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American Zionist Emergency Council, "N", 1946-1947.

December 9, 1946

Mr. Bruce Bliven
New Republic
40 E. 49th St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Bliven:

Permit me to acknowledge your telegram to Dr. Silver. Dr. Silver is at present in Switzerland attending the World Zionist Congress and will be gone until the first of the year. It will therefore not be possible for him to write any comments on Mr. Wallace's recent article for the New Republic.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

BJK

Secretary to Dr. Silver

*Mrs. Silver asked me
to answer this telegram
sent to residence.*

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WESTERN UNION

1201

(40)

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DL = Day Letter

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DR A H SILVER=

1947 FEB 6 PM 2 42

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February 11, 1947

AAS
2/11/47
20

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I send you enclosed tear sheet from the February 15th issue of The Nation, containing an editorial on Palestine urging U.S. government action.

Sincerely yours,

Lillie Shultz

Lillie Shultz
Director

February 12, 1947

Mr. N. Netanyahu, Executive Director
United Zionists-Revisionists of America
55 W. 42nd St.
New York 18, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Netanyahu:

Thank you for your telegram. I shall not be in New York this week. I have been spending most of my time in Washington.

I am sure that you have received an invitation to attending the Washington Conference on the 17th, and I hope that you will be able to attend. The meeting is to serve as the rallying of all Zionist forces to take stock of what we should do in this country under the present emergency. While there I am sure we will have an opportunity to talk over the things which you have in mind.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

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WESTERN UNION (18)

JOSEPH L. EGAN
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1947 FEB 24 PM 2 18

RABBI ABA SILVER, JEWISH AGENCY=

16 EAST 66 ST=

*Real
over phone
to E.C.
7/24/47
nt*

IN VIEW GRAVITY SITUATION AND ARRIVAL MEMBERS EXECUTIVE
LONDON SUGGEST MEETING MEMBERS OF ACTION COMMITTEE WHO
ARE AT PRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES IN ORDER TO HEAR
REPORT=

ISAAC NAIDITCH.

March 5, 1947

Mr. Isaac Naiditch
23 W. 73rd St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Naiditch:

Please pardon the long delay in replying to your telegram of February 24.

I agree with you fully that it would be helpful to have a meeting with the members of the Actions Committee who are at present in the United States. I think, too, that it would be helpful to have meetings regularly. As you know, a meeting of the Executive has been called for next Monday in Jerusalem. Most of the members of the American Section are leaving or have already left for Jerusalem; also some members of the Actions Committee. Upon their return, we will arrange for a meeting such as you request.

I trust that you are well, and with all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE GERMAN PROBLEM
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City
March 6, 1947

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE GERMAN PROBLEM
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City

March 6, 1947

R E S O L U T I O N

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GERMANY

DECLARING that the purposes and conduct of Germany have been contrary to all basic rules of religion, decency and international order, as recognized by the general conscience of mankind and as embodied in the basic laws of humanity,

REGARDS the events now taking place in Germany and any plans to resurrect the economic and political power of Germany as dangerous to the security of the world;

BELIEVES a Germany capable of dominating Europe economically will again dominate it politically, and therefore,

RESOLVES that Germany must not again be permitted to become powerful enough to wage war, nor to be used as a pawn in the game of power politics,

AND with due allowance to the fact that the inhabitants and economy of Germany cannot be ignored in planning the future of Europe,

RECOMMENDS to the Government of the United States and to the U. S. Delegation at the Moscow Conference, the following concrete measures:

1. A Civilian Control Commission to be established to control Germany, politically and economically,
2. The Commission is to allow Germany only such political autonomy as is consistent with general security and the development of a democratic government.
3. The French claim to the Saar Basin be recognized. The present Polish-German boundaries should be made permanent. All navigable water-ways within Germany should be free to international navigation.

(MORE)

4. The ownership and management of the German steel, coal and chemical industries of the Ruhr and Rhineland - Germany's war arsenal - should be immediately vested in a consortium of foreign government, including the Big Four Powers and such additional nations as they may determine.

5. The German General Staff should be effectively and permanently dissolved.

6. The promised trial and punishment of the great mass of German war criminals - political, industrial and military - who have hitherto gone untried and unpunished, should be immediately carried out by an international tribunal.

7. The task of the complete de-Nazification which has seriously lagged, must be promptly carried through to completion by the removal of all Nazis and militarists from any position of influence or authority in the political, economic or educational life of Germany.

