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For Letters to from Accounthold:
MEMO

SUBJECT: RECENSEMENT des réfugiés civils bloqués en Algérie

FROM: Le Gouverneur

DATES: 20 [illegible]

ADOR, — Le Gouverneur a été informé de la nécessité d'un recensement de tous les réfugiés civils bloqués dans les villes algériennes, suite à l'instabilité actuelle de la situation. Il s'agit d'une tâche importante car elle permet de comprendre les besoins des populations concernées. Les réfugiés civils, en effet, sont une partie importante de la population algérienne. Le recensement doit être faire dans les prochains jours et les résultats seront transmis en urgence à l'autorité centrale.

Le Gouverneur a demandé une mobilisation immédiate des forces de sécurité pour mener à bien cette opération. Les forces de sécurité doivent être prêtes à toute éventualité et garantir la sécurité de tous les habitants.

Les résultats du recensement seront utilisés pour planifier les moyens de soutien nécessaire et pour évaluer les besoins de ces populations. Les autorités doivent être informées dès que possible des résultats du recensement afin de pouvoir prendre les mesures nécessaires en conséquence.

Signature: [illegible]
AVIS aux réfugiés, expulsés évadés métropolitains bloqués de toute l'Algérie

AMERICAN CONSUL, ALGIERS (ALGERIA):
FROM CROWLEY, A'HEARN AND COX, FEA, FOR FERGUSON.

REGARDING PROPOSAL TO TRANSFER 432 SEPHARDIC JEWS FROM NARC TO UNRRA CAMP AT MOSES WELLS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

1944 SEP 30 14 12 56

For security reasons the text of this message must be closely guarded.

BECKELMAN IS HEREBY AUTHORIZED, SUBJECT TO YOUR APPROVAL AND CLEARANCE WITH THE BRITISH, TO ARRANGE FOR SUCH TRANSFER AND TO DRAW ON JOINT FUND FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEFRAYING NECESSARY TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED COSTS. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT ACTUAL TRANSFER OF REFUGEES IS NOT TO BE MADE UNTIL MATTER OF THEIR ACCEPTANCE BY GREECE IS DETERMINED. THIS IS CONSISTENT WITH ORIGINAL US-UK AGREEMENT COVERING ESTABLISHMENT OF NARC WHICH SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF REFUGEES FROM NARC TO PLACES OF MORE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT AND CONTINUED CARE THEREAFTER PRIOR TO REHABILITATION. THIS DOES NOT ALTER PREVIOUS INSTRUCTIONS TO CONTINUE OPERATING NARC.

CONTROL COPY

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

DCR: RLH:ATM

LIAISON:

GC-700-NSTROFF:HB
9/14/44
A-239, August 9, 1944, 5:30 pm.

With respect to the Department's Circular Airmail dated July 17, 1944, the following is a list of all messages which this office has sent on behalf of the War Refugee Board:

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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Secretary of State,
Washington.

2045, June 16, 7 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM ACKERMANN NO. 31

Saw Hirschman on way through today who gave me Dubois message as to speed, type and other related matters movement refugees.

CHAPIN

BB
RR
DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

JUN 6 1944

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

To: State Dept.

Subject: Mr. E.A. Parks

For Regency Board now in Lisbon will proceed to all

Note: Please provide copy of this telegram to the

Department of State

Security:

Jul 6 1944

To: M. H. Parks

Subject: Mr. E.A. Parks

Note: Please provide copy of this telegram to the

Department of State

Security:

Jul 6 1944

To: M. H. Parks

Subject: Mr. E.A. Parks

Note: Please provide copy of this telegram to the

Department of State

Security:

Jul 6 1944
CABLE TO ALGIERS

FOR ACKERMANN FROM WAR REFUGEES BOARD

For your information James H. Mann, Assistant Executive Director of War Refugees Board, now in Lisbon will subsequently proceed to Algiers. Mann will advise you date of his arrival.

THIS IS WRB ALGIERS CABLE NO. 19

June 5, 1944
2:00 p.m.

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Cohr, DeBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughton, Lesser, Mann, Stewart, Control Files, Cable Control Files

JBF:db 6/5/44
Dear Len:

I am sending you herewith supplemental material for the volume of War Refugees Board projects and documents recently forwarded to you. The accompanying instruction sheet indicates the order in which the new material is to be inserted and which of the old material is to be deleted.

I am also sending, under separate cover, an additional binder with index tabs for the new headings.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

J. W. Fehle
Executive Director

Mr. Leonard E. Ackermann,
Special Representative,
War Refugees Board,
c/o American Consulate,
Algiers, Algeria.

Attachment,
FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: ALGERI, Algiers
DATED: May 10, 1944
NUMBER: 1423

CONTROL COPY

FOR ADVISORS FROM WAR REFORM BOARD

Please refer your No. 18 (Algiers No. 1469) of May 8.

Matter referred to is being reviewed in light of existing circumstances.

You will be advised when a decision is reached.

THIS IS WAR CABLE TO ALGERS NO. 9

NULL

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-31-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 1 1972
SARLE TO AMBASSADOR NELSON, ALGIERS, FOR ACHENBACH FROM WAR REFUGEES BOARD

Please refer your No. 18 (Department's No. 433) of May 9.

Item referred to is being reviewed in light of existing circumstances.

You will be advised when a decision is reached.

This is WSC Cable to Algiers No. 9.

May 10, 1944
10:40 a.m.

cc: Secretary, Acheson, Dulles, Friedman, Koral, Laughlin, Longer, Mann, Stewart
Central Files, Cable Control Files.

274:64 - 3/3/44
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government agency. (BR)

Millard E. Eberly
Secretary of State
Washington.

1469, May 5, 6 p.m.

For War Refugee Board from Ackerlann number 18.

In view of lapse of time and changed circumstances, do you have any new instructions reference your letter March 21, 1944.

