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Oliven, Gerald AR-C.1237
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1. Foto 1p in Fotoalbum
2. Aktennotiz von Gerald Oliven fuer Leo Baeck Institute 19.2.1968 Masch.Schr 1p
Betr. Besuch seines Vaters Oskar Oliven bei Reichskanzler Bruening 1931 betr. Moratorium der Reparationsschulden.

2.Karte

1.Name 2.Foto Oliven

2.Karte Oliven, Gerald AR-C.1237
3148

3. Manuscript "The Ludwig Loewe Group, its personalities and inter-connections from its early foundation until the forced dismantlement under the Nazis" photocopy 9p
2.ex with corrections March 13, 1973

to 3: correspondence Gerald Oliven-Baeck Institute
March 13 to April 20, 1973, 4 letters

for Archives

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19. Februar 1968

AN: Mr. Fred Grubel, Leo Baeck Institute, Inc., New York, N.Y.

VON: Gerald Oliven, 524 North Maple Drive, Beverly Hills, Cal.

Aktennotiz

Anfang 1931 traten Dannie Heineman und Dr. Oskar Oliven an den damaligen Reichskanzler der Deutschen Republik, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, heran mit dem dringenden Vorschlag, ein Moratorium der Reparationsschulden nach dem Friedensvertrag zu erklaeren.

Dr. Bruening und das damalige Kabinett konnten sich jedoch zu diesem Vorhaben nicht durchringen, und im Sommer darauf bei der schon geschwaechten Wirtschaftslage fingen die ersten Bankkraeche, zuerst in Oesterreich und dann in Deutschland, an, die zu einem wirtschaftlichen Zusammenbruch fuehrten und eine schwere Depression verursachten. Demzufolge gelang es der damaligen Nazipartei bei den naechsten Reichstagswahlen, einen ungeheuren Stimmenaufschwung, der fast an eine Mehrheit grenzte, zustande zu bringen, was spaeter zur voelligen Machtuebernahme Hitlers in Deutschland fuehrte.

Ich versichere, dass ich mich dieser Geschehnisse genau erinnere, und meinen Vater und Dannie Heineman oefters darueber sprechen gehoert habe.

G. Oliven

[March 13, 1972]

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED YET OR QUOTED FROM

The Ludwig Loewe Group, its personalities and inter-connections from its early foundation until its forced dismantlement under the Nazis.

In the early 19th century three brothers Loewe were born in Heiligenstadt, Thuringia, who played a substantial part in the industrial development of their time. The oldest, Sigmund Loewe, went to England, became an intimate friend of Sir Ernest Cassel and later became chief executive of Vickers at a time, when besides their main industrial line, the Maxim machine gun was developed and successfully mass-produced on a large scale.

The second brother, Ludwig Loewe, born November 27,1837 in Heiligenstadt, founded the factory Ludwig Loewe & Company on December 7,1869 in Berlin, Hollmannstrasse with the aid of some banker friends (Born & Busse) and started to manufacture sewing machines. In the early 1870 Ludwig Loewe made a business trip to the United States, to study American mass production methods and advances in machine tools. After his return he tried to apply this newly acquired knowledge and experience into his factory. However, at that time the conversion of the sewing machine manufacturing to mass production proved to be too complicated, and therefore a transition was made to more simple products, as munition parts and rifle production. for an ever growing market

Ludwig Loewe A.G. became one of the biggest producers in this field in Germany and branched out into other related areas, i.e. Association and partial take-over of Waffenfabrik Mauser. Connection with Rottweiler Pulver, and Metall Patronenfabrik Karlsruhe, lateron Deutsche Waffenfabrik Karlsruhe, also with Simson-Suhl. Inter-relationship abroad with F.N. (Fabrique Nationale) Liege and brother-relationship Vickers (see above).

During the middle of the 1870's Ludwig Loewe took into the firm his younger brother Isidor, born 1848, who worked himself in very quickly. In the following years Isidor took over more and more responsibilities, especially as Ludwig Loewe dedicated himself primarily to his political ideas, achieving quite some importance as liberal member of the Reichstag. He had been a close friend of the famous politician and writer the Lassalle. Ludwig Loewe died at the early age of 49 in 1886. (but later became too radical) Fortschritts partei at

After his death Isidor Loewe through his untiring efforts, winning personality and excellent connections with the German authorities, the big banking groups (public and private), and other industrial firms, expanded the concern in many directions.

In 1891, out of Ludwig Loewe & Co.'s already existing electrical department, the Uniom Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft was founded with the American Thompson Houston group, many of the patents, and the Thyssen combine, principally for electric tram and railway production and electric mining machinery.

Some years before, Emil Rathenau, who started with a small machine shop in Berlin went to the U.S.A., succeeded in securing the Thomas Edison patents (electric light bulbs etc. for Germany) and founded in Berlin the Deutsche Thomas Edison Gesellschaft. Out of this

lateron the A.E.G. Allgemeine Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft was formed in 1883, specializing in the manufacture of electric bulbs, power stations, cables, motors, etc. The two above companies through their work in related fields could have easily indulged in competition and price-cutting, but the personal good relationship and MUTUAL BUSINESS ACUMEN between Isidor Loewe and Emil Rathenau avoided any serious clashes.

Connected to this development the Ludwig Loewe group formed in 1894 the Gesellschaft fuer elektrische Unternehmungen for the acquiring of franchises, financing, building and running electric tram and railway systems, & electric power generating companies and connected industries).

The year 1892 brought an event which had a COURT PASTOR decisive effect on the Ludwig Loewe group. Under one of the first publicly manifested antisemitic movements in Germany, led by Stoecker, an article by a certain parlamentarian Ahlwardt, appeared in magazine form about the "Judenflinten" with all sorts of accusations. Libel suit was started against the author, who was sentenced to 5½ months prison.

However, the bad publicity led to a split-off of the rifle and "JEW SHOTGUNS" (INTENTIONALLALLY INFERIOR TO BRING ABOUT GERMANY'S DOWNFALL) munition manufacture into the Deutsche Waffen & Munitionsfabriken Karlsruhe, and the mother factory Ludwig Loewe specialized principally on machine tools and precision instruments.

Towards the turn of the century a new factory complex was built in Berlin-Moabit, Huttenstrasse, and later an extension of nearby Wiebestrasse. Also new modern office buildings at Dorotheenstrasse near the Reichstag. Already at that time Ludwig Loewe & Co., according to the tradition of its founder, was one of the first leading firms in social services introducing pension funds, SPECIAL HARDSHIP & EMERGENCY FUNDS etc for its employees and workers.

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In the early 1900's Ludwig Loewe A.G. acquired the patent rights in newly introduced ~~U.S.A.~~ AMERICAN machinery, like Rice drilling machines, Norton grinding machines, Veeder automatic die casting, etc. It excelled in the general outlay machinery equipment and high precision working and control methods, and the outfitting of new or remodernized arsenals all over the world.

Also ~~did it take~~ LUDW. LOEWE AG took an important technical and financial interest in newly formed industrial ventures like Deutsche Niles Werkzeugmaschinen Werke (heavy machine tools), Typograph Werke (printing machines), Knorr Bremse (railway brakes) and others.

In 1903 the Union Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft (see above), co-founded by Ludwig Loewe & Co.,was merged into the A.E.G. against share parti-

cipation, and Isidor Löwe became a member of the board of the A.E.G.

~~About that time~~ The same year 1903 a speed test had been successfully completed with electric railway cars (three phase current) on the test track Marienfelde-Zossen, at a speed of 130 miles per hour already at that time. In the meantime the Gesellschaft fuer Elektrische Unternehmungen (Gesfuerel) was greatly expanded inside Germany and abroad (see special section later).

Isidor Loewe through his achievements became a well-known personality in German industrial and financial circles. He had great connections to the major German banks, Berliner Handelsgesellschaft (Karl Fuerstenberg), Dresdner Bank (Eugen Guttmann), Deutsche Bank, Diskonto-Gesellschaft and others. Also to private banking houses like S.Bleichroeder, Born & Busse, etc. He became to belong to the circle of Kaiser Wilhelm "Juedische Geheimraete" (Ballin, Fuerstenberg, Emil Rathenau, Friedlaender-Fuld, etc.).