8. Allied efforts to bring about the re-education of German youth should concentrate on eliminating the ideologies of Nazism, Pan-Germanism, master-race obsession and lust for power and conquest, which made war a religion.

9. Heavy industries should be limited to peace-time needs, in accordance with the Potsdam Agreement, and as recommended in detail in the Final Report of the Enemy Branch of the American Foreign Economic Administration.

10. All cartels, trusts, and cartel-like devices should be permanently dissolved in Germany. German participation in international organizations of these types should be forbidden.

11. The policy of deliberately withholding reparations of German factories and coal, -- thus preventing the economic recovery of the Allies -- should be put to an end. Adequate reparations should be immediately allocated to Germany's victims. The rehabilitation of non-German European industry should have preference over the rehabilitation of German industry.

12. Germany should be given the opportunity to develop her own peaceful economy, but the revival of German prosperity constitutes the primary duty of the Germans and is in no way an obligation of the American taxpayer.

13. The privileged position of the Junkers' estates which enable the Junkers to continue as a political factor should be ended by expropriation, except in the case of proved anti-Nazis. These lands should be made available to peasants and other landless Germans with a view to maximize the production of food and other agricultural products.

(MORE)

14. Supervision of Germany's imports should be administered in order that Germany may never again be in a position to use her foreign trade as an instrument for the preparation of war.

15. Public or private loans or subsidies to German entities, public or private, should be prohibited, at least until the conclusion of a Peace with Germany.

16. German Assets in all United Nations and neutral countries shall be unearthed, marshalled and vested in a Reparation Commission. The assets of Nazi victims shall be excepted. An inter-allied and international agreement shall void all and every rule, law and treaty which disposes otherwise. The proceeds of the liquidation of the German property shall be used in the first instance to compensate Nazi victims.

17. Allied Nationals who have had, or still have, business or financial interests in Germany, directly or indirectly, or who have represented them as attorneys, should be eliminated from all posts in the Allied administration of Germany or any official capacity relating thereto.

18. In order to thwart the reestablishment of Fifth Columns, the infiltration of Nazi or German Fascist elements into other countries should be prevented by adequate screening of persons immigrating from Germany or from other countries, and by controls imposed by individual countries on the admission of Germans. Specifically, the U.S. should suspend the immigration quota from Germany for 12 years, save for victims or exiles from the Hitler regime.

19. In recognition of the fact that the democratization of Germany depends in the last analysis on German democratic forces, it is urged that the occupation powers screen out and appoint to all important positions Germans who first showed opposition to the Nazi regime.

That particular emphasis be placed on screening Germans in the intellectual professions and that known anti-Nazi intellectuals from Germany and countries formerly occupied by Germany be represented on the Screening Commission.

20. The decisions on Germany should be embodied in a statute to be imposed on Germany. The Germans should be permitted to sign a treaty only after Allied recognition of the democratization of the German people.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE GERMAN PROBLEM makes these recommendations recognizing the urgent necessity at this time to support the implementation of those principles which were originally established by the Allies at the Crimean and Potsdam Conferences - and illuminated by subsequent experience - as the basis for continued Allied unity.

The Conference agreed to constitute itself a permanent body.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE GERMAN PROBLEM
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City
March 6, 1947

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE RESOLUTIONS

TO POINT 1:

A durable peace will depend, in a large measure, on the complete disarmament of the post-war German economy.

This disarmament must be carried through as the primary Allied program and must over-ride all other considerations.

In this way, Germany will be deprived of her war potential.

In achieving the effective disarmament of Germany, there must be no real or implied recognition of any obligation on the part of the Allies to maintain any given standard of living for the Germans.

The primary source of Germany's military might has been her enormous heavy industrial potential.

This was explicitly recognized at Potsdam when it was stated that the key to Germany's ability to wage aggressive war is her industrial capacity. For this reason, it was recommended that Germany be given a sound economy which would enable her to support herself but at the same time not strong enough to prepare or wage wars.

It is primarily in this field that the Allies are called upon to provide concrete guarantees of disarmament.

Germany's potential for waging war must be entirely destroyed, and false appeals to humanitarianism or shortsighted expediency must not be permitted to stand in the path of this one fundamental objective.

TO POINT 2:

After World War I, Germany was very successful in evading the Allied controls by appealing the decisions of the Control Commission. This is likely to be the case again. It is imperative therefore, that the decisions of the permanent Commission be final.

