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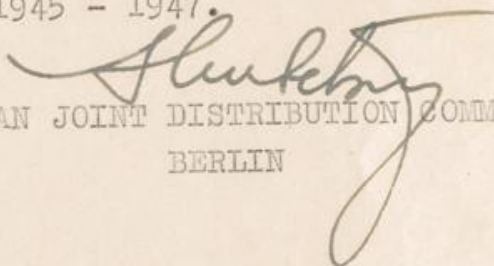
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6 April 1948

Central Committee
of Liberated Jews
Search Bureau
c/o AJDC Munich
c/o IRO AREA 7
APO 757
c/o P.M. US Army
Munich

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find copy of report
covering the activities of the Berlin AJDC
Tracing Office during 1945 - 1947.


AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
BERLIN



This Report is dedicated to all
the thousands of still missing Jews.

יגעתי ולא מצאתי -
אל תאמן!
לא יגעתי ומצאתי -
אל תאמן!
יגעתי ומצאתי -
תאמן!

We attempted, but could not find —
don't believe it!
We did not attempt, but we found —
don't believe it!
We attempted and found —
Believe it!
(an ancient Hebrew proverb)

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Report, Composition and Decoration of this volume including charts and diagrams
by LARRY LUBETSKY

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Printed in Berlin, Germany, 1948

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Report, Composition and Decoration of this volume including charts and figures
by LARRY LUMETSKY

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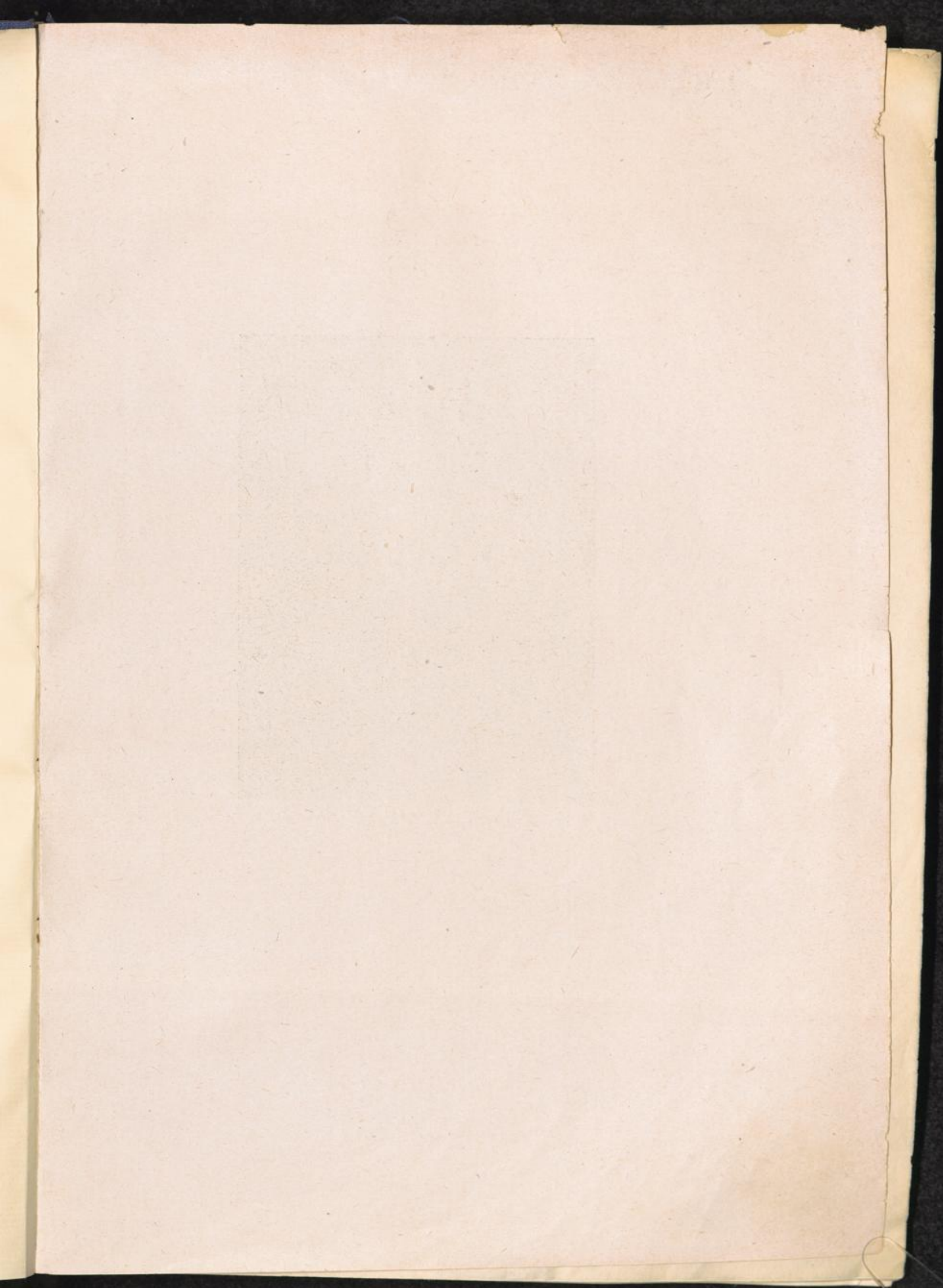




LARRY LUBETSKY
Tracing Officer



LARRY LUBETSKY
Tracing Officer



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BY LARRY LUBETSKY

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BY LARRY LUBETSKY

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BY LARRY LIBESKY

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

The week after liberation in Europe, the roads were teeming with displaced persons, refugees and peoples of all nationalities. They were all going somewhere.

In the heart and mind of the Jew was only one thought: "Where can I find a trace of my mother, my wife, my child, or any other surviving relative or acquaintance."

The story of Deutsches Museum in Munich has been told hundreds of times. This first transient camp became the background in the initial attempts to locate relatives. It is the story of how a Jew wrote his name on a corner of a huge wall there; soon there were thousands of names for all to see and perhaps to discover that some beloved one had passed by recently.

The work has not changed basically since those first days. A very important part of our activities has been the finding and re-uniting of families, and the record of achievement of the Berlin AJDC Tracing Office has made us proud of our chance to play a role in this work.

It is of significance that Mr. Larry Lubetsky, one of the survivors, set up, organized and directed the entire tracing operations in this area. That one of the people is responsible for this accomplishment and for this report, is a goal in itself. We have the additional responsibility to continue our activities until the last case has been closed, and the last Jew has found his home.

JOSEPH FINK
Direktor, Berlin,
AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

INTRODUCTION

The week after liberation in Europe, the roads were teeming with displaced persons, refugees and people of all nationalities. They were all going somewhere.

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JOSEPH FINK
Director, Berlin
AMERICAN JEWISH DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

P R E F A C E

There were once over 16 000 000 Jews in the world. The largest Jewish population was in Europe, with 9 310 200 persons, followed by America, Africa, Australia and Asia. The best of European Jewry was killed during the twelve years of nazi rule in Germany. Some 6 000 000 were victims of super race brutalities in such notorious special "Institutions for Research on the Jewish Question" as Auschwitz, Dachau, Buchenwald and Sachsenhausen.

Over 150 concentration camps considered as main concentration camps were within the area of pre-Hitler Germany. Hundreds of additional labor camps, P. W.-camps and similar nazi installations were operated in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, France, Poland, the Baltic States and other European countries invaded by Adolf Hitler.

The beginning of this third Reich forced thousands of Jews out of Germany. Many left this volcano before it was too late and emigrated to new countries overseas and on the continent. Some joined their relatives abroad, others looked for any place where labor was available and persecution little known. Those people were safe who reached the USA, Australia, England, Canada and South America, but others who remained on the continent were recaptured by the nazis when the latter occupied most European countries.

Our brethren spent years in concentration camps, in hiding, living without any ration cards, changing their names and addresses because the Gestapo was constantly behind them. Many were thousands of miles from home — the Eastern Jews in camps in Germany, the German Jews in camps in the Slavic countries. Families were broken up, each member not knowing if the others were alive, and if so, where they were located.

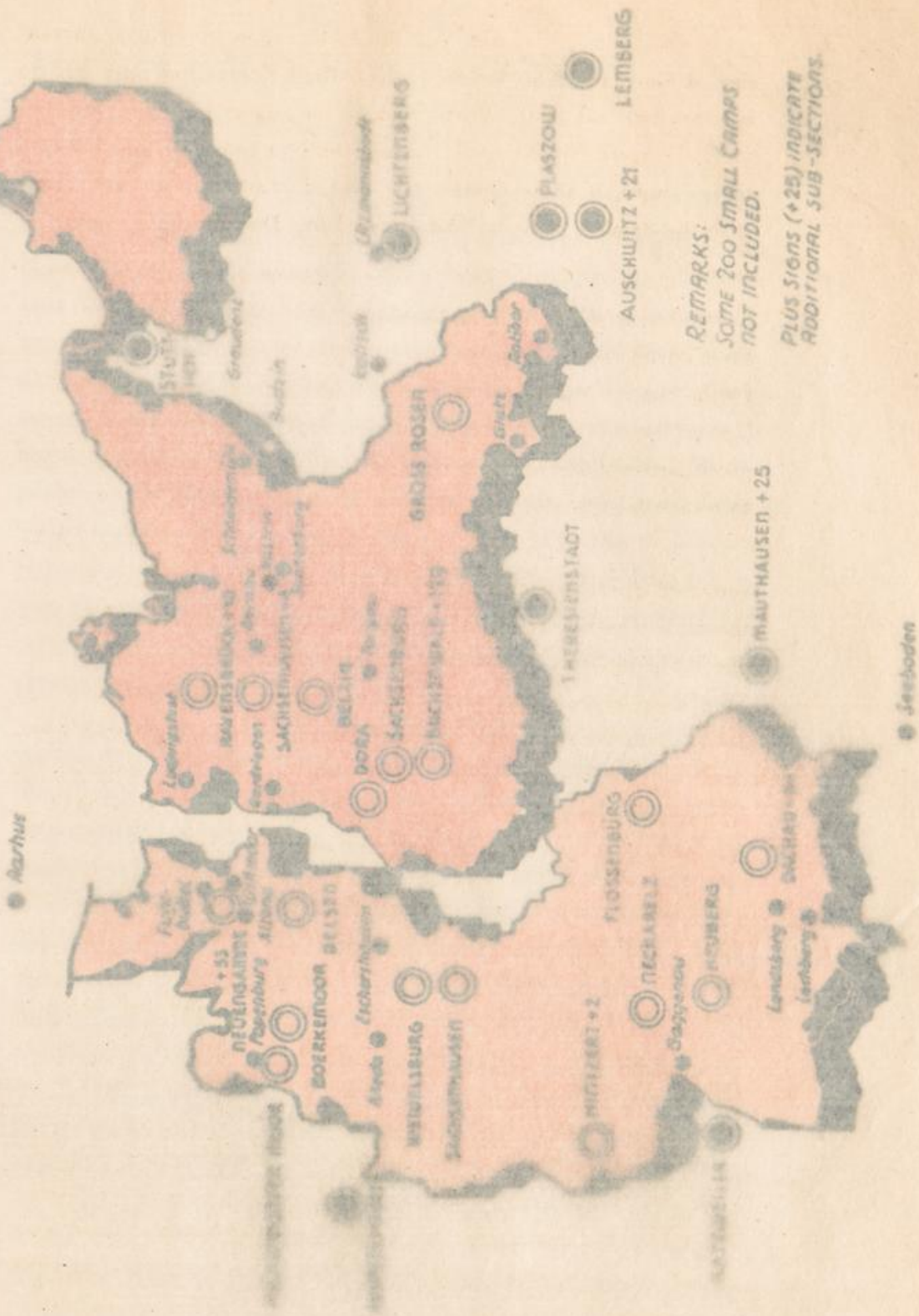
On May 8th 1945, when the official surrender of Germany was declared, the Allied Forces not only had to render first aid, but efforts had to be made to bring families together again, to get mail through and to move people back to their homes, if their homes still existed. Into this picture, along with the armies, came the American Joint Distribution Committee.

The Eastern deportees, far from their homes, were assembled in Displaced Persons Camps which, with their barbed wire, barracks and guards, were hardly distinguishable from concentration camps. Army screening and Repatriation Teams, together with UNRRA field workers, attempted to distinguish between the legitimate victims of fascism and imposters, and to return all who desired to their original homes.

Meanwhile German Jews came out of hiding, returned from concentration camps, registered and reestablished themselves within their old communities. A premium came to be attached to being Jewish, and many collaborators and even non-German SS officers represented themselves as deported Allied nationals and Jews. Both the Army and UNRRA, therefore, in dealing with Jews, came to rely heavily on the AJDC, not only for the material aid it was providing, but for the distinctive abilities of their staff in distinguishing and dealing with the surviving Jews.

It was because of this almost hopeless mixup of Jews and non-Jews, and of Jews from different parts of Europe, together with the uncertainty of each as to the whereabouts of the rest of his family, and the eagerness of all to find out which of their family had survived, that the need for a Search and Tracing Office arose. Though there were almost no records on hand at the beginning, an effort had to be made to find out where each man's relatives had fled in their wanderings, and which of them remained alive. Only with such facts determined could those Jews in Europe know where there might be a home to which they could now travel, and only thus could those away from Europe re-establish communication with their family, and channel their aid and relief.

MAIN CONCENTRATION CAMPS - GERMANY



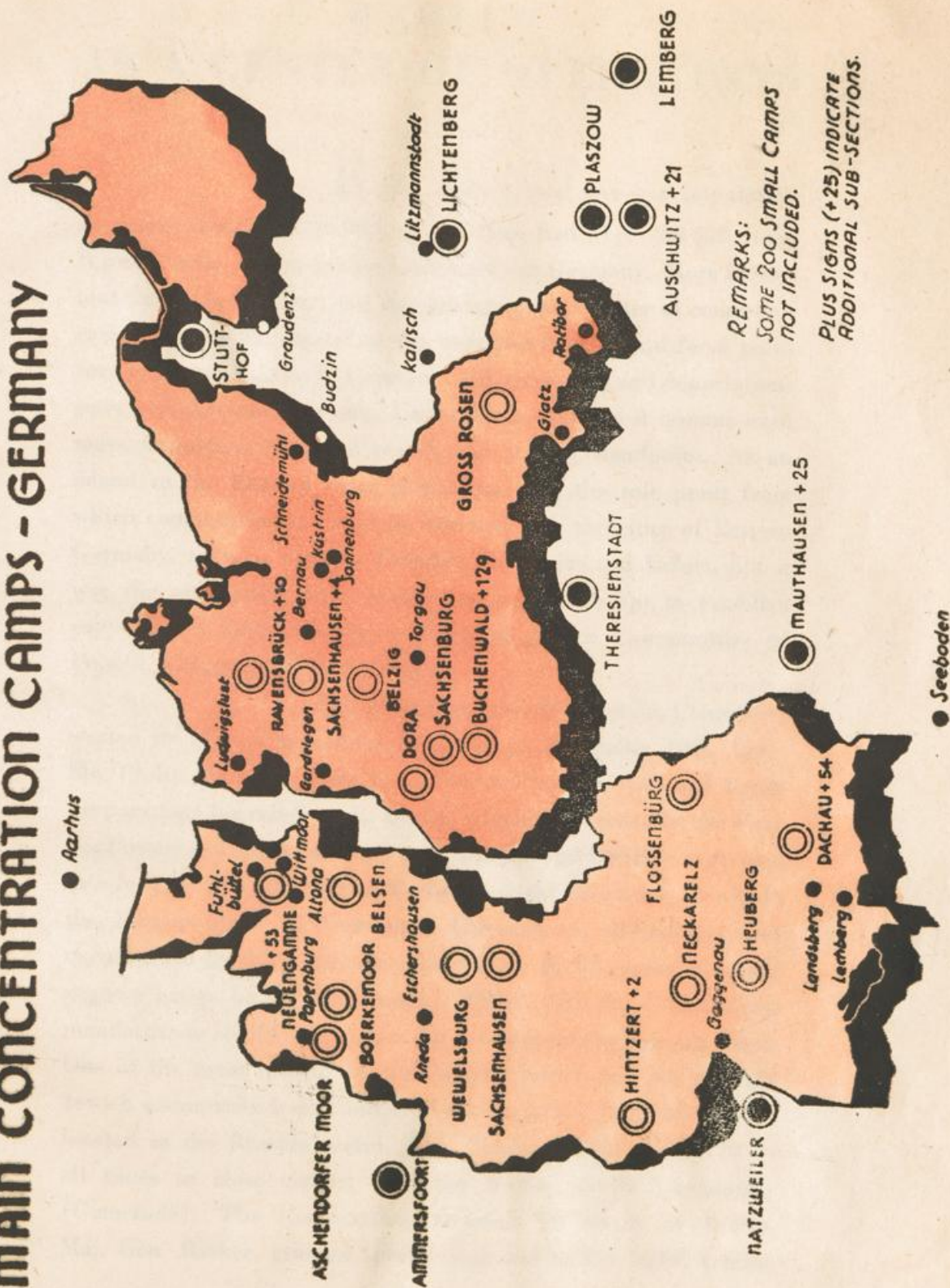
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Many of the Eastern Europeans returned from concentration camps, internment and displacement themselves within their old countries. A particular problem pertained to being Jewish, and many collaborators and even some former SS officers represented themselves as deported Allied citizens and Jews. Both the Army and UNRRA, therefore, in dealing with these cases to rely heavily on the AJDC, not only for the information it was providing, but for the distinctive ability of its staff in distinguishing and dealing with the situation.

It was because of the stress upon the return of Jews and non-Jews, and of Jews from different parts of Europe together with the uncertainty of each as to the whereabouts of the rest of his family, and the eagerness of all to find out if their family had survived, that the need for a Family and Friends Office arose. Though there were almost no records at that time beginning, an effort had to be made to find out where relatives had fled in their wanderings, and which of them were still alive. Only with such facts determined could those in Europe know where there might be a home to which they could travel, and only thus could those away from Europe re-establish communication with their family, and channel their aid and efforts.

MAIN CONCENTRATION CAMPS - GERMANY



REMARKS:
 SOME 200 SMALL CAMPS
 NOT INCLUDED.
 PLUS SIGNS (+25) INDICATE
 ADDITIONAL SUB-SECTIONS.



ADDITIONAL THE-SECTION
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BERLIN AS A CENTER OF OPERATIONS

Berlin, with a total pre-war population of approximately 4 000 000, at one time had over 200 000 Jews. It was thus the largest Jewish Community in Germany. More important than this, however, was its significance as a center of communication. It was the capital of the nazi government and focal point for most organizations in Germany. All executions and deportations were ordered from this city. Under the occupation it became even more important from the search and tracing standpoint. As an island in the Russian Zone, it was not only the sole point from which communication could be initiated with the cities of Eastern Germany, such as Leipzig, Dresden, Chemnitz and Erfurt, but it was the only point from which one might attempt to establish contact with what had been the huge Jewish Communities of Poland, Lithuania and even Russia.

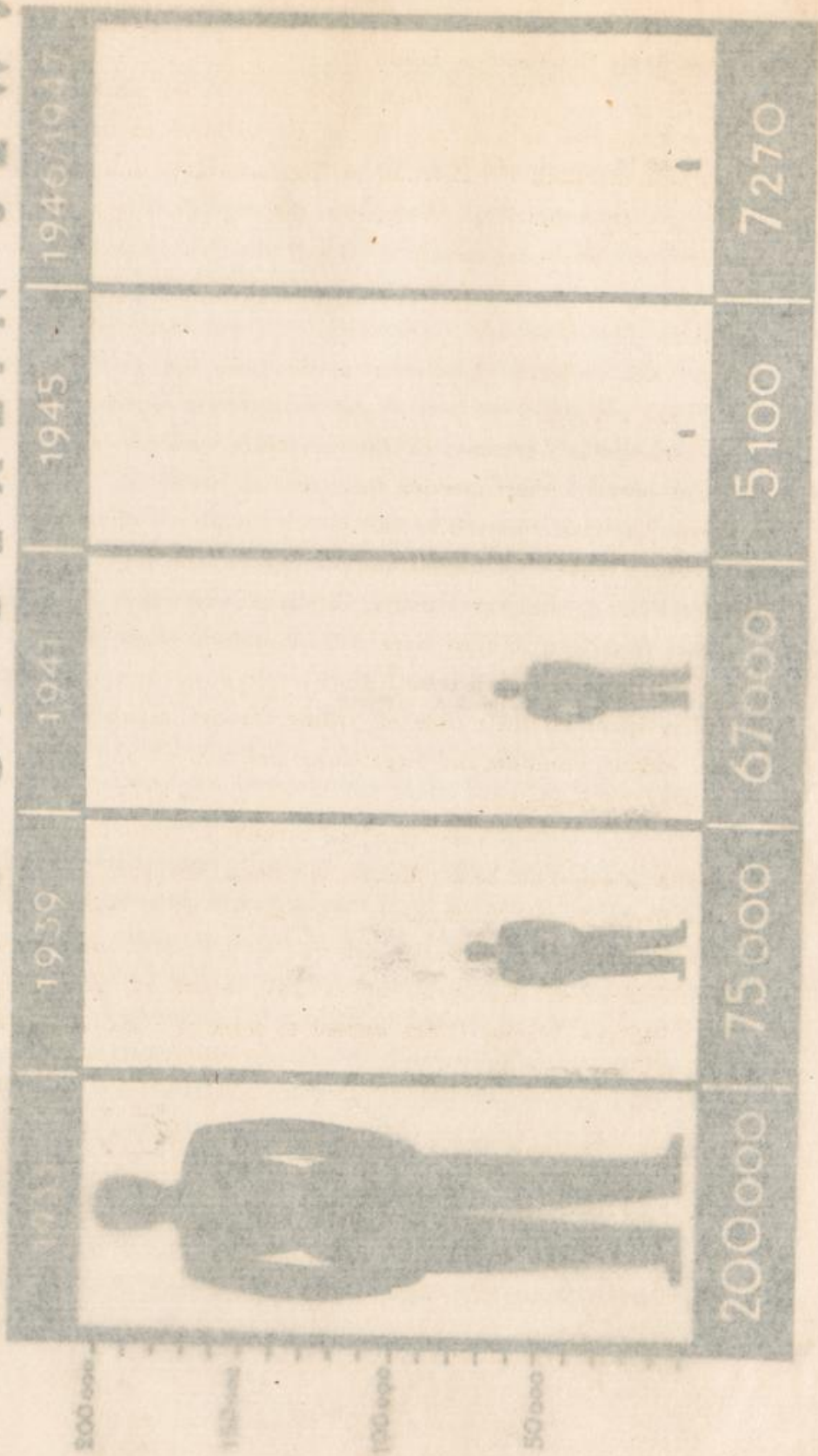
The American Joint Distribution Committee started its official operations in Berlin on November 10th, 1945. Mr. Philip Skorneck came to Berlin on October 15th and began preparations for relief work. Berlin, which is governed by the Four Big Powers — United States, France, Britain and USSR — is divided into four sectors. The City of Berlin, as stated previously, is within the Russian Zone of Germany. Although no difficulties were encountered by the AJDC in acting within the US sector, a special request had to be placed through UNRRA with the Allied Kommandatura to receive permission for activities in the Russian sector. One of the main reasons for this special permission was that the Jewish community house and most of the Jewish institutions were located in the Russian sector. The Tracing Office had to be at all times in close contact with the Berlin Jewish Community (Gemeinde). The Commanding General US Sector of Berlin, Maj. Gen. Barker, granted special approval to the AJDC tracing

activities outside of Berlin, because the systems employed by our Tracing Office were different from those systems used by UNRRA and the Army Repatriation Teams.

The actual search and tracing work started earlier than the official beginning of AJDC activities. The writer left the 80th US Division in Czechoslovakia and came to Berlin in September 1945. Very soon the need for a search and tracing center was recognized, and a small room was set aside at the Jewish Chaplain's office in Berlin, operated by the writer and two American Jewish soldiers. The work consisted mainly of transmitting mail. Soldiers of different nationalities and German Jews brought an average of 300 letters a day to be sent to relatives abroad or to survivors in Germany. In this very office we occasionally saw German Jewish fathers meeting their sons as British or American officers. The mail received by the Jewish Chaplain's office was in most cases a request for tracing and not only for the City of Berlin, but for Poland, Hungary, Austria, Lithuania, and other countries. The two American soldiers were still attached to their units and could not devote as much time as they would have liked to tracing, but they spent all their time off sitting through nights with the writer sorting, bundling and dispatching mail to the USA, England, France and Palestine.