~~Beginning~~ Early in of 1910 after contracting pneumonia which he caught on a test flight with one of the first "Zeppelins", he died at the age of 62.

In the meantime, after the original founders a new generation of managers came to the forefront.

At the A.E.G. Emil Rathenau was assisted by Direktor Felix Deutsch and later-on Direktor Mammroth. Thereafter, his ~~oldest~~ younger son Erich Rathenau joined the management; the ~~younger~~ oldest son Walter Rathenau ~~was put into one of electr-chemical departments. Not long after Emil Rathenau's passing away, his oldest son, Erich, also died. Walther did not join the management, but was elected to the Board of the A.E.G., from where he influenced the firm's development greatly.~~

first with the Electro Chemical Department of A.E.G. left to join the management of the BERLINER HANDELSGESELLSCHAFT.

At the Ludwig Loewe group and its affiliates the following personalities emerged (apart from the already mentioned) Direktors Kocherthaler, Baurat Mankhoff, Direktor Waldschmidt,etc.

ERICH R. died young in 1903

EMIL R. after partial retirement passed away in 1915.

WALTHER R. ~~was not elected~~ never joined the management of A.E.G. but was elected PRESIDENT of the BOARD from where he influenced A.E.G.'s development greatly. After his father's death he took over as CHAIRMAN.

Towards the end of the century three young men met at the Technische Hochschule, Hannover: Dannie Heineman, born 1872 in Charlotte, N.C., U.S.A., Oskar Oliven, born 1870 in Breslau, and Richard Wolfes, born 1875 in Hannover. After completion of their studies Dannie Heineman and Oskar Oliven went to the Union Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft,Berlin, (Ludwig Loewe group under Direktor Hamspohn). From there Dannie Heineman went to the Société financiere d'electricité (Sofina-Brussels). This company was formed a few years ~~ago~~ before by Belgian and continental banking circles for the financing, building and running of electric power companies, tramways and railways, very similar to the Gesfuerel in Germany.

Oskar Oliven was sent from there to the Deutsche Ueberseeische Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft (DUEG), Buenos Aires, Argentina to work in their power plant-system, and for the electrification of the horse-drawn tramways, which became later the Anglo-Argentina.

He returned to Europe beginning of the century, married the daughter of Isidor Loewe and became a board member of Ludwig Loewe and later of Gesfuerel. Richard Wolfes, after several jobs, went to Silesia and in

Elektrizitäts Werke

1909, where on his initiative the Gesfuerel decided to build E.W. Schlesien, was put in charge of it.

The Gesfuerel had then already been involved on its own, or in syndicates, in a number of projects.

Part interest in the Berliner Strassenbahn was lateron discarded again.

Of the many electric tramwayscompanies it was involved in, the longest held was the Koblenzer Strassenbahn. (Streetcar System)

Formation and building of the Elektrizitaetswerk Suedwest Berlin, 1899.

Five power companies in the Rhineland (lateron sold to Rheinisch-Westfaelische Elektrizitaetswerke).

Neckarwerke Wuerttemberg, 1905. Amper-Werke, Muenchen,Bavaria 1908. Elektrizitaetswerke Schlesien, Breslau 1909. Osnabrueck Elektrizitaetswerke and several others.

<u>Electric Manufacturing Companies</u>: Interest in Brown Boveri, lateron sold.
Vereinigte Isolatorenwerke, 1905,
Norddeutsche Kabelwerke, 1914,
Volta-Werke, etc.

<u>Foreign and Overseas Interests of Gesfuerel before the First World War.</u>
Argentina: Deutsche Uebersecische Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft under leadership Deutsche Bank.
Russia : Kiev Elektrizitaetswerke etc.
Roumania-Bucharest: Electric Power Co.
Italy: Naples.
Spain: Power & Light, Barcelona.
France: Rouen in conjunction with Sofina.
Hungary: Elektro Trust.
Switzerland: Lauffenburg E.W.

Most of these participations were done in syndicates with European and international banks.

Sofina-Brussels with Dannie Heinemann at the helm participated in some of them before World War I and had their own projects in different parts of the world.

This successful development was abruptly interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities in 1914.

Although the factories received at first big orders for war production, the rate of growth of the power utility companies was slowed down by the shortage of fuel and labor.

In this period Walther Rathenau of the A.E.G. was put in charge of the total German war raw material provision and with his talent for

organization and coordination succeeded in doing an extraordinary job under most trying conditions. This was even confirmed by the Second World War Nazi Production Minister Speer in hiw own memoirs.

After the defeat of Germany and in the trying ~~after~~ post-war years Walther Rathenau accepted the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs but met his untimely death through political assassination. in 1922

In the Loewe group during the last war years, the collapse of Germany and the sharp stipulation of the Versailles treaty brought about difficult times, although the factories were partially kept busy through reparation orders. Gesfuerel's German utility companies had to fight coal shortages, equipment deterioration and financial difficulties through inflation.

Through the worsening financial situation in Germany immediately after the First World War and the implication of the Versailles treaty, Gesfuerel's foreign interests could not be kept going any longer and if they had not to be surrendered, new arrangements had to be found.

However, Dannie Heineman, Administrateur delegué of Sofina-Brussels with the help of international syndicates managed to take over some of the most important companies.

In the case of the Deutsche Ueberseeische Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft, formerly mainly controlled by the Deutsche Bank, negotiations were entered between Arthur von Gwinner and Dannie Heineman, which led to the formation of the Chade (Compania Hispano-Argentina del Electricidad) with its seat in Spain and operating system in Buenos Aires. Greatly involved in this new scheme were the principal Spanish banks which harbored a lot of middle European capital.

Former Spanish Minister Cambo became Chairman of the Board and Dannie Heineman Vice-Chairman.

In other cases of former German foreign holdings, similar arrangements were made with principal foreign banks and private bankers.

Through this Sofina-Brussels became after the war one of the leading international public utilities holding companies, controlling a network of electric power companies all over the world.

Through Dannie Heineman's and Oskar Oliven's friendship and business relationship, the Gesfuerel had Sofina's backing during the difficult post ~~after~~-war and inflation period, to rebuild and consolidate its various branches in Germany and later to expand even beyond into parts of middle Europe. (Hungary: Elektrotrust; Switzerland: Ewag-Zuerich with the cooperation of Crédit Suisse-Zuerich; Direktor Bindschaedler).

About the middle of the 1920's, Oskar Oliven joined or was re-elected to the Boards of Sofina-Brussels, Chade-Spain and Argentine, Lisbon Electricity, Barcelona Power and Light, etc.

After World War I the machine tool factory Ludwig Loewe A.G. was still the showpiece of the conglomerate. With the different economic trends in the following years, it had its ups and downs, but was kept throughout on a high technological and representative level.

This was made possible by the growing success and profitable development of the related Gesellschaft fuer elektrische Unternehmungen A.G.

There in the meantime, coming from one of its subsidiaries, Direktor Eric Sommerfeld joined the management of Gesfuerel and played a substantial part in the future technical and financial progress.

Also in 1923 ~~did~~ Dr.Richard Wolfe's (made Dr.h.c.in 1923 of the Technische Hochschule, Breslau) left his leading post at the Elektrizitaets-Werk Schlesien and was called to join the top management of Gesfuerel, being mainly in charge of its former and newly acquired interests in Silesia, Hungary, etc. and new technical development in general.

In the middle 1920, Erich Loewe, son of Isidor, joined Ludwig Loewe & Co., and later became a Director of the Board.

In the late 1920's, Egon Loewe, younger son of Isidor, also entered Ludwig Loewe & Co. and after a time was made Vice President of the export department.

Before 1929 the situation at Ludwig Loewe A.G. and Gesellschaft fuer elektrische Unternehmungen A.G. looked as follows:

Ludwig Loewe A.G.: Departments: Foundry, Tools, Machine Tools, Automatic Machine Tools, Die Casting Machines and Die Castings, Research and Development Factory Planning and Installation Equipment, Metal Laboratories, etc.

Typograph Werke A.G. : Type setting and casting machines.

Share Participation: Gesfuerel, A.E.G., Etc.