CHAPIN

EDA
EMB
For your information, there still exists in the Office of the American Representative at Algiers an official whose nominal duties are to deal with the so-called Jewish problems arising in French North Africa. At the moment, this official is Major Paul Warburg, of the well-known Warburg family. As far as I know, Warburg has never contributed anything to the alleviation of the condition of the Jews in North Africa, and at the moment, because of his position and close relations with the State Department people in the area, he is likely to be a hindrance to Ackermann's operations. Up until the time I left, the State Department representatives were asking Ackermann to clear practically all his communications, etc. with Warburg, although Ackermann was beginning to by-pass him. I believe it is fair to say that it is the unanimous opinion of the Treasury representatives in the area, and of Harold Glasser, that the work of the War Refugee Board would be furthered by the removal of Warburg from the area. In this connection, it is important to remember that Warburg is actually on Murphy's staff, not the staff of the Embassy, and therefore is under AFRQ, not the State Department.
Dear Len:

We are forwarding to you by special pouch a volume that has been made up recently for use by the Staff of the War Refugee Board.

This volume, our so-called "bible", is sent primarily to afford you background rather than as an aid in meeting specific problems that you may have to handle. It is not complete nor is it entirely up to date and you will receive from time to time supplemental material and revisions. It should serve to give you something of the feel of what we are trying to do.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

(Signed) J. W. Fehle

J. W. Fehle
Executive Director

Mr. Leonard E. Ackerman, Special Representative
War Refugee Board
c/o American Consulate
Algiers, Algeria

Original signed by
Mr. Fehle

Copy in Governor's Office

Stevens 4/22/44
W. L.
Dear Lent:

I will appreciate it if you will hand to Jim Saxon the enclosed copies of periodical reports on the action of the War Refugee Board since its inception.

In the future, two copies of each report will be sent, one for you and one for Jim.

Very sincerely,

[Stared] J. E. Pohle

My, Leonard E. Ackerman,
Special Representative,
War Refugee Board,
O/O American Consulate,
Algeria, Algeria.

Enclosures.

Original signed by
Mr. Pohle.

605 W. Hutchison Ave 4-18-44
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: The American Representative, Algiers
TO: The Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: April 12, 1944
NUMBER: 1227

CONFIDENTIAL

The following message is from Akerman, War Refugee Representative Number 12, for the War Refugee Board.

I have discussed with Hirschmann who is now on his way to Washington, the Balkan problem. My number 11 is referred to.

CHAPIN

DOR: MPL
4/14/44

WASHINGTON, D.C.
MVB SELIGER BOYD
RECEIVED
ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT
FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, Algiers
DATE: April 12, 1944
NUMBER: 1036

CONFIDENTIAL

This is UMB cable to Algiers no. 3.

Please refer to your 1035 and 1036 of March 29, 1944.

The Board concurs in your decision to send James J.
Saxon to Italy to investigate the refugee situation.
while there it is suggested that he make a thorough analysis
of the pertinent aspects of the situation in so far
as they affect the refugee problem in Italy itself, the
problem created by reason of the Balkan situation, and
other ramifications of the refugee problem, as for example
the Corfican situation. We have read with great interest
your various communications on this subject and feel that
the matters concerning these areas which were discussed
by you should be thoroughly investigated and reported
upon. Upon the completion of Saxon's mission to Italy it
is suggested that a detailed report be forwarded to this
office by the most expeditious manner possible. At the
time of receiving such report we will make whatever further
arrangements are necessary.

Refer also to Cir 76 dated March 16, to Madrid
repeated to Algiers for your information, and the reply of

DECLASSIFIED
Ambassador Date: 11-11-79

By E. H. Parker Date: SEP. 1 8
Ambassador Hayes thereon, numbered 974 of March 20, 1944, in which the Ambassador questioned the desirability of a full time WRB representative in Spain. It is our understanding that this reply was repeated to Algiers and, if you have not already seen it, it is requested that it be made available to you. In the light of the Ambassador’s reply, the designation of Saxon as War Refugee Board representative in Spain is being held in abeyance for the time being, affording him ample opportunity to complete his mission in Italy.

Your designation as War Refugee Board Representative for French Africa is hereby amended to constitute you the Special Representative of the War Refugee Board for the Mediterranean Area. The purpose of this amendment is to enable you to deal with refugee problems affecting North Africa and Italy including those which also may necessitate action in connection with Corsica, Sardinia, Yugoslavia and similar areas. Pending definite word with respect to the designation of Saxon for Spain, he is also designated as this Board’s representative to assist you in these matters, particularly as they relate to his mission described above.

MINISTRY OF
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FOR INFORMATION FROM THE REFUGEES BOARD. See designation of names of

This is a Cable to the U.S. Board of Refugees. Please refer to our March 15 and 17th of March 20, 1944, The Board accedes to your request to send James J. Moran to Italy to investigate the refugee situation in Italy. Moran is an experienced refugee representative and will be sent to the Southern part of Italy to investigate the situation. Moran will also be responsible for the investigation of the Southern part of Italy. The Board accedes to your request to send James J. Moran to Italy to investigate the refugee situation in Italy. Moran is an experienced refugee representative and will be sent to the Southern part of Italy to investigate the situation. Moran will also be responsible for the investigation of the Southern part of Italy. The Board accedes to your request to send James J. Moran to Italy to investigate the refugee situation in Italy. Moran is an experienced refugee representative and will be sent to the Southern part of Italy to investigate the situation. 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In the light of the Ambassador's reply, the designation of Saxon as War Refugee Board representative in Spain is being held in abeyance for the time being, allowing him ample opportunity to complete his mission in Italy.

Your designation as War Refugee Board Representative for French Africa is hereby amended to constitute you the Special representative of the War Refugee Board for the Mediterranean Area. The

Secretary of State has agreed to an amended purpose of this amendment is to enable you to deal with refugee problems of the Mediterranean area of February 8th, 1944, in reply to the problems affecting North Africa and Italy, including those which may require recommendation of the establishment of the war refugee board, in connection with Corsica, Sardinia, Yugoslavia and similar areas. Pending definite word with respect to the continued efforts and being presently applied, in reply to the designation of Saxon for Spain he is, as designated as this

Board's representative to assist you in these matters, particularly as they relate to his mission described above.

A special request should be made for the War Refugee Board's representative.

April 3, 1944
4:15 p.m.

Eugene Pohle

John Erskine, Abrahamson, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Pohle, Stewart, Central Files (Rs. 104), Cable Control Files (Rs. 397).
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

APR 10 1944

Dear Mr. Chapin:

The Secretary of State has referred to me copies of your Dispatches Nos. 108, of February 11, 1944, and its enclosure, and 130, of February 22, 1944, in reply to the Department of State's circular airmgram of January 26, 1944, concerning the establishment of the War Refugees Board.