It is contemplated that eventually the prerogatives of the Commission will be transferred to and vested in the United Nations.

TO POINT 4:

The International Consortium will select an administrator to manage the industries and to implement the policies of this body.

The policy of the Consortium shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority.

- a. Allocation of steel to Germany shall not enable her to exceed the standard of living which, as was stipulated at Potsdam, must not be higher than that of her neighbors.
- b. The German miners must be given a sufficient calory food ration in order to increase coal production. To meet the manpower shortage in the mines, there must be a program of training of the unemployed for mining. A more efficient administration of German manpower under Allied control must be established.
- c. Germany's contribution to the reconstruction of Europe can be made only through an intensified program of coal exports. Since coal is the touchstone of Europe's recovery, the control of this vital material must be taken out of the hands of the German coal syndicate. It is therefore imperative that the North German Coal Control be placed under the jurisdiction of the International Consortium taking over the coal industry.

Germany's Steel Consumption: - Germany is entitled to use no more steel per capita than the average consumed in other European countries exclusive of Britain and the USSR. The average peace period, 1928-34 - can be taken as a guide in determining Germany's consumption of steel. During the decade 1928-37 - a fairly prosperous decade - the average European consumption of steel exclusive of Germany, U.K. and USSR was:

157 lbs. crude steel
117 lbs. finished steel.

Based on a population of 65 million persons, Germany, therefore, can get along on approximately:

5 million tons of ingot steel, or
158 lbs. per person.

TO POINT 6:

Most of the Germans guilty of war crimes, have escaped punishment.

These war criminals include military, political, economic, financial, industrial and intellectual leaders.

It was originally contemplated that international trials of war criminals and industrialists who have been responsible for war-making, profiteering and spoliation of Germany's neighbors be held at Nuremberg. This has not been done.

TO POINT 7:

It is a fallacy not to recognize that it will take generations to educate the German people in the ways of peace and democracy.

Until this has been done, Germany, which has waged five wars of aggression within 80 years, must not be permitted to have the industrial weapons which can be used to wage war.

The denazification program has been an utter failure. This is due to a variety of factors - chiefly of a political nature. The record of the British zone is the worst. The U.S. record is somewhat better, but still unsatisfactory. The greatest error committed in the U.S. zone was to turn over the entire program to the Germans. Drs. Dorn and Pollock - advisers on political affairs - are responsible for this decision. A typical illustration is that of the result obtained by the German tribunals in Wurttemberg-Baden. Out of 65,109 verdicts rendered in that district last year only 2 were found to apply to "major offenders." Richard Deussen, a very prominent industrialist of the ballbearing industry of Schweinfurt, was fined only 50 Marks. Yet this man was a very prominent Nazi endowed by Hitler with the highest title granted to a captain of industry, Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer.

As for Germany as a whole, the denazification program has failed chiefly because there has been no uniform standard by which to measure the guilt of the Nazis. The desire to use the Nazis for ulterior motives was another factor contributing to the failure of the program. The program can only be salvaged through the adoption of a uniform code and through supervision by a specially trained Allied personnel.

Asylum is granted to many Nazis seeking refuge in another zone.

Extradition of prominent Nazis, technicians, financiers and other profiteers from the Nazi regime has been denied by the zone commanders on the allegation that this was a matter of right.

TO POINT 8:

Information emanating from Germany reveals that Germany's war potential has not been destroyed, as agreed upon at Potsdam, August, 1945.

A factor militating against the destruction of war plants and facilities was the claim of alleged interests involving Allied or neutral ownership in plants earmarked for destruction.

During the past 2 years, access to all four zones without prior permission from the commanders of the military zones was not possible.

Logically the prohibition of manufacturing of arms and ammunitions and implements of war, including aircraft, forms a part of the permanent control of Germany.

In conformity with the prior decisions at Yalta and Potsdam limiting or eliminating certain valuable industries from the German economic life, the following industries must be included: industries manufacturing metals, petroleum, rubber and rubber products, ball-bearings, common components, machine tools, abrasives, electronics, automotive industry, shipping and shipbuilding, iron and steel, chemical industries, solid fuels, electric power, federal alloys, nonferrous metals and strategic minerals, optical instruments, precision equipment, transportation and communication.

Germany's war potential and prevention of atomic research are matters of long-term Allied control.

It is obvious that only a civilian control Commission consisting of representatives of the four Allied Powers and of representatives of Germany's neighbors can be entrusted with the mission of executing the program.