Gesellschaft fuer elektrische Unternehmungen :

Public utilities: In Germany:

Elektrizitaets-Werke Suedwest, Berlin; Neckar Werke, Wuerttemberg; Amper Werke, Bayern; Elektrizitaets- Werke Schlesien; Oberschlesische Elektrizitaets-Werke; Elektrizitaets-Werke Westerwald; Electrical Power & Gas, Osnabrueck; smaller Power Comapnies near Hamburg, in Harz mountains, Saxonia and South Germany, electricity repair shop and servicing stations, Tramways and electricity system -Koblenz, etc.

Abroad: Elektrotrust, Hungary: Ewag, Zuerich, etc.

Factories: Norddeutsche Kabelwerke-Spandau, Berlin
Volta Werke-Berlin (transformers etc.)
Vereinigte Isolatorenwerke-Berlin (insulators, etc.)
Porcelain Works Schachtel-Schlesien
Apparatebau-Oschersleben near Magdeburg
Coal mines, plastic factories, etc.

Share participations: Ludwig Loewe and numbers of others out of former deals.

The interconnection bteween the Gesellschaft fuer elektrische Unternehmungen and its founder firm Ludwig Loewe A.G., as sketched above, became close and closer, and therefore in 1929 the abvious happened by the merger of the two into Gesfuerel-Loewe A.G., Berlin.

Board of Directors: Dr. Oskar Oliven (Dr.h.c.Berlin) ,Erich Loewe, Eric Sommerfeld, Dr.Richard Wolfes, Dr.Waldschmidt, etc.

Chairman of the Board: Arthur Salomonsohn (Diskonto Gesellschaft, later Deutsche Bank),

Vice Chairman: Herbert Gutmann (Dresdner Bank).

In the late 1920, the Berliner Elektrizitaetswerke (former Berliner Staedtische Elektrizitaetswerke), founded originally in the last century (around 1880) by the A.E.G., but some time later taken over by the municipality of Berlin, needed financing for expansion. Dannie Heineman of Sofina-Brussels, which was financially strong in spite of general bad economic situation at that time, took this matter up with Gesfuerel-Loewe and sent his technical expert Ing.Brosens to Berlin to assess the situation. After completion of the studies and successful preliminary negotiations, a new company Bekula(Berliner Kraft & Licht A.G.) was formed with international financing (Gesfuerel-Loewe took also its share), enabling the building of new power stations in and around Berlin and the extension of its electricity supply system.

Aside from Dannie Heineman and others, Dr.Oskar Oliven and Dr.Richard Wolfes of Gesfuerel-Loewe were elected into the New Bekula Board.

Also in the end of 1920 ~~or early 1930~~, because of the recession, the A.E.G. got into a weak financial position. The necessary reorganization and consolidation was performed by the American General Electric (Director Pierce), Sofina-Brussels (Dannie Heineman) and Gesfuerel-Loewe and others.

Oskar Oliven became then Vice-Chairman of the Board of A.E.G. He held a similar office (Vice-Chairman of the Board) at the Dresdner Bank-Berlin

Also in the early 1930, negotiations were under way to take over Hirsch Kupfer and Messingwerke A.G.

The necessary funds for the transactions were procured by the sale of the E.W.Suedwest to the Bekula-Berlin and ~~the transition~~ of parts of the O.E.W. (Oberschlesische Elektrizitaetswerke) to the Polish State.

Up to then, before the Hitler take-over, Gesfuerel employed altogether over 20,000 people. Through its utility system with its comparatively low labor factor, the overall value was proportionally higher than in other industries, as was at that time, expressed by market value at more than RM 200,000,000.--, equivalent to more than $ 50,000,000.-- and over.

After Nazification and so-called arisation, elimination of Jews from any public office, profession or job Richard Wolfes, Oskar Oliven and Egon Lowe, in that order, were forced out of their positions at Gesfuerel-Loewe and all other German firms. Erich Loewe stayed in Germany until 1934.

In the following years, under the Nazis, Gesfuerel-Loewe fell more and more into the hands of the also Nazified and "Arisied" A.E.G. and, except for Sofina's influence and resistance, would have completely been taken over. This finally happened during the Secod World War, in 1942.

After Hitler's collapse, Ludwig Loewe-Berlin, at one time even with a new branch at Ulm, which was given up again, still existed under Direktor Brandt and his successors and had some successful years during reconstruction. Later, due to more difficult times and the Berlin situation, it was finally detached from A.E.G. and phased out into a Government-sponsored combined Berliner Industriewerke, together with Borsig, Schwartzkopf, Werner and several others.

The Public Utilities and other Gesfuerel companies became a special department of A.E.G., but few of them still exist.

P.S. : Justification should also be rendered to leading management personalities outside the "inner circle", principally described here in the Ludwig Loewe (Gesfuerel-Loewe) group throughout the different periods who contributed overall and in their special fields so much to its success. (Kocherthaler, different directors in the Ludwig Löwe factories, etc., etc.)

Sources: Ludwig Löwe book - 60 Jahre Verein deutscher Ingenieure,
Gesfuerel-Loewe A.G.(Edited by Weltwirtschaftsdienst).
50 Jahre A.E.G. (self- published A.E.G.),
Berliner Hochfinanz by Erich Achterberg (Fritz Knapp Verlag),
100 Jahre Deutsche Bank (Fritz Seidenzahl).

ADDENDA

1) During the peak of the economic depression in Germany an attempt was made in 1931 by Direktor Bücher, A.E.G., Dannie Heineman, Sofina, and Oskar Oliven, Gesfuerel-Loewe, to induce Reichskanzler Bruening to declare a moratorium on the Versailles Treaty Reparations payments. In a world-wide recession these payments, previously only kept up by foreign loans (Davis & Young), constituted a special unbearable load and economic strain on the German economy.

Bruening decided not to heed this recommandation, and in the ensuing economic crisis, the worst ~~since many before~~, some of the major European banks collapsed. of any in history

It started in Austria with the Oesterreichische Kreditanstalt, the Amstel Bank in Holland, and the Danat Bank in Germany.

This unfortunate development brought along an immense swing and lift in Hitler's political power.

2) Konrad Adenauer, former Mayor of Cologne and after World War II Bundeskanzler of West Germany, and Dannie Heineman became to know each other after World War I and developed a close friendship. Adenauer served as member of the Board on several Sofina companies.

After Hitler took power in Germany, Adenauer fell in disgrace with the new regime and was even personally threatened. He kept then out of the public eye by retiring into a catholic monastery. Then Dannie Heineman arranged for financial support to his family, partially through the intermediary of Gesfuerel-Loewe. Their friendship continued throughout their lives, also after Adenauer became Chancellor of West Germany.

3) In 1930, the World Power Conference was held in Berlin. Dr.Oskar Oliven gave the general address:

" EUROPEAN SUPER POWER LINES "
Proposal for a European Super Power System

Dr.Carl Theodor Kromer, who joined Gesfuerel-Loewe in the late 1920 assisted Dr.Oliven in the preparation of this lecture . He stayed for a time with Gesfuerel, but went lateron in 1942 to the Baden-Werk where he became Chairman of the Board of Directors in 1954. He also became Professor of the Technische Hochschule Karlsruhe.

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The same year, 1903, a speed test had been successfully completed with electric railway cars (three phase current) on the test track Marienfelde-Zossen, at a speed of 130 miles per hour . In the meantime the Gesellschaft fuer Elektrische Unternehmungen (Gesfuerel) was greatly expanded inside Germany and abroad (see special section later).

Isidor Loewe through his achievements became a well-known personality in German industrial and financial circles. He had great connections to the major German banks, Berliner Handelsgesellschaft (Karl Fuerstenberg), Dresdner Bank (Eugen Guttmann), Deutsche Bank, Diskonto-Gesellschaft and others. Also to private banking houses like S.Bleichroeder, Born & Busse, etc. He became to belong to the circle of Kaiser Wilhelm II "Juedische Geheimrate" (Ballin, Fuerstenberg, Emil Rathenau, Friedlaender-Fuld , etc.).

Early in 1910 after contracting pneumonia which he caught on a test flight with one of the first "Zeppelins", he died at the age of 62.

In the meantime, after the original founders a new generation of managers came to the forefront.