Your cooperation in making this information available is appreciated. The comments embodied in your dispatches and the enclosed reports are being carefully studied.

Very truly yours,

J. W. Fehle
Executive Director

Mr. Selden Chapin,
Counselor of Embassy, in Charge,
Embassy of the United States,
Algiers, Algeria.
Dear Mr. Chapin:

The Secretary of State has referred to me copies of your Dispatches Nos. 106, of February 11, 1944, and its enclosure; and 123, of February 22, 1944, in reply to the Department of State's circular airmail of January 26, 1944, concerning the establishment of the War Refuge Board.

Your cooperation in making this information available is appreciated. The comments embodied in your dispatches and the enclosed reports are being carefully studied.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pohle

J. W. Pohle
Executive Director.

Mr. Selden Chapin,
Counselor of Embassy, in Charge,
Embassy of the United States,
Algiers, Algeria.
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a government agency. (SJ-00)

Secretary of State
Washington

MOST IMMEDIATE
1178, April 8, 5 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEES BOARD FROM ACKERMANN, WAR REFUGEE REPRESENTATIVE, NO. 11

There are great potentialities in saving lives in and through Partisan territory. Partisan representatives claim to have done much already but are handicapped by lack of ships, supplies and money. Problem of increasing the amount of activity along lines of war refugee objectives is obviously complicated and requires intensive work and preparation on all levels. It is urged that Saxon, who has just returned from Italy, be recalled to Washington immediately to give details and for consultation on next step.

CHAPIN

ENCRYPTED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By D. H. Parks Date SEP 1 1972

SEP 1 1972
LOANS, April 5 -- Monsignor Binyky, Latinos primate, and delegate to the refugees from Alsace-Lorraine in North Africa has issued the following statement strongly condemning the Nazi persecution of racial groups:

"All people of the world who have a care for what is lawful and unlawful for that which is false and true with growing indignity today the way in which the principles of natural and Christian morals are ignored by those who seek to impose upon Europe a conception of life absolutely opposed to human and Christian principles.

These days President Roosevelt has called attention of the civilized world to the events actually happening in central Europe, of which the victims are Jewish refugees in Hungary, furnishing new proof of the inhumanity of the new order with which the Nazis wish to permeate that part of Europe under their domination.

Since the sad period during which nations live in slavery without law or right, such aberration has never been seen.

In condemning Nazism, racism and their successors, the Catholic church keeps to the straight path of its history and its divine vocation.

The precepts of natural right cannot be violated without impunity. Their transgression never occurs without disastrous consequences for those responsible. One has to go way back to barbaric times to find such sin against human individuality. Who could ever have imagined that in modern times a country which pretended to have achieved the heights of civilization and progress could have forced moral perversion to the point where it dominated the people serving it that they forge arms against their own country and go right their own brothers?

It is to put an end to these horrors, of which France is one of the greatest victims, that the United Nations have joined together. Their crusade is for right and justice. It aims to assure for the world its essential liberties, respect for human dignity, social justice, without which there is neither equilibrium nor international peace.

(Source: PWB)
Le président Roosevelt déclare :

"Il convient que nous proclamions notre volonté qu'aucun des hommes qui participent à des actes de sauvagerie n'échappe au châtiment."

Une mesure d'hygiène qui s'impose

IL FAUT RENDRE
la rue RANDON
à la circulation
À moins de 50 kilomètres de la barrière des CARPATHES, l'Armée Rouge enlève CERNAUTI.

Les forces de MALINOFSKY traversent le BOUG inférieur et commencent la bataille pour ODESSA.

Les nazis obligent les Roumains à leur servir de portes ouvertes de la route en Bessarabie.

La Chambre des Deux Chambres mettent sa confiance au gouvernement.

A L'HOTEL DE VILLE

L'énigmatique problème du ravitaillement a été débattu par les membres de la Délégation Spéciale d'Alger.

Le capitaine Daniel PELTIER de la «Phalange Tounsière» est condamné aux travaux forcés à perpétuité.

Tour d'horizon

Le budget primitif de la Ville pour 1944 a été voté.
Texte de la motion adoptée par le congrès de "Combat"

Le président Roosevelt déclare :

"Il convient que nous proclamions notre volonté qu'aucun des hommes qui participent à des actes de sauvagerie n'échappe au châtiment."

SANCTIONS

A l'opéra

A L'HÔTEL DE VILLE

Le capitaine Daniel PELTIER de la "Phalange Tunisienne" est condamné aux travaux forcés à perpétuité

15 ans de travaux forcés et 5 ans de prison avec sursis frappent deux autres phosphagistes

Audience du matin

Les deux condamnés sont des membres de la "Phalange Tunisienne". Ils ont été arrêtés lors d'une manifestation ouvrière.

Les lois de Vichy relatives aux armes et munitions sont annulées

Le Budget primitif de la Ville pour 1944 a été voté

Les nazis se préparent à contrôler militairement toute la Finistère

Les délégués spéciaux de la Délégation spéciale d'Aigle

Les sanctions prises envers les responsables de la "Phalange Tunisienne"

Une mesure d'hygiène qui s'impose

IL FAUT RENDRE la rue RANDON à la circulation

Une mesure d'hygiène qui s'impose

A l'opéra

GALA
Franco-Musulman

A L'HÔTEL DE VILLE

Le capitaine Daniel PELTIER de la "Phalange Tunisienne" est condamné aux travaux forcés à perpétuité

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Une mesure d'hygiène qui s'impose

A l'opéra

GALA
Franco-Musulman
Dans tous les pays occupés des milliers d'individus périssent victimes de la sauvagerie hitlérienne.

Les gares de Sofia Turin, Bolzano et Milan attaquées la nuit dernière

22 avions ennemis abattus.

Dans la bataille de pont d'Anzio deux petites colonnes de soldats ont été repoussées par la 5e armée.

La chute de la capitale de la Bukovine attendue incessamment.

L'armée ZHUKOV à une cinquantaine de kilomètres de la frontière hongroise.

Les autorités fascistes s'attendaient à un débarquement dans le golfe de Gênes tandis que la presse allemande semble redouter une attaque sur les côtes françaises.

