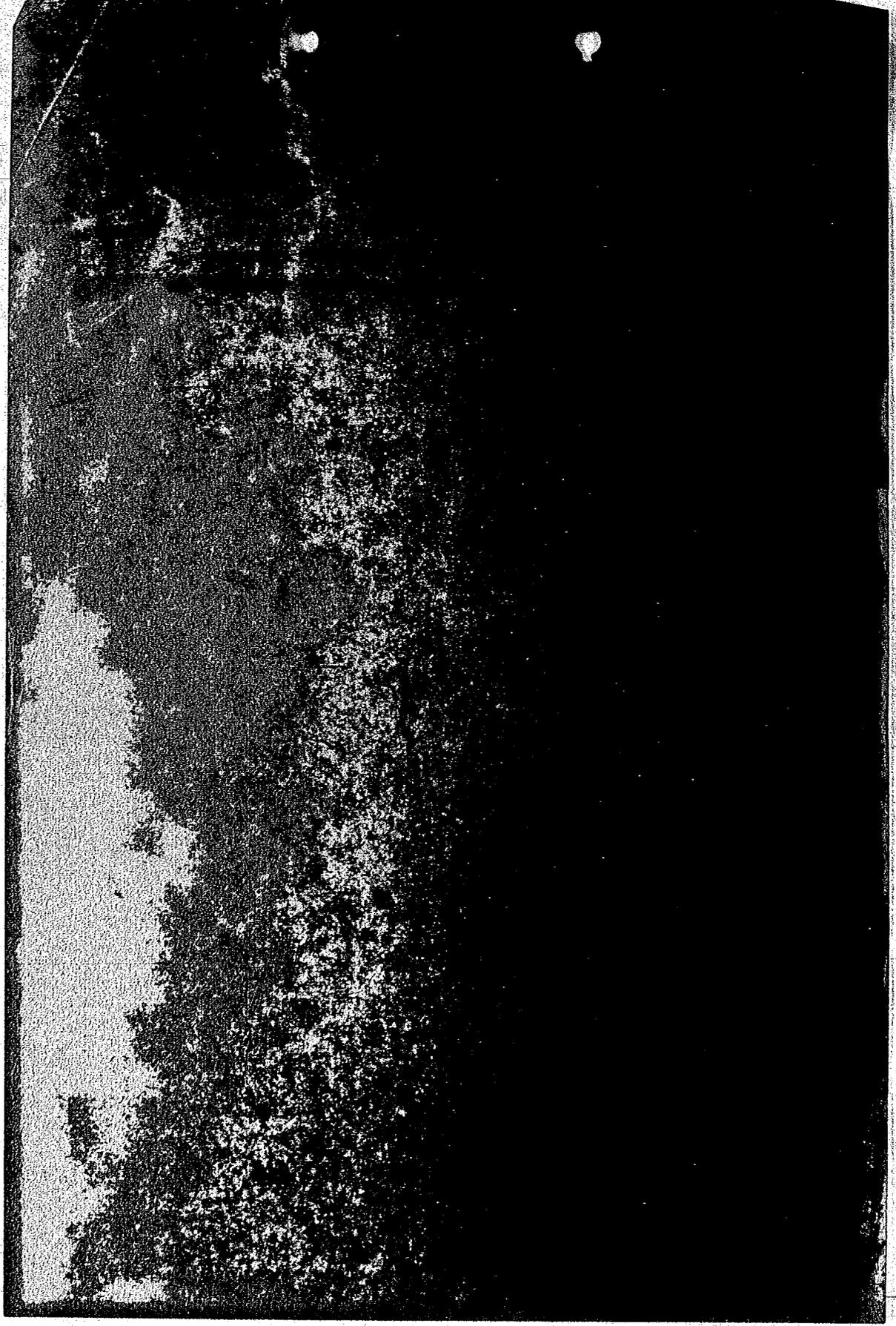


CENSORSHIP INTERCEPTS
(Folder 1 of 3)

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PAGE 2.

Submission No: AUS/00021/44. 34236/Vic.

Copy of letter:-

"ENCLOSURE 1.

N.Z.O. Rescue Committee P.O.B. 1663. Tel-aviv, Palestine 21st May, 1944.

Report on the activities of the N.Z.O. Rescue Committee in Palestine and Istanbul.

It is as far back as January 1943, that the Merkaz-Natsach has arrived at the conclusion that everything possible should be done to start a rescue action in regard to our brethren under the German occupation. In accordance with the N.Z.O. Political Office in Jerusalem, a special body has been set up in Jerusalem headed by our well-known member Mr. Joseph Klarman. A central office for the whole of Palestine has been opened in Tel-aviv under the management of Dr. Shubert. It should be pointed out that our party was the first to start such an action.