At the A.E.G. Emil Rathenau was assisted by Direktor Felix Deutsch and later on Direktor Mamaroth. Thereafter, his younger son Erich Rathenau joined the management; the oldest son, Walther Rathenau, first with the Elektro Chemical Department of A.E.G., left and joined the management of the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft. In this capacity he was elected ~~president~~ CHAIRMAN of the Board of the A.E.G. Erich Rathenau, the younger son, died at an early age in 1903. Emil Rathenau passed away in 1915. After his fathers death Walther Rathenau succeeded him also as ~~chairman~~ PRESIDENT of A.E.G.

At the Ludwig Loewe group and its affiliates the following personalities emerged (apart from the already mentioned):Direktors Kochertbaler, Baurat Menkhoff, Direktor Waldschmidt, etc.

Toward the end of the century three young men met at the Technische Hochschule,Hannover:Dannie Heineman, born 1872 in Charlotte, N.C.,U.S.A., Oskar Oliven, born 1870 in Breslau, and Richard Wolfes, born 1875 in Hannover. After completion of their studies Dannie Heineman and Oskar Oliven went to the Union Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft, Berlin, (Ludwig Loewe group under Direktor Hamspohn). From there Dannie Heineman went to the Société financiere ~~d'~~ de TRANSPORTS et d'ENTREPRISES INDUSTRIELLES d'electricité (Sofina-Brussels). This company was formed a few years earlier by Belgian and continental banking circles for the financing, building and running of electric power companies, tramways and railways, very similar to the Gesfuerel in Germany.

Oskar Oliven was sent from there to the Deutsche Ueberseeische Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft (DUEG), Buenos Aires, Argentina to work in their power plant-system, and for the elctricifcation of the horse-drawn tramways,which became later the Anglo-Argentina .

He returned to Europe beginning of the century,married the daughter of Isidor Loewe and became a board member of Ludwig Loewe and later of Gesfuerel. Richard Wolfes, after several jobs, went to Silesia and in

Elektrizitäts-Werke

1909, where on his initiative the Gesfuerel decided to build E.W. Schlesien, was put in charge of it.

The Gesfuerel had then already been involved on its own, or in syndicates, in a number of projects.

Part interest in the Berliner Strassenbahn, ~~lateron~~ was discarded again.

Of the many electric tramwayscompanies it was involved in, the longest held was the Koblenzer Strassenbahn (Fluet-Bar System)

Formation and building of the Elektrizitaetswerk Suedwest Berlin, 1899

Five power companies in the Rhineland (lateron sold to Rheinisch-Westfaelische Elektrizitaetswerke).

Neckarwerke Wuerttemberg, 1905. Amper-Werke, Muenchen, Bavaria 1908. Elektrizitaetswerke Schlesien, Breslau 1909. Osnabrueck Elektrizitaetswerke and several others.

<u>Electric Manufacturing Companies</u>: Interest in Brown Boveri, lateron sold.
Vereinigte Isolatorenwerke, 1905,
Norddeutsche Kabelwerke, 1914,
Volta-Werke, etc.

<u>Foreign and Overseas Interests of Gesfuerel before the First World War</u>
Argentina: Deutsche Uebersecische Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft under leadership Deutsche Bank.
Russia : Kiev Elektrizitaetswerke etc.
Roumania-Bucharest: Electric Power Co.
Italy: Naples.
Spain: Power & Light, Barcelona.
France: Rouen in conjunction with Sofina.
Hungary: Elektro Trust.
Switzerland: Lauffenburg E.W.

Most of these participations were done in syndicates with European and international banks.

Sofina-Brussels with Dannie Heinemann at the helm participated in some of them before World War I and had their own projects in different parts of the world.

This successful development was abruptly interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities in 1914.

Although the factories received at first big orders for war production, the rate of growth of the power utility companies was slowed down by the shortage of fuel and labor.

In this period Walther Rathenau of the A.E.G. was put in charge of the total German war raw material provision and with his talent for

organization and coordination succeeded in doing an extraordinary job under most trying conditions. This was even confirmed by the Second World War Nazi Production Minister Speer in hiw own memoirs.

After the defeat of Germany and in the trying ~~after~~ post-war years Walther Rathenau accepted the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs but met his untimely death through political assassination in 1922.

In the Loewe group during the last war years, the collapse of Germany and the sharp stipulation of the Versailles treaty brought about difficult times, although the factories were partially kept busy through reparation orders. Gesfuerel's German utility companies had to fight coal shortages, equipment deterioration and financial difficulties through inflation.

Through the worsening financial situation in Germany immediately after the First World War and the implication of the Versailles treaty, Gesfuerel's foreign interests could not be kept going any longer and if they had not to be surrendered, new arrangements had to be found.

However, Dannie Heineman, Administrateur delegué of Sofina-Brussels with the help of international syndicates managed to take over some of the most important companies.

In the case of the Deutsche Ueberseeische Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft, formerly mainly controlled by the Deutsche Bank, negotiations were entered between Arthur von Gwinner and Dannie Heineman, which led to the formation of the Chade (Compania Hispano-Argentina del Electricidad) with its seat in Spain and operating system in Buenos Aires. Greatly involved in this new scheme were the principal Spanish banks which harbored a lot of middle European capital.

Former Spanish Minister Cambo became Chairman of the Board and Dannie Heineman Vice-Chairman.

In other cases of former German foreign holdings, similar arrangements were made with principal foreign banks and private bankers.

Through this Sofina-Brussels became after the war one of the leading international public utilities holding companies, controlling a network of electric power companies all over the world.

Through Dannie Heineman's and Oskar Oliven's friendship and business relationship, the Gesfuerel had Sofina's backing during the difficult post ~~after~~-war and inflation period, to rebuild and consolidate its various branches in Germany and later to expand even beyond into parts of middle Europe. (Hungary: Elektrotrust; Switzerland: Ewag-Zuerich with the cooperation of Crédit Suisse-Zuerich; Direktor Bindschaedler).

About the middle of the 1920's, Oskar Oliven joined or was re-elected to the Boards of Sofina-Brussels, Chade-Spain and Argentine, Lisbon Electricity, Barcelona Power and Light, etc.

After World War I the machine tool factory Ludwig Loewe A.G. was still the showpiece of the conglomerate. With the different economic trends in the following years, it had its ups and downs, but was kept throughout on a high technological and representative level.

This was made possible by the growing success and profitable development of the related Gesellschaft fuer elektrische Unternehmungen A.G.

There in the meantime, coming from one of its subsidiaries, Direktor Eric Sommerfeld joined the management of Gesfuerel and played a substantial part in the future technical and financial progress.

Also in 1923 ~~did~~ Dr.Richard Wolfe's (made Dr.h.c.in 1923 of the Technische Hochschule, Breslau) left his leading post at the Elektrizitaets-Werk Schlesien and was called to join the top management of Gesfuerel, being mainly in charge of its former and newly acquired interests in Silesia, Hungary, etc. and new technical development in general.

In the middle 1920, Erich Loewe, son of Isidor, joined Ludwig Loewe & Co., and later became a Director of the Board.

In the late 1920's, Egon Loewe, younger son of Isidor, also entered Ludwig Loewe & Co. and after a time was made Vice President of the export department.

Before 1929 the situation at Ludwig Loewe A.G. and Gesellschaft fuer elektrische Unternehmungen A.G. looked as follows:

Ludwig Loewe A.G.: Departments: Foundry, Tools, Machine Tools, Automatic Machine Tools, Die Casting Machines and Die Castings, Research and Development Factory Planning and Installation Equipment, Metal Laboratories, etc.

Typograph Werke A.G. : Type setting and casting machines.

Share Participation: Gesfuerel, A.E.G., Etc.

Gesellschaft fuer elektrische Unternehmungen :

Public utilities: In Germany:

Elektrizitaets-Werke Suedwest, Berlin; Neckar Werke, Wuerttemberg; Amper Werke, Bayern; Elektrizitaets- Werke Schlesien; Oberschlesische Elektrizitaets-Werke; Elektrizitaets-Werke Westerwald; Electrical Power & Gas, Osnabrueck; smaller Power Comapnies near Hamburg, In Harz mountains, Saxonia and South Germany, electricity repair shop and servicing stations, Tramways and electricity system -Koblenz, etc.

Abroad: Elektrotrust, Hungary: Ewag, Zuerich, etc.