Le commissaire du Gouvernement a prononcé son réquisitoire.
Le commissaire du Gouvernement a prononcé son réquisitoire

Le jugement est prononcé.

Les Allemands ont évacué CERNAUTI

Dernière Minute

Un appel du Comité national de l'Alliance libre à la France, à la Grande-Bretagne et à l'Italie pour l'organisation d'une campagne de propagande dans ces pays enrayant la propagation de la propagande allemande.

HISTOIRE DE GENDARME

64 millions de dollars pour le Bureau américain de la propagande de guerre.

AU MOMENT CRITIQUE DE LA GUERRE

Nul doute ne doit subsister au sujet de l'appui dont le Cabinet britannique jouit au sein des Communes.

C'est pourquoi M. CHURCHILL a posé sans équivoque, la question de confiance.

La situation allemande

L'espoir le meilleur résider dans une coopération alliée avec une direction unique des affaires françaises

suivi du correspondant à Alger du "New York Times"
Ken-200
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government agency. (SDO)

Algiers
Dated March 29, 1944
Received 2:09 a.m., 30th

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1056, March 29, 8 p.m.

FOR MORGENTHAU FROM HOFFMAN

Please refer to War Refugee representative cable No. 7. In view of urgent necessity of examining Balkan refugee problem in Italy it has been decided after consultation with Glasser, Ackermann, and APHQ that Saxon should go to Basle for a few days as representative of War Refugee Board.

Chapin

Mep

DECLASSIFIED
By Authority of T.0.160

By SEP 1 1972
FROM: American Consulate General, Algiers
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: March 29, 1944
NUMBER: 1035

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 7 from Ackerman for War Refugee Board.

Discussions were held by Glasser with General Mac Farlane in Italy. It has been decided, after discussions here with Generals Caffrey and Revers, to send Saxon to Paris for a few days in order to investigate the possibility of rescuing refugees via Yugoslavia from the Balkans. This seems extremely difficult under the present circumstances but a change in events may substantially improve chances of success, and if we have full information on the subject, it will aid in the success. Should Saxon be directed to depart for Spain as State Department's telegram to Madrid, no. 788, mentioned, this trip would not interfere as it will take several days for procurement of Spanish visa and while Saxon is away it can proceed.

SHAPIN
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE: March 29, 1944

TO: Mr. J. W. Pohle
FROM: J. H. Murphy

Res: WRA Activities in French North Africa

The attached material submitted by Len Ackermann indicates one or two matters which we might look into from this side.

1. Len suggests that, in order to combat the apathy on the part of State Department officials in French North Africa toward WRA activities, we might talk to Ambassador Wilson. As you know, he was in Washington and may still be here.

2. Len touches on some refugee problems involving Italy, Yugoslavia, and Corsica. It would seem desirable to get further information on the refugee situation in these areas. I assume that this could be done through A/E, particularly since this problem involves Italy in the first instance.

I understand Ed Foley took some material back with him and that he was going to submit a report on the matter. In addition, I assume that Harold Glueck will have considerable information upon his return. However it might be that you would wish to take this thing up through A/E channels here in Washington in order to put it on formal basis and possibly to expedite the receipt of information.

I discussed this matter briefly with Joe Friedman who suggested I mention these points to you.
Mr. J. W. Fehle

J. H. Murphy

Res: WFB Activities in French North Africa

The attached material submitted by Len Asherman indicates one or two matters which we might look into from this side.

1. Len suggests that, in order to combat the apathy on the part of State Department officials in French North Africa toward WFB activities, we might talk to Ambassador Wilson. As you know, he was in Washington and may still be here.

2. Len touches on some refugee problems involving Italy, Yugoslavia, and Corsica. It would seem desirable to get further information on the refugee situation in these areas. I assume that this could be done through AOG, particularly since this problem involves Italy in the first instance.

I understand Ed Foley took some material back with him and that he was going to submit a report on the matter. In addition, I assume that Harold Glasser will have considerable information upon his return. However it might be that you would wish to take this thing up through AOG channels here in Washington in order to put it on formal basis and possibly to expedite the receipt of information.

I discussed this matter briefly with Joe Friedman who suggested I mention these points to you.

cc to Mr. J. R. Eddle

JH Murphy 3/29/44
Mr. Friedman

Joseph H. Murphy

Attached reports of February 12, and February 20, 1944, from Beckelman to Dewey Anderson, UNRRA.

The reports indicate that the French are of course pursuing their customary tactics. However at the time these reports were written, as well as when we sent the "message" to Bonnet from Dolivet, we were quite familiar with that situation. Therefore, while I'm attaching his copy of the cable which we once thought of sending to Algiers, you may not wish to use it at this time but rather to await the French reaction to Dolivet's message.

More significant to me is the fact that these reports indicate the necessity for our sending someone to Spain who has the right approach. Beckelman obviously does not appear to appreciate our position. This is evident when one reads the material on pages 1, 2, and 3 of his report of February 12, in which he points out the conversations he had with refugees who were somewhat reluctant to go to North Africa. I take it that it will be difficult to get UNRRA to educate Beckelman along the lines of our feeling on the matter.

Beckelman also mentions in his report of February 20th that he asked his French colleague, who is departing for Lisbon, to discuss with the American Ambassador to Portugal the possibility of including stateless refugees now in Portugal in the North African project. This, of course, has a bearing upon my memorandum to you with respect to the proposals made by the Unitarian Service Committee. However, it does not appear to me that Beckelman has taken sufficiently active steps to warrant changing our recommendations to Lehman, which were that he have someone look into the matter. I take it that we would not consider whatever Beckelman's French colleague does with Ambassador Norseb in this regard to be adequate.

JHMurphy 3/14/44
TO WILSON FOR ACKERMANN FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

This is WRB Cable to Algiers no. 2. The following is for your information. On March 23, 1944, we talked with Jean Monnet about the desirability of securing better cooperation from the French Committee of National Liberation on the matter of evacuating stateless and enemy national refugees from Spain to French North Africa. We particularly stressed the security problem, the delays attendant upon existing procedures, the problem of Sephardic Jews, and the necessity for general cooperation.

Monnet agreed to cable Algiers promptly and indicated that he thought Fresnay, a member of the Committee, would be the one to handle the problem. He thought that Fresnay would probably contact Ackermann.

