. Another difficulty is the prohibition to export rationed foods out of Switzerland.

Hoping that you can advise and help us as to finding a solution for the above mentioned problems, we remain,

yours sincerely,

M.H.Cans

M.H.Cans

Refunds (?)

difficult question of food parcels for internees in camp. The problem involves the transportation of funds available supplies & particularly the known assumption of internees in camp allowed to receive parcels. Various problems can be reached & shall not fail.

848 DUTCH JEWS

Dutch Jews 1944

29th August 1944

Translation of a postcard of one of the exchanged people from
Istambul, dated July 6th 1944.

" Dear, Through God's will my wife and children and I
are on the way to Palestine with 270 other people. It seems
like a dream to us that we should be the object of this mira-
cle. Please inform all friends who have acquaintances or rela-
tions in Bergen-Belsen Celle near Hannover, that numerous
foodparcels can be sent there regularly (containing especial-
ly: bread and foods which can be conserved, protein-containing
meatconserves, fishconserves, condensed milk and pharmaceuti-
cals). Parcels should be sent even though no receipt follows.
Parcels must not be registered and not be accompanied by red
answer-cards. Eventually via Portugal, if there are no other
export-possibilities. But it is urgent!!

.....
.....

Mr. M. A. H. ...
Dutch Jews ...

August 1944

File Under Dutch Jews.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
Rec'd JUL 14 1944
BERN

MEMORANDUM

C.I.

July 14, 1944.

To: Mr. McClelland
From: Mr. Chase

Please telephone Mr. van Lynden, Secretary of the Netherlands Legation, before 11 a.m., or after 3:30 p.m. today. Should it be impossible for you to call Mr. van Lynden within the periods indicated, kindly telephone to the Netherlands Minister, His Excellency Bosch van Rosenthal, who is au courant of the matter about which Mr. van Lynden desired to speak to you.

GANS - Hyman affair
Wrote to Gans day before yesterday asking him to send doc. to me.

W.M.C.

July 12th

849 DUTCH JEWS

848 DUTCH JEWS

Mr. McClelland's files

Dutch Jews
Coordination Committee
Geneva

Dr. A. Polak-Daniels

c/o Joodsche Coördinatie Commissie
16, Rue du Marché
Genève

Dutch Jews

25th August 1944

Mr. G. F. Ferwerda
Arlington House
London. S.W.1.

Dear Mr. Ferwerda,

You can hardly imagine how glad my wife and I were to receive your memorandum - this means the beginning of realisation of our plans of two years ago. The past eight months, the time we are now in Switzerland, have been difficult by lack of interest and understanding on the part of most Dutch officials here, as you may have understood from my letter of July 27th, which I hope has reached you by now. The greatest handicap for doing any work at all was the nearly complete lack of traveling possibilities in Switzerland for my wife and me, having the status of refugees. This handicap can only now probably disappear, as now the Legation has become willing to take steps with the Swiss authorities for procuring us facilities. That is the reason why up to the moment of receiving your memorandum, I had not been able to do anything but give some courses in a workingcamp, where Dutch boys are interned, although I had prepared some months ago an extensive program and made plans for everything that seemed necessary to me in connection with the work we propose to do.

As a matter of fact, about 2/3 of the participants of an eventual unit are also refugees and for the greater part interned in working-camps. This means, that they have little spare time, so that a really efficient and all-round training is hardly possible under these conditions, - conditions which will most probably not change as long as these people are in Switzerland, the Swiss authorities being very reluctant to give any freedom of movement to refugees. If the Dutch authorities had shown more understanding before, it might have been possible, as we suggested more than once, to concentrate participants in one camp, but now it is probably too late to try that and perhaps not the best course any more, as I will explain further on.

I think that I have found some quite good people here, amongst others a group of some twenty young men in the working-camp just mentioned, among whom are a few technical experts and some cooks, and for whom I have been able to obtain some extra free hours, so that I could give them a course of hygiene, nutrition, pathology, transport of sick people etc. The men being very keen, have organised among themselves courses of first aid, Russian and auto-technics, given by competent people in the camp. - To this group of really useful young and strong men (none of the too young) I will be able to add between 10 and 15 "specialists", engineers, one or two doctors, some nurses, an apothecary-chemist. I think however that we shall not be able to find here a sufficient number of Dutch doctors and trained nurses.

For both reasons, lack of freedom of refugees and probable lack of sufficient personnel in some domains, we will probably never be able to compose a really complete and satisfactory unit in Switzerland. Therefore I would suggest that all the people wanting to participate in the work of repatriation and considered apt by me, c.q. enrolled by me, should perhaps be brought over to England. This would probably be quite easy, as the military attaché, who quite agrees with my point of view, told me yesterday that he will probably be able to arrange a transport before long for all military volunteers etc. (about 500 people). I should also like you to make a clear picture for yourself of the state of mind of young men, who have been interned for sometimes as long as two years, doing nothing but roadmending etc. I do not think that it will be psychologically possible to keep them here, once the possibility of going away is opened. If I can not make them very definite proposals, I

848 - DUTCH JEWS

849 DUTCH JEWS

W.R.B.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland's Files

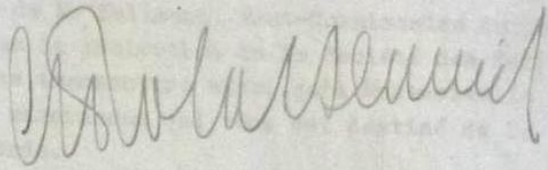
Dutch Jews in Switzerland
Coordinating Committee
1945

am persuaded that they will "desert" our work. I want you to consider this point and answer by cable whether in principle the repatriation-group could join the military convoy to England.

All material needed for equipment can be had here in Switzerland, except benzine, but lorries and motorcars are extremely expensive. I shall be able to send you particulars within ten days. Would it not be a good idea if you should let me know what things particularly interest you, that can not be had in England or the USA? It would be quite possible to buy or order all things wanted for our expedition here and have them stored in Switzerland. Qualities are still excellent, as well in clothing, footwear and food, and ofcourse medicaments.

I have not heard yet from Dr.Sajet or Mr.Pereira.
With kind regards,

yours truly,



SAS DUTCH JERIS

WRB

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland's Files

Dutch Jews and Dutch Jewish
Coordinating Committee, Geneva,
1945

4 copies



COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
AGENCE CENTRALE DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE

Rappeler dans la réponse :

JES/GB

GENÈVE, le 22 août 1944.
Palais du Conseil-Général

Chèques postaux 1.5527
Téléphone 4 23 08
Télex "INTERCROIXROUGE"

Monsieur le Dr. A. Pollak Daniels
Commission de Coordination Juive
16, rue du Marché
Genève

Monsieur,

A la demande de M. Kullmann, Haut-Commissaire adjoint pour les Réfugiés sous la protection de la Société des Nations, j'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre ainsi qu'à Mademoiselle A. Boon Hartsinck un mémorandum qui vous est destiné de la part de M. G.F. Ferwerda.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Pour le Comité International
de la Croix Rouge:

Division d'Assistance
Spéciale

848 DUTCH JEWS

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClellands Files

Coordination Committee 1945

M E M O R A N D U M

4 copies

From: G. F. FERWERDA.

To: DR. E. G. KULLMANN.

You are aware that the United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration has been formed to administer relief and direct repatriation as soon as circumstances permit. However, so far as repatriation from enemy occupied territories and from Poland is concerned, most of the repatriation work which will have to be performed may fall within what is termed the 'military period', viz. the period of six months during which the Military will be responsible for relief in Europe, or such other period as military contingencies demand. It is possible, but by no means certain, that during this period U.N.R.R.A. will not operate. They may, however, be called in to assist at the discretion of the Military Authorities.

note

In order to organise the transport of displaced persons, the European Central Inland Transport Office has been formed which in due course will take control of the means of transport available for the purpose of repatriation. It is assumed that, unless destruction is carried to a point which is not visualised at the present moment, the means of transport will enable the whole of the repatriation to be carried through in a period of not exceeding 120 days.

So far as Western Europe is concerned, it is realized that a very large uncontrolled and unorganised mass movement of deportees will take place so soon as Germany collapses. In regard to Poland, this hardly seems possible and practical. In the first place, the physical and material condition of the deportees will hardly enable them to expose themselves to the hardship of a long and arduous trek and, in the second place, it is the policy of the Military to prevent so far as is possible unorganised movements in order to combat the threat of the spread of infectious diseases and in order to prevent within the limits possible the disorganisation of economic life.

So far as Poland is concerned, the Netherlands Repatriation Organisation which in due course will assist in the repatriation of these deportees will have to work in conjunction with U.N.R.R.A. and presumably under the direction and control of U.N.R.R.A. How far the Military Authorities, which in the case of Poland may mean the Russian Military Authorities, will desire to control the work to be done it is not at this moment possible to specify. I understand that the Russian Authorities have reached some form of agreement with the Czech Government as a result of which the Civil Administration of Czechoslovakia will be handed over, and left to the care of the Czech Authorities as soon as military requirements permit, and it is possible in due course that political developments may make a similar arrangement possible with regard to Poland.