75% of Germany's industrial capacity can be restored in short order. Germany's basic economy has not been destroyed and she still possesses the second largest steel-making capacity of the world; over 4,000,000 tons of machine tools; excellent technicians and engineers who can produce new machine tools; approximately two-thirds of her ballbearing capacity; a potentially strong synthetic industry; an excellent coal-tar industry and a potentially tremendous commercial and economic reserve abroad.

TO POINT 9:

Socialization or nationalization of German industries is no substitute for decartelization. Should a socialization or a nationalization program of certain industries be adopted, it should be subject to international control and supervision.

Such industries must never be permitted to participate in international cartels, international patent arrangements or other cartel-like devices.

TO POINT 10:

The most striking failure of the economic disarmament occurred in the field of reparations.

Reparations deliveries as agreed to March 28th, 1946, have not been executed on the pretext that economic unification of Germany

must precede the implementation of the program. Other pretexts used were political, economic or strategic considerations.

The Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, set up at Brussels at the end of 1945, has made several stirring appeals to the Council of Foreign Ministers in favor of intervention with the occupation authorities.

The Agency representing 18 claimant nations - victims of Nazi aggression - has expressed its apprehension lest public opinion abroad and in Germany swing away from the concept of reparations altogether.

The record is disastrous indeed.

Out of more than 1,500 factories in Germany deemed subject to reparations, only 72 have been formerly allocated to the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, Brussels, by the Allied Control Council, and in only 37 of these have the full inventories been made. It was stated at the beginning of February, 1947, that only 6 full factories have been delivered thus far to Germany's victims.

The reparations agency is also worried lest the German authorities now vested with great power over the German economy, succeed in gaining support for their contention, namely, that they could not be held responsible for the economic consequences involved in delivering reparations.

In other words, the Germans are already doing their best to block reparations allegedly because the German economy needs all plants.

If this should be the case, Germany would retain her war potential and her victims would be unable to rebuild their economies, destroyed and plundered by the Germans.

At the present time Germany does not export any coal to her victims. Germany can make the greatest contribution to the reconstruction of Europe by exporting great quantities of coal. This is based on the following post-war realities:

- a. Germany's economy for peace will require less coal for home consumption.
- b. The removal of plants for reparations will create new markets for German coal in Europe.
- c. Greater production of coal will absorb a large number of German unemployed.
- d. Next to food, coal is the most critical raw material needed for Europe's economy.

e. Exports of coal will help materially toward payment for needed German imports of foodstuffs.

The average exports of coal of pre-Hitler Germany was approximately

27,000,000 tons per year.

What Germany can do to increase her hard coal production is revealed in the following statistics:

Hard coal production in 1933 was:

109,700,000 tons, whereas

under the stimulus of Hitler's four year plan, production rose to

168,200,000 tons in 1938.

Coke production more than doubled during the same period.

It is obvious, therefore, that Germany can produce all the coal needed, and that there are two alternatives: maintain Germany's war potential by allowing her to consume the coal herself, or by exporting it for the benefit of Europe.

Experts estimate that German hard coal exports can easily reach 60,000,000 tons a year, which will provide her with funds for needed food imports.

TO POINT 11:

The manufacture of consumer goods, homes, furniture, crockery, clothing and other articles of prime necessity is indicated in order to give the Germans an incentive for the essentials of a peacetime economy.

The Germans could be encouraged in the development of an economy for peace, producing goods such as textiles, glassware, building materials etc. etc. The exploitation of agricultural, forest, land and mineral resources should be intensified to capacity, in order to provide employment for her workers who have been hitherto employed in prohibited industries or returned to Germany from the separated areas. Small businesses and handicraft, peaceful consumer products, and producer-cooperatives should be encouraged.

It is frequently stated that the war left Europe an industrial vacuum and that Europe depends upon Germany for the resumption of its economic progress. Germany can and must contribute her share to the reconstruction of Europe's economy on the following basis:

- a. Export of quantities of existing stocks of industrial equipment such as various types of machines, tools and equipment as reparation.
- b. Exports of products and machinery allowed under general plan formulated by the Allies for the control of her industrial potential and within the framework of an economy for peace.
- c. Europe can again supply its own requirements of steel, vehicles and chemicals. The U.S. and Britain can supply the electrical and other machinery. Under this plan, it is envisaged that Europe will not continue to be dependent upon Germany for the supply of the needed goods.

TO POINT 14:

In the past, Germany's foreign trade was utilized to maintain the dependence of other countries on Germany for supplies vital to their economy or for their national safety.