LAUFFENBURG EL POWER
SWITZERLAND

Factories: Norddeutsche Kabelwerke-Spandau, Berlin
Volta Werke-Berlin (transformers etc.)
Vereinigte Isolatorenwerke-Berlin (insulators, etc.)
Porcelain Works Schachtel-Schlesien
Apparatebau-Oschersleben near Magdeburg
Coal mines, plastic factories, etc.

Share participations: Ludwig Loewe and numbers of others out of former deals.

The interconnection bteween the Gesellschaft fuer elektrische Unternehmungen and its founder firm Ludwig Loewe A.G., as sketched above, became close and closer, and therefore in 1929 the abvious happened by the merger of the two into Gesfuerel-Loewe A.G., Berlin.

Board of Directors: Dr. Oskar Oliven (Dr.h.c.Berlin) ,Erich Loewe, Eric Sommerfeld, Dr.Richard Wolfes, Dr.Waldschmidt, etc.

Chairman of the Board: Arthur Salomonsohn (Diskonto Gesellschaft, later Deutsche Bank),

Vice Chairman: Herbert Gutmann (Dresdner Bank).

In the late 1920; the Berliner Elektrizitaetswerke (former Berliner Staedtische Elektrizitaetswerke), founded originally in the last century (around 1880) by the A.E.G., but some time later taken over by the municipality of Berlin, needed financing for expansion. Dannie Heineman of Sofina-Brussels, which was financially strong in spite of general bad economic situation at that time, took this matter up with Gesfuerel-Loewe and sent his technical expert Ing.Brosens to Berlin to assess the situation. After completion of the studies and successful preliminary negotiations, a new company Bekula(Berliner Kraft & Licht A.G.) was formed with international financing (Gesfuerel-Loewe took also its share), enabling the building of new power stations in and around Berlin and the extension of its electricity supply system.

Aside from Dannie Heineman and others, Dr.Oskar Oliven and Dr.Richard Wolfes of Gesfuerel-Loewe were elected into the New Bekula Board.

Also in the end of 1920for early 1930, because of the ~~depression~~ depression, the A.E.G. got into a weak financial position. The necessary reorganization and consolidation was performed by the American General Electric (Director Pierce), Sofina-Brussels (Dannie Heineman) and Gesfuerel-Loewe and others.

Oskar Oliven became then Vice-Chairman of the Board of A.E.G. He held a similar office (Vice-Chairman of the Board) at the Dresdner Bank-Berlin

Also in the early 1930, negotiations were under way to take over Hirsch Kupfer and Messingwerke A.G.

The necessary funds for the transactions were procured by the sale of the E.W.Suedwest to the Bekula-Berlin and the transition of parts of the O.E.W. (Oberschlesische Elektrizitaetswerke) to the Polish State.

Up to then, before the Hitler take-over, Gesfuerel employed altogether over 20,000 people. Through its utility system with its comparatively low labor factor, the overall value was proportionally higher than in other industries, as was at that time expressed by market value at more than RM 200,000,000.--, equivalent to $ 50,000,000.-- and over.

After Nazification and so-called arisation, Richard Wolfes, Oskar Oliven and Egon Lowe, in that order, were forced out of their positions at Gesfuerel-Loewe and all other German firms. Erich Loewe stayed until 1934.

In the following years, under the Nazis, Gesfuerel-Loewe fell more and more into the hands of the also Nazified and "Arisied" A.E.G. and, except for Sofina's influence and resistance, would have completely been taken over. This finally happened during the Secod World War, in 1942.

After Hitler's collapse, Ludwig Loewe-Berlin, at one time even with a new branch at Ulm, which was given up again, still existed under Direktor Brandt and his successors and had some successful years during reconstruction. Later, due to more difficult times and the Berlin situation, it was finally detached from A.E.G. and phased out into a Government-sponsored combined Berliner Industriewerke, together with Borsig, Schwartzkopf, Werner and several others.

The Public Utilities and other Gesfuerel companies became a special department of A.E.G., but few of them still exist.

P.S. : Justification should also be rendered to leading management personalities outside the "inner circle", principally described here in the Ludwig Loewe (Gesfuerel-Loewe) group throughout the different periods who contributed overall and in their special fields so much to its success. (Kocherthaler, different directors in the Ludwig Löwe factories, etc., etc.)

Sources: Ludwig Löwe book - 60 Jahre Verein deutscher Ingenieure,
Gesfuerel-Loewe A.G.(Edited by Weltwirtschaftsdienst).
50 Jahre A.E.G. (self- published A.E.G.),
Berliner Hochfinanz by Erich Achterberg (Fritz Knapp Verlag),
100 Jahre Deutsche Bank (Fritz Seidenzahl).

After Nazification and so-called arisation, i.e.elimination of Jews or partial Jews from any public office, profession or job, Richard Wolfes, Oskar Oliven and Egon Loewe, in that order, were forced out of their positions at Gesfuerel-Loewe and all other German firms. Erich Loewe stayed in Germany until 1934.

ADDENDA

1) During the peak of the economic depression in Germany an attempt was made in 1931 by Direktor Bücher, A.E.G., Dannie Heineman, Sofina, and Oskar Oliven, Gesfuerel-Loewe, to induce Reichskanzler Bruening to declare a moratorium on the Versailles Treaty Reparations payments. In a world-wide recession these payments, previously only kept up by foreign loans (Dawes & Young), constituted a special unbearable load and economic strain on the German economy.

Bruening decided not to heed this recommandation, and in the ensuing economic crisis, the worst ~~since many before~~ of any in history, some of the major European banks collapsed.

It started in Austria with the Oesterreichische Kreditanstalt, the Amstel Bank in Holland, and the Danat Bank in Germany.

This unfortunate development brought along an immense swing and lifted ~~in~~ Hitler's political power.

2) Konrad Adenauer, former Mayor of Cologne and after World War II Bundeskanzler of West Germany, and Dannie Heineman became to know each other after World War I and developed a close friendship. Adenauer served as member of the Board on several Sofina companies.

After Hitler took power in Germany, Adenauer fell in disgrace with the new regime and was even personally threatened. He kept then out of the public eye by retiring into a catholic monastery. Then Dannie Heineman arranged for financial support to his family, partially through the intermediary of Gesfuerel-Loewe. Their friendship continued throughout their lives, also after Adenauer became Chancellor of West Germany.

3) In 1930, the World Power Conference was held in Berlin. Dr.Oskar Oliven gave the general address:

" EUROPEAN SUPER POWER LINES "
Proposal for a European Super Power System

Dr.Carl Theodor Kromer, who joined Gesfuerel-Loewe in the late 1920 assisted Dr.Oliven in the preparation of this lecture . He stayed for a time with Gesfuerel, but went lateron in 1942 to the Baden-Werk where he became Chairman of the Board of Directors in 1954. He also became Professor of the Technische Hochschule Karlsruhe.

March 13, 1972.

Leo Baeck Institute,
129 East 73 rd Street
New York 10021, N.Y.

MAR 16 1972

Dear Dr.Grubel:

Please find enclosed the latest Xeroxed version of my Ludwig Loewe study, which I am going to send out to a number of people here, like Loewenberg, Dr.Bodenheimer, Jewish Club, Mr.John Baer, Mrs.Helga Ponder(also in connection with your letter), and several others.

It will also go abroad to the Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, Handelsgesellschaft, Commerzbank, several private banks like Warburg, Hagen etc. Industry firms (Berliner Industriegesellschaft, A.E.G., Siemens, Bosch etc.) and individuals like Professor Krokmer, Mr. Wolfes and some of my other friends, asking for their comments and corrections.

This would serve as forerunner for financing of a study by the LBI in the approach of the 50th anniversary of the assassination of Walther Rathenau middle of next year, which was discussed between us at my visit to you in New York and at subsequent occasions over the phone and correspondence.

Title of this study would ~~approximately~~ tentatively be

WALTHER RATHENAU FUND FOR HISTORIC RESEARCH OF THE JEWISH ROLE IN GERMAN ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

I have written here to Dr.Max Nussbaum who just came back from Germany after successful discussions with Reichskanzler Willy Brandt, sketched him our views as per enclosed copy and will ask next week for an appointment to have his reaction and advice.