If in due course a similar arrangement were to be made with Poland, the Polish Authorities would no doubt be anxious

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to assist and a provisional understanding has been entered into with the Polish Authorities to the effect that all deportees of Allied Nationals in Poland will be taken care of by the Polish Authorities on the same basis as Polish Nationals. In other words, they would be housed and fed and assembled in camps until they can be taken over by the National Authorities or by U.N.R.R.A., as the case may be.

From the material angle, it is in any case to be expected that substantial assistance will have to be given by the U.N.R.R.A. Organisation or by the International Red Cross Organisation, both from the point of view of food and of clothing & footwear.

These general remarks are intended to make it clear that, at this moment, it is not possible to picture concretely the ultimate shape which the organisation which will operate in Poland will take. However, this does not mean that every possible step should not be taken by the Netherlands Authorities to prepare as far as this is within their means the organisation which will be able to bring assistance and relief and co-operate in the repatriation of our compatriots.

I am giving you below some particulars about the form which this organisation should take.-

A unit should be formed in Switzerland, of which it is suggested that you should be the Organiser-in-Chief. In due course you would have to co-operate with, and the Swiss Organisation would eventually be integrated in the Netherlands Organisation covering Poland, either as such, or affiliated to U.N.R.R.A.

The work which the Repatriation Unit will have to perform may be subdivided into the following main Sections:-

- REGISTRATION
- MEDICAL AID
- RELIEF +
- WELFARE & SOCIAL WORK
- TRANSPORT

If more than one unit can be formed, each unit will be in charge of a repatriation officer. Below is given a brief survey of the organisation and the work which the various Sections would require to perform.-

1. Repatriation Officers' Section

The basis of the organisation is a repatriation unit under the control of a repatriation officer, who will co-ordinate and direct the work of the various Sections, such as Registration, Housing, Maintenance, Relief and Transport. These Sections obviously work under their own leaders but their work will have to be co-ordinated and contact entertained with the Central Organisation. The Repatriation Officers will in effect be responsible for the satisfactory running of the organisation as such.

It is calculated that there will be one repatriation Officer

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for a concentration of 5,000 deportees, assisted by one person each, responsible for the supervision of registration, distribution of relief, welfare and social work and transport. In view of the poor physical and mental condition in which the deportees will find themselves in Poland, it is suggested that one medical officer per 1,000 deportees will be required.

Registration. It is of the utmost importance that a complete registration should be made of the deported population at the very earliest moment and with the utmost speed. This is especially important in Poland because it is to be feared that many will be found missing and many will have to be searched for.

The Registration Head Office, which will be established in the Netherlands, and which may have a Branch Office at Warsaw, will collect complete particulars about all people deported to Poland and it is against this complete record that the registration particulars which will be obtained on the spot will have to be checked.

In all territory which will be under the control of the Allied Armies, it is presumed that the Army Authorities will consider themselves responsible for registration but the actual work of registration will have to be performed by the Repatriation Organisation. The Army Authorities have prepared registration cards which it is the intention to fill in in duplicate, one copy to remain in the possession of the Army Authorities and the other to be handed over to the National Authorities.

It is not possible to give fuller details until a clear delineation of the activities of the Army Authorities and U.N.R.R.A. exists. As soon as this has been done, a further communication will be addressed to you, together with the specimens of the cards which will be used.

It is assumed that it will be possible to draw most of the assistants who will work in this Section from amongst the deported population in Poland but it will be essential to have at least one supervisor with one or two assistants per unit. It can be taken that it will not be possible for one man to register more than 50 people per day and you will thus be able to estimate the number of assistants which will ultimately be required (but mainly to be drawn from the deported population in Poland) to register 5,000 persons in a period of say a fortnight. I think it can safely be assumed that there should be not less than 10 and these people would afterwards be available for such other temporary help as the unit would require to be given in other spheres.

Relief. It is suggested that there should be one Relief Officer attached to each unit. His task should be mainly one of supervising the distribution of relief, the supervision of shelter, of food distribution and of clothing and footwear. So far as feeding is concerned, 2 cooks and 4 assistants for every thousand persons to be repatriated will be required, apart from the helpers who, together with a good proportion of cooks, will presumably be found amongst the deported population. It will furthermore be necessary to have

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-13-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 25 1972

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Dutch Jews and Dutch Citizens

Stores Clerk and one Administrative Assistant per unit. To what extent these can be found amongst the deported population it is difficult to say and it would, if possible, seem prudent to have available some persons to start with the unit. Staff would furthermore be required for travelling canteens and cooking cars. It is difficult to go further into detail, so long as the exact nature of the work to be done locally and the condition of the people to be assisted is not known - in other words to what extent local assistance, or assistance from the deported population, can be relied upon. It is, however, essential that the leaders of the units have the clearest possible idea of the task which they are expected to perform.

Welfare and Social Work. It is suggested that there should be at least one welfare worker per unit of 5,000 persons, who should be able to draw upon the deported population for such assistance as may be required.

Details about welfare are difficult to give because great uncertainty exists as to whether it will be possible to obtain the necessary supplies for the deported population before they return. Discussions with U.N.R.R.A. are progressing at the present time and, as soon as a clearer idea as to the possibilities exists, a further communication will be addressed to you. However, what could in any case be arranged, as it will not call for any material assistance from outside, is the provision of spiritual aid to those who require it. The Jewish Army Chaplain, Dr. S. Rodrigues Pereira, Arlington House, S.W.1., is in charge of the arrangements which it is contemplated should be made and I am asking Dr. Pereira to communicate with you in order to put his views before you and see how far assistance can be obtained from the Netherlands Community in Switzerland.

The Medical Section will be the one most familiar to you and, therefore, I do not propose at this moment to go into it in detail. I will, however, ask the Medical Officer of the Repatriation Organisation, Dr. B. H. Sajet, to communicate with you so that you can consult with him in regard to the general views on medical work in connection with repatriation and in order that a certain amount of uniformity can be observed. I will only mention here that repatriates will not be permitted to travel until they have passed a brief medical examination.

Transport. As stated before, it is essential that there should be one Transport Officer to every Repatriation Unit. The Transport Officer's work will not be the provision of transport because this will no doubt be put at the disposal of the Repatriation Organisations, through the Central Transport Authority, but the collection of repatriates from their billets to the trains, the administrative work and provisions connected with the convoys, the provision of vehicular transport, if this is required in order to feed the train centres, the provision of convoy leaders who will accompany the repatriates on their journey home etc. In regard to the latter, it should be observed that the convoys are expected to consist of between 500 and 750 people per train and that, apart from a convoy leader, they should be accompanied by medical personnel and assistants. The feeding of the repatriates will no doubt be looked after by a Central Organisation but the convoy leader should be responsible for the comfort and reasonable conduct of the repatriates and exercise such control as may be within his

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State Dept. L. 1-15-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP-25 1972

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power. The full registration particulars should accompany the repatriates and advice well in advance of their departure should be given to the Repatriation Authorities in the Netherlands so that preparations for their receipt on arrival can be made in good time.

The above is merely intended as a rough outline of the work which a Repatriation Unit is expected to perform. I should like you to consider this and let me know whether you agree to undertake this work and to what extent it will be possible to reckon on the assistance of Netherlanders in Switzerland. Upon hearing from you, fuller details and suitable extracts of reports affecting the various phases of the work of repatriation will be sent to you. It should always be borne in mind that whatever organisation is built up may have to be adjusted to conform to international requirements.

Assuming that you will be prepared to undertake this work, I shall be glad if you will make such suggestions as you consider helpful as speedily as possible, both as regards personnel and the equipment which could be made available in Switzerland at short notice.

It is presumed that the personnel which you would ultimately enrol would be repatriation personnel and apart from their keep would receive a salary for their services. They would undertake to hold themselves available, so long as their services would be required, to work in Poland or elsewhere under the direction of the responsible Officials of the Repatriation Organisation and for a period of not exceeding six months from the start of the repatriation operations. Should the work be completed within this period, the Members of the Organisation would receive free transport to the Netherlands and be demobilized there.

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in London
January -
1945*

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Switch Pass and Switch
Person's Coordination Committee

January - May
pg 45

RDM

TELEGRAM SENT

To: AmEmbassy, London

Date: January ⁴ 3, 1945, 9 a.m.

No: 14

Code: WRB - [REDACTED]

Charged to:

For Mann of WRB from McClelland.
Embassy's 451, December 29, 7 p.m.

I have been acquainted with negotiations referred to in your 451 for some months but was compelled early in December to inform persons responsible that I could see no possible chance of their successful outcome. This step was motivated principally by entirely trustworthy information received regarding the unreliability of Swiss "middleman" claiming to possess the necessary contacts with the SS in Germany. As matter of fact his connections were definitely inadequate to organize bringing to Switzerland of 500 Jewish internees from camp of Bergen Belsen.