HULL

[Classification and stamping information]
March 25, 1944

3:30 p.m.

To: Mr. George L. Warren

From: J. V. Pohl

I should appreciate it if the attached cable to Ambassador Wilson for our representative Mr. Ackermann, were transmitted at once.

(Initialed) J.V.P.
TO WILSON FOR ACKERMANN FROM WAR REFUGEES BOARD

This is WRS Cable to Algiers No. . The following is for your information. On March 23, 1944 we talked with Jean Monnet about the desirability of securing better cooperation from the French Committee of National Liberation on the matter of evacuating stateless and enemy national refugees from Spain to French North Africa. We particularly stressed the security problem, the delays attendant upon existing procedures, the problem of Sephardic Jews, and the necessity for general cooperation.

Monnet agreed to cable Algiers promptly and indicated that he thought Freesay, a member of the Committee, would be the one to handle the problem. He thought that Freesay would probably contact Ackermann.

john daly April 4th 3/24/44
Mr. J. B. Friedman

FROM: Joseph H. Murphy


The annexed documents indicate still further, that we may expect little, if any, cooperation from the French on refugee matters.

An attached report, prepared by Captain Paul F. Warburg, A. U. S. gives the following estimates of the distribution of refugees in French North Africa:

1. Spanish Republicans—15,000, of which about 5,000 are in the French Foreign Legion, with their enlistments about to expire. Most have been incorporated into the economy of North Africa. Some are charity cases.

2. Stateless and enemy national refugees, mostly Jewish—5,000. Most of them have secured employment in the British or American Armies and about 125 were sent to Palestine in early 1944. Some, who are unemployable, are supported by the J.D.C.

3. Refugees expelled from Libya in 1940 by the Italians—2,500. These are mainly Jewish. Of them, 2,000 are living in near poverty in Tunisia and the rest are scattered about. The French and British have evidently made arrangements to transport about 1000 back to Tripoli, their homes. They are aided by J.D.C. and Secours National.

Warburg feels that the best way to encourage the Comité to adopt a more lenient policy on the entry of refugees into French Africa, as well as to induce more to want to come, is to be able to indicate what the ultimate destination of the refugees will be. In this connection, he recommends getting some of the Spanish Republicans from French North Africa to Mexico as a starter.

Warburg calls attention to the French proclivity for re-interning refugees who had once been interned in the Vichy period and then freed. Reasons given by the French are not convincing.
March 22, 1944

Mr. J. B. Friedman

J. H. Murphy


The annexed documents indicate still further, that we may expect little, if any, cooperation from the French on refugee matters.

An attached report, prepared by Captain Paul F. Warburg, A. U. S., gives the following estimates of the distribution of refugees in French North Africa:

1. Spanish Republicans--15,000, of which about 5,000 are in the French Foreign Legion, with their enlistments about to expire. Most have been incorporated into the economy of North Africa. Some are charity cases.

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Warburg calls attention to the French proclivity for re-interning refugees who had once been interned in the Vichy period and then freed. Reasons given by the French are not convincing.

J. H. Murphy 3/23/44
MAR 22 1944

Dear Len:

With a recent letter, I sent you copies of reports on the action of the War Refugee Board from its inception through the week ending March 4, 1944. I am enclosing a similar report on developments during the week of March 6 through 11, 1944.

These reports will be sent to you each week to keep you posted on our accomplishments and to give you an up-to-date, overall picture of our program. If, at any time, suggestions occur to you which you think might be helpful to us on any phase of the work, I shall appreciate your letting me have your views and comments.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle
J. W. Pehle
Acting Executive Director

Mr. Leonard B. Ackermann,
U. S. Treasury Representative,
Algiers, Algeria.

Enclosure.

sent by pouch.
CONFIDENTIAL

Reference is made to my despatch of February 22, No. 128.

A note has been received by me from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs which refers to my aide-memoire of February 5 and, in substance states in translation "that the French Committee of National Liberation fully associates itself with the views of the President of the United States and that it is inspired by the most earnest desire to cooperate in their realization to the fullest degree allowed by the necessarily limited facilities of which it disposes at the present time."

The above note was in the mail on March 13 when I called upon Massigli and left a further aide-memoire in which I referred to the President's recent instructions concerning refugees and the determination of our Government to do everything possible to effect their speedy rescue and relief and expressed our hope for co-operative action on the part of the French Committee. I suggested the appropriateness of the Committee's issuance of a declaration of policy similar to that made by the President as well as the issuance of appropriate instructions by the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs to its representative abroad. I was assured by Massigli that sympathetic consideration would be given to these suggestions and that any action which the French authorities might decide to take.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Park Date, SEP 1 1972
The would be communicated to me as soon as possible.

CHAPIN
Algiers March 14, 1944.

No. 169

Subject: War refugees

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch no. 156 of March 8, 1944, and to the Department’s airmail of January 26, 7 p.m., 1944, I have the honor to report that I called again on Mr. Massigli to discuss the possibility that the French Government would be willing to issue instructions to its officials to implement cooperation on behalf of the French Committee of National Liberation with other governments for the rescue and relief of refugees from Europe.

I also took up with him the suggestion that the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs might feel disposed to issue a declaration of policy similar to that made by the President. A copy of the aide-memoire which I left on this occasion is enclosed for the Department’s information.

Mr. Massigli promised that the Committee would give full consideration to the matters in question.

Respectfully yours,

Selden Chapin
Counselor of Embassy, In Charge

Enclosure to the Department

Aide-memoire dated March 13, 1944.
Reference is made to the Aide Memoire which Mr. Chapin left with His Excellency the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs on February 5, 1944, on the subject of instructions issued by the President of the United States to the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War to take action for the rescue and relief of the Jews of Europe and other victims of enemy persecution, and of the creation of a United States War Refugee Board charged with the responsibility for carrying out the announced policy.

The Office of the Representative of the United States of America has been instructed to explain to the appropriate French authorities that the establishment of the War Refugee Board represents the United States Government's determination effectively to carry out without delay the policy to take all possible measures for the speedy rescue and relief of the refugees of Europe.

Although the United States Government for its part intends to take all possible action with all possible speed, it feels certain that this effort will not be unilateral and it wishes to make it clear that it continues to be its policy to encourage and participate in effective cooperative efforts with other governments. As the President has stated, the Board will, of course, cooperate fully with all interested international organizations.