Very soon the amount of mail became so large that it could not be handled on this basis. We sought the help of the Berlin Jewish Community (Gemeinde) which had started to reorganize. The mail was transferred to the AJDC building at Berlin-Zehlendorf, Kronprinzenallee 247, where on September 17th, 1945 the Tracing Office started to work as a separate unit under the writer of this.

THE FATE OF BERLIN JEWS



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Very soon the writer was assigned to the Tracing Office and together with other soldiers of the same nationality and language worked in the office. The mail was transmitted to the Tracing Office in Berlin. In November, 1945, the Tracing Office was established in Berlin under the name of the

BEGINNING OF BERLIN AJDC TRACING OFFICE

No search and tracing could be started unless one knew how many survivors of the Berlin Jewish Community had returned to Berlin and one had a list of their names and addresses. The Berlin Jewish Community registered all of its members who returned from concentration camps or from hiding. Inquiries came not only for those who survived, but also for the tens of thousands of deported whose fate was unknown. As mentioned previously, the mail received contained tracing requests for other European countries now liberated by the Allied Forces, and also tracing requests filed by surviving Jews in Germany for their relatives abroad. A complete list of the Berlin Jewish Community had to be prepared not only for our information, to indicate who was surviving in Berlin, but also to show who was to be serviced by us.

All aspects of AJDC activity were carried out through the Community, since it was the governing body for the Berlin German Jews. Compilations of the Berlin Jewish Community showed only 7822 members, out of which only 1778 were returned concentration camp prisoners. According to their statistics a total of 50535 persons were deported from Berlin of which 5100 survived the camps or lived in hiding. These are numbers which cannot be very well corroborated since some returned and settled in other communities in Germany and others emigrated to countries abroad. At one time the AJDC Tracing Office registered 1963 Jews in the US sector, 2868 in the Russian sector, 2229 in the British sector and 762 in the French sector.

With such complete lists our activities started. First, copies of lists prepared for us by the Gemeinde were dispatched to major cities in practically every country in the world. Immediately, thereafter, inquiries concerning former Berlin residents came pouring into this office.

Our staff consisted of three persons. Since no Reichspost (German Mail) was permitted, the whole correspondence was carried out either through the APO or through special couriers. UNRRA had a wide net of communication within the British, French and US Zones; approximately 500 UNRRA Teams operated in all Western Zones. The AJDC Berlin office covered not only the Berlin City, but also the whole Russian Zone of Germany. Without a single team within the Russian Zone we started to reorganize the Jewish Communities there. At the same time anti-Jewish hostilities in Poland forced many of the Jewish survivors to flee Poland and adjacent territories to seek safety in what was known as a haven for refugees: The US sector of Berlin and the US Zone of Germany. Thus, in addition to the 7000—8000 Berlin Jews on hand, the Berlin AJDC soon had to service approximately 3000 Polish infiltrees packed into transient homes and small camps in Berlin. These Polish infiltrees were registered, but very soon most of them were on their way to the US Zone and were replaced by others who had come into Berlin.

On November 21st, Mr. Skorneck dispatched his first letter from Berlin to the AJDC Headquarters. This was his first cry for help asking for food, clothing and medical supplies. These were the chief items needed for the almost starving Berlin Jewish population and those escaping pogroms in Poland. In his first letter he mentioned the organized search office which already then had dispatched several thousand packages and letters to survivors here in Berlin and to known recipients abroad.

Needless to say, the first supplies and material aid were most important, but the possibility of communicating with relatives abroad and of learning the fate of thousands of deported was of equal importance to the few survivors.

Most of the Berlin police precincts and registration bureaus were bombed out and 80 % of the wartime records were destroyed or hidden in territories outside of our jurisdiction. However, through registration at the Berlin Jewish Congregation we established an index not only of those who

returned from concentration camps and those who lived in hiding, but also obtained exact data on half-Jews who lived with their non-Jewish spouses throughout the war in Berlin and were not admitted into the Community. Such complete listings almost eliminated possibilities of not locating surviving Berlin Jews.



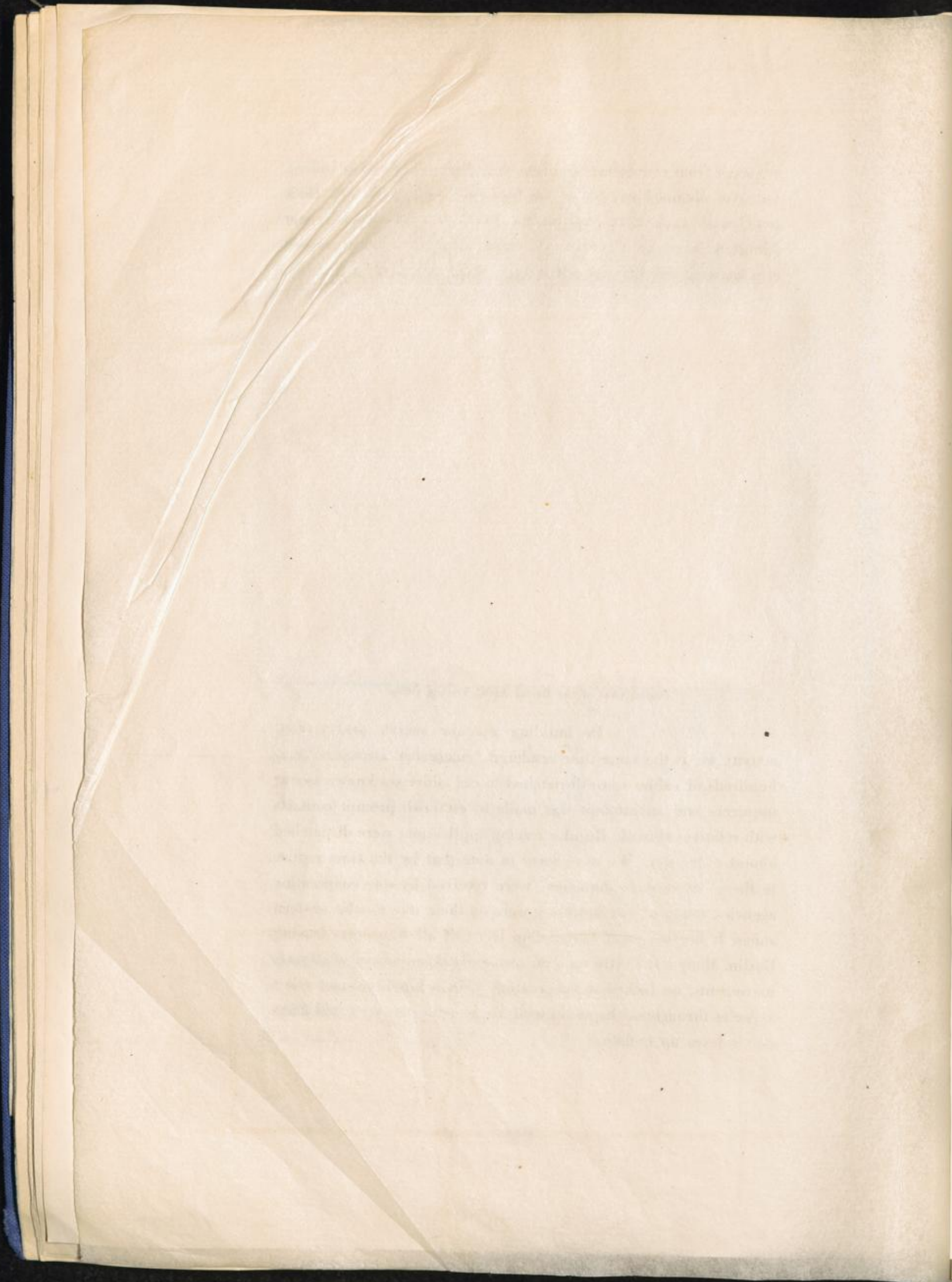
Partial view of the Berlin AJDC Tracing Office

In building up our search and tracing activity we at the same time rendered "emergency assistance" e. g. hundreds of cables were dispatched to old addresses known to our inquirers and an attempt was made to establish prompt contacts with relatives abroad. Regular tracing applications were dispatched almost every day. We were sorry to note that by the time replies to these "emergency inquiries" were received by our cooperating agencies, many of our inquirers were on their way to the western zones. It became most essential to learn of all transports leaving Berlin. Many left Berlin on their own and to keep control of all such movements, we looked to cooperating AJDC committees and other agencies throughout the world with whose assistance we could keep our indexes up to-date.

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Partial view of the Berlin AIDC Working Office

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EXPANSION OF THE TRACING OFFICE

With the entry of Mr. Eli Rock and Mr. Henry Levy as director and associate director, respectively into the Berlin AJDC office in February 1946 the need for an organized Tracing Office was recognized. The Search and Tracing Department was moved from a tiny room it occupied on the second floor into a more spacious one. Additional workers were hired and office equipment and furniture was requisitioned. The staff consisted of the writer, 5 German Jewish people and one voluntary worker. Approximately 40 requests were received daily from people residing in Berlin and additional inquiries arrived by mail and cable from all over the world. By the 1st of July 1946 25 000 individual cases had been handled and no decrease in activities was apparent. Flowing into the department were requests from other AJDC offices as well as from other organizations scattered across the globe. The Central Tracing Bureau of UNRRA sent hundreds of old requests for information and investigation to the Berlin AJDC office. Similarly, requests made by members of the Berlin Jewish Gemeinde and by displaced Jews in search of relatives in other parts of the world were channeled through this section.

The main tracing object remained, however, to determine the fate of thousands of Berlin Jews unknown heretofore. With a constant pressure for current information this office achieved not only a 100% complete list of surviving Berlin Jews, but through cooperation with the German police and German registration offices, has even learned of some the Berlin Jewish residents not listed as Gemeinde members (Jews living outside of camps and not members of the community as well as half-Jews of protestant faith are registered in our index for an eventual tracing request).

An excellent relationship was established with the Public Safety Branch of the US Office of Military Government for Berlin, through which intensive searches were worked out with the German police in all four sectors of the city. Thanks to Mr. Max Helvarg, one of the Berlin AJDC Directors, close contact was established with the Jewish Gemeindes in the Russian Zone. Lists were compiled from records of various concentration camps in this area (Saxony, Mecklenburg, Brandenburg, Thuringia). As there were no UNRRA teams or welfare agencies within the Russian Zone of Germany, the Berlin AJDC Tracing Office actually provided a bridge between the outside world and the Soviet occupied territory. Lists of survivors sent by various Jewish Gemeindes in the Russian Zone to this office provided us with current information on Jews residing in that area. Contacts were made with Leipzig, Dresden, Chemnitz, Erfurt, Schwerin, Magdeburg and Halle. In this way information which otherwise would not be available was put into constant use and with surprisingly good results.

Since the area in which our office was to operate was not clearly defined, we attempted to communicate with territories occupied by the Polish Army in Breslau, Gleiwitz and other cities in Pomerania and Upper Silesia. The remnants of former large Jewish communities there now had no way of communicating with the world. Contacts were made by this office with the Polish Military Mission in Berlin in an attempt to obtain channels for search in these formerly German, now Polish-occupied territories. Activities in the Polish-occupied part of Germany were unpleasant until we began to correspond and communicate with the Polish police through the Polish Mission. Our correspondence was carried on only in the Polish language. We were offered every cooperation, but since the areas concerned were in a very peculiar state, this last arrangement and the whole activity in these Polish territories was not fully reliable. It served its purpose in some degree at the time when thousands of Polish Jews fled their home country for the US Zone and the city of Berlin. It was also helpful

to us during the time we handled 29 tracing applications for people of the Kielce town four days after the pogrom. When our Warsaw AJDC office in cooperation with the Jewish Communities throughout Poland also took control of these Pomeranian and Silesian territories, all tracing requests for the mentioned areas were forwarded to the AJDC in Warsaw.

A good opportunity for the Warsaw Polish Jews to see their homes. Hundreds of millions came to Berlin daily and so the number here increased. All of these people were interested in the location of their relatives abroad or in Germany. Many of them had not had any contact with friends and relatives since 1939, others had communicated with them before being evacuated by the Soviets to deep Siberia in 1941 and had destroyed their names when crossing the border. Mothers were looking for their children who left Poland a few weeks before war, and children, youngsters and allegedly lived in a colony in Belarus. From the other side, people in American Palestine, England and elsewhere, having learned of the post-war persecution of Jews in Poland and of their mass exodus, contacted our office to inquire as to whether their relatives, who were originally from a small town in Poland, had arrived in Berlin.

From a little more than 2000 Polish in Berlin at the beginning of June 1946, the number grew to 8000 by the end of July 1946. The well known pogrom of Kielce and similar riots gave reason at that time. These incidents brought horrible stories from Poland, one of which is recorded in this report, (see Appendix III). The brutal murdering by the Polish national groups retarded one of the treatments given by the Ukrainian SS and German Gestapo. By the end of September 1946 10,000 Polish refugees were in Berlin. The camp itself was forced to open a second camp and to give the DP's a chance to leave the US zone and enter the US Zone. Transports were arranged by UNRRA. People were sent on a selective basis and first consideration was given to those who already had relatives in the US Zone of Germany.

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to the ADCC in Warsaw.

MASS- INFILTRATION OF POLISH JEWS

The early summer months in 1946 offered a good opportunity for the terrorized Polish Jews to flee their homes. Hundreds of infiltrees came to Berlin daily and so the number here increased. All of these people were interested in the location of their relatives abroad or in Germany. Many of them had not had any contact with friends and relatives since 1939, others had communicated with them before being evacuated by the Soviets to deep Siberia in 1941 and had destroyed their notes when crossing the border. Mothers were looking for their children who left Poland a few weeks earlier with children transports and allegedly lived in a Kibutz in Bavaria. From the other end, people in America, Palestine, England and elsewhere, having learned of the post-war persecution of Jews in Poland and of their mass exodus, contacted our office to inquire as to whether their relatives, who were originally from a small town in Poland, had arrived at Berlin.

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The search offices in both UNRRA camps were run by several persons who worked in a chaotic manner. Our job was to help them and to file tracing requests for almost every second infiltree. The work was made very difficult because the camp-lists of new arrivals and departures could not be relied upon.



Each Tracing Request is being checked against Previous Registrations

From 100—130 letters were dispatched daily by this office during the month of June and July 1946. These included reports on our investigations and our own inquiries sent to other AJDC and cooperating offices. A close cooperation is maintained with the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the South African Board of Deputies, United Jewish Relief Agencies of Canada, and other organizations in practically every country here on the

continent and abroad. These 130 letters a day did not include the additional mimeographed forms which were sent out instructing the inquirer of the proper procedure in filing applications. The total numbers of dispatched letters and inquiries for June and July 1946 alone amounted to 10 466. These letters covered some 25 000 names including persons sought, found, inquiring and represented in our closed and active cases.

Incoming tracing requests at a rate of approximately 90 a day were received from all over the world totalling to some 5300 for June and July 1946 alone. The number of inter-office tracing communications and telephone calls sent with the transmission of mail to Displaced Persons and Berlin Jews here would increase the daily number of tracing requests greatly. Our statistics show that for the month of June and July 1946 the total number of received correspondence items was 6000. This rough figure on incoming communications, of course, represents not only incoming new tracing requests, but also communications on old cases already pending in our files.

Tracing requests filed for infiltrees in our area were dispatched in the usual way directly to our cooperating committees. Before replies were ever received, some of our inquirers were gone and had filed new applications in Belsen, Munich and other DP camps in the Western Zones of Germany. It was our job and still is to search for the inquirer and to transmit the results of our investigations. Would the registration at the time of infiltration be on an organized level and all departures from Berlin within the official UNRRA transportation system, such difficulties could be spared. However, thousands left Berlin because of the unbearable conditions in the Berlin camps at that time without notifying anybody or bothering to give us any hint as to their illegal trip through the Russian Zone.

The large amount of tracing requests from Polish Jews received by our office here in Berlin is a result of the general mass flight out of Poland. Since Berlin was one of the main centers for infiltration, relatives of Polish Jews abroad thought to find their dear ones here, though they may have also checked in Austria and Czechoslovakia.

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Increasing tracing requests at a rate of approximately 30 a day were received from all over the world totaling to some 2,500 for June and July 1945 alone. The number of inter-office tracing communications and telephone calls sent with the transmission of staff to displaced persons and Berlin Jews have been massive. The daily number of tracing requests greatly. Our statistics show that for the month of June and July 1945 the total number of received correspondence items was 6,000. This count being on incoming communications of course, represents not only incoming new tracing requests, but also communications on old cases already pending in our files.

Tracing requests filed for holders in our area were dispatched in the usual way directly to our cooperating committees. Before replies were received, some of our inquiries were gone and had filed new applications in Berlin, Munich and other DRG camps in the Western Zones of Germany. It was our job and still is to search for the holder and to transmit the results of our investigation. We could not do this at the time of institution of an organized level and all departures from Berlin within the official U.S.M.A. transportation system, such difficulties could be spared. However, thousands left Berlin because of the unbearable conditions in the Berlin camps at that time without notifying anybody or bothering to give us any hint as to their illegal trip through the Russian Zone.

The large amount of tracing requests from Polish Jews received by our office here in Berlin is a result of the general mass flight out of Poland. Since Berlin was one of the main centers for institution, relatives of Polish Jews abroad thought to find their dear ones here, though they may have also checked in Austria and Czechoslovakia.

THE DEPORTATION INDEX

In tracing missing Jews in Berlin, handling approximately 75 cases daily (including personal visits and correspondence) many investigations had to be made on the spot. Interviews with neighbours, former employees and acquaintances etc. had to be conducted before any satisfactory report could be dispatched. At the same time specially assigned persons in constant contact with the writer were conducting investigations throughout German magistrate installations in the hope of finding hidden documents pertaining to the fate of deported and missing Jews. It was known that the Gestapo (nazi secret state police) kept complete lists of the Jews deported and exterminated, on the basis of which Jewish properties were confiscated and turned over to the finance section of the nazi government.

In May 1946 we discovered this long sought source of information. In the basement of the Berlin Magistrate Finance Division the writer found cards and original Gestapo documents on deported Berlin Jews. The Gestapo transport lists were sent to the Finance Division accompanied by a letter ordering the Finance Division to confiscate the properties of the listed because of their deportation on such and such a date to the one or another concentration camp. By comparing an almost complete alphabetical card index of all Jewish properties confiscated with the data in the deportation list we compiled an index of some 30 000 cards containing approximately 130 000 names. We met a very cooperative person, Mr. Schweig, who is appointed by the Allied Kommandatura as a custodian of Jewish properties confiscated by the nazi government. When approximately 60 % of these documents were checked, Mr. Levy of the Berlin AJDC and the writer of this took this very important matter up with Major C. C. Bond, Chief of the US Public Safety Section Berlin Sector. We met the kindest cooperation and in a day or two an official consent from the

American and British Public Safety Divisions for the copying and transcription of these documents was obtained.

The original cards and Gestapo lists remained in the possession of the Finance Division located in the British sector and supervised by the mentioned Mr. Schweig. Eleven additional workers were hired and a complete new index was prepared and became our Deportation Index. By comparing all documents available and checking references and cases our cards contained the following details:

Name, first name, maiden name, date of birth, place of birth, last known address, occupation, family members, date of deportation, number of transport, destination of transport and file number of his "property case", which gave us even more details.

Immediately after this new source of information was brought to our office, we took the matter up with the custodian of Jewish properties and discussed the possibility of similar documents eventually hidden in other Finance Divisions throughout Germany. At the time of this writing an index of 1400 Brandenburg Jews is being prepared for us by the German magistrate of Potsdam and will be shipped to this office. Similar requests were placed with other Finance Divisions in the Russian Zone. We, as an American relief agency, could not officially place such requests with magistrate offices in the Russian Zone. The custodian of the Jewish properties in Berlin, however, is still trying to obtain additional documents for our search and tracing purpose.

The deportation index became the only source of important information on deportees from Berlin whose fate was heretofore unknown. During the last month of 1946 and at the beginning of 1947 many cases which had been considered as closed were re-opened and compared with the information contained in the new index. Consequently the fate of persons heretofore unknown was conclusively established in that it became known on which transports they had been deported and to which camp they were eventually sent. Our information became so valuable

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Name, first name, maiden name, date of birth, place of birth, last known address, occupation, family members, date of deportation, number of inmates, destination of transport and file number of his "person card" - other details and more details.

Immediately after the completion of our information was brought to our office in order to have the custody of Jewish properties and documents and similar documents eventually held in other cities throughout Germany. At the top of the list of 1400 Brandenburg Jews is being prepared by the magistrate of Potsdam and will be signed in the requests were placed with other Finance Division requests. We, as an American, called upon the magistrate such requests with magistrate office in the British Zone. The custodian of the Jewish properties in the British Zone to check additional documents for the same and to check.

The department also knew the only source of information in Germany from which the fate was to be determined. Being the last month of 1944 and at the beginning of 1945, many Jews had been considered as closed were reported and compared with the information contained in the new index. Consequently the fate of persons heretofore mentioned was conclusively established in that it became known on which transport they had been deported and in which camp they were confined. The information for the same

that the German courts, which had begun to issue death declarations for missing persons, began to solicit our assistance for death declarations requested by relatives of the deportees. The very same index also acquires significance as a source of information on confiscated Jewish properties.



Comparing the cards of our Deportation Index with the discovered Gestapo Lists

During 1947 we noticed that the deportation index acquired more importance each day. 2776 new cases were opened in the fall of 1946 alone. The cases contain some 6000—7000 names. Until that time the Berlin Jewish Gemeinde, which also was carrying out some kind of search and tracing activity, was forwarding hundreds of original letters addressed to the Gemeinde for our action. Hundreds of letters which were kept at the Berlin Jewish Gemeinde for 12—15 months, were passed on to this office after our discovery was made public. The overwhelming number of old tracing requests in our possession and the unwillingness of the Berlin Gemeinde to cooperate or even to assist us, forced us to hire additional personnel and to work extra hours.

Our first attempts to transfer the tracing activities were made in January, February and March 1947. It was hoped that at least personal interviews and dispatch of tracing forms would be taken over by the Gemeinde. We have found, much to our disappointment, that the Berlin Jewish Gemeinde has shown lack of ability in accepting the responsibility for tracing activities and has manifested very little comprehension, as regarding the scope and extensiveness of the tracing job. They have resisted the additional work despite repeating assurances that they could assume the job. Tracing requests which we were waiting to turn over to them began to accumulate in our office. With the realization that the Gemeinde could not be depended upon, we were forced to resume work on this backlog.