For your confidential information, this scheme was not (repeat not) set up by Dutch Jewish Coordination Committee which played only a very minor role in it, but by a group interested primarily in obtaining the release of Polish Jews from Bergen-Belsen. Dutch Committee in Geneva hoped that 50 Dutch Jews previously deported from Holland (Westerbork) might be included in the scheme.

The deadline for delivery of this group of 500 in all to Switzerland was originally set at November 10 and twice prolonged without producing any practical results. As it had been expressed intention of originator of scheme (who is no longer in Switzerland) to bring negotiations to a close if no results were obtained by December 10 at latest, and in light of my information concerning negotiator's incapability of putting plan through, whole affair was terminated at my suggestion on December 10. HUDDLE
RDMcC. *copy in F.A*

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 25 1972

848
DUTCH JEWS

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DUTCH JEWS

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1945

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

(COMITÉ JUIF HOLLANDAIS)

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.

GENÈVE, January 8 1945
16, Rue du Marché

Sutch Jaws

*Despatched by pouch
Jan 20th*

G/N

Mr. H. Lamon
180 Riversidedrive
New-York

(C.I.)

848 DUTCH JEWS

849 DUTCH JEWS

Dear Mr. Lamon,

We herewith send you some new lists, which we have also been asked for by the Netherlands Jewish Society.

It is difficult for us to despatch above mentioned lists to different addresses and therefore we are addressing everything to you. We leave it to you in which way you want to make use of these lists. We want to stress the necessity of discretion.

We hope to send you a letter with details about our work shortly.

With kind regards we remain,

yours sincerely,

for the committee

M.H.Gans

Mr. McClelland's Files

*Dutch Jews and Dutch Jews
ing Oranienburg
May 1945*

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

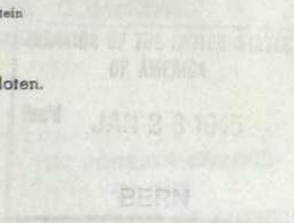
(COMITÉ JUIF HOLLANDAIS)

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)

Kantoor Zat. en Ivr. feestd. gesloten.

G/S



GENÈVE, January 25, 1945
16, Rue du Marché

Dutch Jews

C.I.

Saw Gans about this Feb. 6th 1945

849 DUTCH JEWS

849 DUTCH JEWS

Mr. Roswell D. McClelland
Special Assistant to the American Minister
B e r n

Dear Mr. McClelland:

We gladly acknowledge your letter of January 20 and we are thanking you for your kindness that you did forward the lists Bergen-Belsen and Theresienstadt to the War Refugee Board and Mr. Lamont.

Paraguayan

Concerning the nationality-documents for Noömi and Elia KOHN we like to state the following: The above mentioned persons have been in physical possession of those papers until they have been transferred to Bergen-Belsen from the camp in Vught in Holland, where they were obliged to leave the documents. We should be grateful if you could communicate to the Germans and to the persons in question eventually via Madrid, that they are Paraguayan citizens. We have been asked for it by Mr. and Miss KOHN by a letter forwarded to us by a Hungarian subject who did arrive in Switzerland from Bergen-Belsen.

where are these people

The information about US visas for Salomon and Paula SANDERS has been received by their son in Geneva by a cable from their daughter in New-York: "being american citizen have secured preferences for issuance immigration visas father mother which preferences they can use when they can reach an american consul stop understand this chance is small under present circumstances stop"

Thanking you, we remain

sincerely yours,

M.H. Gans

M.H. Gans

Kohn, Eliahu 21/VII/27
" Noömi 2/VI/21

Paraguayan documents issued at Bern
Dec 30th 1942 - expired Dec 30th 1944. Please renew. - Signal to Madrid

This has been done

*See D. Randall
Mice*

Mr. M. H. Gans, 16, Rue du Marché, Bern

Dutch Jews and Dutch Jewish Org. Committee, Geneva, May 1945



C.I.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
Rec'd FEB 15 1945
BERN

AMERICAN EMBASSY

War Refugee Board,
1 Grosvenor Square, W.1.
February 2, 1945

AIR POUCH

Dear McClelland:

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There are enclosed a personal letter to Mr. Saly Mayer from Mrs. Gertrude Van Tijn together with a report entitled "Contribution towards the History of the Jews in Holland from May 10th, 1940 to June 1944" prepared by Mrs. Gertrude Van Tijn. Mrs. Van Tijn has asked that these be forwarded to Mr. Saly Mayer.

Mrs. Van Tijn is coming to Switzerland shortly on a mission concerning rescue of Dutch Jews from German occupied territory. She formerly represented the JDC in Holland and was up until sometime in 1944 interned in the concentration camp at Bergen-Belsen.

I regret that I have been unable to read Mrs. Van Tijn's report due to the fact that I have been instructed to leave here tomorrow for Paris and proceed from there to Belgium on a mission for the U.S. Treasury Department. Ordinarily I would not forward material which I had not read. However, I feel that in this case it is better to forward the report to you rather than hold it here until my return. I would appreciate your delivering the enclosed documents to Mr. Saly Mayer provided you perceive no objection. Should you feel that, for any reason, the report should not be given to Mr. Saly Mayer, please return it to me and I will assume responsibility for not delivering it. I think you may find the report extremely interesting and useful.

Mrs. Van Tijn will call upon you when she arrives in Switzerland.

I expect to return to London in about two weeks.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures

Mr. Ross McClelland,
Special Representative,
War Refugee Board,
American Legation,
Bern, Switzerland.

848
DUTCH JEWS

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

(COMITÉ JUIF HOLLANDAIS)

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)

Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.

JS



Ask Ted if we can ask the Swiss to do this.

GENÈVE, February 6th. 1945
16, Rue du Marché

Mr. Roswell D. McClelland
Special Assistant to the American Minister
B e r n

949 DUTCH JETS

Dear Mr. McClelland,

Herewith we send you a copy of a letter from the Consul of Ecuador in Geneva to one of our compatriots: Mrs. Teulings, Clarens.

We hope you will be so kind to forward this communication to the German authorities and to the persons in question, who are now in Bergen-Belsen. Their names and personal data are:

HARTOGH, Hendrik Alexander, born 25.10.16 in Amsterdam
HARTOGH-Katz, Lore Sophie, " 12.3.17 " Köln
both Dutch subjects.

Thanking you in advance, we remain

very sincerely yours

M.H. Gans
M.H. Gans

Mr. McClelland, J. G. F. G.

*Dutch Jews and Swiss
May 1945*

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE
(COMITÉ JUIF HOLLANDAIS)

Dutch Gene

*File with you
returned to
by Ted*

MEMORANDUM
FEB 8 - 1945

To: Mr. Hadraba - A. I.
From: R. McClelland - WRB.

February 8, 1945
February 7, 1945.

(C.I.)

From: Mr. Maher
Dear Ted:

I have received the attached document from the Dutch Jewish Coordination Committee in Geneva with the request that we have forwarded, if possible, through the Swiss authorities, this letter to the persons in question:

HARTOGH, Hendrik Alexander, born 25/10/16
in Amsterdam

HARTOGH-KATZ, Lore Sophie, born 12/3/17 in
Cologne.

Both these people are in reality Dutch subjects.

Can we undertake to ask the Swiss to do this for such a document issued by the Ecuador Consul in Geneva.

RDMcC.

P.S. Will see you tomorrow and give you any interesting dope on the new arrivals.

848 DUTCH JEWS

WRB
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland's Files
(Switzerland)

Dutch Jews in Dutch Jewish
Coordination Committee, Geneva,
May 1944 - May 1945

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE
(COMITÉ JUIF HOLLANDAIS)

Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

GENEVE, February 12th 1945

*File: Dutch Jews
Informed Gans
of Dutch J.
Committee*

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
Rec'd FEB 9 - 1945
BERN

MEMORANDUM

February 8, 1945.

To: Mr. McClelland
From: Mr. Maher

(C.L.)

Reference is made to your memorandum of February 7, 1945, to Hadraba in which you inquire whether the photostat of the letter attached thereto can be forwarded through the Swiss Foreign Office to Mr. and Mrs. Hartogh in German-controlled territory. It may be recalled that the letter is addressed to a person in Switzerland by the Ecuadoran Consulate General at Geneva stating that Mr. and Mrs. Hartogh may be issued Ecuadoran immigration visas when they reach Switzerland.