Mr. Chapin has been instructed to assure the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of His Government's hope for cooperative action on the part of the French Committee of National Liberation and to explore with the appropriate French officials the possibility of implementing such cooperation through the issuance by the Committee of a declaration of policy similar to that made by the President. In that connection it is hoped that the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs may feel disposed to issue instructions to its representatives abroad similar to those issued by the United States Government to its representatives, as described in the final paragraph of Mr. Chapin's Aide Memoire of February 5.

March 13, 1944.
CONFIDENTIAL

Beckelman sends the following.

Given below is the substance of telegram sent to Madrid
as cable No. 65.

This telegram answers the questions contained in your

cable to Algiers No. 106 of March 10.

1. We do not expect Beyonne in Algiers until today. In

   a few days we hope to clear the first group.

2. Additional applications should be sent to American

   Representative in Algiers by the fastest possible means.

3. We hope no trouble will be experienced in admitting

   Sephardic Jews, after discussions with the French. We will

   know better, however, as soon as discussions for final clearance

   of group whose applications are already here get under way.

CHAPIN
Selden Chapin, Esquire,
Counselor of Embassy, in Charge,
Algiers, Algeria.

Dear Mr. Chapin:

I am in receipt of your letter of February 7, enclosing copy of an airgram relative to the setting up by the President of the War Refugee Board and requesting me to submit any comments that I might desire to make with respect to the most effective means of carrying out the policy described therein.

With regard to the next to last paragraph of the airgram, I have asked Consul General Felix Cole at Rabat to get in touch with the Residency and ascertain its reactions. He may make the report on the same directly to you or through this office; at the moment I do not know which. With regard to the 4th paragraph of the airgram, I have been gathering a certain amount of information from the Relief and Rehabilitation people in this city and I beg to transmit herewith the results of my inquiries.

Refugees are at the present time permitted to enter Morocco only in the following ways:

1) French refugees, "Évadés de France", have been admitted from Spain through the efforts of the French Red Cross and the French Committee of National Liberation under an arrangement with the Spanish Government. During recent months about 25,000 of these have entered Morocco and other parts of French North Africa, of which over 95% have been French. It is understood that more than 20,000 of these are now in the French armies.

2) With
2) With these French refugees has come a certain number of people of other nationalities, mostly stateless people, largely Jewish (ex-Germans, ex-Poles, ex-Austrians, etc.). These people have come here pretending to be French in order to leave Europe and almost always declare their true nationality upon arrival. There have been reports that they have sometimes been badly treated, notably by certain sections of the Sureté Militaire, which is stated to have forced them into the French Foreign Legion or have kept them in prison for various periods under rather bad conditions. However, with the exception of those who have signed an engagement with the Legion, nearly all have eventually found a solution of their problems.

3) Certain refugees are being permitted to enter Morocco under special arrangements. The only example of this known to the Relief and Rehabilitation people at the present time is the Refugee Reception Center at Camp Marshal Lyautey near this city, where those stateless refugees who are now in Spain and who wish to do so, may come to live under rather restricted conditions in a camp run by the British and American authorities. It is expected that in about a month, from 500 to 800 of these will arrive.

Otherwise than is shown in the three above numbered paragraphs, refugees are not now permitted to enter Morocco. The Anglo-Franco-American authorities have established a general rule that no entries into Morocco are to be permitted except in the furtherance of the war effort. There is a strict control of the Spanish-Moroccan border, over which Spanish Republicans as well as enemy agents frequently attempt to cross. Persons entering illegally, if discovered, are put into work camps.

Coming to Morocco does not represent a truly adequate solution to the problem of war refugees. Many Jews and other anti-Fascist refugees have a real dread of French administration and officialdom, which is based on past suffering in France, especially during the Vichy period, when thousands of such refugees were
in concentration camps. Such fears are sometimes realized in Morocco, where persecution of Jews is still not unknown, especially in outlying districts. I might state in this connection that stories of this kind frequently come to the ears of the Consulate through its Jewish Moroccan protégés.

In addition, Morocco is difficult for refugees because there is a very serious lack of clothing, housing, medical, food and all other basic necessities of life. This means that refugees who enter Morocco with only the clothes that they wear have extreme difficulties in maintaining life here. Their problem is much more difficult than that of established families, especially when one considers that they have often passed through months of concentration camp and are in a weakened condition.

I do not feel that representations to the Protectorate Government of Morocco concerning the rescue of war refugees will result in any basic solution. Certain improvements might be realized:

(a) A more cordial reception of refugees, especially stateless Jews. (Note: This is a situation that is difficult to solve in view of the already inherent anti-Semitic feeling that exists here both on the part of certain of the native population and of certain officials of the Protectorate).

(b) Special releasing of clothing and other necessities to meet the requirements of refugees. (Note: These requirements cannot be furnished by the country itself under present conditions. This would require liberal shipments of food and clothing from other areas).

(c) Special facilities for lodging of such refugees. (Note: This requires the building of barracks and other lodgings for them. At the present moment lodging conditions all throughout the Protectorate are extremely difficult on account of the presence of the armed forces, American, British and French, in this area. If some of the present armed forces were to be moved elsewhere the barracks now used by them could be employed for refugees. This is the case with Camp Marshal.
Marshal Lyautey, which was the Second Replacement Depot of the American Army until a few months ago).

(d) Simplification of the formalities for employment and documentation (work contracts, permis de séjour, etc.)

(e) Liberalization of certain entrance policies, especially the admission of refugees who already have members of their families in Morocco. (Note: It is realized that all this must be subject to the most rigid scrutiny by the military authorities in order to prevent the access to French Moroccan territory of enemy agents).

I am not in a position to make further recommendations for the settlement of this problem. I should certainly regret extremely to see any relaxation in United States immigration requirements and I do not believe that our Congress would tolerate such a thing. It seems to me that we already have sufficient social and labor problems without injecting into the arena more foreign elements.

Very respectfully yours,

H. Earle Russell
American Consul General

Copy to Consul General Felix Cole at Rabat.
OFFICE OF
THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Algiers, February 22, 1944.