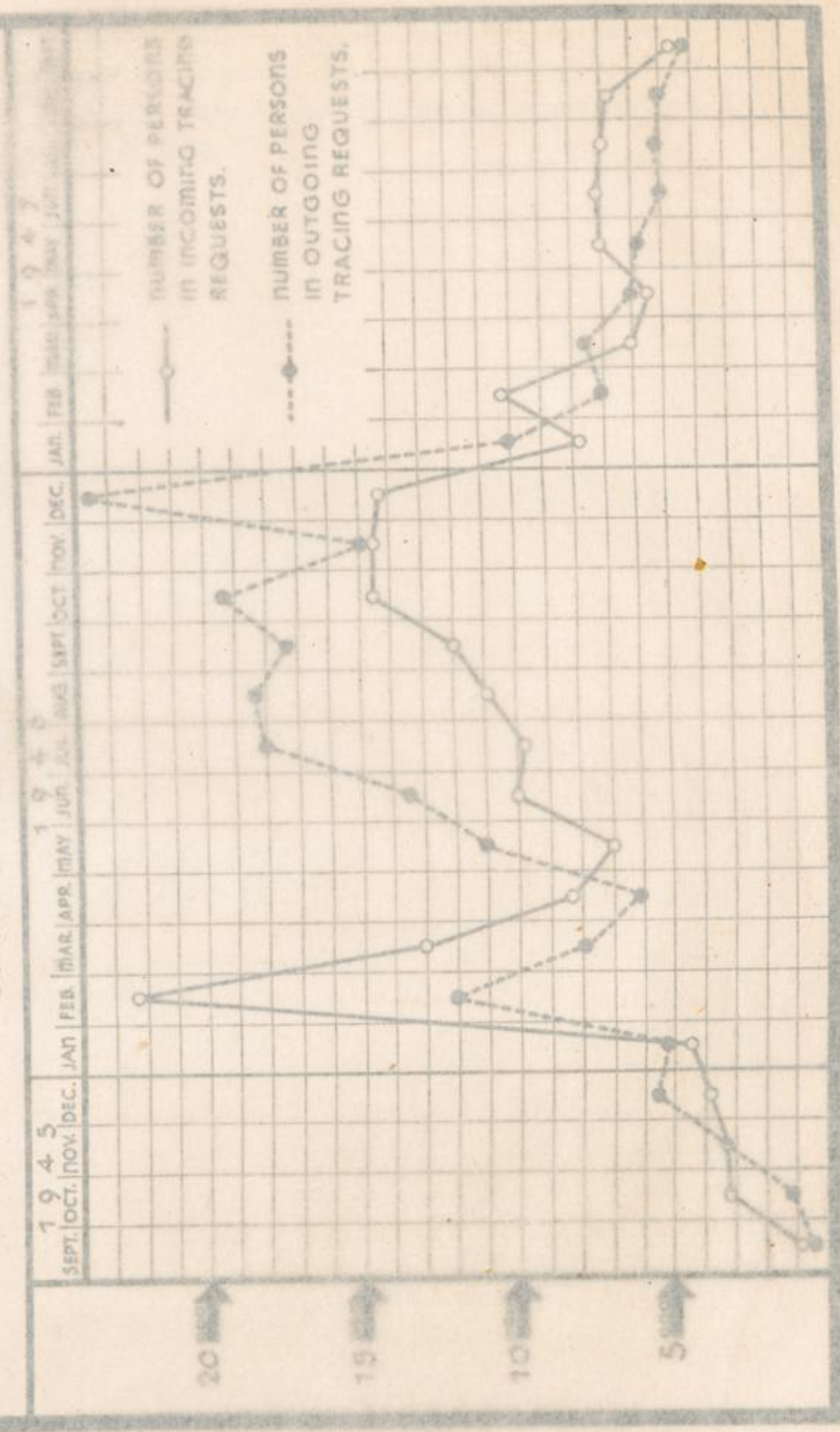
Immediately after the deportation index was actually placed in our office, press releases were made and articles carrying its story appeared in the press throughout the world.* The information obtained from this deportation index was the only clue to thousands of unsolved cases. Among our inquirers as of the date of that discovery were organizations and agencies of practically every country in the world. The War Department in Washington, members of Congress, the Army, the Allied Property Sections and individuals throughout the world tried to find a clue to the fate of relatives through our office.

The number of tracing requests handled during the first few months after November 1946 reached 22 000 — 25 000 names per month. The fate of 5442 persons was established in December 1946 alone and accordingly information was passed on to the inquirers. By the end of 1946 13 680 persons were found and the fate of 28 269 reported to inquirers. Letters as to the deportation data of Berlin Jews began to be accepted as basic documents for death declarations by the German courts, and it was of great importance that such letters be given only to Jews and people representing Jewish interests. Death declarations were and are the

* See Appendix IV.

MONTHLY EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE

SEPTEMBER 1945 - SEPTEMBER 1947



Our first attempts to transfer our tracing activities were made in January, February and March 1946. It was hoped that at least personal interviews and reports of various forms would be taken over by the Gemeinde. It was, however, to our disappointment, that the Jewish Council, through its members' lack of ability in accepting the responsibilities for the job, and has manifested very little consideration for the magnitude and extensiveness of the tracing job. They were expected to perform this work despite repeating statements that they were unable to do the job. Tracing requests which we were unable to handle in our office began to accumulate in our office. With the understanding that the Gemeinde could not be depended upon to carry out its work, we resume work on this matter.

Initially, a few tracing requests were actually placed in our office for a limited period of time. The carrying of this work appeared to be done throughout the month. The information obtained from this deportation index was thought due to thousands of unsolved cases. Among our inquiries as of the date of that discovery were organizations and agencies of practically every country in the world. The War Department in Washington, members of Congress, the Army, the Allied Property Administration, individuals throughout the world tried to find a clue to the whereabouts of their relatives through our office.

The number of tracing requests received during the first few months after November 1946 reached a peak of 25,000 cases per month. The fate of 5,442 persons was reported in December 1946 alone and accordingly was reported on to the survivors. By the end of 1946, 17,000 persons were reported and the fate of 38,347 reported in December 1946. The deportation data of Berlin Jews began to be reported in December 1946. The importance of such data to the survivors is of great importance that such letters be given only to those persons representing Jewish interests. Much sensitive information was

* See Appendix IV.

basic documentary proof for property restitutions and to insure that heirless Jewish properties remain within the custody of the Jewish Gemeindes, strict control on outgoing information was maintained at all times.

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that Jewish property remains within the custody of the
Jewish Communities. strict control on outgoing information was
maintained at all times.

OTHER ACQUISITIONS

Our knowledge and information on almost all Jews deported from Berlin and the exact figures of all transports dispatched resulted in our survey of all concentration camp survivors returned to Berlin and other parts of Germany. The result of this survey was that we maintain a file of concentration camp survivors reporting about their transport and life during the imprisonment. (See appendix I and II) In many instances we possess reports of people who are the sole survivors of large deportations. This file is of importance to us since we often can piece together information submitted by the inquirer and reports obtained from the survivors.

Through one of our special investigators, Mr. Kaiser, we learned in the beginning of 1946 that a number of Jewish documents and files pertaining to Jewish deportations was still hidden in caves in the Kyffhäuser mountains in Thuringia. Mr. Kaiser worked during the war for the Berlin Jewish Gemeinde and was forced by the nazis to transport several complete Jewish card indexes to the Kyffhäuser area where he was ordered to burn them. Instead Mr. Kaiser hid as many documents as he could and escaped. His special investigation in the Kyffhäuser mountains disclosed that a complete 4 000 000 Polish Jewry index, a German Jewish card index, a set of 140 000 cards on the Dutch Jewry and several more documents were still laying in the basement of a castle in Bad Frankenhausen and in some caves of the Kyffhäuser mountains.

A detailed report was immediately submitted to the Berlin UNRRA Field Director, Mr. Doughty, wherein it was requested that the Allied Kommandatura gives assistance to Mr. Kaiser in obtaining an official pass from the Russians to travel to Erfurt for these documents. Although our request was approved by UNRRA and by the Public Safety Division it was

impossible to overcome the red tape necessary to obtain such a pass. The Jewish Gemeinde and the Victims of Fascism Organizations could have gotten these documents out without any special permission, since they were organizations recognized by the Russian Kommandatura, but the Berlin Jewish Gemeinde was less interested than expected.

As the result of this uncooperative and irresponsible attitude we resolved to obtain these documents on our own. By the time, Mr. Kaiser got into the Russian Zone and was all set to transport the documents, however, most of these were destroyed by a group of Russian soldiers which was assigned to clean out the basement of the Bad Frankenhause castle and to open a venereal disease hospital for the Russian soldiers. By order of a Soviet Army Medical Officer documentary proof of nazi deportation and killed Jews was destroyed. Ironically enough this particular officer happened to be a Jew. The only documents that survived were those hidden in one of the caves. These represented 140 000 Dutch Jewish names deported from Holland and whose properties were confiscated by the nazi government and Dutch collaborators. In March 1947 eleven cases packed with documents arrived in Berlin and were sent on to Holland.

In March 1947 69 German Jews were repatriated to Berlin from Russian internment camps in Karaganda. Interviews have been held with these people and informatory articles passed on to the JDC cooperating committees and public relation offices. A complete list of the entire Karaganda group was dispatched to our New York office, to agencies in England and other countries.

During July 1947 a survey of mental hospitals in Berlin and the Russian Zone was made and 17 cases, 15 of which were known to the Gemeinde, were registered. By comparing the names with our location index one tracing request for one of the registered by the JDC was found.

After the assumption of the Berlin AJDC directorship by Mr. Joseph Fink in August 1947, further attempts

were made to transfer our tracing activities to the Berlin Jewish Gemeinde. Because of reasons stated in earlier paragraphs we failed again and resumed responsibility for tracing. The need for a more organized tracing coordination in Berlin was recognized and after some discussions between Mr. Fink and the Berlin IRO Team Director Mr. Fishbein, both tracing offices at the Berlin-Schlachtensee and Berlin-Mariendorf DP Camps became part of our tracing organization. At the time of this writing tracing requests are being filed by the camp inmates at the JDC tracing sub-sections in the camps on our forms and sent via this office to countries abroad. Replies for individuals in the camps are being routed through this organization.



Mr. and Mrs. Larry Lubetsky discussing a general report on one of the concentration camps

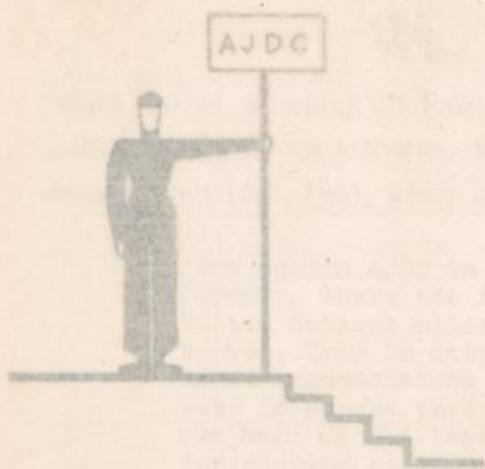
Our card index bearing all names of surviving Berlin Jews has been completed. This index also includes non-Jewish spouses of mixed marriages, Jews of non-Jewish faith (a peculiar group in Germany) and dissidents. We also have the names of persons who died since the end of war or who left Berlin

for countries abroad. A list of all people buried at the Jewish cemeteries in Berlin since 1938 was compiled by the cemetery officials for our use. Thus a check of our deportation index can be made to establish whether some of the listed as suicides correspond with the information contained in the cemetery listings. Such an index gives us steady information on the present "Jewish Population" in Berlin. There are approximately 7800 Jews and 3000 others connected with the Jewish community or persecuted during the nazi regime. An additional 15 000 cards give us the picture on DPs in our area.

Our index of Jews within the Russian Zone was also completed and corrected during May — June 1947.

A very important new discovery of the Berlin AJDC are documents concerning Allied soldiers who were killed by the nazi army during the war while being prisoners of war in Germany. These cards were turned over to the Allied Military Missions here in Berlin.

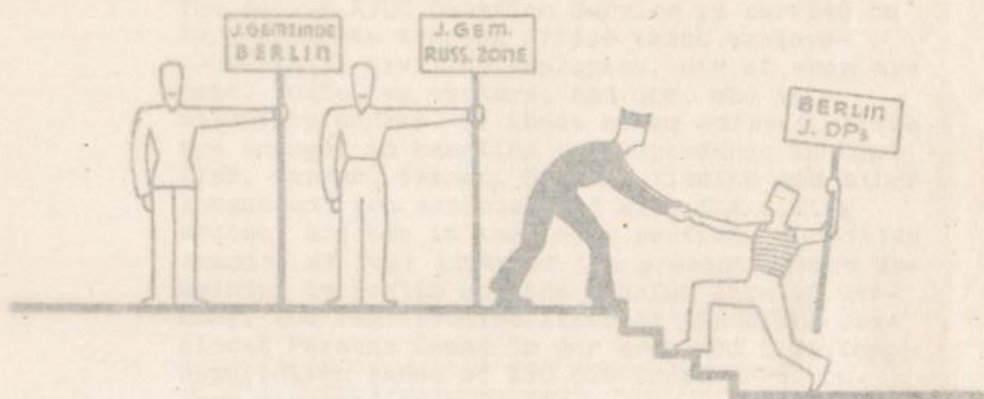
SEPTEMBER 1945
AJDC IN BERLIN



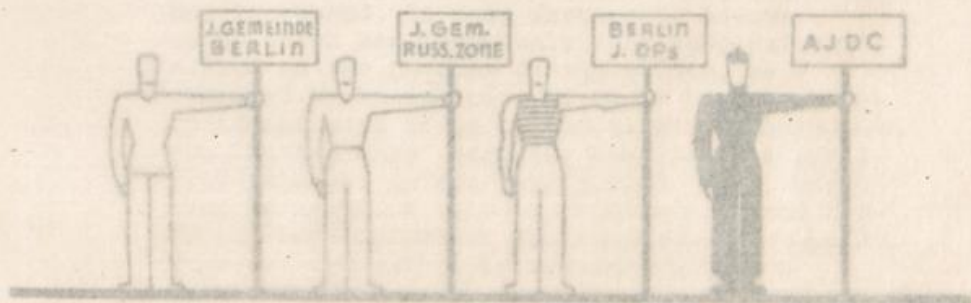
1946 ORGANIZING
JEWISH GEMEINDE AND
RUSSIAN ZONE TRACING



1946-1947 ORGANIZING DP CAMP TRACING



1947-COORDINATION OF TRACING IN BERLIN & RUSSIAN ZONE



for countries abroad. A list of all people buried at the Jewish cemeteries in Berlin since 1938 was compiled by the cemetery officials for our use. Thus a check of the deportation index can be made to establish whether some of the listed as missing persons accord with the information contained in the cemetery listings. Such an index gives us steady information on the present "Jewish Population" in Berlin. There are approximately 7500 Jews and 3000 others connected with the Jewish community as persecuted during the Nazi regime. An additional 15,000 cards give us the picture on DPs in our area.

Our index of Jews within the Russian Zone was also completed and corrected during May - June 1947.

A very important new discovery of the Berlin AJDC are documents concerning Jewish victims who were killed by the Nazi army during the war while being persecuted in war in Germany. These cards were turned over to the Allied Military Mission here in Berlin.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

When, in March 1947, the Paris AJDC Office started to survey all location service offices, we submitted a short report of our activities. Below is an extract of our report, dated March 13th, 1947, which is of general interest:

"The Berlin AJDC is located in the capital of Germany, where the four major powers and the United Nations military missions are represented. This in itself, without further basis, leads organizations and individuals the world over to assume that the AJDC Berlin office is at the helm of all search and tracing informations for missing persons. Of course, this is an erroneous conception since our records are concerned only with our own area and in fact, we have no records on persons sought who lived outside that area.

The Berlin AJDC Location Service is carried on by a separate tracing office which employes seven local civilian employees, six of whom are paid, full-time workers, and one, who is a voluntary worker. Of these seven workers, three are engaged in handling correspondence in English, German, French, Polish, Yiddish and other languages; two are occupied with the filing system, and two in the index section. Our files consist of full lists of the present Jewish Gemeindes in Berlin and the Russian Zone of Germany, the registration lists of the UNRRA Displaced Persons Camps in our area and a Gestapo deportation index of 130 000 index cards on Jews deported from Berlin.

Since the discovery of the deportation index, more inquiries have been received since January 1947 for people deported from Berlin, so that the total number of incoming tracing requests has increased. In many instances, however, cases which had previously been conclusively closed as far back as February 1946, were reopened by us in order to reply to new correspondence sent to us by the original inquirers, who, having only recently received the publicity releases on the deportation index, hoped that we might be able to provide more and different information on their old search requests. However, the publicity releases had come

through only recently whereas we had actually been working with the index long before the time of the press releases, and all such information as was sent to the inquirers, was done so after checking these lists. Naturally, the inquirers are not in a position to realize these facts.

A. Tracing requests for people last heard of in Berlin are handled in the following manner:

1. List of present members of the Jewish Gemeinde is checked.
2. Investigations with the Berlin police precincts in question is instituted.
3. Gestapo deportation list is checked.

Correct Filing and Registration results many locations

B. Tracing requests for people within the Displaced Persons Camps, or for persons who left Poland on their way to Berlin, are handled in the following manner:

1. Registrar of the UNRRA Displaced Persons Camps is contacted.
2. Check with Berlin police precincts is made, (since some Displaced Persons are living in the community, but are not registered with the Berlin Gemeinde).

C. Tracing requests for persons last known to be in the present Russian Zone of Germany are handled as follows:

1. Lists of Jüdische Gemeinde in question are checked.
2. Correspondence with the police and the Bürgermeister of area in question is carried on."

The number of tracing requests filed by individuals here in Germany for their relatives in the United States, England, Palestine etc. has slightly decreased probably due to the fact that some of the survivors who had relatives abroad, have since been re-united with their families or at least have established direct communication with them.

Since many surviving Polish Jews moved from East to West almost daily during the last months of 1946, the Central Location Index has set a deadline for old tracing requests. All tracing requests for people in the United States filed before November 1st, 1946 were to be repeated and the tracing continued. Quite a percentage of tracing requests for the United States filed by individuals in our area has been eliminated. However, we went on repeating them when our individual inquirers asked for it. Tracing requests for countries abroad are generally not channelled through any "central" offices, but sent directly to our cooperating committees in the countries concerned. All tracing requests for USA are sent to the Central Location Index.

The AJDC European Executive Council in Paris operates a location service section which coordinates all tracing activities of the AJDC throughout Europe. The Berlin Office, with its location within the Russian Zone has never received any clear instructions as to the area which it is to cover. It has resolved to assume responsibility for tracing in Berlin and all of the Russian Zone, however, since it is the major Jewish relief agency in Berlin and the only Jewish relief agency engaged in tracing in the Russian Zone. Our complete index of Berlin deported Jews, our index of Berlin Jews residing in the city and displaced persons in our camps as well as the complete index of surviving Jews in the Russian Zone gave us a clear picture as to who lived in this area and could be serviced by our organization.

At the time of this writing current information is being received from the Russian Zone, the Berlin camps and the Berlin Gemeinde. We register each infiltree entering or leaving Berlin. Gradually our work has become more and more organized. Each tracing application filed by an individual living in Berlin or in the Russian Zone is checked against our index to determine whether he belonged to a Jewish community or was an infiltree in our area.

Tracing requests filed locally by people not of the mentioned categories are refused. Applications filed by people abroad are worked on only if the missing persons are Jewish residents of Berlin or of the territories now known as the Russian Zone of Germany. This is the same principle according to which the Joint distributes food and clothing. There are, however, many non-Jews searching for friends abroad or for people last known in Germany. Some of them actually had helped refugees to get out of Germany or wanted to know, whether they managed to establish themselves abroad. Others were business friends of Jewish deportees, but hundreds of non-Jews also had Jewish properties in their possessions and just wanted to have the definite proof, "AJDC form", that the former Jewish owners of the held properties did not survive. The plan was to obtain a death declaration and to establish personal profit. The determination of whether the tracing request for a Jew deported to unknown destination is meant for good purposes or not, is not the job of the AJDC Tracing Office. The Berlin Gemeinde decides and files an application if it finds it worthwhile. No tracing requests for people abroad are filed for individuals who do not belong to the Gemeinde, are not victims of Fascism or Displaced Persons.

Very close cooperation is maintained with the Property Restitution Office which is a sub-section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Joint Distribution Committee. Information is constantly taken from our deportation index for property restitution purposes.



Results of interviews and investigations are being discussed before further steps are taken



Upon discovery of the earlier described deportation index world-wide publicity placed us in a spot light which made people believe that this office could fulfill unbelievable tasks. It seemed at a time that we were considered a central tracing office and only through great efforts and constant corrections of this misconception have we managed to stay as we are, a Berlin AJDC Tracing Office.

One of our main headaches during April 1947 was the checking of hundreds of very old tracing forms which were sent in to this office by the Central Tracing Bureau of UNRRA. Old tracing requests filed by individuals in the United Kingdom were forwarded via the Foreign Relations Department of the British Red Cross and the United Kingdom Search Bureau for Stateless Persons to the UNRRA Central Tracing Bureau in Arolsen/Germany. Since UNRRA was about to close down, such cases were kept at the CTB UNRRA for a period of 12—14 months and then returned to England with an endorsement advising the committees to communicate with the Berlin AJDC. Such forms have been received here from England by the pound.

More photostatic copies of Gestapo transport lists were made during April 1947. At the same time circulars were sent to all Jewish communities and DP camps in Germany and Austria as well as refugee committees in Switzerland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and France requesting that all survivors of concentration camps who have earlier been deported from Berlin, should report their names and personal data to this office so that a clear picture could be made as to the factual number of returnees and survivors. This circular was very effectful.

At the time of this mentioned survey, reports on transports were requested through weekly advertisements in the Berlin Jewish press. Samples of such survivors' reports are included in this two years' report. (See appendix I)

In an earlier paragraph we indicated the type and group of people we are servicing. It was established that forms on deportation data are to be given only to victims of fascism,

Displaced Persons and Jewish residents in Berlin and the Russian Zone. Of course, all inquirers in countries abroad received the similar form. However, we refuse such forms to non-Jewish individuals in Germany and Austria who after obtaining death declarations may use them against former Jewish property owners. The Central Tracing Bureau UNRRA (now IRO) Representative here in Berlin was notified accordingly and was requested not to file tracing requests for deported Jews if the individual inquirers were Germans residing here in Germany. Through a special circular we have requested such offices to refer the non-Jewish inquirer to the nearest Jewish Gemeinde which would determine whether the tracing request was made out of interest towards the deported or with the future plan to keep certain Jewish properties turned over for custody to them from the time of nazi persecution. We have also requested all cooperating Jewish tracing offices and communities throughout Germany to check on such cases and to write to us instead of referring the individual directly to this office. Although the mentioned IRO Central Tracing Bureau Representative was fully informed of the above, he kept on filing tracing requests for Germans and sending them in to our office. Some of such forms were returned to the IRO for the reason stated above. After some antisemitic remarks and expressions made by the German Red Cross of the British Zone of Germany, every relationship and correspondence with the German Red Cross in the British Zone has been broken off.

The general relationship and cooperation between the AJDC and other cooperating agencies is on a high level. The Central Location Index and the United Service for New Americans give us the most pleasant cooperation in tracing people in the USA. The Canadian Jewish Congress, the UJRAC, and the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society have helped us in many instances on tracing requests in Canada. Very smooth cooperation has been established with practically all South American tracing offices. After some general correspondence back and forth we have finally established a satisfactory contact with the United Kingdom

Search Bureau for German, Austrian and Stateless Persons in London, and the European Tracing Office of the World Jewish Congress. The South African Board of Deputies has proved to be one of the best tracing offices we have ever worked with. The Jewish Welfare Societies in Australia and our AJDC office in Shanghai provide fast service at all times. Needless to say, all AJDC offices throughout Germany and in Europe generally have always shown great interest and cooperation.

The Jewish Gemeindes throughout the Russian Zone, the Berlin Police, the US Public Safety Division as well as the Polish Authorities have helped us in many instances. US consulates throughout the world, especially the US Embassy in Moscow and the American Red Cross in Moscow have been very helpful. The Jewish Agency for Palestine and the different search and tracing offices in Scandinavia, the Balkan, Czechoslovakia and Italy have helped us a lot in obtaining information on those "behind the iron curtain". Only with the help of all the cooperating committees and the real interest of all such agencies have we achieved such grand results and such deep satisfaction. Our total number of located persons reaches over 35 000 people. With the help of the discovered deportation index and cooperating agencies in Czechoslovakia, Poland and other Eastern countries have we reached 91 700 deportation reports and were able to refer some 80 000 cases to other agencies.