Germany's influence over industry, commerce or agriculture in foreign countries was exercised through cartels, patent arrangements or through technical research. This influence has not been eliminated.

If exports from Germany continue to go to firms formerly on the Allied blacklists or to known subsidiaries or cloaks of German interests abroad, as has been the case in recent months, Germany will remain in a position to dominate Europe economically - the more so because the present occupation policies tend to preserve the industrial potential of Germany at the expense of her neighbors.

TO POINT 15:

It is imperative that in the treaty with Germany the following policies concerning the resumption of private trade be established:

- a. The inclusion of the "most favored nation" clause in commercial treaties or agreements, in place of discriminatory bi-lateral agreements.
- b. The use of moderate tariffs in place of trading practices used by the Nazis.
- c. The temporary use of subsidies if necessary for new consumer goods industries rather than high protection.
- d. Foreign exchange procedures which will conform to the standards of the proposed International Monetary Fund.

All German international financial transactions must continue to be supervised and audited by a specially trained administrative personnel.

A new currency for Germany is the only way to eliminate those who have benefited from the Nazi regime and who continue to enjoy their spoils, thus obliging the Germans to account for their monetary possessions, and justify all their assets.

Germany must not be allowed to accumulate large export balances, which would again give her an opportunity to use her investments or personnel in other countries for purposes of industrial rearmament, espionage or propaganda purposes.

TO POINT 16:

The German External Property Commission created by the occupying Powers for the purpose of taking over Germany's external assets, never functioned.

An international Allied organization must be set up to study the economic and political activities of Germany beyond the frontiers of Germany proper.

This organization could coordinate its activities with the German External Property Commission and with the United Nations organizations dealing with the problem of external security.

It could include the four occupying powers as well as other United Nations members in whose territories German assets, personnel and economic activities are known to exist. The commission could also study and report on German espionage and propaganda.

The intent of the Big Three at Potsdam at their meeting of August 1, 1945, was to eliminate all economic and financial assets of German citizens and corporations abroad. After World War I, Germany escaped with all her assets abroad and thus was in a position to prepare for World War II.

At Potsdam it was agreed to vest all German assets abroad, whether belonging to private citizens or corporations, in the German External Assets Commission in Berlin.

The Commission, however, was completely by-passed and for all practical purposes was never allowed to function.

Agreements were made by the representatives of the British, American and French Governments and those of Switzerland and Sweden which are disastrous to the victims of Nazism and which do not even make a decent attempt to ferret out the concealed German assets from the neutral countries.

These agreements do not provide for the liquidation in Switzerland and Sweden of the assets belonging to the German government, the German railroads or the Reichsbank.

Moreover, they will not liquidate the holdings of those Germans who have been living in Sweden and Switzerland for years.

Out of about 500,000,000 dollars in gold looted by the Germans and deposited by them with the Swiss National Bank, only a mere fraction of this sum was obtained.

The Swiss and Swedes are left in a position to continue, legally, to cloak for Germany.

It is estimated that over ten billions of dollars of German assets abroad will escape detection.

TO POINT 17:

It is only fair to request Officials in charge of enforcing Allied policy to make a declaration of their holdings and interests in Germany as well as their connections with Allied affiliates of German cartels and German corporations.

American and British affiliates of German combines must not be allowed to buy out German industries or plants capable of maintaining Germany's ability to wage war, as has been the case recently.

This principle must apply to plants earmarked for reparations or to plants on the list of cartels to be eliminated in accordance with Article XII of the Potsdam Agreement.

Selection of high officials free of any social, economic and other tie-ups with German interests is of paramount importance to the success of our policy in Germany,

Gen. W. H. Draper, Jr.

The head of the Economic Division, Gen. William H. Draper, Jr., was formerly Executive Vice-President of Dillon, Reed & Co., New York City. This firm played a leading role in the development of the Vereinigte Stahlwerke in 1926. It was through the American firm that a series of mergers was made, which brought under single management about half of the production capacity of the coal and steel industry, as well as the only artillery and munition factory permitted Germany under the Versailles Treaty.

Dillon, Reed & Co., has been a major participant in rendering financial aid to Germany after the last war; German loans floated by them amounted to several hundred millions of dollars. The German steel industry was a major beneficiary of these financial transactions. The Vereinigte Stahlwerke were the recipients of about 125,000,000 dollars of loans.