NO. 122

Subject: Refugee situation in North Africa

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington,

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Department's circular airgram of January 26, 1944, regarding creation of a War Refugees Board. There is enclosed a memorandum of February 19, 1944, prepared by Captain Paul H. Warburg, U.S., attached to this Mission, summarizing the refugee situation in North Africa and which it is hoped covers in a general way the points raised in the Department's airgram under reference.

Upon receipt of the airgram in question, I called on the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and explained to him the special interest of the American Government in the refugee problem and particularly for action in the immediate rescue of Jews in France. A copy of the aide-memoire which I left on that occasion is also enclosed.

Mr. Hansigl stated that the French Committee was only too glad to associate itself with any work of this high humanitarian nature and would cooperate to the extent that this might be possible. At the same time he pointed out that one of the chief preoccupations of the Committee was in fact the problem of refugees from France and the general displacement of French nationals. He added that as I knew this problem would be a dominant one in French post-war re-adjustments and he made reference particularly to the difficulty of absorbing the return of French prisoners, detainees and workers from Axis countries. Finally, he said that while France wished to cooperate wholeheartedly in the problem of international refugees, the French Committee was naturally constrained with its limited means and facilities available to give first attention to French nationals of any race, creed or color.

In...
In the course of a subsequent interview which I had with Mr. Hessigl, we discussed the problem of Jewish refugees now in Metropolitan France and with his concurrence the representative of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee has been referred to the Commissariat for Refugees and Prisoners to examine the possibility of using facilities of the French underground, in so far as they may be available, to bring out a number of these Jewish refugees from Metropolitan France.

Respectfully yours,

Valden Chapin
Counselor of Embassy, in Charge

Enclosure:
1. Memorandum dated Feb. 19, 1944
2. Jewish situation in North Africa
3. Memorandum dated Feb. 5, 1944

600
500
Original and autograph to the Department
The President of the United States has recently instructed the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War to take action for the immediate rescue and relief of the Jews of Europe and other victims of enemy persecution. In an executive order issued January 22, the President declared:

"It is the policy of this Government to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war."

The order establishes special governmental machinery for executing this policy. It created a War Refugees Board consisting of the Secretaries of State, Treasury, and War. The Board is charged with direct responsibility to the President in seeing that the announced policy is carried out. The President indicated that while he would look directly to the Board for the execution of this policy, the Board would cooperate with the Intergovernmental Committee, UNRRA, and other interested international organizations. The President stated that he expected the cooperation of all members of the United Nations and other governments in carrying out this difficult but important task. We stated that the existing facilities of the State, Treasury and War Departments would be employed to furnish aid to Axis victims to the fullest extent possible. We stressed that it was urgent that action be taken to forestall the plot of the Nazis to exterminate the Jews and other persecuted minorities in Europe.

The Office of the Representative of the United States of America in common with other representatives of the Government of the United States stationed abroad has been instructed to do everything possible to effectuate the above outlined policy. It has also been instructed to approach the appropriate authorities of the French Committee of National Liberation to explain the policy expressed in the President's executive order above referred to and in requesting the cooperation of the French Committee of National Liberation to ascertain to what extent it is prepared to assist in this high humanitarian program.

Algiers, February 5, 1944.
For the purposes of discussing the refugee problem in North Africa, one must begin as far back as the early part of 1939 when large numbers of Spanish Republicans came across the border from Spanish Morocco to get away from Franco's troops. A good number also came by ship to the port of Oran and into Oran's harbor. Figures on those who only went to Oran, but were subsequently developed in Gibraltar, there were some three to four thousand Spanish Republicans in Morocco perhaps more than that number around Oran; about 1,500 or 2,000 around Algiers, and about a thousand (mostly Spanish naval personnel) around Tamanrasset. Up until that point it is estimated that about 5,000 joined the French Foreign Legion early in 1939. It is expected that some may be returned from the Legion on the end of their five-year period of enlistment during the first half of 1940 and another portion of the group by Spain, if their situation in North Africa, unless they engage in the Legion, and if they wish to return to Spain or some other disposition is made of them. A good number of Spaniards also went across the Pyrenees into France about the end of the Civil War and subsequently settled, individually or in small groups, to get to North Africa after the fall of France.

At the time of writing, by far the greatest part of these Spanish refugees have been incorporated, temporarily at least, in one way or another into the economy of North Africa, either working for French industry or for the Allied armies. In the latter case they may be used either as civilians or as members of the British Pioneer Corps. For the miscellaneous groups who need charitable assistance there have been established in the following centers: Algiers, Constantine, Oran and Tamanrasset, the Central Committee for the Assortment of the Allied Forces for Political Refugees and Stragglers in North Africa, which have been procuring funds from the United States under Treasury Licenses to help needy British Refugees.

There is also a group of stateless refugees, most of them former enemy nationals. The greatest part of them are Jews. It is estimated that there are perhaps 5,000 persons in this group in all of North Africa. Most of these people had served in the French army during the war and had been returned following the fall of France. They were later transferred to several camps in North Africa and were subsequently released after their release, largely through the activities of the above-mentioned Central Committee. It is estimated that most of the people have secured education in the French language and have received some instruction in a French language, and approximately 900 of these entered in the British Pioneer Corps. Early in 1940 a group of several hundred of these were sent to Palestine through the efforts of the Joint Distribution Committee.

This number of persons in this stateless group who are unemployed and are under the care of the Unemployment Fund available by the American Relief Administration. Included in this group are former Polish, Czech, Hungarian, and other European Jews and Greeks. The majority are Spanish and Algerian with a small additional group in Tunisia.
There is in North Africa another group of refugees, most of them Jewish, who came from Libya and were expelled by the Italians in 1940 by virtue of the fact that they were French subjects. Of the 2,500 persons in this group, approximately 2,000 have been living in Tunisia under the most primitive conditions, the rest being scattered throughout the back country in Algeria. Recently it was arranged with the French authorities and the British to transport approximately 1,000 of these persons from Tunisia back to their homes in Tripoli. It is expected that this transfer will be affected within the next few weeks. It is hoped, too, that the balance of this group will be returned to their homes in the near future. These Libyans have been assisted during their stay in Tunisia by the Accurs National and the American Joint Distribution Committee.