Also will I get in touch with Professor Peter Loewenberg who specializes in this field and find out what he has to say about it.

p.2....

Thank you very much for your Walther Rathenau copies out of the encyclopaedia.

With regard to Helga Ponder I shall send her a personal letter pointing to the support her late husband has given ,following up phoning and trying to change her mind. She will also receive a copy.

After these first steps I intend to push the matter further by direct frontal attack either in writing or even going over to Germany to approach them personally.

With best regards I remain,

Yours faithfully

G. Oliven

G.Oliven

encls.

Dr. Max Nussbaum
c/o Temple Israel, Hollywood
7300 Hollywood Blvd CAL 90...

Dear Dr. Nussbaum

In last weeks newspaper I read about your recent meeting with German Chancellor W. Willy Brandt

At about the same time I went to New York for a meeting at the L. B. I. & from there to London to Legmund Warburg & Co & Paris, where I met old friends

Regarding the LEO BAECK INST, this is the last year where German Reparation Funds are still forthcoming. Also will contributions from the V. W. Stiftung now non-big dry up. Contacts are under way with the STRINGER Verlag, now handled by Fr Voss in Israel

Meanwhile I have drafted a study of the Ludw. LOEWE Group for this archives (copy encl, you may have received one already) Also in the works is an autobiography of the late JANNIE HEINEMAN of SOFINA, Brussels, started by his son James Heineman of New York with my help. In connection with these projects I did some research & contacted a number of European firms as A E G, Deutsche Bank & others.

The finalized & Xerored draft of the Ludw LOEWE study will be sent to a number of firms (mostly German) insurances & institutes, Government Departments etc for approval, corrections & comments

All this will fit in with a new scheme of the L B I discussed at my visit & followed up by phone & correspondence

Gerald Olmer

II

Dr. Max Nussbaum

middle of next year 1973 will be the 50th anniversary of Dr. WALTHER RATHENAU'S assassination

Below mentioned firms (already partially contacted with regard to my LOEWE study) should be approached to contribute to a WALTHER RATHENAU FUND for economic historic RESEARCH by the L. B. I. about "THE JEWISH ROLE & CONTRIBUTION to the GERMAN ECONOMY."

Among others this should be directed to:

Banks: Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, Handelsgesellschaft, Kommerzbank, Warburg & Co, Hagen & Co etc, etc

Industry: A. E. G, Siemens, Bosch, Berliner Ind. Werke, Thyssen, Bayer, Rosenthal, R. W. E etc, etc

Government Dep: Debatable, if these should be approached at the same time, because of possible political frictions

SPRINGER VERLAG through MOSES ISRAEL (already in touch with L. B. I.)

Your reaction, help & advice will be greatly appreciated & I would like to come & see you to discuss this matter at your earliest convenience

Also will I put this before Prof Peter Loewenberg of U. C. L. A., who has been of great help in the past.

Looking forward seeing you again, – I shall phone Mrs Cohn for an appointment – with best regards to Mrs Nussbaum & you also from Hedy

Yours sincerely

Gerald Oliven

March 20, 1972
S/187-FG/IS

Mr
52
Be

0

Dear Mr. Oliven:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 13, 1972, enclosing the copy of your letter to Dr.Max Nussbaum, and the typescript of your memorandum of the Ludwig Loewe group which certainly presents a very interesting piece of German Jewish history. Please let me know whether you allow us to take this memorandum to our archives.

I am referring to our telephone conversation in which I told you that, as far as I know, there should be no approach to German government agencies at all without prior clearing with Dr.Moses. As and when you or Dr.Nussbaum have any such plans, please let me know of them before you take any further steps. I then would discuss matters with Dr.Moses whom I most probably will meet in August. If you feel that the matter is of great urgency, then we would write to him. In any event, there should be no action at all unless and until we have Dr.Moses explicit permission.

What concerns Springer our relations are so good that any further approach is unnecessary. As a matter of fact, the Springer contact is directly between New York and him. Dr. Moses has nothing to do with it.

If you succeed to gain the support of the banks and the industrial enterprises which you mentioned in your letter, we certainly could be proud of your success.

With many thanks and kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Fred Grubel
Secretary

Leo Baeck Inst
129 East 73rd St. N.Y. 10 [illegible] 72

Dear Dr. Grubel,

Yesterday I had a chance to see Rabbi Nussbaum (Dr. nat.) about our new project: W. R. Fund for Historic Research on the role of Jews in the Econ. & Ind. Development of Germ. before the Nazis

He approved this very much, also to approach first private individual firms & not the Government.

However did he advise, to make a courtesy call on the Germ. Ministry of Culture, informing them, that the L. B. I intends to collect funds from priv. sources for this. (By the way, is the matter of Tax Deductability in Germany cleared?)

later Dr. N. suggested, to approach the German Government again (should Chancellor Brandt still be in power), for them to match in some way private contributions. But this would depend on the political situation. (on pred firms or organisations on there side to match)

I have sent my house study already to some selected German firms, naturally without mentioning the Rath project.

Also to some of my friends Prof. Kromer, BADENWERK EL. GES Hans Guntzel Dr. Joj. HARBURG Dr. Jos Cohnecke.

Furthermore shall I meet next week the German Trade Attache here, to prepare a list of all the firms to be approached, which I will submit for your approval.

In addition a meeting with Prof Peter Loewenberg of U.C.L.A., who specializes in this field.

With best regards
yours sincerely
G. Oliven

reference 14/27

April 14, 1972
G/449 - FG:DZ

ornia 90210

Dear Mr. Oliven:

Thank you for your letters and telephone calls.

Re: Fund Raising in Germany:

1. I reported our conversations and correspondence to Dr. Gruenewald and he agrees that we submit the entire project of an approach to German big industry for the agenda of the conference of the three LBIs which will convene during the second half of August in London.

As I told you, it would be helpful if you could send me within the next few weeks as precise as possible an outline of your very interesting plan.

Until this matter has been discussed in London and a decision has been arrived at, we would like you not to take any steps in Germany. As I told you, Dr. Moses and his associates are active in the German field and we cannot and should not start any approach to German business or officials or governmental agencies without having the explicit and clear consent of our friends in Jerusalem. We hope that this matter would be properly clarified in London.

2. Re: Peter Loewenberg

The entire problem of fellowships is on the agenda of our next Executive Committee meeting. As soon as the matter is decided in principle, the Loewenberg (Peter) candidacy will be considered.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Fred Grubel
Secretary

after matter London!

Founder Corp.
Pres. diff. wgt. in German
anticipate any such action or
however, keep plan in abeyance
until matters are
clarified.

Mr. Gruenewald
for your information

APR 25 1972

April 20,1972.

Tel. w. Oliver
I inform him about
the Foundation
decision
APR 24 1972

Leo Baeck Institute
129 East 73rd Street
New York,N.Y.10021.

Dear Dr.Grubel :

many thanks for your letter dated April 14,72.

As requested I am sending you in the following a rough plan with regard to the project for an approach to big German industrial and banking firms.

As discussed and suggested by you and with my complete consent it should go under the name of Walter Rathenau Memorial Fund (at the occasion of the passing of 50 years since his assassination on June 24, 1922) for the Leo Baeck Institute.

Under the sub-title of "The influence of Jews on the development of the German economy and industry before Hitler".

Selected big private concerns and firms should be individually approached, first for funds and later perhaps even Government Departments for matching contributions.

However, a courtesy call to the German Kultur-Minister should be made in advance to inform him about our intentions (so recommended by Rabbi Dr.Max Nussbaum).

First contacts to be made with my Ludwig Loewe-Gesfuerel study which has gone out already to different firms without however mentioning our bigger aim.

Then direct approach and visits should be made. However, it must be ascertained whether funds given in Germany are tax deductible there in principal.

A decision has to be made who is going to do the preliminary footwork. Either alone or with a representative of the LBI stationed in Germany who has to follow through.

In the following a list of firms to be approached:Those with an # have already received the Ludwig Loewe study which part of them have acknowledged with their suggestions of corrections.

SEP 8 1972

Herewith the corrected draft which is nearly final and I could now have two dozens printed and send you several copies for your archives and to forward to the other institutions.

Suggestions for German firms to be approached apart from those firms the LBI is already in touch with, like:

Volkswagen Werk Stiftung - Thyssen Stiftung - Springer Verlag -

Bosch-Stuttgart etc.