While the Legation serves as a channel of communication between the Protecting Power and certain Western Hemisphere Republics (Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Guatemala) it does not perform this function in behalf of Ecuador, as matters pertaining to the protection of Ecuadoran interests in Germany are handled with the

W.R.B.
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

848 DUTCH JEWS

Mr. McClelland's Files
(Switzerland)

Dutch Jews and Dutch Consulate
Coordinating Committee Series
May 1944 - May 1945

GENÈVE, February 12th 1945

-2-

the Swiss Foreign Office directly by the
Ecuadoran Consulate General at Geneva. Accord-
ingly we cannot properly forward the document
to the Swiss. It is therefore returned. I do
not see why the Ecuadoran representative should
not approach the Swiss Foreign Office directly re-
garding the matter.

D.W.M.

Enclosure:

Photostat of letter.

W.R.B.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland's Files
(Switzerland)

Dutch Jews and Dutch Jewish
Coordinating Committee's Security
Matters - May 1945

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Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
Rec'd FEB 13 1945

S/N

R.B
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR
CONSULADO GENERAL EN SUIZA

Nº 52.-

GINEBRA, le 16 janvier 1945.

Mme. Marie-Sophie Teulings.
Clarens.

Madame,

En réponse à votre lettre du 14 janvier, le Consulat Général veut bien vous communiquer qu'il est disposé à accorder à Mr. Hendrik Alexander Hartogh et à sa femme Lore Sophie Hartogh-Katz, les visas d'immigration en Equateur, dès que ces deux personnes se trouveront sur territoire suisse.

Veillez agréer, Madame, mes salutations distinguées.

H. G. Klein
CONSUL GENERAL.



Mr. McClelland's Files
(Switzerland)

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J. G. G. Germans

*Enclosure: see 548 Union of
Catholic Pastors
Feb. 12/45

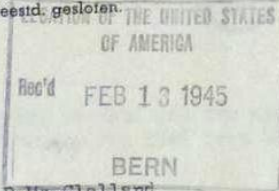
Durand, Dumas and Dubet, Geneva
Coord. meeting Committee: Geneva
Nov 1944 - May 1945

Kutch Gene

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE
(COMITÉ JUIF HOLLANDAIS)
Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

GENÈVE, February 12th 1945
16, Rue du Marché

Tel. 553.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.



S/N

Mr. Roswell D. McClelland
Special Assistant to the
American Minister
B e r n

Under

848 DUTCH JEWS

848 DUTCH JEWS

WRB
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Mr. McClelland,

Herewith we send you 2 copies of the list of Netherlands subjects who arrived here from Theresienstadt.

You told Dr. Polak Daniels yesterday that you are willing to forward some copies of this list to our friends in London, New-York and Jerusalem. We take the liberty to send you enclosed these lists.

We hope that in this way they will arrive quicker than by ordinary mail.

Thanking you in advance for your kind cooperation, we remain,

very sincerely yours,

for the committee

Mr. S. Isaac.

Enclosed:

- 1 letter with 2 lists for A. Milhado, c/o Dutch Cercle, 7 Parklane, London,
- 1 letter with 2 lists for H. Lamon, 100 Riverside Drive, New-York
- 1 letter with 2 lists for Netherlands Immigrants Committee, P.O.B. 46, Jerusalem.

$$\begin{array}{r} 450 \text{ Dutch} \\ 120 \text{ Protectorate} \\ \hline 670 \\ 530 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 440 \\ 120 \\ \hline 560 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1500 \\ 560 \\ \hline 640 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1200 \\ 670 \\ \hline 530 \end{array}$$
for the Germans

*Enclosures: see 848 Union of Orthodox Rabbis Feb. 12/45

Mr. McClelland's files
(Switzerland)

Dutch Jews and Dutch Jewish
Coordinating Committee, Geneva
May 1944 - May 1945

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE
(COMITÉ JUIF HOLLANDAIS)
Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.

S/N

O.I.

Dear Sirs,

Herewith we send you two copies of the list of Netherlands subjects,
who arrived on February 7th 1945 from Theresienstadt in Switzerland.

We remain,

very sincerely yours,

for the committee

Mr. S. Isaac

*Correspondent in
London was asked
to forward a copy
to Jerusalem.*

FRANKEL, Alida	28- 8-1931
FRANKEL, Louise	29- 4-1900
FRANCO MENDES, Henri	5- 5-1934
FRANCO MENDES-Bous, Elsa	15-12-1890
FRANKEL, Deborah	18-10-1905
FRANKEL, Herna B.	21- 5-1929
FRANKEL, Liebje	2- 5-1927
FRANKEL, Simon	23- 8-1886
FRANKEL, Rosalie	8- 5-1932
FON PLIJN, Herbert	12-11-1884
FRANKENBERG, Lodewijk	23- 2-1932
FRANKEL, Alex P.	8-12-1936
FRANKEL, Caroline	6- 3-1890
FRANKEL, Hermina	9-10-1926
	23- 1-1888

Dutch Jews

GENÈVE, February 12 1945
16, Rue du Marché

Netherlands Immigrants Committee
P.O.B. 46
Jerusalem

848 DUTCH JEWS

848 DUTCH JEWS

WRB

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland's files
(Switzerland)

Dutch Jews
Coordination
May 1944

COHEN, Iron	17- 8-1875
CHLEFF-Polak, Elisabeth	9- 3-1877
COHEN, Josina	12- 8-1888
COHEN PERVAERT, Leida	30- 6-1888
COLOZO NUNES-Jessurun, Ida	24- 4-1873
COHEN, Amalie	17- 5-1876
van Cleef, Henri	25-10-1902
DENEKAMP, Jacques	9- 4-1940
DENEKAMP-Vredenburg, Nettie	11- 9-1909
Drielsma, Abraham	31- 3-1902
DORNITZ, Lida	8- 5-1927
DEVRIES, Elisabeth (Duitsche)	13- 3-1892
van Ditzig, gescheiden van v.d.Hoek, Helena, 23-8-94	
DILLMAN (of Drielsma), Alfred Benjamin	27-4- 38
DILBERG, Philip	25- 9-1914
DILBERG, Sal	15- 2-1939
DILLSMA, Aes, Bets	2- 5-1910
DILLSMA, Lisetta Clara	24- 4-1942
Deitelwicz Br. Ellen	28-11-1907
DUPRO-Siogas, Carolina	14- 4-1883
DORNITZ, Lida	30-12-1883
DORNITZ Wolf R.	14- 8-1898
DILLSMA, Abraham	19-12-1910
DILLSMA-Araat, Helena	19- 5-1913
DORNITZ, deitje	29- 7-1929
DORNITZ-Wallage, Marian	5- 1-1900
DUIJS, Annie	23-11-1913
DUNCKER-Praag, Wilhelmina	13- 1-1916
DUSSEL-v.d.Bergh, Hub	13- 5-1876
van Emden, Beatrix	21- 5-1938
van Emden-Hartog	19- 8-1895
ELLS, Herman	12-11-1877
ELLS-Japanek, Louise	6- 6-1908
van Emden, Leo	7- 9-1897
van Emden, Johannes	10-11-1941
van Emden-Spreckmeester, Saartje	8- 6-1879
ELLS, Maurits	26-11-1906
Fontijn-Cohen, Anna	21- 4-1900
FRENKEL, Ellie	22- 6-1921
FRENKEL, Lida	29- 4-1900
FRENKEL, Louise	5- 5-1934
FRANCO MENDES, Henri	15-12-1890
FRANCO MENDES-Boas, Lida	18-10-1925
FRENKEL, Deborah	21- 5-1929
FRENKEL Herna E.	2- 5-1927
FRENKEL, Liebje	23- 8-1886
FRENKEL, Simon	8- 5-1932
FRENKEL, Rosalie	12-11-1884
FON PIJN, Herbert	23- 2-1932
FRANKENBERG, Lodewijk	8-10-1936
FRENKEL, Alex F.	6- 3-1890
FRENKEL, Caroline	9-10-1926
FRENKEL, Hermina	23- 1-1888

W.R.B. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

848 DUTCH JEWS

Mr McClelland's Files (Switzerland)

Dutch Jews and Dutch Church
Coordinating Committee's Records
May 1944 - May 1945

Sutch Jeans

Selon l'Internement

Le Dr. F.R. Abraham WYNBERG, se trouve
au camp d'accueil aux Avants s/Montreux
depuis le 10 Fév. 1945, venant de Theresienstadt

Born 26.6.1878 Double nationality.

Brother in England has applied
to Foreign Office for permit for
above. Wanted to come to England, & has
guaranteed cost of stay in Switzerland, & journey

Dutch Jews

C.I.

~~XXXXXXXX~~
LEGATION.

Bern, February 15, 1945.

Dear Saly:

Please find enclosed a report and a personal letter addressed to you which came in this afternoon from my colleague of the WRB in London, James Mann. Both report and letter appear to have been written by a Mrs. Gertrude Van Tijn who plans to come to Switzerland shortly on a mission concerning the rescue of Dutch Jews from German occupied territory. Mann states: "She formerly represented the JDC in Holland and was up until some time in 1944 interned in the camp of Bergen-Belsen in Germany." Mann does not state just how the lady got out, although I see from glancing at her report that she left on the first Palestine exchange. Perhaps, someday when you are finished I should be most interested in reading this report.