The United States Army has made available a campsite near Casablanca to be administered by UNRRA, this camp to house and care for 2,500 refugees. An agreement had been reached with the French authorities to allow 2,500 stateless peoples now in Spain to enter Morocco and to be housed temporarily in these quarters. To find that comparatively few of this 2,500 will avail themselves of this opportunity (the latest information has been that 600 and 800 are prepared to come to the camp). The reason for this much smaller number is that (1) the refugees now in Spain have either heard of, or have had bad experience with the French, and are fearful of their future in North Africa, even though the camp is to be run by the United Nations' personnel; (2) inasmuch as change of situation which is being offered does not seem to be sufficiently different from that to which they have been subjected and because no assurance can be given them as to their ultimate destination or fate they seem to prefer to remain where they are. However, our Madrid Embassy and Mr. David Sucherstadt, the representative of American relief organizations in Spain, doubtless provide more specific information on the present attitude of the refugees in Spain.

The above group totals about 3,000 persons of which probably more than 95% are Jewish. Because of the geographic location of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, only infrequent calls upon this office for assistance have been made to bring displaced persons out of Europe.

By and large the French Committees of National Liberation have neither encouraged nor discouraged the entrance of displaced persons but rather has put the whole question on an individual case basis subject to the view that being taken by American, British, and French military security officials working in cooperation.

With regard to refugees being turned back at borders, this is not currently likely to happen inasmuch as the decision as to whether or not a given individual is going to be permitted to enter is usually made in Algiers and transmitted to the point where the visas are, or in not, issued. Mr. Sucherstadt, representative of the American relief organizations in Spain, may be in a position to indicate cases where permission to enter North Africa has been refused.

It is believed that in order to encourage the French Committees to allow people or displaced persons to enter North Africa more freely, a system must be established by which we can tell the displaced persons, as well as the French Committees, that their ultimate destination is, i.e., how long displaced persons will be allowed to remain in French territory after the cessation of hostilities. Will they be allowed to return to their native lands? Will they be allowed to immigrate to the United States or some other country of their choice? It is understood that the ultimate destination...
destination of many of these refugees, and particularly the stateless, will be the responsibility of the Intergovernmental Commission for Refugees of which Sir Herbert Hoover in London is Chairman. It should be mentioned at this time that Mr. Patrick Murphy Malin, Vice-director of the above committee is in the theater making a survey of the conditions of the refugees in this part of the world. At the moment it is not known what the I.L.O. has been able to develop in the way of places for these refugees ultimately to settle.

Inasmuch as the Mexican Government has offered to accept immigrants from the Spanish Refugee Community in North Africa, it is felt that the French authorities would be more willing to receive additional refugees in French North Africa if this Spanish refugee emigration project is expedited and carried through as soon as possible. Lists of those who have expressed a desire to go have been sent to Mexico City through our own State Department channels and are now being considered by the Mexican Government. If similar arrangements for certain refugees can be arranged with other countries, the attitude of the French Committee of National Liberation would probably be correspondingly more receptive to additional refugees.

The French administration, whenever asked, has expressed a desire to cooperate in all matters pertaining to rescue and relief, but because of the limited supplies and because of the internal strife which always exists in a country that has been drained by the Axis Armistice Commissions, they find themselves today in a reluctant frame of mind as additional persons to feed, house and clothe are concerned. Very little can be done to change this state of mind until sufficient clothing, foodstuffs, etc., are either sent into the country or the economic life of the country has been restored.

It should be pointed out that one of the great difficulties that the Department is faced with in the question of the French administration’s policy on internment of refugees. There have been several cases brought to the attention of the Department where refugees had been previously interned, by the French under Axis pressure, and had been liberated, and who now are either re-interned or threatened with re-internment, even though demonstrably anti-Axis. The reasons given by the French authorities, when these cases have been discussed with them, have either been that the individual dossier contains some often nebulous charges which we are unable to verify, or simply that the individuals in question were once enemy nationals.
In reply to your letter of February 7, 1944, in which was enclosed an telegram relative to the setting up by the President of the War Refugees Board, of which you invite my comments, I have to say that there are no manifestations of persecution of Jews or other minorities in the Department of Oran. We have a considerable number of Spanish refugees, many of whom were released from concentration camps and are now gainfully employed in Oran and apparently are content. Through the direction of the Welfare and Relief Division, North African Economic Board, Oran, the Spanish colony has been organized and receives funds from America and continues to be assisted by advices from the Chief of the Relief Division.

For sometimes the Consulate assisted both French and Spanish refugees to enter the Department of Oran from Spain. This consisted primarily of collecting the documents and sending them to Madrid and assisting refugees when they arrived here. The movement of the French Red Cross presumably has become more active in assisting the French refugees and we understand that political persecution has ended in Spain and that many political prisoners have been released from confinement.

The local authorities have afforded me constant cooperation in effecting the entry of these refugees.

With warmest regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

William W. Schott
American Consul
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a government agency. (SH)

Secretary of State,
Washington,

432, February 10, 9 a.m.

FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FROM HOFFMAN

Your telegram No. 320, January 29, regarding the President's program for relief and rescue of the Jews of Europe and other victims of enemy persecution, and State Department's circular airgram on the same subject, have been carefully noted.

I have offered full cooperation to Ambassador Wilson's staff and have requested to be kept informed of progress of the program. I will report to you on all developments keeping in mind particularly the possibility of using the Treasury's facilities and powers to furnish aid to Axis victims.

CHAPIN
January 29, 1944

This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Governmental agency. (BR)

STATE DEPARTMENT's airgram of January 26 describes the action which the President has taken for the immediate rescue and relief of the Jews of Europe and other victims of enemy persecution. It discusses the functions of the newly created War Refugee Board composed of the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War, and requests our diplomatic and consular officers to do everything possible to carry out the policy expressed in the President's Executive Order. Please familiarize yourself thoroughly with this airgram and the text of the Executive Order, and with all aspects of this matter.

As a representative of the Treasury, you are requested to do everything possible to assist Ambassador Wilson in this important task. The Treasury Department is determined...
- 320, January 29, 9 p.m. to Algiers

is determined to do everything in its power to aid the
President's War Refugee Board in its efforts to rescue
and bring relief to victims of enemy oppression who are
in imminent danger of death.

You should keep me informed through Ambassador
Wilson of any ways by which the existing facilities
and powers of the Treasury Department may be employed
to furnish aid to Axis victims to the fullest extent
possible.

HULL
(AAB)

840.48 Refugees/
VD: JMM