Through Dillon, Reed & Co., American savings, largely in sums of \$100 to \$5000 each, were transmuted into raw materials and working capital for the Vereinigte Stahlwerke. The dominant position of the Vereinigte Stahlwerke in the various German cartels permitted its management to speak for the German heavy industry as a whole.

In addition, the Vereinigte Stahlwerke has been in control of the largest German coal cartel which permitted Germany to exert its tremendous pressure all over Europe.

It is also of interest to note that it was the Vereinigte Stahlwerke which dominated the International Steel Cartel in Luxembourg.

The Dillon, Reed firm has been prominent for a number of years in the United States as a fiscal agent for the most powerful German interests operating in the Western hemisphere. The firm was also prominently connected with the barter program, the use of Askani Marks and other Nazi financial devices.

In the Spring of 1946, the Allied Control Council decided that Germany's maximum capacity to make steel would be fixed at 7½ million tons per year. At that time, Gen. Draper stated that Germany be permitted to produce ten million tons of steel a year which, in effect, would have doubled the tonnage Germany produced before Hitler seized power. (In 1932, Germany produced about four million tons of steel for her domestic needs). A few weeks after the capacity of 7½ million was decided upon, the Vereinigte Stahlwerke succeeded in obtaining a loan of 125 million RM in order to repair the slight damage caused to its plant during the war. The damage is now repaired and the Vereinigte Stahlwerke alone has a capacity of 10 million tons of steel.

Philip Gaethke

As regards coal, the chief of the non-metallic branch of the Economic Division was, until recently, Philip Gaethke, formerly chief manager of the Anaconda Copper Co. properties in Upper Silesia. The majority of the Silesian interests is owned by a prominent German Nazi, Baron von Giesche. Germany's failure to deliver coal, as agreed upon at Potsdam, is the main reason for Europe's economic plight today. Germany has failed to deliver the 25 million tons of coal for the eight-month period ending May 1, to France, Belgium, Holland, etc., and to the other liberated territories and recently a complete cessation of exports of coal to France has been announced, as well as a general curtailment of exports of coal to the other liberated territories. It was bluntly stated that coal was needed for the reconstruction of the German factories.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE GERMAN PROBLEM
515 Madison Avenue, Suite 825
New York 22, N. Y.

SPONSORING COMMITTEE
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE GERMAN PROBLEM

I am in accord with the principles embodied
in the Resolutions on Germany adopted by the
National Conference on the German Problem on
March 6, 1947.

Signature:

Address:

Date:

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE GERMAN PROBLEM

SPONSORING COMMITTEE

March 15, 1947

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WILLIAM B. ZIFF
AUTHOR, PUBLISHER

Dear Dr. Silver:

We regret that you were not able to attend the National Conference on the German Problem which was held at the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria, March 6, 1947.

We are pleased to inform you that the Conference achieved its immediate objective, namely the formulation of "a united program on Germany corresponding to the vital interests and security of the American people."

The Conference commenced at 9:30 A.M. and after a short recess, continued until 6:30 P.M. Mr. Edgar Ansel Mowrer was the permanent chairman of the gathering and was ably assisted by Mrs. Wm. Dick Sporborg and Mr. William B. Ziff.

We feel that the Conference was conducted in a manner which gave all those who attended, adequate opportunity to discuss the various aspects of the problem.

The Conference attracted more than 150 prominent citizens from all walks of life and received nation-wide publicity in the press. It was decided that the Conference constitute itself as a permanent body which will reconvene when conditions so warrant.

Inasmuch as you did not attend the meeting, we are enclosing a copy of the adopted Resolution which we are sending to the United States Government and the United States Delegation in Moscow. We believe that this Resolution is realistic and morally acceptable as a program for the elimination of Germany's capacity to wage war.

Would you kindly let us know, if you endorse this Resolution in principle, by returning the enclosed card?

Sincerely yours,

FOR THE SPONSORING COMMITTEE

Edgar Ansel Mowrer

Edgar Ansel Mowrer

May 22, 1947

Editor
The New York Post
75 West Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Now that the sessions of the United Nations are ended, may I take the liberty of writing to you and of expressing to you my profound admiration for the manner in which the New York Post covered the sessions, and particularly for the high quality of reporting of Mr. John Hohenberg. His reporting was not only accurate and dependable, but it showed also a penetrating insight and a deep and sympathetic understanding of the great human issues which were involved in the Palestine question which the nations of the world were called upon to consider.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ANS:BK