The following (those approached with the Ludwig Loewe study with an *

Deutsche Bank A.G.,Generalsekretariat, Frankfurt/Main 1 *

Dresdner Bank A.G.,Frankfurt/Main,Gallus-Anlage 7 *

Berliner Handelsgesellschaft,Berlin 15,Uhlandstr.165/6

do. Frankfurt/M. Bockenheimerlandstr.10

Commerzbank A.G.,Frankfurt/M.Grosse Gallusstr.17/19.

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie,Berlin 12, Uhlandstr. 9/11.

Hardy & Co.,Frankfurt/M. Marienstr.19

Warburg & Co. S.G.,vormals Hans W.Petersen,Frankfurt/M.Barkhausstr.10

J.H.Stein,Koeln/Rh.,Untersachsenhausen 10/26

Bankhaus Sal.Oppenheim Jr. & Co.,Koeln/Rh., Untersachsenhausen 4

Alex Levy,Hamburg, An der Alster 87

Hagen,Louis & Sohn K.G.,Muenchen,Theatinerstr.23

Merkck,Fink & Co.,Muenchen,Pacellistr.4.

Aufhaeuser , H.,Muenchen,Loewengrube 18/20

W.Feuchtwanger Bank K.G.,Muenchen,Maximilianstr.6

Bankhaus Hallbaum,Meier & Co.,Hannover,Rathenaustr.6.

Industrial firms:

A.E.G,Frankfurt/M. Hochbaus Sued *

Berliner Industriewerke,Abteilung Ludwig Loewe A.G.,Berlin-Moabit, Huttenstrasse. *

Deutsche I TT Industries G.m.b.H.,7000 Stuttgart Feuerbach,Kurzstr.8

Lorenz Daten Service G.m.b.H.,7000 Stuttgart 30 Magirusstr.15

Neckarwerke Elektrizitaetsversorgungs A.G. 7081 Esslingen,Kuferstr.2

Rheinisch-Westfaelisches Elektrizitaetswerk A.G.,43 Essen,Kruppstr.5

Brown,Boveri & Cie. A.G. 68 Mannheim,Kallstadterstr.1

Siemens A.G.,8000 Muenchen 2,Wittelbacherplatz 2

Mauser-Werke G.m.b.H.7238 Oberndorf

Industriewerke Karlsruhe Augsburg A.G.,75 Karlsruhe,Gartenstr.61/71

Hapag-Lloyd A.G. 2000 Hamburg 1,Ballindamm 25

Lahmeyer A.G. 6000 Frankfurt/M.1, Guiollettstr.46

Linke-Hofmann-Busch G.m.b.H. 3321 Salzgitter-Watenstedt

Rosenthal A.G.,8672 Selb

etc.

Apart from the Rathenau project I received today a call from a lady professor of UCLA ,Goldschmidt-Kunzer. She is in the Department of German history and has organized under the leadership of Professor Bahr there a whole course and lecture of German literature.

This was already announced in the Jewish Club's " Mitteilungsblatt" and Professor Loewenberg is giving a lecture, too, also Professor Funkenstein.

Dr.Nussbaum spoke there yesterday and mentioned my name and I shall have lunch with her and the Department at UCLA on Thursday.

Will report later.

Sincerely yours,

G. Oliven

G.Oliven

encl.

GERALD OLIVEN
524 NORTH MAPLE DRIVE
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
CRESTVIEW 6-6069

March 13, 1972.

Leo Baeck Institute,
129 East 73 rd Street
New York 10021, N.Y.

MAR 16 1972

Dear Dr.Grubel:

Please find enclosed the latest Xeroxed version of my Ludwig Loewe study, which I am going to send out to a number of people here, like Loewenberg, Dr.Bodenheimer, Jewish Club, Mr.John Baer, Mrs.Helga Ponder(also in connection with your letter), and several others.

It will also go abroad to the Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, Handelsgesellschaft, Commerzbank, several private banks like Warburg, Hagen etc. Industry firms (Berliner Industriegesellschaft, A.E.G., Siemens, Bosch etc.) and individuals like Professor Kroemer, Mr. Wolfes and some of my other friends, asking for their comments and corrections.

This would serve as forerunner for financing of a study by the LBI approach ~~of~~ the 50th anniversary of the assassination of Walther Rathenau middle of next year, which was discussed between us at my visit to you in New York and at subsequent occasions over the phone and correspondence.

Title of this study would ~~approximately~~ tentatively be

WALTHER RATHENAU FUND FOR HISTORIC RESEARCH OF THE JEWISH ROLE IN GERMAN ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

I have written here to Dr.Max Nussbaum who just came back from Germany after successful discussions with Reichskanzler Willy Brandt, sketched him our views as per enclosed copy and will ask next week for an appointment to have his reaction and advice.

Also will I get in touch with Professor Peter Loewenberg who specializes in this field and find out what he has to say about it.

p.2....

Was not implemented (after discussion with Dr Kroner and Mann)

GERALD OLIVEN
524 NORTH MAPLE DRIVE
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
CRESTVIEW 6-6069

Thank you very much for your Walther Rathenau copies out of the encyclopaedia.

With regard to Helga Ponder I shall send her a personal letter pointing to the support her late husband has given ,following up phoning and trying to change her mind. She will also receive a copy.

After these first steps I intend to push the matter further by direct frontal attack either in writing or even going over to Germany to approach them personally.

With best regards I remain,

Yours faithfully

G. Oliven

G.Oliven

encls.

March 7th 72

GERALD OLIVEN
524 NORTH MAPLE DRIVE
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
CRestview 6-6069

Dr Max Nussbaum
c/o Temple Israel, Hollywood
7300 Hollywood Bvld CAL 90046

Dear Dr. Nussbaum

In last weeks newspaper I read about your recent meeting with German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

At about the same time I went to New York for a meeting at the L. B. I. & from there to London to Leonard Harper & Co & Paris, where I met old friends.

Regarding the LEO BAECK INST, this is the last year, where German Reparation Funds are still forthcoming. Also will contributions from the V. W. Stiftung soon possibly drop up. Contacts are under way with the SPRINGER Verlag, now handled by Dr Moses in Israel.

Meanwhile I have drafted a study of the HUGH. LOEWE Group for their archives (copy encl, you may have received one already) Also on the works is an autobiography of the late DANNIE HEINEMAN of SOFINA, Brussels, started by his son James Heineman of New York with my help. In connection with these projects I did some research & contacted a number of European firms as AEG, Deutsche Bank & others.

The finalized & Xeroxed draft of the Hugh LOEWE study will be sent to a number of firms (mostly German) universities & institutes, Government Departments etc for approval, corrections & comments.

All this will fit in with a new scheme of the L B I discussed at my visit & followed up by phone & correspondence

March 7th 72

GERALD OLIVEN
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BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
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II

Dr. Max Nussbaum

middle of next year 1973 will be the 50th anniversary of Dr. WALTHER RATHENAU'S assassination. Below mentioned firms (already partially contacted with regard to my LOEWE study) should be approached to contribute to a WALTHER RATHENAU FUND for economic historic RESEARCH by the L. B. I. about "THE JEWISH ROLE & CONTRIBUTION to the GERMAN ECONOMY."

Among others this should be directed to:

Banks: Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, Handelsgesellschaft, Kommerzbank, Warburg & Co, Hagen & Co etc, etc

Industry: A. E. G, Siemens, Bosch, Berliner Ind. Werke, Thyssen, Bayer, Rosenthal, R. W. E etc, etc

Government Dep: Debatable, if these should be approached at the same time, because of possible political frictions

SPRINGER VERLAG through MOSES ISRAEL (already in touch with L. B. I.)

Your reaction, help & advice will be greatly appreciated & I would like to come & see you to discuss this matter at your earliest convenience.

Also will I put this before Prof Peter Loewenberg of U. C. L. A., who has been of great help in the past.