With best regards,

Cordially yours,

Mr. Saly ~~MEFEF~~
A. J. J. D. C.
Teufenerstr. 20
St. Gallen.

848 DUTCH JEWS

Dutch Jews.

(C.I.)

RESTRICTED

Bern, February 16, 1945.

Dear Mann:

Your letter of February 2nd. covering Mrs. Van Tijn's report on the Jews in Holland reached me safely a few days ago and after having read it I sent it on to Saly Mayer, along with the letter intended for him. I found her report most interesting, particularly the sections on Bergen-Belsen which gave considerable information we did not possess here. I shall look forward to meeting the lady if and when she comes to Switzerland.

As you know we recently got a convoy of 1,200 Jewish refugees from Theresienstadt into Switzerland (and thereby hangs a long and complicated story which I hope I shall be able to tell you one day). At the request of the Dutch Jewish Committee in Geneva - since some 430 persons in this convoy were Dutch - I am forwarding to you a mimeographed list of their names which the Committee would most appreciate having sent to Mr. A. Milhado c/o Dutch Circle, 7 Park Lane, London. Mr. Isaac of the Geneva office would be happy if Mr. Milhado could forward a copy of this list to the Netherlands Immigrants Committee, P.O.B. 46, Jerusalem, Palestine.

In the hope that you had an interesting & profitable trip to France and Belgium and that you will come my way some day, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Enclosures

James H. Mann, Esq.
c/o American Embassy
London, W. 1

Roswell D. McClelland

848 DUTCH JEWS

Dutch Jews.

ÉQUIPE DE SECOURS AUX DÉPORTÉS NÉERLANDAIS EN EUROPE CENTRALE
Section de l'Organisation de Rapatriement du Gouvernement Royal des Pays-Bas

Chef d'équipe :
Dr. A. Polak-Daniels

Genève, le 3.3.1945.
8, Rue Gautier
tél. 2.91.29



Mr. R. McClelland
Genève

Dear Mr McClelland,

we are very grateful indeed that you offered to send this telegram for us in cypher. You have of course every liberty to make changes or correct very possible mistakes. - We were sorry to disturb you with this but these questions are very urgent and we feel that in this way they will reach London in the quickest and safest manner.

Thanking you again,

with kind regards from my wife and myself

yours sincerely

848 DUTCH JEWS

848 DUTCH JEWS

(Switzerland)

May 1944 - May 1945

Ferwerda, 49 St. James's Street. London.

Burckhardt president international red cross willing before going Paris as Swiss minister to discuss personally with Himmler situation civil internees also Jews stop urgently beg Dutch government request Burckhardt act immediately full stop apparently Swedish delegate in Germany now to discuss release Bergenbelsen and Theresienstadt Sweden offering to receive all these internees stop please contact Jewish World Congress Sweden and Swedish Red Cross in this matter full stop beginning 1944 Dutch government suggested exchange seven hundred Dutchmen Westerbork for Germans stop Swiss authorities confidentially communicate agreement reached in principle technical execution will take much time nevertheless please activate this question but now for Bergenbelsen full stop ~~McClelland war refugee board now taking steps with Swedish and Swiss governments for parachuting food above Bergenbelsen stop please further this and compare report Gans on Bergenbelsen full stop messages from Hungary and Rumania say that liberated people from Auschwitz arriving daily there but quite insufficient help given stop we know nothing about nationalities could you enquire and eventually send help full stop will be glad to see Mrs van Tijn here but this visit postponed much too long urgently beg not let decisions wait till after this visit stop please enable soonest personal contact Gans with Ferwerda stop re discussions now going on in this country also by Gans as member Rescue Bureau Geneva Jewish World Congress please communicate whether government in principle prepared to support release financially~~

Please see. Told G.P.S. this was incorrect should be summarized

Gans and
Pölak Daniels

W.R.B. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

848 DUTCH JEWS

Mr. McClelland's Files
(Switzerland)

Dutch Jews and Dutch Jewish Coordinating Committee Gen May 1945 - May 1945

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

(COMITÉ JUIF HOLLANDAIS)

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)

Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.

GENÈVE, March 5th. 1945
16, Rue du Marché

G/N

Mr. Roswell D. McClelland
7, rue des Chaudronniers
Geneva

Re: Benjamin van TIJN, 17.6.80 at Haulerwijk
(Holland)

Betje van TIJN-Goslinski, 29.1.81 at
Groningen (Holland)

Dear Sir,

We beg to inform you that about a year ago we sent San-Salvador nationality-documents to the above-Mentioned persons.

It appears now that these people are interned in Bergen-Belsen without being in physical possession of these papers.

We should be very grateful to you, if you are willing to make a communication to the above-mentioned persons by the protecting power.

Thanking you in anticipation, we remain

very sincerely yours,
p.o. for the Committee

F. A. deus

Enclosed: a "quittance".

W.P.B.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

848 DUTCH JEWS

Mr. McClelland's Files
(Switzerland)

Dutch Jews and Dutch
Coordinating Committee
May 1944 - May 1945

CASE FILE

WRB

TELEGRAM SENT

To: London

CL

Date: March 8, 1945, 6 p.m.

No: 776

Code: [REDACTED]

Charged to:
Paraphrase

From McClelland, for James Mann of WRB.

Will you kindly deliver the following message to Ferwerda, 49 St. James Street, London for Polak-Daniels and Gans, Geneva:

"Shortly, Burckhardt, President of Intercross, is leaving for discussions with the SS in Germany concerning the situation of civil detainees, including Jews, who are still in the hands of the Nazis. This information is strictly confidential.

"It is our understanding that the delegate of the Swedish Red Cross in Germany is now discussing the release of Bergen-Belsen and Theresienstadt internees. Sweden has offered to receive all of these internees. In this matter, please contact the Swedish Red Cross and the World Jewish Congress representative in Stockholm, Storch.

"The Dutch Government at the beginning of 1944 suggested the exchange of seven hundred Dutchmen from Westerbork for Germans. The Swiss authorities confidentially communicate that although the technical execution will take some time agreement has been reached in principle. Please do all you can to activate such representation by the Swiss for these people who are in Bergen-Belsen now.

"It is stated in messages from Hungary and Rumania received by private organizations and Intercross that persons liberated from Auschwitz are filtering into the Balkans daily, but that the means of helping them are quite insufficient. As there may be Dutch subjects among them, could you do anything about forwarding funds to Rumania to help them.

"Although her visit has already been postponed too long, will be glad to see Mrs. Van Tijn. We beg you not to let urgent decisions wait until after her visit has been made.

"It would be most important if in the near future Gans could see Ferwerda." 29.92

Harrison

RDMcC/dw
In duplicate to Files.

COPY in FA

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-11-73
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 25 1972

848 DUTCH JEWS

848 DUTCH JEWS

Mr. McClelland's Files
(Switzerland)

Dutch Jews and Dutch
Coordinating Committee
May 1944 - May 1945

WRB
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE
(COMITÉ JUIF HOLLANDAIS)

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.

S/N

Mr. Roswell D. McClelland
Special Assistant to the
American Minister
B e r n

C.I.

GENÈVE, March 9 1945
16, Rue du Marché

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
Rec'd MAR 10 1945
BERN

El Salvador Docs.

C.I.

848 DUTCH JEWS

848 DUTCH JEWS

- Re: Dos.W.4105/942
 ✓ Weissberger Jonas 16/4/1884 Debeza,
 Weissberger-Blumenkranz Marie, 28/5/1882 Radomisl
Dos. W.4104/942
 ✓ Weissberger Jesaja, 26/4/1919, Scheveningen
Dos. K.4181/942
 ✓ Kleerekoper Baruch Isaak, 23/5/12, Amsterdam
 Kleerekoper-Weissberger Sima, 1/12/17 Scheveningen.

Dear Mr. McClelland,

We should be very grateful if you are willing to take the necessary steps to communicate the German authorities and the above-mentioned persons in Bergen-Belsen by intervenience of the protective power that the persons in question are holders of San Salvador documents.

Thanking you in anticipation, we remain,

sincerely yours,

for the Committee

M.H.Gans
M.H.Gans

*Not on 641 list.
Check with Ted Hadzabe
re. note to Simon.*

W.R.B.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland's Files
(Switzerland)

Dutch Jews and Dutch Jews
Coordination Committee
May 1944 - May 1945

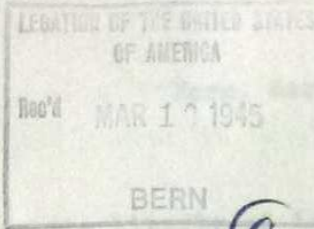
JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

(COMITÉ JUIF HOLLANDAIS)

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Iar. feestd. gesloten.

S/N



GENÈVE, March 9 1945
16, Rue du Marché

Honduras Docs

Mr. Roswell Dr. McClelland
Special Assistant to the
American Minister
Bern.