With the completion of the first two years since our inception attempt has been made to compile the total record of our efforts which is set forth below as a statistical summary:

TOTAL OF TRACING REQUESTS AND LOCATIONS PER MONTH

(SEPTEMBER 1945 - SEPTEMBER 1947)

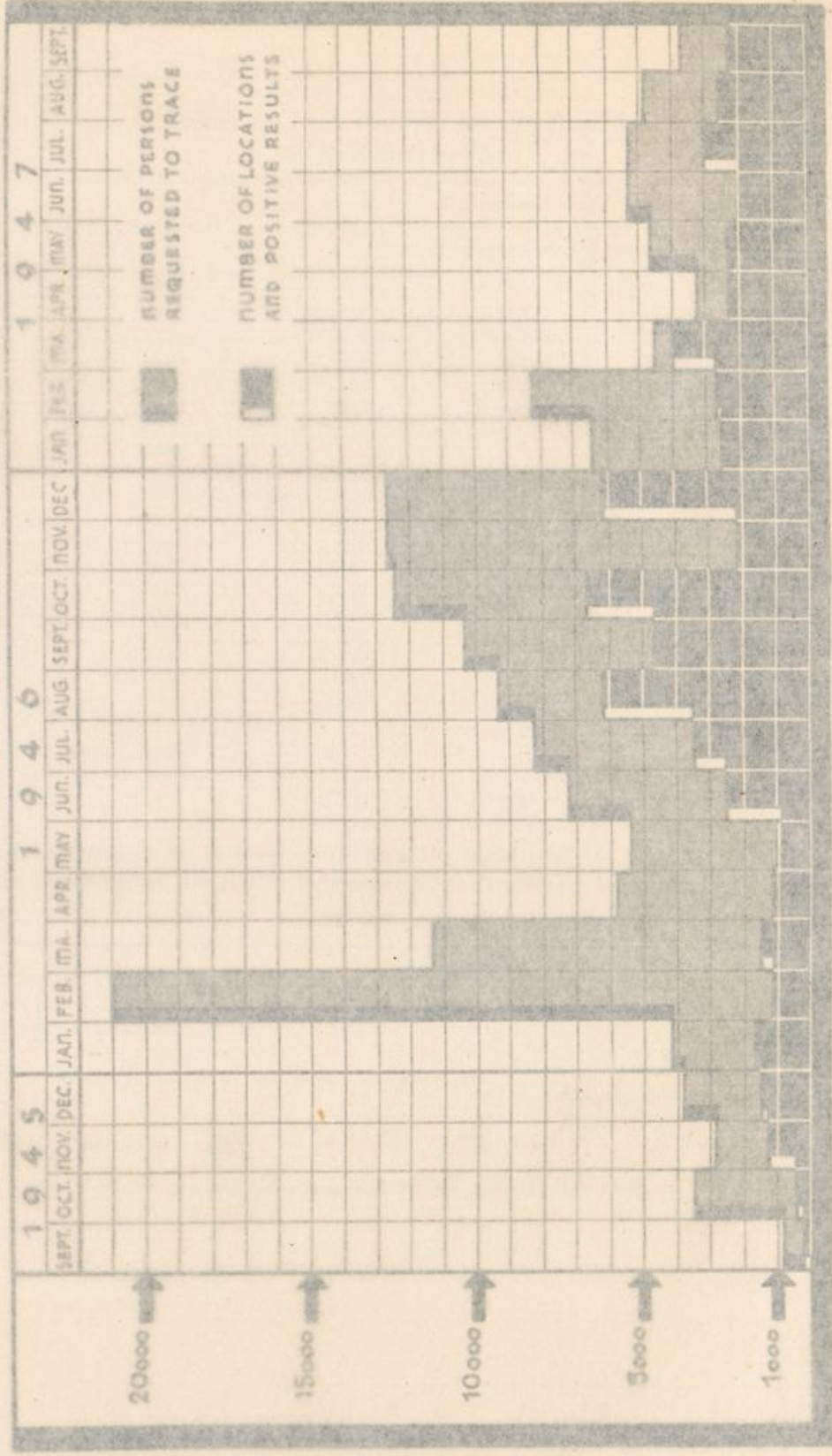


Table III

STATISTICS ON PEOPLE SERVED BY THE
BERLIN AIDC THROUGH OUTLET
(SECOND YEAR)

During Month of	Inquiries		Replies *	
	received	sent to inquirers	received from other inquirers	sent to inquirers
January 1947	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
February	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
March	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
April	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
May	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
June	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
July	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
August	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
September	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
October	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
November	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
December	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
January 1948	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
February	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
March	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
April	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
May	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
June	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
July	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
August	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
September	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
October	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
November	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
December	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Total for 1947-48	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000

* For explanation of replies see Table IV.

The number of tracing requests is decreasing slightly and we hope that one day we will have done our full job. Our information is of value to all those working on Jewish property restitution. Starting here without supervision or instructions, we have reached a peak, thanks to the cooperating attitude of all welfare agencies concerned. We have found valuable documents which will not only serve as basic data for tracing and restitution activities, but constitute a historical document as a consolidated list of thousands deported and murdered during the 12 years of the third Reich.

Berlin, Dec. 16th, 1947

Year	Deportations	Murders	Total
1941	1,113	1,113	2,226
1942	1,113	1,113	2,226
1943	1,113	1,113	2,226
1944	1,113	1,113	2,226
1945	1,113	1,113	2,226
1946	1,113	1,113	2,226
1947	1,113	1,113	2,226
Total	13,356	13,356	26,712

The information was of the following character:
 This group is a rough total of
 22,226 reported deportations and 22,226 reported deportations
 Location: 12,226
 Deportations: 10,000

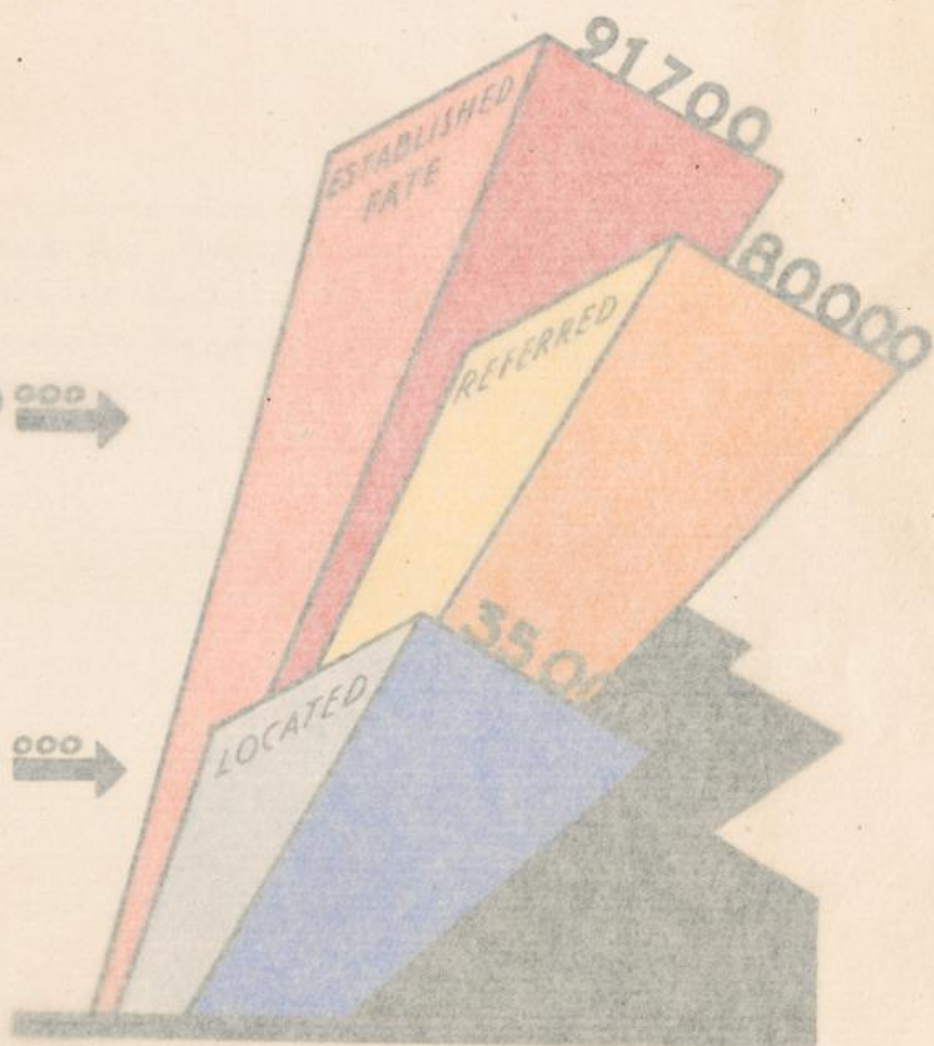
BERLIN
AJDC
TRACING OFFICE

SEPT. 1945-SEPT. 1947
TOTAL RESULTS

100 000 →

50 000 →

20 000 →



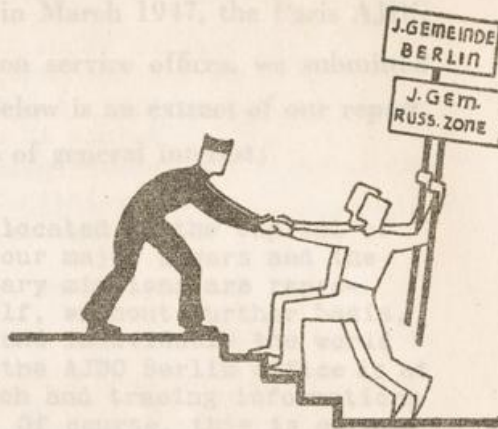
The number of tracing requests is increasing slightly and we hope that one day we will have done our full job. Our information is of value to all those working on property restitution. Starting here without supervision or restrictions, we have reached a peak, thanks to the responsive attitude of all welfare agencies concerned. We have found valuable documents which will not only serve as basic data for tracing and restitution activities, but constitute a historical document and a consolidated list of thousands deported and murdered during the 12 years of the third Reich.

Berlin, Dec. 1948

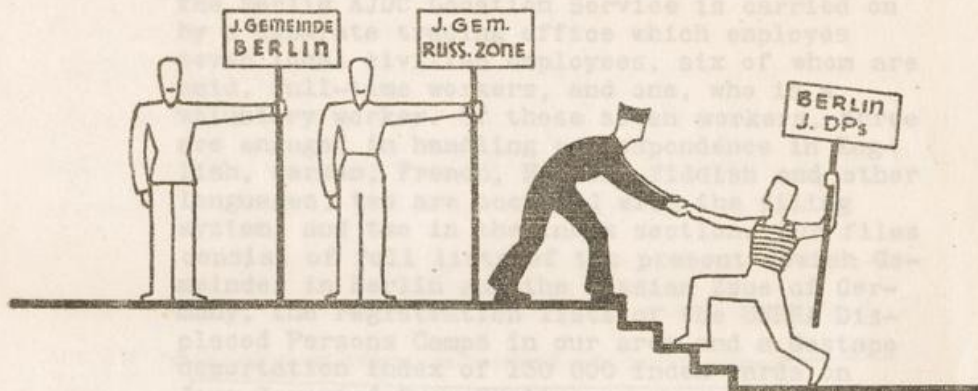
SEPTEMBER 1945
AJDC IN BERLIN



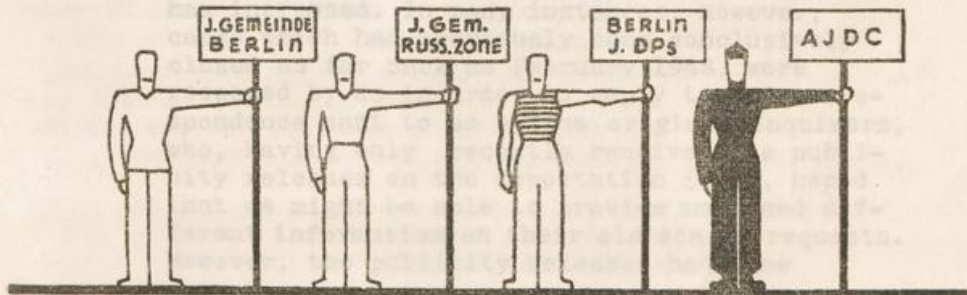
1946 ORGANIZING
JEWISH GEMEINDE AND
RUSSIAN ZONE TRACING



1946-1947 ORGANIZING DP CAMP TRACING



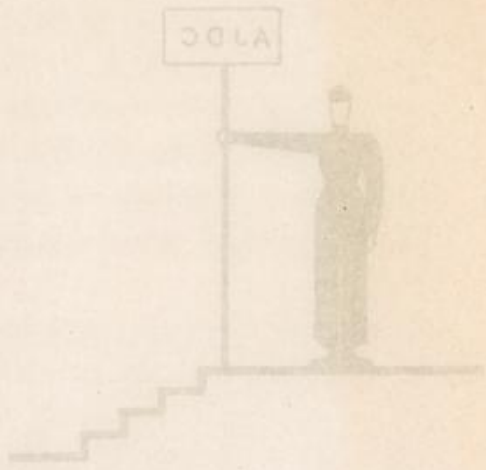
1947-COORDINATION OF TRACING IN BERLIN & RUSSIAN ZONE



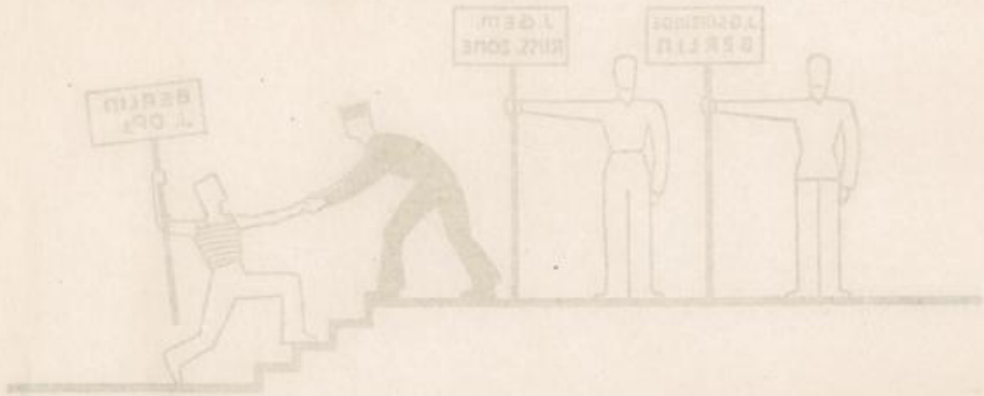
1945 ORGANIZING
JEWISH GEMEINDE AND
RUSSIAN ZONE TRACING



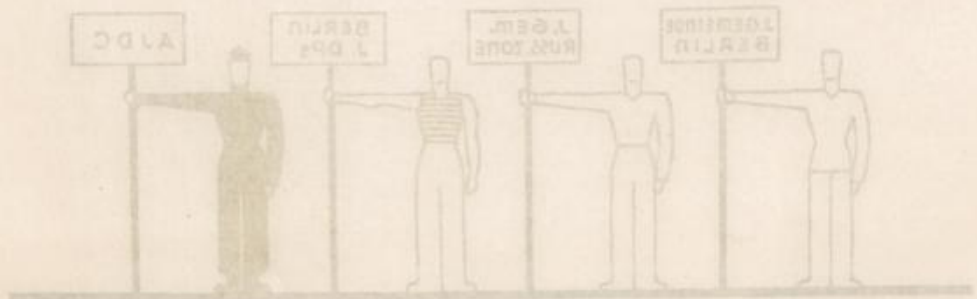
SEPTEMBER 1945
AJDC IN BERLIN



1946-1947 ORGANIZING DP CAMP TRACING

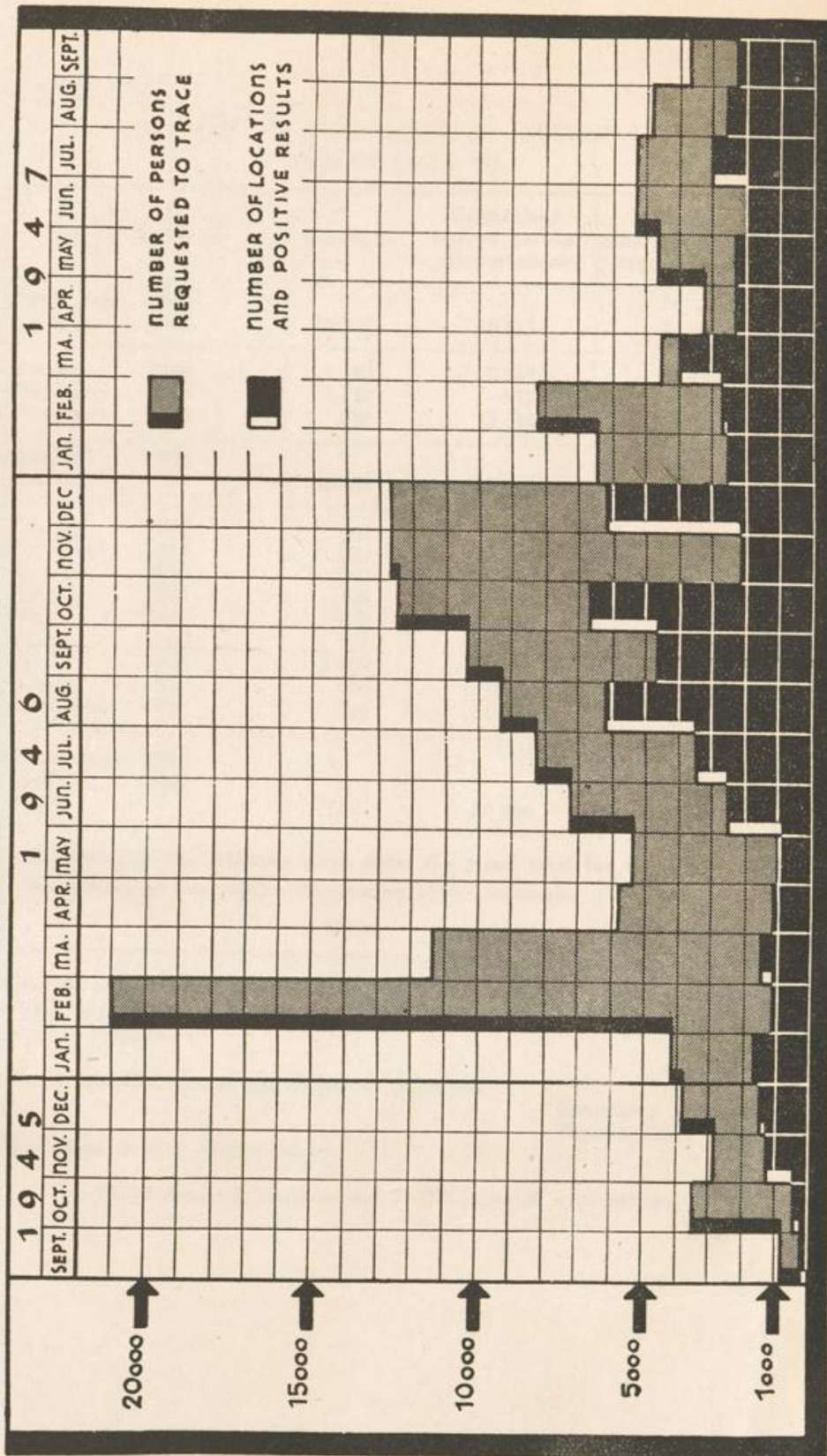


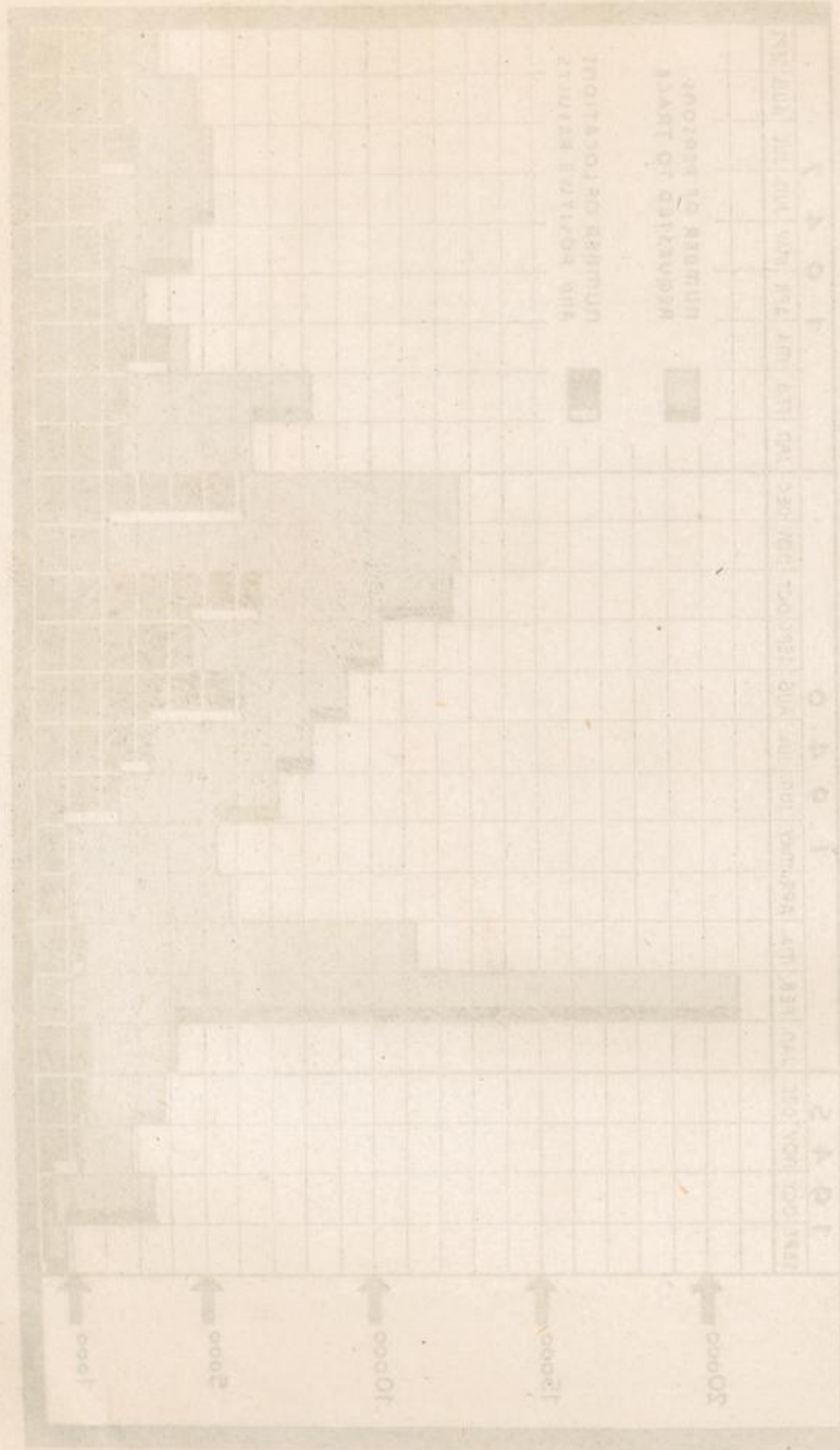
1947-COORDINATION OF TRACING IN BERLIN & RUSSIAN ZONE



TOTAL OF TRACING REQUESTS AND LOCATIONS PER MONTH

(SEPTEMBER 1945 - SEPTEMBER 1947)





NUMBER OF REQUESTS PER MONTH FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS (BASED ON DATA FOR 1952-1953)

Table I

STATISTICS ON PEOPLE SERVICED BY THE
BERLIN AJDC TRACING OFFICE
(FIRST YEAR)

During Month of		Inquiries		Replies *	
		received	sent to Committees	received from coop. Committees	sent to Inquirers
September	1945	900	222	39	378
October	1945	3 072	279	72	849
November	1945	2 946	1 446	261	1 839
December	1945	3 801	3 315	138	2 289
From Sept.	1945				
until end of	1945	10 719	5 262	510	5 355
January	1946	4 284	2 529	354	2 592
February	1946	21 042	10 851	1 281	1 218
March	1946	11 526	6 240	1 554	1 557
April	1946	5 901	4 680	2 526	1 278
May	1946	5 520	9 648	1 419	1 260
June	1946	7 443	10 401	2 592	3 042
July	1946	8 289	10 719	1 494	7 236
August	1946	9 387	9 333	1 542	9 018
September	1946	10 428	8 934	1 569	8 382
From Sept.	1945				
until ..	1946	94 539	78 597	14 841	40 938

* for breakdown of replies dispatched see table II.