Looking forward seeing you again, – I shall phone Mrs Cohn for an appointment – with best regards to Mrs Nussbaum & you also from Hedy

yours sincerely
Gerald Oliven

March 20, 1972
S/187-FG/IS

Mr. Gerald Oliven
524 North Maple Drive
Beverly Hills, California 90210

Dear Mr. Oliven:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 13, 1972, enclosing the copy of your letter to Dr.Max Nussbaum, and the typescript of your memorandum of the Ludwig Loewe group which certainly presents a very interesting piece of German Jewish history. Please let me know whether you allow us to take this memorandum to our archives.

I am referring to our telephone conversation in which I told you that, as far as I know, there should be no approach to German government agencies at all without prior clearing with Dr.Moses. As and when you or Dr.Nussbaum have any such plans, please let me know of them before you take any further steps. I then would discuss matters with Dr.Moses whom I most probably will meet in August. If you feel that the matter is of great urgency, then we would write to him. In any event, there should be no action at all unless and until we have Dr.Moses explicit permission.

What concerns Springer our relations are so good that any further approach is unnecessary. As a matter of fact, the Springer contact is directly between New York and him. Dr. Moses has nothing to do with it.

If you succeed to gain the support of the banks and the industrial enterprises which you mentioned in your letter, we certainly could be proud of your success.

With many thanks and kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Fred Grubel
Secretary

March 18th 72

GERALD OLIVEN
524 NORTH MAPLE DRIVE
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
CRESTVIEW 6-6069

MAR 20 1972

Leo Baeck Inst
129 East 73rd St. N.Y. 10021

Dear Dr. Grubel,

Yesterday I had a chance to see Rabbi Dr. Max Nussbaum about our new project: W. R. Fund for historic Research on the role of Jews in the Econ. & Ind. Development of Germ. before the Nazis

He approved this very much, also to approach first private individual firms & not the Government.

However did he advise, to make a courtesy call on the Germ. Ministry of Culture, informing them, that the L. B. I intends to collect funds from priv. sources for this. (By the way, as the matter of Tax Deductibility in Germany cleared?)

Later Dr. N. suggested, to approach the Germ. Government again (should Chancellor Brandt still be in power), for them to match in some way private contributions. But this would depend on the political situation. (or find firms or organisations on their side to match)

I have sent my house study already to some selected German Firms, naturally without mentioning the Roth project

Also to some of my friends Prof. Kromer, Dr. Jos Cohnack BADENWERK EL. GES. Dr. Henry Grünfeld HAMBURG

Furthermore shall I meet next week the German Trade Attache here, to prepare a list of all the firms to be approached, which I will submit for your approval.

In addition a meeting with Prof Peter Loewenberg of U. C. L. A., who specializes in this field.

With best regards
yours sincerely
G. Oliven

London Conference

14/27

April 14, 1972
G/449 - FG:DZ

Mr. Gerald Oliven
524 North Maple Drive
Beverly Hills, California 90210

Dear Mr. Oliven:

Thank you for your letters and telephone calls.

Re: Fund Raising in Germany:

1. I reported our conversations and correspondence to Dr. Gruenewald and he agrees that we submit the entire project of an approach to German big industry for the agenda of the conference of the three LBIs which will convene during the second half of August in London.

As I told you, it would be helpful if you could send me within the next few weeks as precise as possible an outline of your very interesting plan.

Until this matter has been discussed in London and a decision has been arrived at, we would like you not to take any steps in Germany. As I told you, Dr. Moses and his associates are active in the German field and we cannot and should not start any approach to German business or officials or governmental agencies without having the explicit and clear consent of our friends in Jerusalem. We hope that this matter would be properly clarified in London.

2. Re: Peter Loewenberg

The entire problem of fellowships is on the agenda of our next Executive Committee meeting. As soon as the matter is decided in principle, the Loewenberg (Peter) candidacy will be considered.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Fred Grubel
Secretary

before matter London!

GERALD OLIVEN
524 NORTH MAPLE DRIVE
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
CRestview 6-6069

April 20,1972.

Leo Baeck Institute
129 East 73rd Street
New York,N.Y.10021.

Dear Dr.Grubel :

many thanks for your letter dated April 14,72.

As requested I am sending you in the following a rough plan with regard to the project for an approach to big German industrial and banking firms.

As discussed and suggested by you and with my complete consent it should go under the name of Walter Rathenau Memorial Fund (at the occasion of the passing of 50 years since his assassination on June 24, 1922) for the Leo Baeck Institute.

Under the sub-title of "The influence of Jews on the development of the German economy and industry before Hitler".

Selected big private concerns and firms should be individually approached, first for funds and later perhaps even Government Departments for matching contributions.

However, a courtesy call to the German Kultur-Minister should be made in advance to inform him about our intentions (so recommended by Rabbi Dr.Max Nussbaum).

First contacts to be made with my Ludwig Loewe-Gesfuerel study which has gone out already to different firms without however mentioning our bigger aim.

Then direct approach and visits should be made. However, it must be ascertained whether funds given in Germany are tax deductible there in principal.

A decision has to be made who is going to do the preliminary footwork. Either alone or with a representative of the LBI stationed in Germany who has to follow through.

In the following a list of firms to be approached:Those with an # have already received the Ludwig Loewe study which part of them have acknowledged with their suggestions of corrections.

GERALD OLIVEN
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BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
CRESTVIEW 6-6069

Herewith the corrected draft which is nearly final and I could now have two dozens printed and send you several copies for your archives and to forward to the other institutions.

Suggestions for German firms to be approached apart from those firms the LBI is already in touch with, like:

Volkswagen Werk Stiftung - Thyssen Stiftung - Springer Verlag -

Bosch-Stuttgart etc.

The following (those approached with the Ludwig Loewe study with an *

Deutsche Bank A.G.,Generalsekretariat, Frankfurt/Main 1 *

Dresdner Bank A.G.,Frankfurt/Main,Gallus-Anlage 7 *

Berliner Handelsgesellschaft,Berlin 15,Uhlandstr.165/6

do. Frankfurt/M. Bockenheimerlandstr.10

Commerzbank A.G.,Frankfurt/M.Grosse Gallusstr.17/19.

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie,Berlin 12, Uhlandstr. 9/11.

Hardy & Co.,Frankfurt/M. Marienstr.19

Warburg & Co. S.G.,vormals Hans W.Petersen,Frankfurt/M.Barkhausstr.10

J.H.Stein,Koeln/Rh.,Untersachsenhausen 10/26

Bankhaus Sal.Oppenheim Jr. & Co.,Koeln/Rh., Untersachsenhausen 4

Alex Levy,Hamburg, An der Alster 87

Hagen,Louis & Sohn K.G.,Muenchen,Theatinerstr.23

Merkck,Fink & Co.,Muenchen,Pacellistr.4.

Aufhaeuser , H.,Muenchen,Loewengrube 18/20

W.Feuchtwanger Bank K.G.,Muenchen,Maximilianstr.6

Bankhaus Hallbaum,Meier & Co.,Hannover,Rathenaustr.6.

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Industrial firms:

A.E.G.,Frankfurt/M. Hochhaus Sued *

Berliner Industriewerke,Abteilung Ludwig Loewe A.G.,Berlin-Moabit, Huttenstrasse. *

Deutsche I TT Industries G.m.b.H.,7000 Stuttgart Feuerbach,Kurzstr.8

Lorenz Daten Service G.m.b.H.,7000 Stuttgart 30 Magirusstr.15

Neckarwerke Elektrizitaetsversorgungs A.G. 7081 Esslingen,Kuferstr.2

Rheinisch-Westfaelisches Elektrizitaetswerk A.G.,43 Essen,Kruppstr.5

Brown,Boveri & Cie. A.G. 68 Mannheim,Kallstadterstr.1

Siemens A.G.,8000 Muenchen 2,Wittelbacherplatz 2

Mauser-Werke G.m.b.H.7238 Oberndorf

Industriewerke Karlsruhe Augsburg A.G.,75 Karlsruhe,Gartenstr.61/71

Hapag-Lloyd A.G. 2000 Hamburg 1,Ballindamm 25

Lahmeyer A.G. 6000 Frankfurt/M.1, Guiollettstr.46

Linke-Hofmann-Busch G.m.b.H. 3321 Salzgitter-Watenstedt

Rosenthal A.G.,8672 Selb

etc.

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professor of UCLA ,Goldschmidt-Kunzer. She is in the Department of German history and has organized under the leadership of Professor Bahr there a whole course and lecture of German literature.

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