Re: Dawid Löbl Stemmer 1.11.1877
Mirjam Stemmer-König 29.12.1892
Document Honduras no. 715, certif. registr. matric no. 235 of 1.5.1943

Dr. Mr. McClelland,

We should be very grateful if you are willing to take the necessary steps to communicate the German authorities and the above-mentioned persons in Bergen-Belsen by intervenience of the protective power that the persons in question are holders of Honduras documents.

Thanking you in anticipation, we remain,

sincerely yours,

for the committee

M.H.Gans
M.H.Gans

*Don't find them on
641 list Check with
Ted Hadueba re note
to Suisse?*

848 DUTCH JEWS

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. McClelland's Files

ped and London.

The above-mentioned changed circumstances cancel the reasons of our refusal and cause the negotiations conducted on this basis will probably shortly and change the aspect of the situation and therewith the entire relief work.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-11-73
By R. H. Parks Ltd. SEP 25 1972

Dutch Jews and Dutch Gov
Coordinating Committee
May 1944 - May 1945

Dutch Jews

(C.I.)

Bern, March 17, 1945.

Dear Mann:

I am taking the liberty of forwarding two letters enclosed herewith and would much appreciate it if you could send them on to their respective addressees, that is Mr. A Milhado of the Netherland's Jewish Circle, 7 Parklane in London and Mr. G. F. Ferwerda, Commissioner for Repatriation of the Dutch Government, St. James Street, 49, also in London. The letters originate with the Dutch Jewish Commission in Geneva, an organization with whose work I am in close touch. Each of the two letters is accompanied, at my request, by an English translation.

With best personal wishes and thanks for this service, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Roswell D. McClelland
Special Assistant to
the American Minister.

Enclosures: 2 letters

James H. Mann, Esquire
c/o United States' Embassy
L o n d o n.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 25 1972

848 DUTCH JEWS

(Switzerland)

Coordinating Dept.

Dutch Jews

11.3.45

C.L.

A. Milhado Jr. Esq.,
Cercle of Netherland's Jews in England
Parklane 7
London

Dear Mr. Milhado,

In our cable dated 24th Jan. 1945 we informed you that under present circumstances we were not able to accept the membership of the Central J.C.C., although we not only approve in principle of the founding of such a committee, but also the forming of which we have all along recommended.

Our refusal was above all based upon the appalling lack of cooperation in trying to help the deportees. A typical illustration is last week's information, which reached us indirectly, to the effect that Government had decided to suppress the monthly subsidy, which have been "lent" to us since September (except "promises", we actually never received anything), because out of 3500 internees of Dutch nationality in Bergen-Belsen 1200 had received a parcel from Sweden in December last. This is only one example. We are entirely convinced of the good intentions of H.M.'s Government and of our Jewish compatriots, but good intentions are a very weak antidote against the German methods of extermination.

In the meantime the circumstances have changed somewhat. The contact with the "Joint" has been improved. The Jewish World Congress has established a Relief Committee, which is functioning well and on which all relief organisations are represented including our own committee as undersigned member. The contact with the N.J.E.F.S. is extremely good, but since the national Netherland team failed to attain the desired object, we are trying to achieve it in a different way, even though we cannot help pointing out with regret that if our requests had not been ignored a good many of our people could have been helped and saved.

The above-mentioned changed circumstances cancel the reasons of our refusal and particularly also, because the negotiations conducted on this side on an international basis will probably shortly and in a sensational manner change the aspect of the situation and therewith the entire relief work.

W.R.B.
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
AC 2 MR. C/ELI AND

Mr. McClelland's Files
(Switzerland)

Dutch Jews and Dutch Jewish
Coordinating Committee Geneva
11.3.45 - May 1945

We therefore would like to inform you that now we will gladly accept your kind offer and request you to agree that our Committee shall be represented in the Central J.C.C. by our member S. van Dantzig and M.H.Gans (Mr.S.Jsaac has in the meantime resigned as a member from our committee).

We have no objection whatever to the name J.C.C., but we would nevertheless like to draw your attention to the fact that the I.C.C. in Switzerland is and above all will remain a relief organization, however much the problems of reconstruction may interest us, for which reason we beg you most urgently to forestall any such misunderstanding on the part of the various authorities, which otherwise might endanger even more the little collaboration there is.

Our contact with Brussels and liberated Holland is satisfactory, although it seems that also over there one is still inclined to take the unfortunate (well-known but wrong) standpoint, that nothing can be done for the deportees.

It is practically certain that for the Jewish children, which it is proposed to be sent to Switzerland (in total 3000, Dutch children, all of which shall be billeted with families) a home will be found.

We recommend you to get into contact with Dr. Kubowitzki of the World Congress, with whom we have had a thorough exchange of views, and who shall be in London within the near future, as also with Dr.J.Hoekendijk, who left Switzerland last week to go to America via London, and who has played an important part in the saving of Jewish children from Holland.

We had very pleasant dealings with Dr. van der Berg, head of the Public Health Department, on his recent visit to Switzerland.

Enclosed please find with our thanks the lists of those in the liberated parts and also the February No. of your bulletin of information.

Looking forward to your further news,

Yours sincerely,

M.H.Gans
(for the Committee)

W.R.B
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
OF R. McCLELLAND

Mr. McClelland's Files
(Switzerland)

Dutch Jews and Dutch Jewish
Coordinating Committee - Geneva
May 1944 - May 1945

12.3.45.

G.F. Ferwerda Esq.,
Government Commissioner for Repatriation
St. James's Street 49
London

Dear Sir,

Again I take the liberty of writing you directly. Unfortunately it has up to now not been possible, inspite of close collaboration, to make full use of all the possibilities offered by the relief work. It is, however, of no avail to go into long explanations and to miss in the meantime other possibilities of relief work. I would only like to say that I can fully understand your difficulties in getting from our cables a good view on everything which takes place within the field of relief work over here. This is the main reason why we continuously insist upon personal contact.

Re Mission Burckhardt. You will have heard, that Prof. Burckhardt, president of the IROCC, before going to Paris, as Swiss Ambassador, on thursday 8th of March, has gone to see Himmler in order to discuss the fate of the internees. Already for some months we have been under the impression that the Germans are prepared to make concessions and that there is no longer any question of "bribery". Also the case Musy (arrivals from Theresienstadt) is not to be looked upon as bribery on a large scale (the request for money to the Netherland Government for this action did not come from our side and is due to mystification). The Germans want a "good press" and seem to look for possibilities which would enable them to prepare their rehabilitation by means of strawmen like Musy. The contact with the Red Cross is therefore naturally important. In these attempts lies hidden a great danger for the future. The intention is now to make use of all possibilities to save human lives without the Germans realizing that they will not achieve their purpose. The last offer made by the Germans is the repatriation of all the "Schutzhäftlinge" according to nationalities. The first nationality to be repatriated has already been indicated. I would like to point out, that Prof. Burckhardt with re to his new function, will certainly find it useful to have the French repatriated as quickly as possible. Perhaps would it be possible for the Dutch Government to see to it, that also the repatriation of the Dutch will follow as quickly as possible. One difficulty is to agree to the refusal of the British Government, that the foreign workmen in Germany should be supplied, which would make it possible to use the returning cars (and to Sweden the ships) for repatriation. The Americans take a far soupler viewpoint.

W.R.B.
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
OF R. McCLELLAND

Mr. McClelland's Files
(Switzerland)

Dutch Jews and Dutch Danish
Coordinating Committee, Geneva,
May 1945 - May 1945

Mr. Dingle Food was apparently very annoyed at this on his last visit to the Red Cross. Is there an intervention on the part of the Dutch Government possible? There is also a difference of opinion between the English and American Government with re to the "paying of attempts made at saving lives". The American Government has at this stage of the war no longer any objection whatsoever to the method of "payment". "The money will be retaken".

Re Swiss Government. Also the Swiss Government decided during a long meeting of the Federal Council to intervene on behalf of the "Schutzhäftlinge" and subsequently gave orders in this sense to one of the members of the Swiss Embassy in Germany (the difficulty is that the Swiss Government always refused and still does refuse to enter upon direct negotiations with the national-socialistic organs of the party; this prevents the Swiss Ambassador from taking the matter up personally). Switzerland is prepared to put the frontiers wide open.

Re Sweden. Also Sweden has sent a representative to Germany (whom we do not know, a second Musy?). He has been authorized by the Swedish Government to have all the internees from Bergen-Belsen and Theresienstadt sent over to Sweden.

Re HIJEFS The action of the HIJEFS, thanks to the arrival of those from Theresienstadt, is being continued. Musy and his son are travelling continuously to and fro. Musy wants above all "a good press". We are under the strong impression that if Musy is able to fulfil all his phenomenal promises, Prof. Burckhardt will certainly succeed, and even in a better way, in achieving the same. This would at the same time rid us of the compromising Mr. Musy. We felt obliged ^{to put all the risks} which might be of importance to the efforts of Hijefs, at their disposal.