Table II

NUMBER OF REPLIES SENT TO INQUIRERS
BROKEN DOWN TO:

During Month of		Locations	Established fate of person (Deportation)	Referrals to other agencies and negative replies
September	1945	216	72	90
October	1945	378	171	300
November	1945	936	306	597
December	1945	1 491	21	777
From Sept.	1945			
until end of	1945	3 021	570	1 764
January	1946	1 527	339	726
February	1946	954	69	195
March	1946	792	642	123
April	1946	543	603	132
May	1946	462	486	312
June	1946	612	1 761	669
July	1946	1 086	2 466	3 684
August	1946	1 245	4 941	2 832
September	1946	315	4 236	3 831
From Sept.	1945			
until ..	1946	10 557	16 113	14 268

Table III

STATISTICS ON PEOPLE SERVICED BY THE
BERLIN AJDC TRACING OFFICE
(SECOND YEAR)

During Month of	Inquiries		Replies*	
	received	sent to Committees	received from coop. Committees	sent to Inquirers
From Sept. 1945 until " 1946	94 539	78 597	14 841	40 938
October 1946	12 582	10 935	1 896	8 340
November 1946	12 798	6 234	1 776	8 442
December 1946	12 738	15 231	1 458	8 238
During 1946 Total:	121 938	105 735	19 461	60 603
January 1947	6 717	1 245	1 107	8 742
February 1947	8 328	996	1 851	6 072
March 1947	4 740	1 980	1 278	5 448
April 1947	3 294	1 734	2 301	4 305
May 1947	4 791	1 236	2 253	4 560
June 1947	5 322	1 404	1 773	3 554
July 1947	5 313	639	1 617	4 482
August 1947	4 920	519	1 707	4 434
September 1947	3 795	381	657	3 747
From Sept. 1946 Sept. 1947	85 338	42 534	19 674	70 364
Grand total for the two Years of Activity	179 877	121 131	34 515	111 302

* for breakdown of replies dispatched see table IV.

Table IV

NUMBER OF REPLIES SENT TO INQUIRERS
BROKEN DOWN TO:

During Month of	Locations	Established fate of person (Deportation)	Referrals to other agencies and negative replies
From Sept. 1945 until " 1946	10 557	16 113	14 268
October 1946	1 113	5 742	1 485
November 1946	1 112	972	6 348
December 1946	888	5 442	1 908
During 1946 Total:	10 659	27 699	22 245
January 1947	843	1 890	6 009
February 1947	624	2 160	3 288
March 1947	297	3 684	1 503
April 1947	438	1 899	1 968
May 1947	558	2 766	1 236
June 1947	717	1 374	1 463
July 1947	1 239	1 698	1 545
August 1947	948	1 812	1 674
September 1947	750	1 533	1 464
From Sept. 1946 until " 1947 Total	9 537	30 936	29 891
According to the statistics given here, the grand total for the breakdown of our replies (September 1945—September 1947) is:			
	20 094	47 049	44 159

Through listings compiled by other JDC and cooperating committee tracing offices and which we also utilize for our search, additional information was given to inquirers.

The information was of the following character:

Locations: 15 478
Deportations: 44 630

This brings us to a rough total of

35 500 reported locations and 91 700 reported deportations

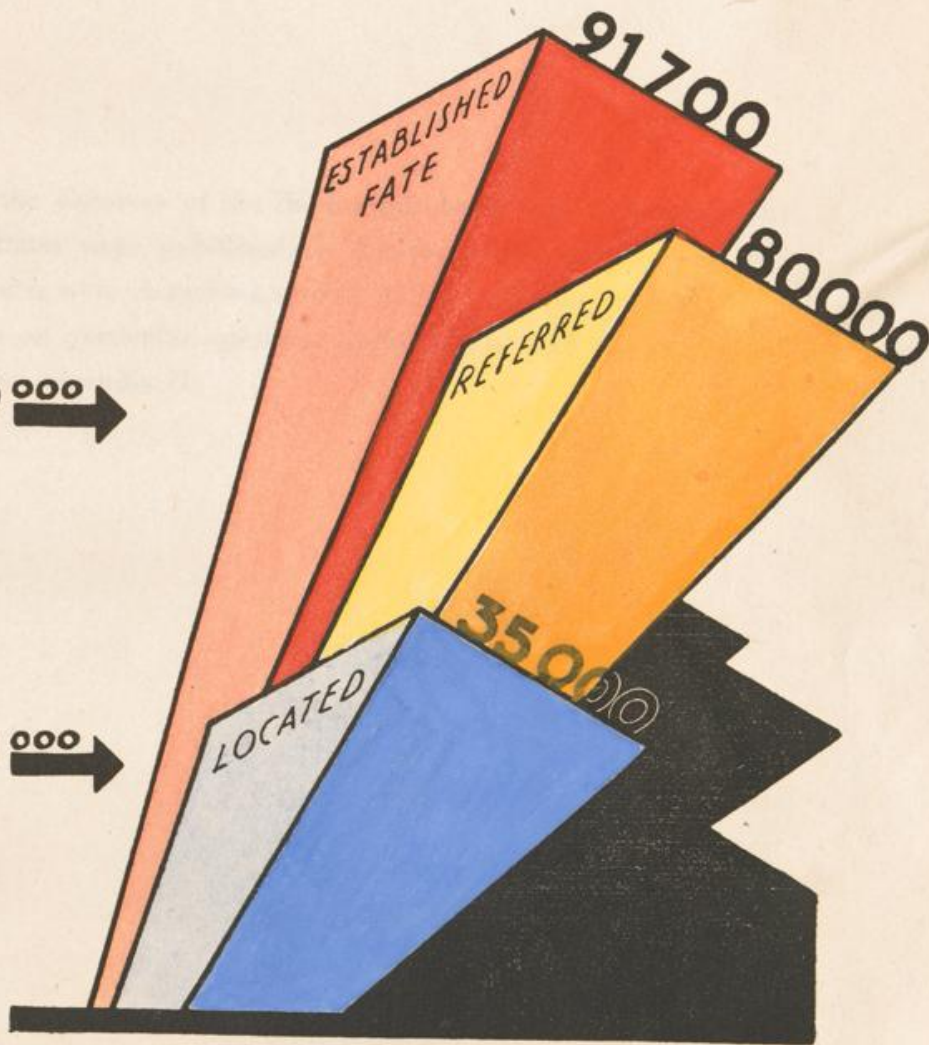
B E R L I N
A J D C
TRACING OFFICE

SEPT. 1945-SEPT. 1947
TOTAL RESULTS

100 000 →

50 000 →

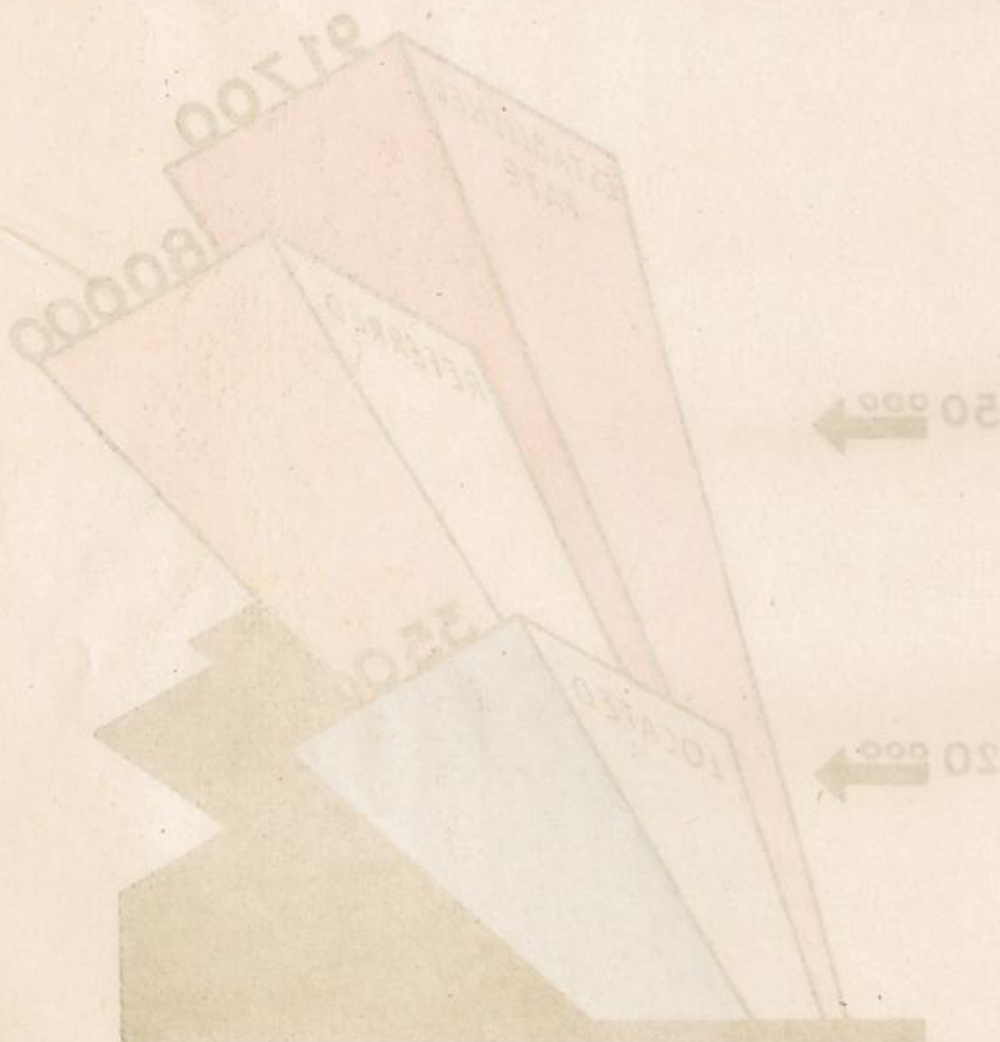
20 000 →



B E R L I N
A L D C
T R A C I N G O F F I C E

SEPT 1945 - SEPT 1947
TOTAL RESULTS

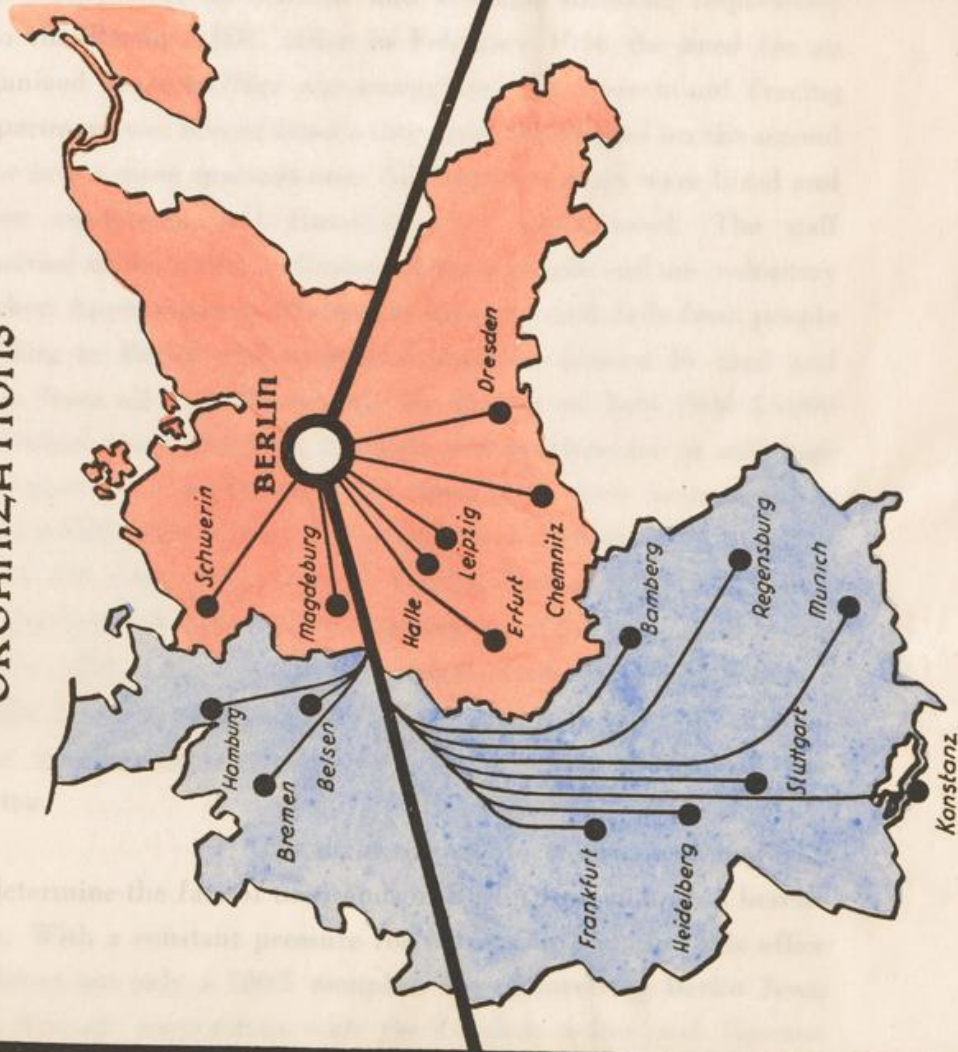
100 000 ←



AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE TRACING SERVICES AND COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

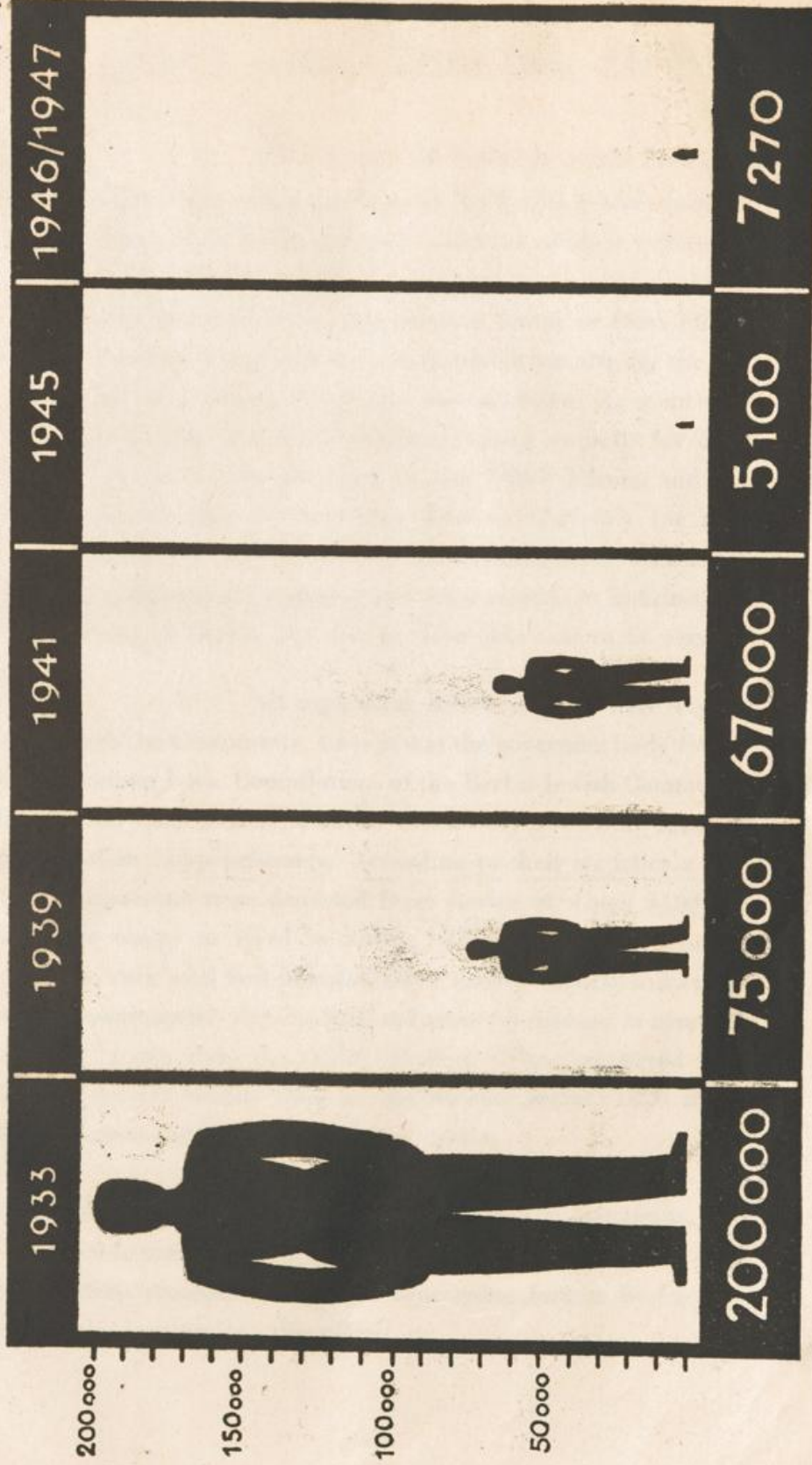
Capetown
 Johannesburg
 Algiers
 ★ Buenos Aires
 Melbourne
 Perth
 Brisbane
 Sydney
 Johannesburg
 Wien
 Linz
 Graz
 Bruxelles
 La Paz / Bolivia
 Curitiba / Brazil
 Porto Alegre " "
 Sao Paulo " "
 Rio de Janeiro
 Sofia
 Montreal
 Toronto
 Winnipeg
 Santiago de Chile
 Shanghai
 Baranquilla / Colombia
 Bogota
 Cali
 Medellin
 San Jose / Costa Rica
 Havana
 Willemstad / Curacao
 Famagusta / Cyprus
 Prague
 Bratislava
 Copenhagen
 Warsaw
 Ciudad Trujillo / Dominic
 Quito / Ecuador
 Guayaquil " "
 London
 ★ Paris
 Athens
 Guatemala
 Paramaribo / Dutch Guiana
 Port-au-Prince / Haiti
 Amsterdam
 The Hague
 Tegucigalpa / Honduras
 Budapest

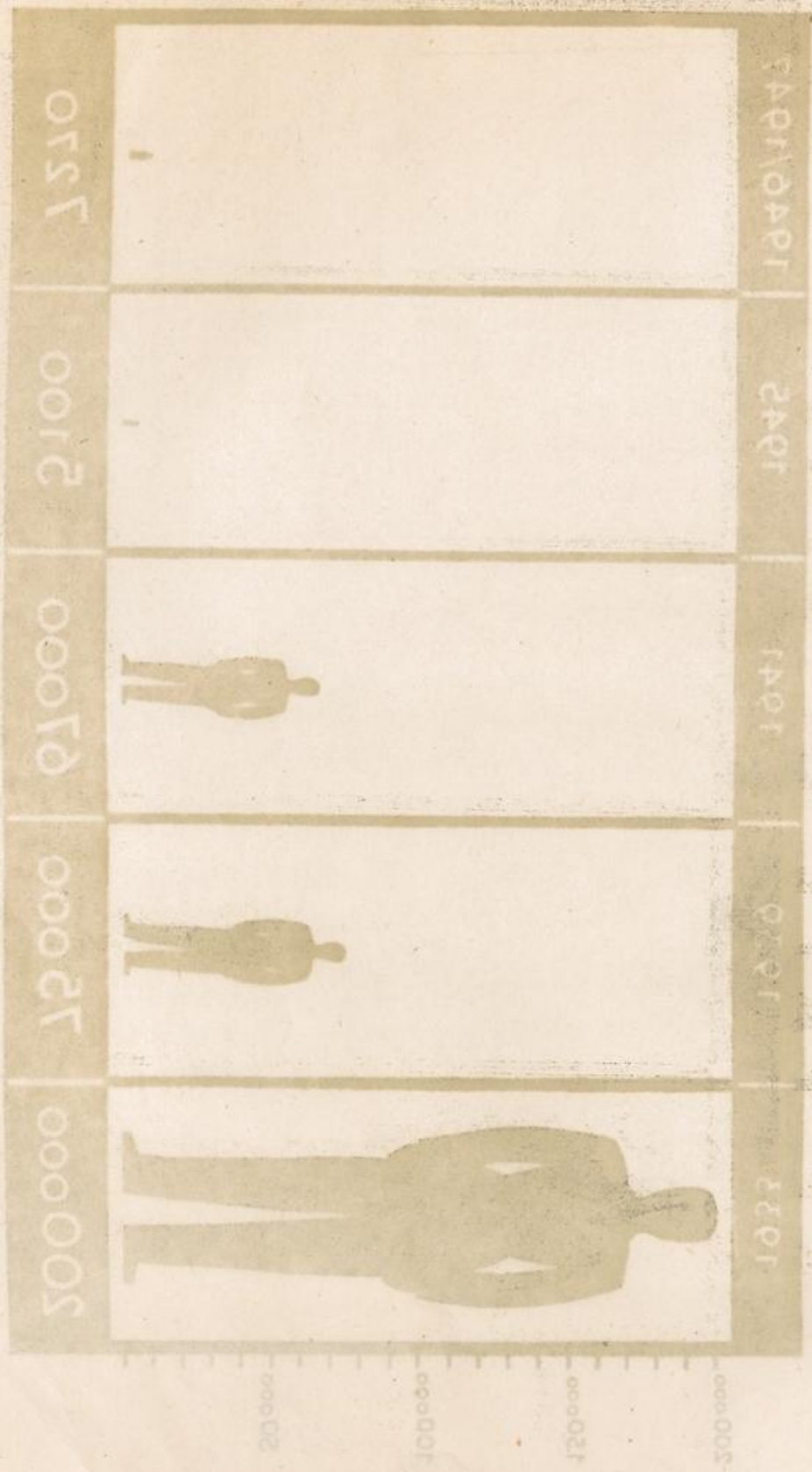
Bombay
 Calcutta
 Bari / Italy
 Florence
 Genoa
 Lecce
 Merano
 Milan
 Rome
 Naples
 Kingston / Jamaica
 Luxemburg
 Casablanca
 Mexico City
 Wellington / New Zealand
 ★ Oslo
 Jerusalem
 Tel-Aviv
 Panama City
 Asuncion / Paraguay
 Lima / Peru
 Manila / Philippines
 Lodz
 Lisbon
 Bucharest
 San Salvador / Salvador
 Madrid
 Barcelona
 Stockholm
 Geneve
 St Gallen
 Zurich
 Tanger / Tangiers
 Port-of-Spain / Trinidad
 Tripoli / Tripolitania
 Tunis
 ★ Istanbul
 New York
 Philadelphia
 Los Angeles / Calif.
 Boston / Mass.
 Chicago / Illinois
 Rochester / N.Y.
 Washington
 Montevideo / Uruguay
 Moscow
 Caracas / Venezuela
 Belgrade



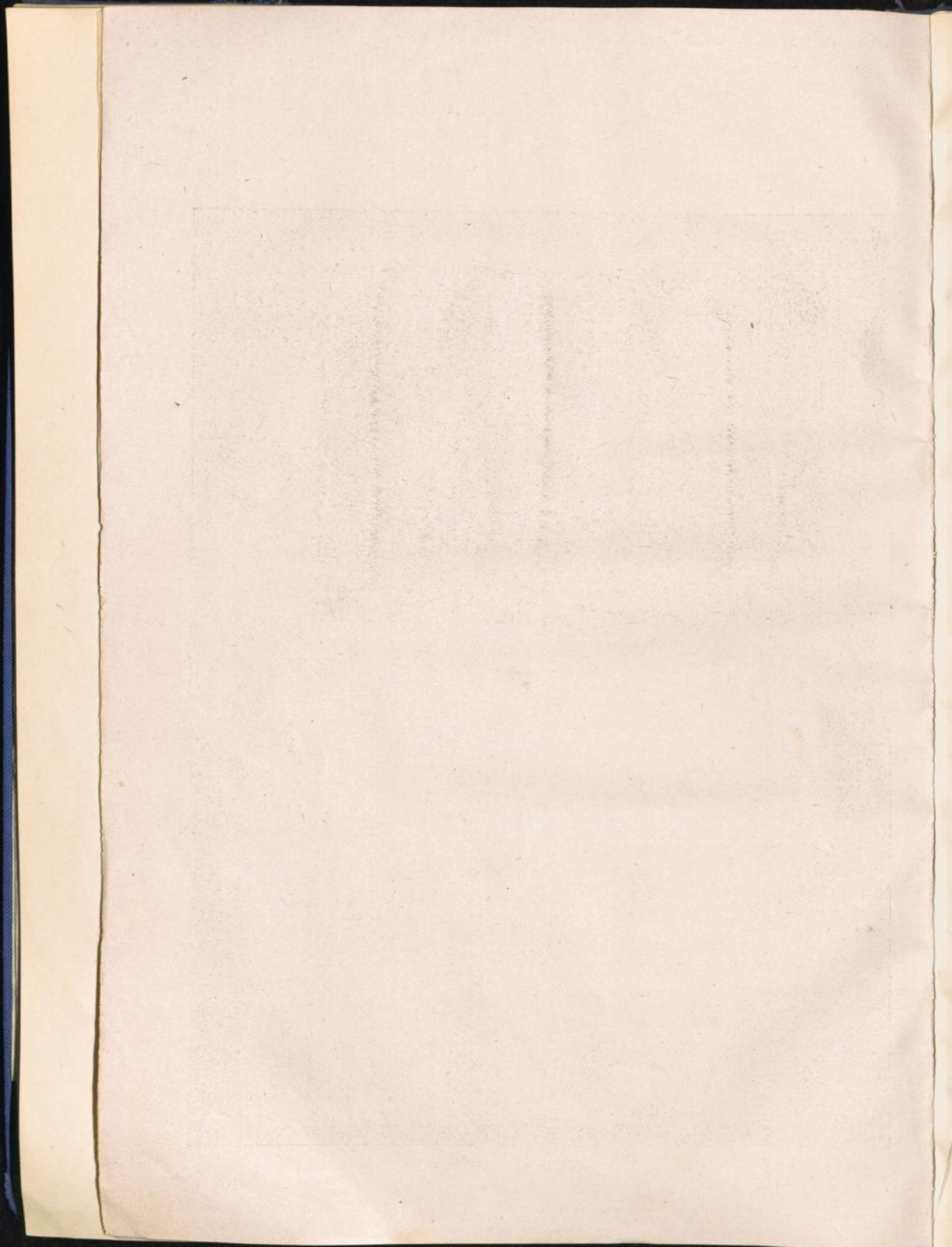
★ MAJOR OFFICES

THE FATE OF BERLIN JEWS



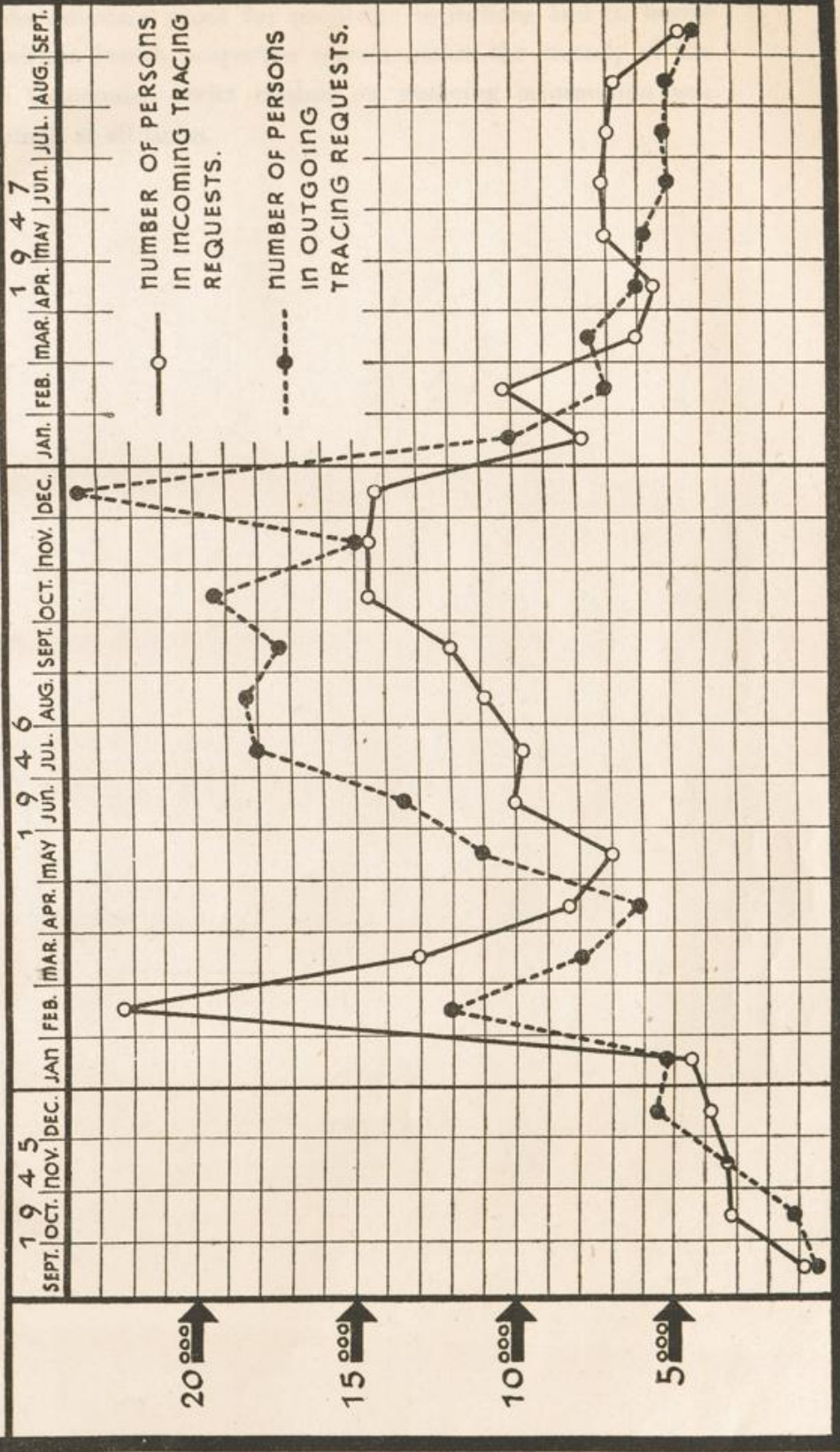


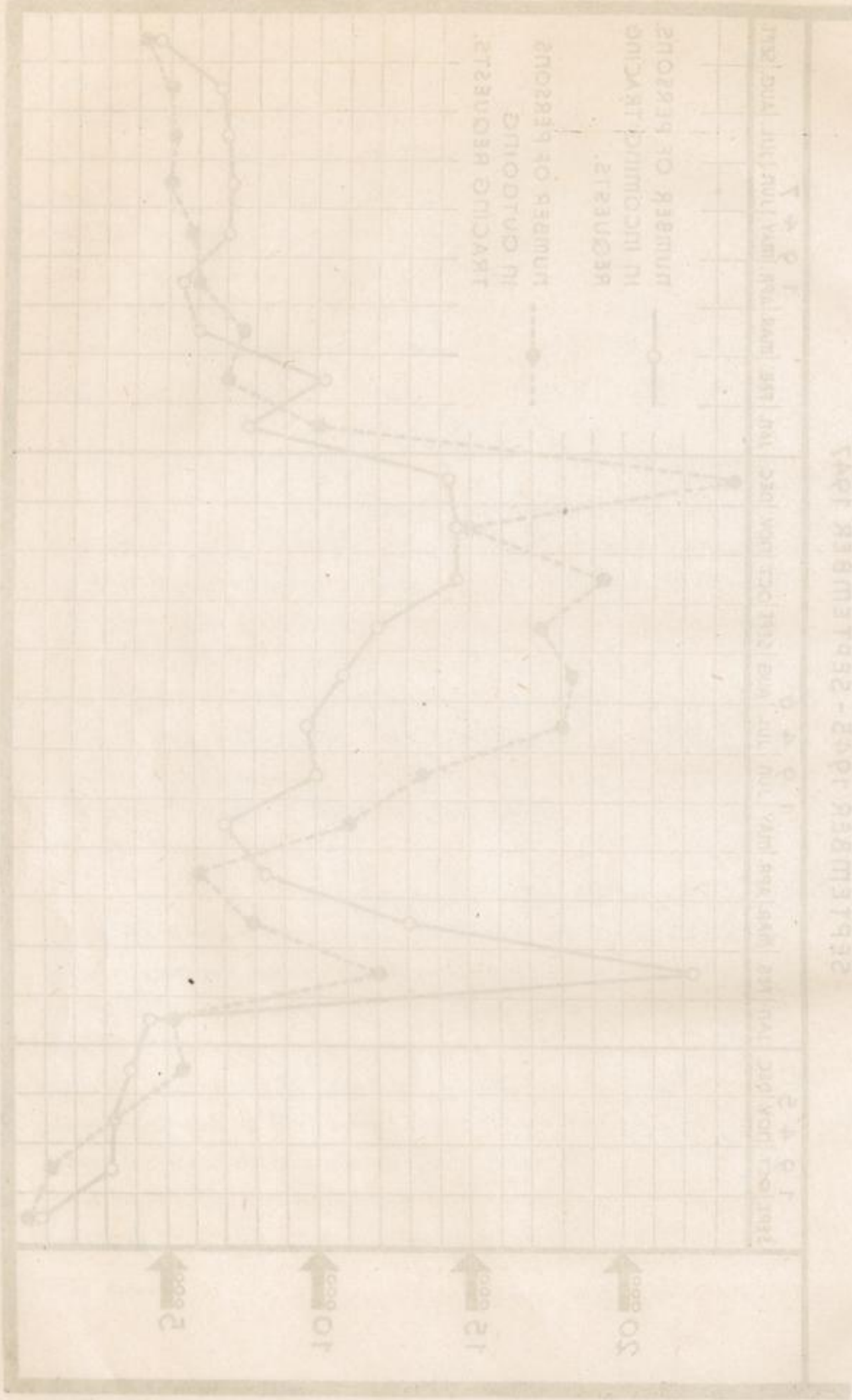
THE VALUE OF BELGIUM



MONTHLY EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE

SEPTEMBER 1945 - SEPTEMBER 1947





MONTHLY EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE
 SEPTEMBER 1942 - SEPTEMBER 1943

A P P E N D I X I

After the discovery of the Deportation Index was made, all Transport Dates were published in the press and survivors of such transports were requested to give us interviews or detailed information on particular questions pertaining to such transports. See also appendix II.

A P P E N D I X I

After the discovery of the transportation indexes made, all Trans-
port Dates were published in the first and second of each
transport were requested to give an interview or detailed infor-
mation on particular questions pertaining to such transports.
See also appendix II.

A P P E N D I X II

Survivor Reports

a) Transport to Auschwitz (Poland)

In response to our requests for reports on conditions during the deportation, published in the Berlin Jewish Gemeinde Publication, we received one letter written by a French woman. This report was translated into English and German. Here is what she wrote about the 30th East-Transport, which left Berlin on February 26th, 1943 and consisted of 532 families (statistics taken from Gestapo records):

"The 30th East-Transport was directed from Berlin to Auschwitz. The men fitted for work were sent to Monowitz, the disabled and children under 16 and men over 50 years to the gas-chambers. *works*

The same selection was made with regard to women. Girls under 18 and women over 45 years were likewise sent to the gas-chambers. The 29th East-Transport was quarantined at Birkenau. Men of the 29th and 30th Transport were given the prisoner numbers beginning with 104.350. The next transports were directed from Breslau and Leipzig to Monowitz. Prisoners of these transports were given the prisoner serial numbers running between 104.400 and 107.000. I do not recall any other survivors of this transport."

b) Transport to Theresienstadt (near Prague)

Some of the deported to Terezin (Theresienstadt) survived, but most of the old-aged persons sent to this camp, were sent on to Auschwitz for mass-killing.

One of the survivors reports:

"The transports I/83-I/85 were assembled at Berlin N.O., Gerlachstrasse, each transport consisting of 100 men, mainly old people, bearers of World War I decorations and half-Jews. These transports were sent from there straight to the concentration camp Theresienstadt. *felber*

Transports I/86-I/88 which likewise consisted of 300 men of the above mentioned category were dispatched from Gerlachstrasse a fortnight later and arrived at Theresienstadt at the very end of 1943.

When we arrived, we learned that on the same day a large number of people (approximately 5000. Ed.) were sent to the East. Among them were the transports I/83-I/85.

I lived in Terezin for more than two years and on October 28th, 1944 was sent with the last transport to the concentration camp Auschwitz. Dr. Epstein (chairman of the former "Reichsvereinigung" Ed.) and his wife joined transport I/85."

Another survivor reports:

86. *Altehrant pol*
"I belonged to the transport which on April 19th, 1943 was directed from Berlin to Theresienstadt. Although it was a so-called "Old aged Transport", a number of the deportees were approximately 40 years old. The transport consisted of men and women, but even married couples were not allowed to stay together. Selected in the prison of Berlin-Schulstrasse, we were crowded 12 women and 9 men in one room. Already in May 1943, i. e. one month after our arrival in Theresienstadt, 11 women and men from our transport were sent on with a "death"-transport to Auschwitz, among them even some half-Jewish people.

Below find names I still remember:....."
(Names included in our location index for eventual information. Because of technical difficulties that may arise, these have been deleted from this publication. Ed.)

c) II,—III. East-Transport of October 27th, 1941 to Lodz (Litzmannstadt) Poland:

"On October 27th, 1941 I was arrested in my flat and brought to the synagoge at Levetzowstrasse and kept there until October 29th. On October 29th the transport was routed to the Grunewald freight station.

After the identity cards were marked: "On October 1941 evacuated from Berlin to Litzmannstadt", we were loaded into box-cars and the doors were locked. They were not opened until the train arrived at Lodz. After 24 hours we arrived at the freight station "Ghetto Litzmannstadt". Being beaten with rifle-butts by the German police we had to get out and march off. This was our march into the Lodz Ghetto.

We were selected and "billeted" in Reiterstrasse 11 and Hohenberger Str. 70 (names of streets in Poland changed by the Occupation Commanders. Ed.).

After approximately 4 months 75% of the transport had to move again to an unknown destination. I remained. A great number of people had already died from starvation before this move was begun.

In February 1944 I was arrested at the Ghetto and sent with a transport of workmen to Czestochowa, where I worked for the firm G. E. Reinhardt. In August 1944 I was transported from there to Buchenwald. (near Weimar, Ed.)

The 2nd Berlin Transport (to which my brother belonged) was placed in quarters of a suburb within the Ghetto at Marysin, Ul. Stasica 25, and had a far greater number of death-cases, because they lived in much worse conditions, than we did.

They were also evacuated again, but shortly before, they had a contagious disease in the camp and were quarantined.

Witnesses, who were able to escape, reported to me that the Ghetto was liquidated in June-July 1944 and that all were transported to Auschwitz. There are only a few surviving Lodz-Ghetto inmates. I have hardly ever found old-aged persons from the Lodz-Ghetto as survivors."

Submitted on January 1, 1946.

d) Children Transport on September 19th, 1942 to Riga/Latvia

"In response to your request, I hasten to give you information on the Riga Transport of September 19th 1942: Arrests were made by the Gestapo, beginning September 16th, 1942. The transport was assembled at the synagogue at Berlin-Levetzowstrasse on September 19th. Approximately 1500 persons were loaded into freightcars at the freightstation Berlin Puttlitzstrasse. Although the destination was not revealed, rumors were spread that the destination was Riga or Reval. The transport was guarded by SD (Sicherheitsdienst)¹⁾. Of the 1500 persons about 500 were children. Apparently, more children were planned for this deportation, and this transport was therefore known as the "Childrens Transport".

The trip was a terrifying one, with bad sanitary conditions and no water facilities. The transport passed East-Germany towards East-

¹⁾ Security Police.

Prussia. The names of the stations were noticed by the deportees: Wirballen, Eydtkuhnen in East-Prussia, Kauen and Schaulen in Lithuania. After the station Mitau in Latvia was passed, we arrived on the night of September 23rd at the Shirotava freightstation in Riga. Between 5 and 6 a. m., everybody was unloaded. The box cars were surrounded by German and Latvian SS, who fired shots into the deportees. All the luggage was loaded into confiscated Polish Army trucks and shipped elsewhere.

Mechanics, electricians and auto specialists were selected from the group and sent to an unknown destination. Oberscharführer Schiemann and Sturmscharführer Pickard were in charge of these selections. 3 persons were dispatched to an unknown camp as a separate group. I was among those taken with the mechanics.

80 craftsmen were sent to Ilgezim and Salaspils, where, after accomplishing a designated task, they were killed. The rest of our transport was sent to Duenamuende¹⁾. After staying for some time at Duenamuende, the surviving group of 1200 people was sent to the Pisznaver forest, where they were massacred by the Latvian and German SS. The execution was carried out with machine guns.

The few mechanics, including myself, were sent to the motor-pool of the Sicherheitsdienst in Rupniers-iela, in Riga. The information about the execution of our fellow-deportees was given to us by a few German drivers who repaired their trucks in our motor-pool and knew a great deal about mass-executions²⁾.

I am the only survivor of this whole transport."

signed H. C. K.

In comparing the information submitted by Mr. K. with the Gestapo lists in our possession, we found Mr. K. to be the only survivor of the 1550 persons.

¹⁾ ship docks and similar working areas.

²⁾ Several names of those killed by the SS in the motor pool were given by the survivor. The names added into our index.

A P P E N D I X I I I

THE CASE OF BRUNO JOACHIM KATZ

The following are a few cases which were dealt with by this department. Since tens of thousands of our cases usually ended in mass executions, we have taken for this appendix a few outstanding ones. All names mentioned herein are fictions.

A P P E N D I X III

The following are a few cases which were dealt with by this depart-
ment since 1901 of thousands of our cases actually ended in mass
executions, we have taken for this appendix a few outstanding ones.
All names mentioned herein are fictitious.

THE CASE OF BRUNO JOACHIM KATZ

Mr. Semi Katz, a member of the Berlin Jewish Gemeinde, was interviewed at our office on February 20th, 1946, and was informed of his sister's address. Mr. K. was originally sought in Stettin, his home town. After Stettin became part of the Polish occupied territory, he came to Berlin. The tracing request reached us through our Paris office, and reports of his survival were immediately dispatched.

During the interview, Mr. K. requested our help in finding his son Bruno Joachim, born in 1922, who had left Stettin for the United States at the age of 14 and who was being taken care of by persons unknown to the father. The parents had planned to join their son, but this plan was interrupted by the War.

We started our investigation for Bruno Joachim with very meager information. We learned, however, that he lived for a time at Kew Gardens with a man named Darlington, but no personal data, nor any other personalities could be provided by the father. After several letters were sent to different JDC Committees, we contacted Mr. Darlington and sent him a long cable. Mr. Darlington cabled back the address of the teacher of the high-school which Bruno Joachim had attended. We communicated with this teacher who helped us to obtain Bruno Joachim's US Army draft number. We also learned through this teacher that after Bruno Joachim's graduation from highschool he attended special courses for radio technicians, after which he obtained a good position in New Jersey. Through further investigation with the War

Department we learned that Bruno Joachim was a member of the US Army, and we were able to write to him through his former unit which was stationed at Nuremberg/Germany, but failed to receive any response. By further correspondence with the War Department, we learned of T/5 Bruno Joachim Katz' death on May 26th, 1945. Bruno Joachim fought in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. He was a radio technician in his company. Just before he went into the Army, he married a school mate. We contacted her and she communicated with Bruno Joachim's father, mother and sister who survived the war by hiding.

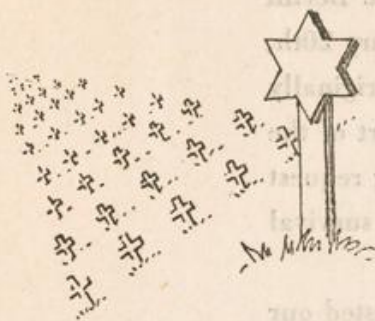
At the end of hostilities, Bruno Joachim and his lieutenant were placed in charge of several villages. He received permission to go to Stettin to search for his parents. On the way to Stettin near Ludwigslust the jeep in which they were riding slipped on the wet road, failed to make a curve and crashed against a tree. The accident occurred only 200—300 miles from his home town Stettin.

Through this office, Mr. and Mrs. Katz received permission to visit their son's grave at the US Military Cemetery at Margraten/Holland, located 10 miles West of Aachen/Germany. The parents brought a photograph from Margraten, displaying a white star of David on the grave of their son, whom they had not seen since he was 14 years old.

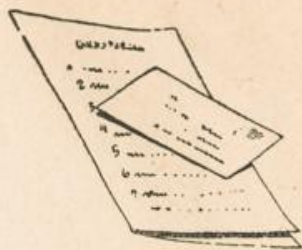
THE CASE OF ERNA PODHOLZER

It happens very often that sheer luck assists us in our investigations.

The above named was in constant tears and wanted to be contacted with her brothers in the United States. While she was filling out the usual tracing forms in our office, we were sorting out letters to be checked and distributed by the proper case



workers for further action. Among the letters we found a slip sent to us by one Sergeant Walton, who asked us, on behalf of Walter Lesheim of New York City, to search for Lesheim's sister, known to have been deported from Koenigsberg/East Prussia to Theresienstadt. The name of the sister was Mrs. Erna Podholzer, née Lesheim. Mrs. P. was very astonished when we took her form away, tore it up and instead, handed her the aforementioned letter.



This case was a mere coincidence.

THE CASE OF BORIS JAKOB

A tracing request from Palestine filed by a Mrs. O., née Jakob for Boris Jakob was received in the beginning of May 1946. Our investigation disclosed that Boris J. had been deported with his whole family to an unknown destination in the East on February 19th, 1942. There were a few survivors from this 29th East-Transport, but they were not in a position to give us any information on the above named. At the same time the National Refugees Service in New York City filed a tracing request for Boris Jakob and his family who were reported to have resided under the assumed name of "Schmidt". They gave us their exact address. The same National Refugee Service also informed us that the Jakob family had planned to leave Germany for Sweden and that all their papers had been cleared for emigration. This was done by the Swedish Legation before the War, but the Jakob family did not succeed in leaving Germany.

After some investigation among the neighbors at the address given to us, we learned that the Jakob family was not deported, but was in Berlin late in June 1945 carrying documents under the assumed name of Schmidt. The information in the deportation index appeared because the Jakob family was scheduled to be deported on that date. Checking the official Gestapo listings, we saw their names crossed out and marked with several

question marks. Apparently the Gestapo officials were not entirely sure about the sudden disappearance of the Jakob family.

Persons named Schmidt are very common! in Germany. At the time of our investigation difficulties were encountered and the press and radio could not be used for tracing purposes. We then continued to check the information that the Jakob family had been seen in June 1945 in Berlin-Wannsee. In one of the Berlin-Wannsee hospitals we learned that a Swedish nurse had left Berlin for Stockholm. She was a representative of the Swedish War Help and a member of the Swedish Underground Activity in Germany. After we had finally succeeded in obtaining her address, we cabled to Stockholm and learned that the "Schmidt" family was deported to an internment camp in Krasnogorsk/Soviet Union.

Our communication to the Swedish Government and to the different Swedish organizations engaged in relief work during the war did not bring us any closer. We learned that when the Russians had entered Wannsee, Mr. Jakob told them his story and requested permission to resume his real name, and pleaded with the Russian Military Government in Wannsee to let him and his family go to Sweden. Instead, Mr. J., his wife and daughter were put into jail. They were deported to the Soviet Union under suspicion of being either spies or "refugees from the East".

On August 26th, 1946, a pale and undernourished old man with his wife and daughter who were barefooted and tired, entered our office. He showed us a slip of paper which said in Russian: "Boris Jakob, his wife Trude and daughter Sara are permitted to go to Berlin. All Security Police guards are requested to let them pass."

Cables were immediately dispatched to his relatives. Clothing, food, shelter and medical treatment were given to them by the JDC.

However, to complete this story we want to inform our readers that the Swedish Consulate supplied Mr. J. and



his family with forged papers because they were prospective emigrants. The Jakob-Schmidt family succeeded to survive the Battle of Berlin and after the Russians had taken Berlin, the Swedish Consulate tried to get them to Sweden via Moscow. The request of the Swedish Consulate was approved by the Russian Kommandatura and a transport of neutrals and allied citizens was sent to Moscow, from which point they were to continue their journey to Sweden.