Re JOINT. "Somebody" is also negotiating with the Germans on behalf of the American Joint Distribution Committee. Of course Musy asserts that he would have achieved already far more, if this person was ^{not} standing in his way.

Re World Congress. The Jewish World Congress is trying to exploit the occurring political possibilities. The Geneva Relief Committee of the World Congress, of which the undersigned is a member, furthers as much as possible missions such as those of Prof. Burckhardt, and coordinates the other efforts of relief work. The interventions of the various national Red Cross delegates at the International Red Cross have sometimes been entirely inspired and always strongly furthered by the World Congress.

Re the Jews. It is not yet clear how far the Germans still make a difference between the Jews and other "Schutzhäftlinge". Prof. Burckhardt declared that he knows for certain that the Germans shall make no difference in this respect in the repatriation of the first group of "Schutzhäftlinge" (it is not known which shall be the first group, probably the French, see above).

W.R.B.
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
OF R. MCCLELLAND

Mr. McClelland's Files
(Switzerland)

Dutch Jews and Dutch Jewish
Coordinating Committee Geneva
May 1944 - May 1945

Re "Staatenlose" Jews. Neither Prof. Burckhardt knew with certainty whether the Germans would deal with the deportees according to their nationalities or according to their last country of domicile. In the first case we have tried to hold on to a previous ~~declaration~~ of the Germans, wherein they said that the Jews are looked upon as an enemy people and therefore have a claim to the same rights as the other enemies of Germany. In the second case, however, much will depend on the attitude of the various Governments. We, therefore should like to ask you to insist strongly with the Dutch Government, that they should declare very clearly that they are willing to receive the "Staatenlosen" coming from Holland. At least I cannot imagine H.M.'s Government taking any other standpoint.

In the meantime also the other work continues.

Foodstuff We got to know through your letter to Dr. Polak Daniels that you have decided to withdraw the subsidy, which you promised us since Sept. 1944, but which never reached us, because of the 1200 parcels sent by you to Bergen-Belsen from Sweden in December last. According to the news that reached us the men in Bergen-Belsen were very pleased. We too have already for some time strongly furthered the sending of food parcels from Sweden and Portugal via the International Organization, to whom we transmit our lists. First we would like, however, to point out to you with re to your report, that there are not 1200 deportees from Holland in Bergen-Belsen, but 3500. Besides, there are also other camps where food parcels could be sent to (Biberach, Würzach, Buchenwald, Liebenau, Ravensbrück a.o.) and even if such ~~would~~ be sent from Switzerland and Sweden, at the same time, it would not suffice to put an end to the terrible famine. We are therefore continuing our action of food supplies. Thanks to the strong intervention of the Netherlanders in America and the extensive exchange of views between the representative of the Joint and the undersigned, the primary difficulties have been solved and the action of food supplies is again being fully supported by the Joint. Since a few weeks, however, great transport difficulties have arisen, which we are now, together with other organizations, trying to solve. Probably cars will be sent, which on their return journey will be used for repatriation.

Re Exchanges The part which we may play in the saving of the small number of Dutchmen from Bergen-Belsen (by means of sending passports and of interventions for identifications and exchanges) spontaneously leads us to do all we can to save also the other men possessing proves of citizenship. We do not think, however, that with the present development of the political and military situation, there is much chance of exchanges. This does not exclude us, however, from the obligation of doing all that can be done and from proposing to you to intervene on behalf of further exchanges.

Re Post-War Relief Work Besides collaborating daily very closely with Dr. Polak Daniels, we are discussing with the international authorities the primary relief work to be done after the war. Much could also have been done in this field in a national Dutch cooperation, but the lack of satisfactory personal contact, made it, like much else, impossible. We refer to the two points mentioned in your

W.R.B
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
OF R. MCCLELLAND

Mr McClelland's Files
(Switzerland)

Dutch Jews and Dutch Jewish
Coordinating Committee Geneva,
May 1944 - May 1945

ned in your telegram: The liberated arriving from Auschwitz in Hungary and Roumania, who do not get sufficient help and the danger for the starved men of Bergen-Belsen at the moment of a truce or something of the sort in the vicinity of Hannover.

After the announcement that by your personal visit and that of Mrs. van Tijn (promised some time ago) important decisions of the government would reach us, and after having thereupon lived in a continuous tension of optimism, we must now admit frankly, that we have lost all courage. All the same we hope that Mrs. van Tijn shall indeed soon be coming, so that a personal contact between you and us shall at last be made possible, and even if it will be too late for much and for many, it will not be too late for everything.

The terrible difficulties under which the entire Dutch Nation is labouring now and which are keeping^{us} all busy, may induce those who have taken the interest of a special group to heart, to ask whether it is right to concentrate again and again on the interests of one single group. But the interest of the entire nation can only be served, if the interests of the different groups are served as well as possible. Neither do I think has one the right to diminish the help to the one who is in need, because the other is also in just as great a need. This is why again and again I always try to overcome the difficulties and why I keep on solliciting for your attention with regard to our specific problems and this is always in the hope that you will favourably bear in mind these considerations.

Your obedient servant,

M. H. Gans.

Dutch
Coord.
May 1944

Mr. Simon's came
in with Treuestadt
group and is a
man of high
calibre.

me. G. V a n T i j n

April 6th/45.



Berne, I

Credit of 500 grand
for residue of Dutch
persons.

Mrs. V. T. so'at
Hôtel Bristol.

référant à notre entreti
aisir de vous confirmer qu
David SIMONS lui permett
mer comme trait-d'union en

organisations néerlandaises désireuse
l'appui de l'American Joint Distribut
à l'exception de la Légation Royale
de Monsieur le Pasteur Visser 't Hooft
le Comité Juif de Coordination devra
s'adresser à vous par l'intermédiaire
Simons.

Je saisis cette occasion pou
vivement de l'intérêt que vous n'avez
à l'égard des oeuvres juives néerland

Veillez agréer, Monsieur, l
ma parfaite considération.

LEGATION
DES
PAYS-BAS

Dutch Jews
Mme. G. Van Tijn

N°
PRIÈRE RAPPELER
CE NUMÉRO
DANS LA RÉPONSE.

(O.I.)

Berne, le 6 avril 1945.

Monsieur,

Me référant à notre entretien d'hier soir, j'ai le plaisir de vous confirmer que la fonction de Monsieur David SIMONS lui permettra dans l'avenir de fonctionner comme trait-d'union entre toutes les organisations néerlandaises désireuses de s'assurer l'appui de l'American Joint Distribution Committee, à l'exception de la Légation Royale des Pays-Bas et de Monsieur le Pasteur Visser 't Hooft, de sorte que le Comité Juif de Coordination devra à l'avenir s'adresser à vous par l'intermédiaire de Monsieur Simons.

Je saisis cette occasion pour vous remercier vivement de l'intérêt que vous n'avez cessé de témoigner à l'égard des oeuvres juives néerlandaises.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma parfaite considération.

Monsieur Saly Mayer
Hôtel Cornavin
Genève

848 DUTCH JEWS

WRB
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
OF R. McCLELLAND

Mr. McClelland's Files
(Switzerland)

Dutch Jews and Dutch Jewish
Coordinating Committee
May 1944 - May 1945

EQUIPE DE SECOURS AUX DÉPORTÉS NÉERLANDAIS EN EUROPE CENTRALE

Section de l'Organisation MEMORANDUM du Gouvernement Royal des Pays-Bas

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

7/4/45

Rec'd APR 7 - 1945

Dear Mr. McClelland, (C.I.)

BERN

I should like to thank you once more before leaving Switzerland for everything you did on behalf of Dutch people in distress. -

I should also like to confirm our yesterday's conversation asking you to give money for Dutch Jews in future only after Mr. David Simons has confirmed the desirability (the same as arranged with the Joint).

Mr. Simons was before the war chief of the Dutch

(business concerns) left the J.C.C. as soon as he came to live in Geneva and ~~with an act~~

it imperative to husband all our resources. - Saly will introduce Mr. Simons to you whenever you

at Neuchâtel. -
m

Government's account and department. - He is not only an accountant but also a lawyer and was considered one of the coming men in Holland before the war. - He takes a deep interest in Jewish affairs. - In future he will be attached to the ambassador's refugee department. -

Since Mr. Isaac (director of one of our largest business concerns) left the J.P.C. as soon as he came to live in Geneva and ~~with an acti~~

it is imperative to husband all our resources. - Saly will introduce Mr. Simon to you whenever you

at Neuchâtel. -
ms
-

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tried to take an active interest
in the daily business of the J.C.C.
because of serious disagreement
with Mr. Gaus there is practically
nobody left in the J.C.C. When
going into the matter I was not
satisfied that the money given
is spent wisely. - There is no
doubt that the J.C.C. did very
good work in the past, but I
think present conditions make
it imperative to husband all our
resources. - Saly will introduce
Mr. Simons to you whenever you

At Neuchâtel. -

ms

-

ms
1045
Ming & Co. Neuchâtel, Geneva

- 4 -

have time to receive him. -

Thanking you once more

Yours sincerely

G. van Tijen

(Mrs. G. van Tijen)

Excuse the newspapers. I am
writing from the station in
at Neuchâtel. -

W

... and Dutch Jewish
... Committee ...
... 1945

EQUIPE DE SECOURS AUX DÉPORTÉS NÉERLANDAIS EN EUROPE CENTRALE

Section de l'Organisation MEMORANDUM du Gouvernement Royal des Pays-Bas

Chef d'équipe :

Dr. A. Poles-Daniels

To: Mr. Maher - A. I.
Mr. Hadraba

From: Mr. McClelland - WRB

C.I.