When this transport reached Moscow those aboard the train were suspected of being a group of fleeing fascists and all these allied nationals, including the Jakob-Schmidt family, were put into the Krasnogorsk internment camp. The Jakob-Schmidt family was treated exceptionally bad, as the Russian Security Police had learned that they were travelling under an assumed name. They could not believe that there were Jews alive in Germany. After several months of suffering, hard labor and torture, and after the allied consulates had used pressure on the Moscow officials, the whole group was released. Mrs. Jakob had typhoid when she reached Berlin. Their faces reminded us of those we had seen in Dachau, Buchenwald and Belsen, in May 1945.

THE CASE OF PETER FUCHS

A cooperating relief agency in England requested us to obtain a birth certificate for a little boy who was freed from Theresienstadt and brought to England. The boy, Peter Fuchs, was about to be adopted by an American family and was all set to leave. However, no official papers could be gotten unless documentary evidence was provided as to his exact date and place of birth, and other particulars.

Seemingly the red tape in emigration offices did not recognize the fact that personal data or documents of surviving concentration camp prisoners could not be obtained,

because cities were wiped out during the War and millions of very valuable documents were lost.

Something had to be done about this little boy. It was known that after his parents were deported, he was kept in a children's home. On February 19th, 1943 the child was found by the German Police, sitting on one of the benches in the Tiergarten in Berlin. After it was established that the child was Jewish, they brought him to a children's home.



While comparing notes with the Jewish Gemeinde lists and our deportation index we established the exact date of birth of Peter who was born on October 22nd, 1942. The lists of the Tiergarten police precinct were checked, and we learned of several people deported on the 19th of March 1943 from the Tiergarten area. Among them was a family consisting of a couple and their son. The Gestapo arrest-documents showed that the child had disappeared. It was through this very police precinct that the exact date of deportation and personal data of the Fuchs family were established. Through the registration office we obtained a copy of the birth certificate and passed it on to England.

The parents of Peter did not return from their deportation to Auschwitz.

THE CASE OF ARTHUR BLANK

The Chief Rabbi's Religious Emergency Council in L. requested our assistance in tracing Mr. Arthur B. who was a judge in the Russian Sector of Berlin and who disappeared on January 20th, 1946, according to information sent by his wife, Mrs. B., to her brother-in-law in Pittsburg. After checking with the police we found that Mr. B. had been arrested by a special order of the Russian Security Police. We invited Mrs. B., who lived in the Russian Sector for an interview. We learned that Mr. B., a well-known lawyer, who had been in the Concentration Camp, was given a job by the Board of "Victims of Fascism" as a

presiding judge in the Russian Sector of Berlin. Shortly before his arrest by 3 people in civilian clothes (but with Russian military boots) he had sentenced two people to five years prison as thieves and black market operators. Mr. B. and his wife were threatened with arrest by a high ranking German Police official working in the Russian Sector and holding an important post. This police-official had worked for the Nazi Security Police during the War.

We checked with the German Police in the US Sector, and found this German Police official to be a shady character with an established bad reputation. This police official and the two individuals caught redhanded and sentenced to jail, were employed by the Russian Security Police and were on duty in the British Sector. The British on the other hand, had contacted Judge B. in connection with the Black Market activities and since the two persons arrested lived in the Russian Sector, they were brought to court there. The Russian Security Police believing that Mr. Arthur B. was working against them, arrested and deported him to an unknown destination. As previously mentioned, this occurred on January 20th, 1946.

The case is under investigation by the Allied Kommandatura and Military Governments here since the beginning of 1946. However, no results have as yet been obtained.

THE CASE OF JOSEF BERLOWICZ

At the time when thousands of Jews were fleeing the mass pogroms in Poland, we received a tracing request for Josef Berlowicz, a resident of Kielce. Although our letters to the Polish Military Mission were answered, no results could be obtained through official Polish representatives. A member of the Czestochowa Jewish Community visited Berlin, and we asked him to see to it that our repeated letters be given the necessary attention.



president judge in the Russian sector of Berlin shortly before
 his arrest by 5 people in civilian clothes (but with Russian military
 boots) he had sentenced two people to five years prison as thieves
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 fleeing the mass pogroms in Poland, we received a tracing request
 for Josef Berkowicz, a resident of Kielce. Although our letters to
 the Polish Military Mission were answered, no results could be
 obtained through official Polish representatives. A member of the
 Georgetown Jewish Community visited Berlin, and we asked him
 to see to it that our repeated letters be given the necessary attention.





About four weeks later, one of the fleeing Jews from Poland brought us a report of the Czestochowa investigation, and also a few documentary photographs which are appended hereto.

Just before the pogroms started in Kielce, Josef Berlowicz and his family resolved to leave town. They hired a Polish truck which was supposed to bring them to larger Jewish communities, from where they hoped to be able to reach the US Zone of Germany.

The night before their departure, and after they bade their neighbors farewell, several members of the Polish A. K. Movement entered their house at Piratziego 4, robbed them of their possessions (some 30 000 Zlotys) forced them out of their house. They threatened to shoot the Berlowicz family, if they did not pay an additional 10 000 Zlotys. Janka Berlowicz, a relative of Josef, ran to a neighbor and brought back 7 000 Zlotys. The Poles took the money, but shot the family anyhow.

Some 80 Polish armed bandits surrounded a section of the town, occupied the post and police offices and participated in the robbery and killing of several more families.

The Polish driver of the Berlowicz family and one of the neighbors who happened to talk to him were shot too.

The attached photographs were taken by the Polish authorities.

THE CASE OF HANS MILLER

We are fortunate to have cases like the one of Hans Miller which are most gratifying and rewarding to our workers.

Hans left Germany for England on a children's sightseeing transport at the age of 10. His parents who



were in Berlin agreed that he remains in England. He lived in a children's home and studied at a good school. The boy was 17 when the War broke out. These teen-age boys were evacuated to Canada and placed in internment camps because of their German nationality. The above information was already known to us, since it was supplied by the inquirer. The father of Hans M. did not know the exact address of the internment camp in Canada, nor, when he was sent out to England. The search for Hans M. started in December 1946. The exact address and information as to his present whereabouts were given to his father in February 1947. In March, we were visited by a tall, smiling Canadian soldier and his father, who, with a strong British accent, said: "You have done a fine job."

THE CASE OF HANS MILLER

We are fortunate to have cases like the one of Hans Miller which are most gratifying and rewarding to our workers. Hans left Germany for England on a children's ship during transport at the age of 10. His parents who

A P P E N D I X I V

includes some of the notices which appeared in the press in connection with the disclosure of the Berlin Gestapo Deportation Index.

A P P E N D I X

IV

The following is a list of the notices which appeared in the press in connection with the disclosure of the Berlin-Gesago Reposition Index.

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AJDC Finds Nazi Finance File Giving Data on Missing Jews

The discovery of an important Nazi government file that is expected to play a vital role in tracing up the history of what happened to thousands of German Jews who fled at various times, was announced last week by Mr. Brock, director of the Berlin office of the American Joint Distribution Committee, a voluntary agency working under UNRRA supervision in the D. F. zone of Germany.

Containing 18,000 cards with names and addresses, the file gives the complete record of 73,000 Jews arrested in Berlin during the Nazi regime. Its discovery is one of the most important recent developments in the tracing of German Jews whose fate remains unknown. The file was among records stored in the German Finance Office where it survived destruction during the war.

The idea of looking into the authentic records of the Finance Office was conceived by Larry Lubetky, head of the Trading Office of the AJDC. Lubetky was an inmate of Dachau for four and a half years. He escaped in 1935 disguised as a German officer and joined advancing American troops as an interpreter. Since then he has worked with UNRRA and AJDC.

After AJDC representatives discussed the matter with military officials, the Four-Power Allied Commanders ordered the German Finance Office to make the list available to the AJDC for copying.

In addition to listing the arrest and disposition of the Jews registered in Berlin, the cards in

the file carry full names, dates and places of birth, but names omitted because of other members of families and the exact numbers in the German Finance files, which carry even more complete details. With these more numbers, it is possible to ascertain to which concentration camp the deportees were sent.

The AJDC is also checking the new file against its original Gestapo transport lists, and to get all available information a survey is now being conducted in Berlin by the AJDC among survivors of various transports to concentration camps. They are being asked to supply whatever facts they remember concerning other members of the transports who did not return.

An extremely vital item of information contained in the file is the disposition of confiscated property belonging to the Jews who had been arrested. This data will be helpful in locating and returning such property to rightful heirs, since a property restitution law has been proposed for Germany.

The Berlin trading department of the AJDC has already handled more than 32,000 cases since the beginning of the year. It has been instrumental in reuniting families, in locating Jews in all sections of Germany and establishing contact between them and relatives in the United States and other areas of the world. It is also on a constant search for missing deportees, those which will throw additional light on the fate of the missing.

OSGUS OBSERVER, US Army Berlin Nov. 22nd 1946

TAGESSPIEGEL, Berlin

Liste verschleppter Juden gefunden

Unter dem Akten des Finanzministeriums wurde eine Liste gefunden, die die Namen von 73.000 in Berlin verhafteten Juden enthält. Die Aufstellung gibt auch an, in welche Konzentrationslager die Verhafteten gebracht wurden und was am 1. März 1945 geschehen ist.

November 22nd 1946

NEW-YORK TIMES

KEY TO JEWS' FATE FOUND

Berlin Office Yields Full Record of 73,000 'Missing'

BROOKLYN, Nov. 18 (AP)—A German file that may enable the Allies to trace thousands of Jews still listed as missing and to establish their fate has been found among records of the German Finance Office.

Ell Brock, director of the Berlin office of the American Joint Distribution Committee, announced the find today. He said the file contained a full record of 73,000 Jews arrested here. In addition to statistics on each, the file shows in which concentration camps the Jews were taken and the disposition of their confiscated property.

November 18th 1946

FIND LIST OF MISSING JEWS

A German file that may enable the Allied authorities to trace thousands of Jews still listed as missing and to establish their fate has been found among records of the German Finance Office, according to a New York dispatch from Berlin.

Ell Brock, director of the Berlin office of the American Joint Distribution Committee, announced the find. He said the file contained a full record of 73,000 Jews arrested there. In addition, the statistics on each, the file also showed in which concentration camps the Jews were taken and the disposition of their confiscated property.

MONTREAL GAZETTE, November 20th, 1946

Fate of 73,000 Jews Is Unearthed

By ELVA ABEL

Berlin — A search and discovery of German documents have led to the discovery in an abandoned government office building here of a card file containing the names and fate of 73,000 Berlin Jews deported by the Nazis to concentration camps or to the ghettos of Eastern Europe between 1942 and 1945.

"This find is of tremendous importance," said Ell Brock, head director of the American Joint Distribution Committee, whose trading bureau unearthed the records after almost a year of patient searching.

Actual discovery was made by "Larry" Lubetky, a 22-year-old Lithuanian Jew, who escaped from Dachau displaced at an SS camp a few weeks before the camp was liberated.

For thousands of Jews all over the world these card files will provide conclusive proof that the relatives about whom they were wondering and worrying are dead. The record was painstakingly maintained by Berlin's municipal tax office which was concerned with keeping tabs on property rights. Details are so complete that, after the cards are transcribed and indexed, the trading bureau will have for a certainty on which to report each of the camps and on what date.

The first indication that German authorities had an archive card file was last week, when Ell Brock, a representative of the Jewish community, was visited by the chief of police and during the visit of police and Netherlands Jews, Brock had the records transcribed in Berlin, sent to the Hague and New York instead of returning them. He noted the file in a letter to the Jews.

When the card files were returned to Berlin in the hope of returning the records to their original owners, the file had been stolen.

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linked in the cards and that the government had ordered his troops to burn all the "Jahrbuch" in the town.

The Russians were less thorough than the Germans. It was later discovered that although the Berlin file had been destroyed, the Dutch archives were complete. Arrangements have just been completed to return them to Poland.

Lubetky's search for the Berlin records, which Klotz knew had been left in the city, began shortly after he joined the AJDC here. After many fruitless efforts and time spent he began to concentrate his attention on the various financial and tax offices, reasoning that for tax purposes the Germans probably maintained a record of deportees.

Last May he succeeded in finding the clue which led to an office building on Kuchterstrasse in the British sector. British M.G. officials readily agreed to make the files available, and, after securing permission from the four-power command which governs Berlin, the work began.

It will be two months yet, Lubetky estimates, before all 73,000 names have been copied out.

The files fill two large rooms and, unexpectedly, were found to contain detailed transport lists, giving full names of each person deported, his occupation, the date of deportation and the destination.

Close scrutiny has revealed that through some "underground" telephone camp Jews knew they were to be deported one or two days before the event. Within 48 hours of each transport's departure there was a rash of suicides, the files disclose.

The discovery will help dispose of almost 12,000 requests for information from relatives of missing Jews. To date, AJDC has been able to trace only 1,800 cases.

"This will help meet the human need for certain knowledge that the missing persons are no longer being held," said Brock. (Revised by The Hill Broadcasters, Inc.)

BERLINER, Berlin

Wichtige Kartei gefunden

DAMA Berlin Am 19. November wurde eine wichtige Kartei gefunden, die die Namen und die Schicksale von 73.000 in Berlin verhafteten Juden enthält. Die Aufstellung gibt auch an, in welche Konzentrationslager die Verhafteten gebracht wurden und was am 1. März 1945 geschehen ist.

November 20th 1946

ZEITUNG DER WELT, Berlin

Die Kartei über die Verhafteten und Angehörigen über die vollständigen Namen, die amerikanischen Namen, die in den verschiedenen Konzentrationslagern oder in den Ghettos in Ost- und Südosteuropa aufgeführt sind, ist ein wichtiges Dokument für die jüdischen Gemeinden der Welt.

NEUE ZEIT, Berlin

TÄGLICHE RUNDschau, Berlin

Kartei über verschleppte Juden

Die Kartei über die verschleppten Juden, die die Namen und die Schicksale von 73.000 in Berlin verhafteten Juden enthält, ist ein wichtiges Dokument für die jüdischen Gemeinden der Welt.

Mein des Schreckens gefunden

Berlin, 18. November (AP) Eine Kartei über die verschleppten Juden, die die Namen und die Schicksale von 73.000 in Berlin verhafteten Juden enthält, ist ein wichtiges Dokument für die jüdischen Gemeinden der Welt.

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AJDC Finds Nazi Finance File Giving Data on Missing Jews

The discovery of an important Nazi government file that is expected to play a vital role in clearing up the mystery of what happened to thousands of German Jews still listed as missing, was announced last week by Eli Rock, director of the Berlin office of the American Joint Distribution Committee, a voluntary agency working under UNRRA supervision in the D. P. operation in Germany.

Containing 100,000 cards with cross references, the file gives the complete record of 75,000 Jews arrested in Berlin during the Nazi regime. Its discovery is one of the most important recent developments in the tracing of German Jews whose fate remains unknown. The file was among records stored in the German Finance Office where it survived destruction during the war.

The idea of looking into the authentic records of the Finance Office was conceived by Larry Lubetky, head of the Tracing Office of the AJDC. Lubetky was an inmate of Dachau for four and a half years. He escaped in 1945 disguised as a German officer and joined advancing American troops as an interpreter. Since then he has worked with UNRRA and AJDC.

After AJDC representatives discussed the matter with military officials, the Four-Power Allied Kommandatura ordered the German Finance Office to make the list available to the AJDC for copying.

In addition to listing the arrest and deportation of the Jews apprehended in Berlin, the cards in

the file carry full names, dates and places of birth, last known residences, names of other members of families and the case numbers in the German finance files, which carry even more complete details. With these case numbers, it is possible to ascertain to which concentration camps the deportees were sent.

The AJDC is also checking the new file against 50 original Gestapo transport lists, and to get all available information a survey is now being conducted in Berlin by the AJDC among survivors of various transports to concentration camps. They are being asked to supply whatever facts they remember concerning other members of the transports who did not return.

An extremely vital item of information contained in the file is the disposition of confiscated property belonging to the Jews who had been arrested. This data will be helpful in locating and returning such property to rightful heirs, once a proper restitution law has been enacted for Germany.

The Berlin tracing department of the AJDC has already handled more than 25,000 cases since the beginning of the year. It has been instrumental in reuniting families, in locating Jews in all sections of Germany and establishing contact between them and relatives in the United States and other areas of the world. It is also on a constant search for hitherto undiscovered lists which will throw additional light on the fate of the missing.

OMGUS OBSERVER, US Army Berlin Nov. 22nd 1946

TAGESSPIEGEL, Berlin

Liste verschleppter Juden gefunden

Unter den Akten des Finanzministeriums wurde eine Liste gefunden, die die Namen von 75.000 in Berlin verhafteten Juden enthält. Die Aufstellung gibt auch an, in welche Konzentrationslager die Verhafteten gebracht wurden und was mit ihrem Vermögen geschah.

November 22nd 1946

NEW-YORK TIMES,

KEY TO JEWS' FATE FOUND

Berlin Office Yields Full Record of 75,000 'Missing'

BERLIN, Nov. 18 (AP)—A German file that may enable the Allied authorities to trace thousands of Jews still listed as missing and to establish their fate has been found among records of the German finance office.

Eli Rock, director of the Berlin office of the American Joint Distribution Committee, announced the find today. He said the file contained a full record of 75,000 Jews arrested here, in addition to which statistics on each, the file shows to which concentration camps the Jews were taken and the disposition of their confiscated property.

November 18th 1946

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A German file that may enable the Allied authorities to trace thousands of Jews still listed as missing and to establish their fate has been found among records of the German finance office, according to a Nov 18 dispatch from Berlin.

Eli Rock, director of the Berlin office of the American Joint Distribution Committee, announced the find. He said the file contained a full record of 75,000 Jews arrested there. In addition, statistics on each, the file also showed to which concentration camps the Jews were taken and the disposition of their confiscated property.

MONTREAL GAZETTE, November 20th, 1946

Fate of 73,000 Jews Is Unearthed

By ELIE ABEL

Berlin — A hunch, and characteristic German thoroughness have led to the discovery in an unheated downtown office building here of a card file containing the names and fate of 73,000 Berlin Jews, deported by the Nazis to concentration camps or to the ghettos of Eastern Europe between 1943 and 1945.

"This find is of tremendous importance," said Eli Rock, local director of the American Joint Distribution Committee, whose tracing bureau unearthed the records after almost a year of patient searching.

Actual discovery was made by "Larry" Lubetky, a 22-year-old Lithuanian Jew, who escaped from Dachau disguised as an SS colonel a few weeks before the camp was liberated.

For thousands of Jews all over the world these card files will provide conclusive proof that the relatives about whom they were wondering and worrying are dead.

The record was painstakingly maintained by Berlin's municipal tax office which was concerned with keeping tabs on property rights. Details are so complete that, after the cards are transcribed and indexed, the tracing bureau will know for a certainty on which transport each of the groups were sent to the death camps and on what date.

Ten girl copyists now are at work transcribing all information contained in the file. The first indication that Germany maintained such an archive came last year from Georg Kaiser who, as a representative of the Jewish community, was ordered by the Nazis to remove and destroy the files of Polish and Netherlands Jews. Kaiser had the records transported to Erfurt, now in the Russian zone. But instead of destroying them, he buried the files in a cattle near that town.

When the war ended, Kaiser returned to Erfurt in the hope of reclaiming the records. He found a Red army hospital had been estab-

lished in the castle and that the commandant had ordered his troops to burn all the "junk" in the basement. The Russians were less thorough than the Germans. It was later discovered that although the Polish file had been destroyed, the Dutch archives were complete. Arrangements have just been completed to return these to Holland.

Lubetky's search for the Berlin records, which Kaiser knew had been left in the city, began shortly after he joined the AJDC here. After many fruitless efforts and false starts, he began to concentrate his attention on the various financial and tax offices, reasoning that for tax purposes the Germans probably maintained a record of deported Jews.

Last May he succeeded in finding the clue which led to an office building on Kurfurtendamm in the British sector. British M.G. officials readily agreed to make the files available, and, after securing permission from the four-power kommandatura which governs Berlin, the work began.

It will be two months yet, Lubetky estimates, before all 73,000 names have been copied out. The files fill two large rooms and, unexpectedly, were found to contain detailed transport lists, giving full names of each person deported, his occupation, the date of deportation and the destination.

Close scrutiny has revealed that through some "underground telegraph" many Jews knew they were to be deported one or two days before the event. Within 48 hours of each transport's departure there was a rash of suicides, the files disclose.

The discovery will help dispose of almost 12,000 requests for information from relatives of missing Jews. To date, AJDC has been able to close only 1,800 cases.

"This will help meet the human need for certain knowledge that the missing persons can be presumed dead," said Rock.

(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

TELEGRAPH, Berlin

Wichtige Kartei gefunden

DANA Berlin, den 19. November (NZ). — Im ehemaligen deutschen Finanzministerium in Berlin ist eine Kartei gefunden worden, die über das Schicksal von 75.000 Berliner Juden Auskunft gibt. Die Alliierte Kommando in die verschiedenen Konzentrationslager hält, dem amerikanischen Konzentrationslager zur Verfügung gestellt. An Hand dieses Materials ist es außerdem möglich, beschlagnahmte jüdischen Besitz den Eigentümern zurückzugeben. NEUE ZEIT, Berlin

November 20th 1946

NACHT-EXPRESS, Berlin Nov. 19th, 1946

TÄGLICHE RUNDSCHAU, Berlin

Kartei über verschleppte Juden

Der Leiter des "American Joint Distribution Committee", Eli Rock, erklärte, daß es gelungen sei, eine wichtige Kartei der Naziregierung aufzufinden. Diese Kartei gebe Aufschluß über das Schicksal von Tausenden noch vermissten deutschen Juden, die enthielt 100.000 Überweisungskarten und eine Liste von 75.000 Namen von Männern und Frauen, die während der Naziregierung in Berlin verhaftet wurden. Die Kartei enthält, das Konzentrationslager festzustellen, wo sie das Verhalten verschleppt wurden. (ADN)

Liste des Schreckens gefunden

Berlin, 19. November (AP) Eine noch unter der Naziregierung aufgestellte Liste, auf Grund derer die Nachforschung nach noch verschollenen Juden und die Bestimmung ihres Schicksals den alliierten Behörden möglich sein sollte, wurde unter den Akten des Finanzministeriums in Berlin gefunden.

Nach Angaben des Direktors der jüdischen Hilfsorganisation "Joint", Eli Rock, enthält die Liste eine volle Aufstellung über 75.000 von den Nazis in Berlin verhafteten Juden.

Neben statistischen Angaben über jeden einzelnen der Verhafteten gibt die Aufstellung an, nach welchem Konzentrationslager diese gebracht wurden und was mit ihrem Vermögen geschah.

ALHO Finds Nazi Finance Lists Giving Data on Missing Jews

The discovery of an account book in the possession of a German official in the city of Berlin has provided a list of names of Jews who were active in the financial circles of the Reich. The list, which was found in the possession of a German official, is believed to be a list of names of Jews who were active in the financial circles of the Reich. The list, which was found in the possession of a German official, is believed to be a list of names of Jews who were active in the financial circles of the Reich.

CHRONIC KIDNAPER, US Army Berlin, Nov. 21, 1942

These investigations have been conducted by the FBI and the State Department. The results of these investigations are being made available to the public.

LET TO NEW YORK TIMES
The following information was obtained from the files of the FBI and the State Department. The results of these investigations are being made available to the public.

THE LIST OF MISSING JEWS
A list of names of Jews who were active in the financial circles of the Reich. The list, which was found in the possession of a German official, is believed to be a list of names of Jews who were active in the financial circles of the Reich.

List of 17,000 Jews is Disclosed

The following information was obtained from the files of the FBI and the State Department. The results of these investigations are being made available to the public. The list of 17,000 Jews is believed to be a list of names of Jews who were active in the financial circles of the Reich.

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A P P E N D I X V

A few Thank-you Letters

A P P E N D I X V

A few Thank-you Letters

10.10.46, am 22. September 1947
Russ. Zone

AJDC Suchabteilung
Berlin-Zehlendorf-West
Kronprinzenallee 247

French Settlement
Shanghai, China 70.11

Ihre File-№
Mr. Joseph H.

AJDC Suchabteilung
Berlin-Zehlendorf-West
Kronprinzenallee 247

Sehr geehrte Herren,

Im Besitze Ihres für mich so wichtigen Schreibens
danke ich Ihnen herzlich für Ihre grosse Mühe
kann voller Freude mitteilen, dass ich schon
Brief von meinem Neffen erhalten habe, da auch
von Ihrem Joint in Buenos Aires Mitteilung beko
nat.
Was es für uns beide Parteien bedeutet, kann man
ermessen, da wir die einzigen Überlebenden unse
ganzen Familie sind.
Nochmals herzlichsten Dank!

Sehr geehrte Herren!
In meiner grössten Freude kam es
seitens die Anschrift meines Bruders in Tel-Aviv
durch Sie erfahren habe.
Unsere erdgärtliche Anschrift ist oben
stehend, wovon Sie bitte für evtl. Anfragen Kennt-
nis nehmen wollen.

Zu meiner grössten Freude kam es
seitens die Anschrift meines Bruders in Tel-Aviv
durch Sie erfahren habe.
Unsere erdgärtliche Anschrift ist oben
stehend, wovon Sie bitte für evtl. Anfragen Kennt-
nis nehmen wollen.



JOHN HANCOCK
Cape Town, S.A.

American Joint Distribution
Tracing Office
247, Kronprinzen-Allee
Berlin-Zehlendorf-West

Subj.: Application
Tracing Division
No 1745 - 1946

Gentlemen:

Through the Jewish Board of Deputies in South
Africa I received your report to the mentioned form
and would like to mention how grateful I am to you,
that I am able to communicate again with my brothers
and sisters.

I would be very glad too, if you would be
to let them know my present address, and tell them
that I am going to write to them immediately and
send a parcel with food during next week.

Very faithfully yours

[Handwritten signature]

Sehr geehrte Herren!
Ich erhalte Ihr sehr gesch. Sch.
Ich erlaube mir mit dieser Gelegenheit
den Dank auszusprechen, den ich Ihnen
für Ihre erdgärtliche Anschrift in
Tel-Aviv mitteilen möchte.

I would very much like to thank you for
forwarding me the results of my tracing
request and thus letting me have the so
welcome news of my mother's survival.
I would esteem it greatly, if you would
be good enough to forward the enclosed
letter, which is my first message to her
after nine years.
Thanking you in anticipation for your
kindness, I am,
very truly yours
Walter Calloway
Walter Calloway

Schöneberg, d. 15. 6. 1946

Torgau, den 22. September 1947
Russ. Zone

AJDC Suchabteilung
Berlin-Zehlendorf-West
Kronprinzenallee 247

French Settlement
Shanghai, China

Ihre File-No.
Ihr Zeichen H.

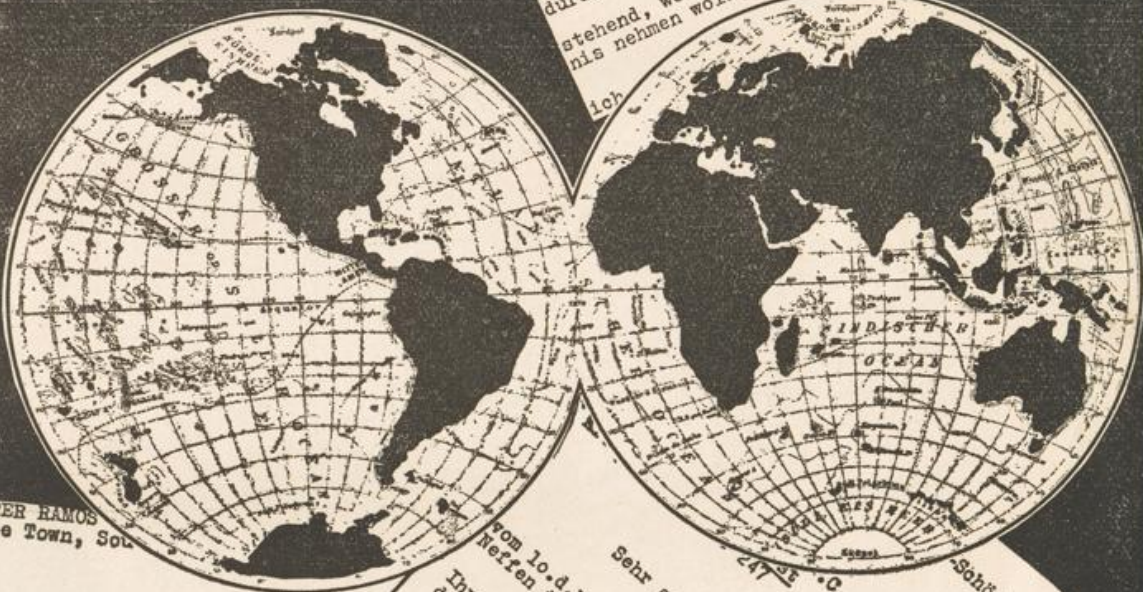
AJDC Suchabteilung
Berlin-Zehlendorf-West
Kronprinzenallee 247

Sehr geehrte Herren,

Im Besitze Ihres für mich so wichtigen Schreibens
danke ich Ihnen herzlich für Ihre grosse Mühe
kann voller Freude mitteilen, dass ich schon
Brief von meinem Neffen erhalten habe, da auch
von Ihrem Joint in Buenos Aires Mitteilung bekom
nat.
Was es für uns beide Parteien bedeutet, kann man
ermessen, da wir die einzigen Überlebenden unsere
ganzen Familie sind.
Nochmals herzlichen Dank!

Sehr geehrte Herren!
Zu meiner grössten Freude kam am
17.10.46
Ich danke Ihnen aus vollem Herzen
für Ihre erfolgreichen Bemühungen, da ich gleich-
zeitig die Anschrift meines Bruders in Tel-Aviv
durch Sie erfahren habe.
Unsere endgültige Anschrift ist oben-
stehend, wovon Sie bitte für evtl. Anfragen Kennt-
nis nehmen wollen.

segenreiche Tätigkeit wünsche
ich Ihnen.
Erfolg.



PETER RAMOS
Cape Town, South Africa

American Joint Distribution
Tracing Office
247, Kronprinzen-Allee
Berlin-Zehlendorf-West

Subj.: Application
Tracing Disp
No 3910 - dated

Gentlemen:

Through the Jewish Board of Deputies in South
Africa I received your report to the mentioned form
and would like to mention how grateful I am to you,
that I am able to communicate again with my brother
and sisters.

I would be very glad too, if you would be able
to let them know my present address, and tell them
that I am going to write to them immediately and
send a parcel with food during next week.

Very faithfully yours

Sehr geehrte Herren!
Ich erhielt Ihr sehr gesch. Schreiben
danke ich Ihnen herzlich für Ihre grosse Mühe
kann voller Freude mitteilen, dass ich schon
Brief von meinem Neffen erhalten habe, da auch
von Ihrem Joint in Buenos Aires Mitteilung bekom
nat.
Was es für uns beide Parteien bedeutet, kann man
ermessen, da wir die einzigen Überlebenden unsere
ganzen Familie sind.
Nochmals herzlichen Dank!

Ich danke Ihnen aus vollem Herzen
für Ihre erfolgreichen Bemühungen, da ich gleich-
zeitig die Anschrift meines Bruders in Tel-Aviv
durch Sie erfahren habe.
Unsere endgültige Anschrift ist oben-
stehend, wovon Sie bitte für evtl. Anfragen Kennt-
nis nehmen wollen.

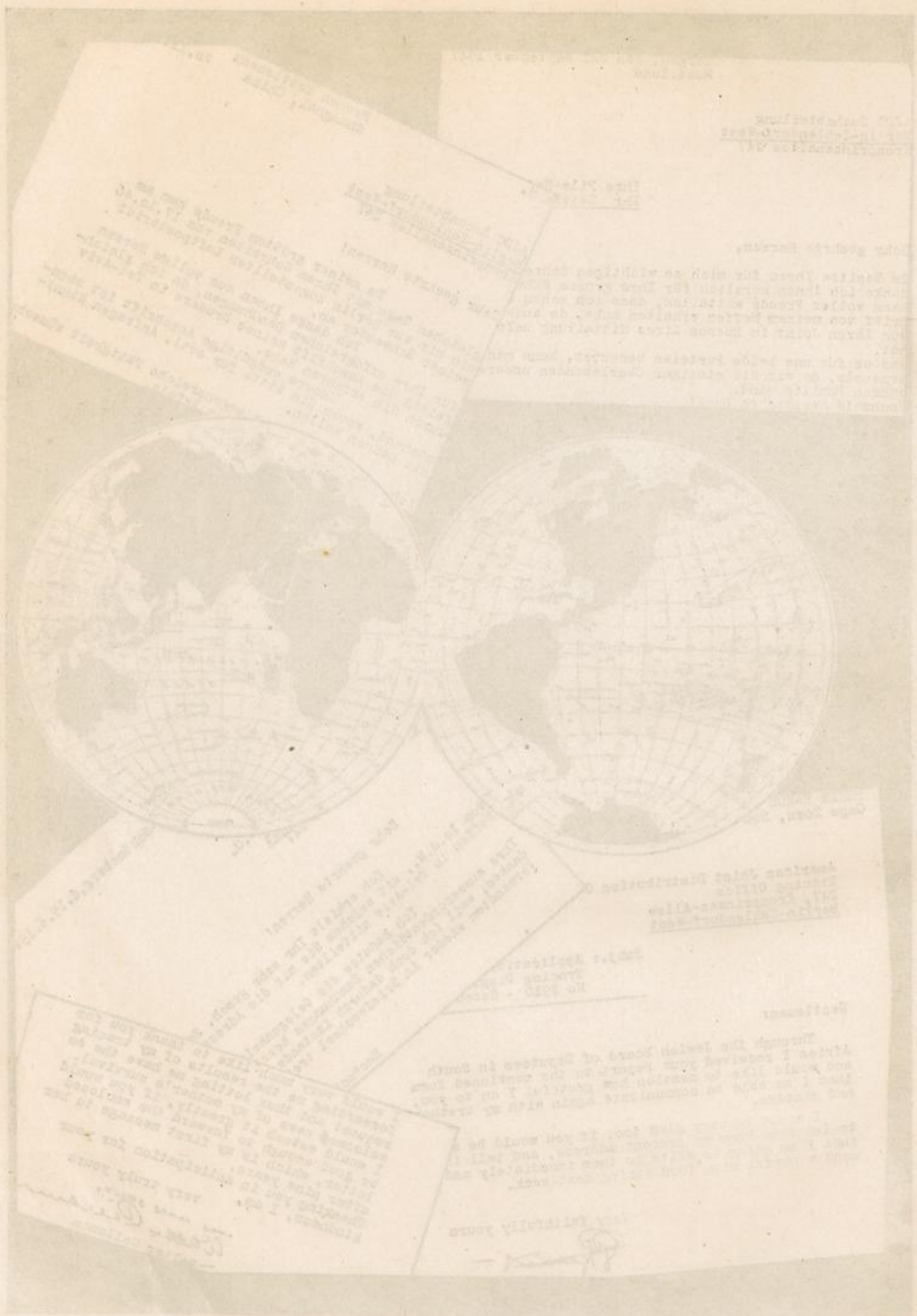
Ich danke Ihnen aus vollem Herzen
für Ihre erfolgreichen Bemühungen, da ich gleich-
zeitig die Anschrift meines Bruders in Tel-Aviv
durch Sie erfahren habe.
Unsere endgültige Anschrift ist oben-
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I would very much like to thank you for
forwarding me the results of my tracing
request and thus letting me have the so
welcome news of my mother's survival.
I would esteem it greatly, if you would
be good enough to forward the enclosed
letter, which is my first message to her
after nine years.
Thanking you in anticipation for your
kindness, I am,

very truly yours

Walter Callomon

Schöneberg, d. 15. 6. 1947



Chers amis,

Confirmand le reçu de votre lettre, je vous prie de faire tout ce qu'est possible de rechercher ma famille: Ce sont les parents de mon petit-fils, qui est chez moi, et son frère.

Avec mes remerciements anticipés pour tout ce que vous pourrez obtenir dans ce cas, je vous prie d'agréer mes salutations les meilleurs.

G. S. Aron

18, 1946

Los Angeles

J. L.

Tracing Office of the
American Joint Distribution Committee
Kronprinzenallee 247
Berlin-Zehlendorf-West

Your File: LL/JM - 2921

Dear Mr. Lubetsky:

Having received your so very kind letter of August 22, 46, how can I thank you? Since the day of Victory I have tried eleven ways of tracing Miss E. without any success, and now you found her. Let me thank you from the bottom of my heart for your effictive help and your kind information. I am afraid, words cannot express the gratitude I feel. We have been parted since seven years, we have lost track of each other since 1941. Thanking you again with my most sincere personal regards for yourself and your organization and in deep

yours sincerely

L. Lubetsky

D.P. Camp Berlin-Schlachtensee

14. Juli 1947

American Joint
Distribution Committee
Suchabteilung
Berlin-Zehlendorf

Wertes Committee,

hiermit bestätige ich Ihnen, dass der in
Ihren Schreiben genannte David W. mit dem
von mir gesuchten Cousin identisch ist.
Ich bin freudig überrascht über die prompte
Arbeit Ihrer Organisation und danke Ihnen
hierfür aufrichtig.

Mit herzlichem Gruss

Chers amis,

Confirmant le reçu de votre lettre, je vous prie de faire tout ce qu'est possible de rechercher ma famille: Ce sont les parents de mon petit-fils, qui est chez moi, et son frère.

Avec mes remerciements anticipés pour tout ce que vous pourrez obtenir dans ce cas, je vous prie d'agréer mes salutations les meilleurs.

G. S. Amis

18, 1946

Los Angeles

J. L.

Tracing Office of the
American Joint Distribution Committee
Kronprinzenallee 247
Berlin-Zehlendorf-West

Your File: LL/JM - 2921

Dear Mr. Lubetsky:

Having received your so very kind letter of August 22, 46, how can I thank you? Since the day of Victory I have tried eleven ways of tracing Miss R. without any success, and now you found her. Let me thank you from the bottom of my heart for your effective help and your kind information. I am afraid, words cannot express the gratitude I feel. We have been parted since seven years, we have lost track of each other since 1941. Thanking you again with my most sincere personal regards for yourself and your organization and in deep

yours sincerely

L. Sachs

D.P. Camp Berlin-Schlachtensee

14. Juli 1947

American Joint
Distribution Committee
Suchabteilung
Berlin-Zehlendorf

Wertes Committee,

hiermit bestätige ich Ihnen, dass der in Ihrem Schreiben genannte David W. mit dem von mir gesuchten Cousin identisch ist. Ich bin freudig überrascht über die prompte Arbeit Ihrer Organisation und danke Ihnen hierfür aufrichtig.

Mit herzlichem Gruss

Dear Sir,

*Ich erlicke Ihre sehr gute
Nachricht vom 24.11. und möchte
Sie und die Ihren meinen besten
in Ich Ihre herzlichen*

*Ich hoffe die Kollegen
mich für Ihre Unterstützung
Zusammenhang hergestellt zu haben
mit ich doch herzlich in Dank
für die vielen Verwandten wieder
sehen zu können*

and kind service you have rendered to my parents, my brother
and myself.
I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of October 10,
which arrived here within 5 days. The news made me so happy
and your notice was of immediate effect that I cannot help comple-
menting you on it.
I sincerely wish to repay your kind service and please let me
know, how I can square my debt and also whether I can be of
any service to you here in South America.
Thanking you for everything you have done for me, I remain
sincerely yours
F. J. [Signature]

Miss G.H.
Melbourne / Australia

Tracing Office
American Joint
Distribution Committee
247, Kronprinzenallee
Berlin-Zehlendorf-West

Re: Your letter dated Jan. 6.
Your file No: 7416 - LL/

Dear Sir:

I received with many thanks your letter of
January 6th, 1947, in which you informed me of
what you found out about my relatives in France.
Sad and distressing as your news were, I wish to
give you my sincerest thanks for your great kind-
ness and help in this matter.

Yours faithfully
A. Heggner [Signature]

Bek. Südbahndienst

Ich erhielt Ihre sehr zusehrend
Schreiben vom 16.1.47, mit welchem
Sie mir die Adresse meines Neffen
in Tel-Aviv mitteilen

Ich benütze die Gelegenheit
mich für Ihre küsserodentlichem
Bemühungen herzlichst zu bedanken
weil ich doch dadurch im Stande
sein Verwandten wieder-
sehen zu können
Lobenswert

Please accept my deeply felt gratitude for your excellent
and kind service you have rendered to my parents, my brother
and myself.
I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of October 10,
which arrived here within 9 days. The news made me so happy
and your action was so immediate, that I cannot help com-
menting you on it.
I sincerely wish to repay your kind service and please let me
know, how I can square my debt and also whether I can be of
any service to you here in South America.
Thanking you for everything you have done for me, I remain
sincerely yours

F. Jung

Miss G.H.
Melbourne / Australia

Tracing Office
American Joint
Distribution Committee
247, Kronprinzenallee
Berlin-Zehlendorf-West

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Sad and distressing as your news were, I wish to
give you my sincerest thanks for your great kind-
ness and help in this matter.

Yours faithfully

A. Higgins

Chana Frajnd
D.P. Camp
Eschwege b/Kassel

American Joint Distribution Committee
Berlin-Zehlendorf
Kronprinzenallee 247

List Panów z dnia 15 czerwca b.r. wraz z adresem odnalezioną przez Was córki mojej otrzymałam i ogrom szczęścia mojego nie miał granic.

Szczerze wyznaję, że tak szczęśliwej chwili nie przeżyłam przez cały czas wojny i jako D.P. w lagrze po wojnie.

To szczęście moje zszdzięczam oczywiście wyłącznie Panom.

Stokrotnie dziękuję Panom za zainteresowanie się moją sprawą i życząc pomysłności w dalszej pracy, pozostaję

z poważaniem.

Chana Frajnd

לא - וכו', 2, מ.י. 1946

חברת (אניני)

אבק חוקה עם כל איים הנני, אלה איך אלה עם
פאדלוקאן. אה אוקצן עם ~~אוקצן~~ לא אייך אפסי
אינאטער פון זאנליי פאנק קארט אומאס, או אוק
בין זאק זעלב, יאז ווע קוקט עם וויסן פאדעסאלן
אויס אה באקעט פארט מע ווייט קאדעסא קרווא.
בס וויי אה בסינג, או אינדע זאסן אה אה
אוי קניען וויין אהרנ פאנקליקט או אומאס הארץ
וויין אהרע זאק ווייפא אהן!!

אבק בייסן אויפן - ווע הנני זיפארן
מיין עם, מיין אומאס זעלבן עם!!

ווייט
בונד שלאסמארגא
לא - וכו', אהרע זעלבן

IDA M. HAEFFER
JOHANNESBURG

15. Mai 1946

An die Suchabteilung des JOINT
Berlin-Zehlendorf / Germany

Der werten Suchabteilung bestätige ich
mit herzlicher Freude die Nachricht über
meine Kinder.
Lob und Dank der Mitteilung, dass beide
Kinder Lotte und Annette von Ihnen nach
vielen Mühen ermittelt wurden.
Ich bin tief bewegt. Haben Sie vielen,
vielen Dank. Ich will Wiedersehen mit den
lieben Kinder

Татьяра С. Пятриковская
Начальник Снабжения
Майор, Пол. Порта 84532
Ст. Харьков, У.С.С.Р

Харьков, 9. сентября 1

А. И. Д. С., Отдел розысков
Берлин, Сов. Оккуп. Зона
Германия

Многоуважаемый начальник отг. розысков,

Этим я Вам выражаю мою большую благодарность
за Ваше письмо с 14. Января 1946 г. После многих лет
разлуки мне наконец удалось через Ваш комитет
найти брата проживающего в Лье и восстановить с
ним снова связь и переписку.

Я желаю Вам много успехов в Вашей будущей
работе и надеюсь что Вам удастся разыскать еще
тех родственников и друзей ищущих друг друга.

Dear Sir:

I am glad to have the opportunity to thank
you for the information about my mother,
Mrs. Johanna L., deported to Theresienstadt.
Although you could not help saying me this
distressing news, I greatly appreciate the
efforts made by you.

MARTIN L.
Philippine Islands

To the
America
Distri
Tracin
Berlin
Kronpr

IDA M. HAEFKER
JOHANNESBURG

15. Mai 1946

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Berlin-Zehlendorf / Germany

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Ich bin tief bewegt. Haben Sie vielen,
vielen Dank. ~~Mein~~ Wiedersehen mit den
lieben Kinder

Тамара С. Пятриковская
Начальник Снабжения
Майор, Пол. Порта 84532
Ст. Харьков, У.С.С.Р

Харьков, 9. сентября 1

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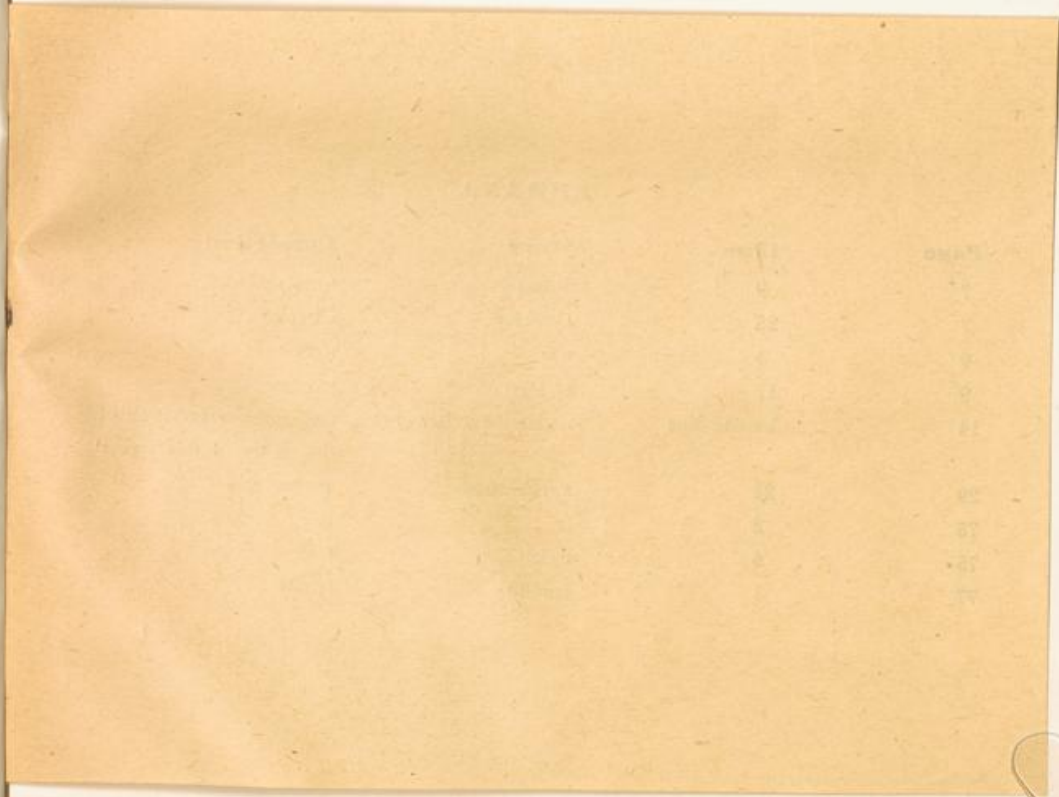
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Although you could not help saying me this
distressing news, I greatly appreciate the
efforts made by you.

MARTIN-L.
Philippine Islands

To the
America
District
Tracing
Berlin
Kronpr



THE W. H. BAKER
LITHOGRAPH

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN RE: THE ESTATE OF JOHN
BANKS, DECEASED

THE undersigned, being a duly qualified and sworn executor of the last will and testament of the said JOHN BANKS, deceased, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original will of the said JOHN BANKS, deceased, as the same appears from the records of the said District Court of the District of Columbia, in and to which said will is on file and recorded.

W. H. BAKER
Lithographer

A. N. C. Bankers
and
Trust Company

ERRATA

Page	Line	Word	Correction
7	9	attempts	attempts
7	25	Direktor	Director
9	4	was	were
9	17	to late	too late
14	bottom line	under the writer of this	under the supervision of the writer of this report
29	22	applications	applications
75	3	te	to
75	6	tock	took
77	1	family	family