Genève, le April 10th 1945
8, Rue Cantier
April 10th. 1945

The following bearers of Latin-American documents at present in the camp of Bergen-Belsen have been called to my attention recently by the Dutch Jewish Coordinating Committee in Geneva:

1) Dawid L'bl STEMMER b. 1.XI.77, and his wife

Mirjam STEMMER-KOENIG b. 29.XII.92

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

(COMITÉ JUIF)

Genève, April 10th 1945
Geneva, Switzerland
both on Honduran Passport No. 715
(registration number 235 of May 1st. 1943)

Tel. 5.53.80 (h.g. 5.50.93)

Kantoor 2) Jonas WEISSBERGER b. 16.IV.84 at Debeza, Poland

Marie WEISSBERGER-BLUMENKRANZ, b. 28.V.82 at Radomisl, Poland.

both on an El Salvador nationality certificate
No. W.4105/942

Dear Mr. McClelland,

3) Jesaja WEISSBERGER, b. 26.IV.19 at Scheveningen, Holland

frs. 3000.-, El Salvador Nat. Doc. W.4104/942

importance for our work at the camp. We thank you very much for this promise, which is of a great work, which we shall have to liquidate as soon as possible for our relief-

has treated Sima KLEBERKOPER-WEISSBERGER, b. 1.XII.17, Scheveningen
taken. Holland.

Both on El Salvador Not. doc. K. 4181/942

are for all the assistance you gave us in the several difficulties which we encounter.

The Committee in question asks me to draw the attention of the German authorities, through the Protecting Power, to the fact that the above-mentioned persons are holders respectively of Honduran and El Salvador documents. Since this information comes from a private organization I imagine confirmation of nationality will first have to be obtained from the countries in whose name these documents were issued.

WRB
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
MR. McCLELLAND
DUTCH JEWS
MR. McClelland's Files
(Switzerland)
Dutch Jews and Dutch Jewish
Coordinating Committee Gen

Mr. R. MacClelland
Representative War Refugee Board
Rue des Chaudronniers
Geneva

BERN

C.I.

McClelland
848 DUTCH JEWS
CORRESPONDENCE

JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE
(COMITÉ JUIF HOLLANDAIS)
Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

~~Felo~~
C.I.

GENÈVE, April 10th 1945
16, Rue du Marché

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)
Kantoor Zat. en Isp. feestd. gesloten.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
Rec'd APR 11 1945
BERN

Mr. Roswell D. McClelland
Special Assistant to the
American Minister
B e r n

G/N

Dear Mr. McClelland,

848 DUTCH JEWS
(Switzerland)

Dr. Polak Daniels told us that you are prepared to give us
frs. 3000.-, if necessary.

We thank you very much for this promise, which is of a great
importance for our work, as in this manner we are able to continue our relief-
work, -whereas otherwise we shall have to liquidate, -, until Dr. Polak Daniels
has treated this matter in London and a decision hereabout will have been
taken.

It is hardly possible for us to tell you how very thankful we
are for all the assistance you gave us in the several difficulties which we
encounter.

Yours truly,

for the committee
M.H. Gans
M.H. Gans

*for continuation of
deportee cartographic work.*

Coordinating Committee
Geneva

My dear Mr McClelland,
As you are the only American here in Bern I know at all well and for whom we feel real friendship, we want to at the same time a representative of your Government, we want to you how very upset we are by the news we heard this morning.

As far as we understand, your President was the only great man in the world whose principles were simple ^{because} for essentially human, who power to realize them and, most important of all, was willing His death at this particular moment is the ^{one} who cares about the future could get.

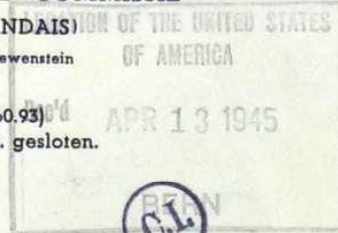
JOODSCHE COÖRDINATIE COMMISSIE

(COMITÉ JUIF HOLLANDAIS)

Geestelijk Adviseur Dr. T. Lewenstein

Tel. 5.53.80 (b.g.g. 5.60.93)

Kantoor Zat. en Isr. feestd. gesloten.
N/deFr.



GENÈVE, 12 April 1945

16, Rue du Marché

Mr. R.D. Mc Clelland,

Special Assistant to the American

Minister,

B e r n .

No point in sending docs to Biberach.

Dear Mister Mc Clelland,

Mr. A. Ringer, now residing in Biberach, asks to send him a copy of his San Salvador nationality papers, wick were sent to him to Westerbork in November '43.

We would highly appreciate to hear from you if there is still a possibility to make a communication to the above-mentioned persons by the protecting power, and if you advise us to send by mail a copy, wick is in our possession, to Biberach. We ignore if the possession of the nationality papers has still any value.

Meanwhile we remain

yours truly

for the Committee,

M.H. Gans

concerning: Mr. Abe Ringer, born 16-1-1892,

Mrs. Anna Jetty Ringer-Brody,
born 27-11-1895,

Miss Brigitte Ringer, born 20-11-'22.

Mr. Alexander Lothar Ringer, born 3-2-'21

848 DUTCH JEWS

EQUIPE DE SECOURS AUX DÉPORTÉS NÉERLANDAIS EN EUROPE CENTRALE

Section de l'Organisation de Rapatriement du Gouvernement Royal des Pays-Bas

Chef d'équipe :
Dr. A. Polak-Daniels



Genève, le April 13th 1945
8, Rue Gautier
tél. 2.91.29

Mr. R. MacClelland
Representative War Refugee Board
Rue des Chaudronniers
Geneva

(C.I.)

My dear Mr McClelland,

As you are the only American here in Switzerland, whom my wife and I know at all well and for whom we feel real friendship, and as you are at the same time a representative of your Government, we want to tell you how very upset we are by the news we heard this morning.

As far as we understand, your President was the only great man in the world whose principles were simple ^{because} essentially human, who had the power to realize them and, most important of all, was willing to use this power. His death at this particular moment is the severest blow that anybody who cares about the future could get.

With kindest regards,

yours very sincerely

848 DUTCH JEWIS

W.R.B. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE OF R. MCCLELLAND

Mr. McClelland's Files (Switzerland)

Dutch Jews and Dutch Deacons Coordinating Committee Geneva 1945

Dutch Jews

(C.I.)

Bern, April 20th. 1945.

Dear Dr. Polak-Daniels:

I was very touched by and thank you sincerely for your kind letter and expression of sympathy upon the untimely death of our President. His going, particularly at this moment came as a terrible shock to all of us, and I am afraid that he can never be replaced. We can only hope that the work he started and the ideals for which he stood will be sufficiently well anchored to continue on after him. Our role as Americans, in cooperation with our like-minded friends in Europe and elsewhere, is to see that his work does go on and bear final fruit.

With kind personal regards to you and your wife, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. A. Polak-Daniels
8, rue Gautier
Geneva.

848 DUTCH JEWS

Dutch Jews
Apr. 25/45

(C.I.)

~~XXXXXXXX~~
LEGATION.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE
OF R. McCLELLAND

848 DUTCH JEWS

Mr. McClelland's files
(Switzerland)

Dear Mr. Gans:

In reply to your letter of April 12th. concerning the VRINGER family at present in the Illag at Biberach, according to our information there would be little or no point in literally forwarding El Salvador documents to them. I think it would simply draw German attention to their case at a moment when this is not at all desirable.

The fact that these people are now in Biberach "Uberhaupt" - and I have also checked this on the German list - means that they are recognized by the Germans as exchangeable Latin-Americans. And it is what the Germans recognize them as rather than what papers they may hold which is in the last analysis important.

Let us hope that with the French and American advance in the south near the Swiss border that these camps will rapidly be taken. We are working on the question of their security and surrender intact at this moment.

Sincerely yours,

Roswell D. McClelland
Special Assistant to the Minister.

Mr. M. H. Gans
Comité Juif Hollandaïs
16, rue du Marché
Geneva.

Dutch Jews and Swiss
Coordinating Committee
May 1945