First of all it was necessary to collect the materials required for the inauguration of the rescue activity. After the preparation for the necessary forms there has been arranged a general registration of those of our members and their families, as well as Jews in general, who had applied to us in rescue matters; all the works have been done on a voluntary basis and no fees have been paid for the registration. Within three months the registration has been embraced in the following countries; Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium and the Baltic States. Over 30,000 people have applied giving detailed data and photographs of people residing in the above mentioned countries. These materials have proved invaluable in our subsequent work. People have been saved by the transfer of the documents and the inclusion of the names in the exchange lists.

We then commenced to co-operate with the general Rescue Committee of the whole Yishuv formed at the time, in whose Presidency we were represented by Messrs. J. Klarman, H. Kryszek, H. Segal and Dr. J. Shofman. In the course of the work it has become clear, however that this body is not elastic enough, that it is acting too slowly and that we must not rely exclusively on the results of the activities. Having been sufficiently prepared for an immediate action on the basis of the materials collected, we have decided to extend the framework of our activity and enter upon immediate concrete assistance.

In the circumstances, it has been decided to send a delegation to the neutral countries whence the rescue work could be directed. Mr. J. Klarman who was the general manager of the action in Palestine, has been delegated to Turkey. From that time i.e. from August 1943 the intensive work begins both in Palestine and in Turkey.

The work in Palestine consists in further registration, in sending over of the materials to Turkey, in the organisation of the representations of the various countries in Palestine, in enabling the people in Palestine to contact their families abroad, and, first of all in arranging the matter of Certificates. This work was mostly tiresome, but indispensable, constituting the basis for any further action and making possible the sending of concrete instructions to Turkey.

In Palestine a propaganda action has all the time been carried out with a view to making people here fully conscious of the situation in the occupied territories and urging on them the necessity of a general whole-hearted co-operation in the rescue action both politically and materially. In every town and settlement public meetings have been held with the participation of great masses, local committees have been organised, confidential bulletins have been sent and posters and leaflets have been distributed in great numbers. This organisational activity after strenuous and extensive efforts, has yielded satisfactory results.

The fundamental concrete work presently shifted to Turkey. Mr. Klarman who has
taken

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BYRON PRICE,
Director.

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taken with him all the material registered prior to his departure, opened in Istanbul an N.Z.O. Rescue Committee in which all the rescue activities have been concentrated. First of all, Mr. Klarman started connections with our friends and their families, as well as with vast numbers of other Jews in the occupied territories. Over 20,000 letters and postcards have been sent to addresses available. Letters have been sent several times to the same persons under various addresses. There have been many replies from Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Denmark, Holland and France, while from Poland and the Baltic States replies were rare. So one has started writing to the 'Judenrats' or to the 'Gemeinderats' in various localities, much valuable material having thus been obtained. Jews in the occupied territories, who have learnt of the contact possibilities, had started applying in great numbers to our office in Turkey for assistance and mediation in getting into touch with their families. Every letter obtained by our Istanbul office has been replied to immediately, under the simultaneous remittance of informations to Palestine for reference to the people concerned. Apart from the lively contact by correspondence and cables between the Tel-Aviv office and that in Istanbul, there is a tremendous amount of work. Besides the contact with the people in the occupied territories, it is necessary to arrange transit visas for those persons who have obtained the entry visas, to send material aid for the most verified purposes, and to enable people by way of various interventions, to get over into Neutral countries; in other words, to help people to leave illegally the German occupied countries. With this in view our party has delegated, on Mr. Klarman's demand, 3 additional men to Istanbul to conduct on the spot the actions aiming at the said illegal emigration. We cannot give details concerning this matter. What matters most is the fact that a direct contact has been established with our brethren in the German occupied territories, from whom a supply of the latest information is coming in uninterruptedly. Some aspects of the work will be revealed in the subsequent information about the separate countries.

The purely practical work of rescue has by no means been sufficient. The Jewish factors did nothing to facilitate emigration on the part of the neutral states. It is the N.Z.O. that has decided to undertake a political action. With this in view, Dr. Altman, manager of our political office in Jerusalem, went to Turkey where, during 4 weeks, he was negotiating and held a series of conferences with Turkish, American and British as well as other decisive political factors. Owing to his connections, Dr. Altman has succeeded in obtaining assurances that, within the possible limits, the necessary assistance will be extended to the Jews. On his return from Turkey, Dr. Altman started negotiations with the Jewish Agency, the Agudas Israel, the Chief Rabbinate of Palestine, the Vaad Leumi and other bodies regarding the necessity of sending immediately a delegation of the Yishuv to Turkey and of setting up there a permanent political representation for exercising the necessary pressure on the spot where the whole political movement is actually concentrated and whence by the aid of influential factors an increase of the Aliyah to Palestine and even of the immigration to other countries could be brought about and the necessary transport means obtained. As usual, the Jewish factors have expressed their complete accordance with Dr. Altman's plan, but so far did nothing to put the matter into practice.

In view of the above facts, independently of the common work in the general rescue committee an N.Z.O. Rescue Committee, comprising the most active forces of our movement, has been set up on the 22nd December 1943. Dr. Altman, Dr. Shofman and Mr. H. Segal are at the head of the Committee, while the central office in Tel-Aviv is being managed by Dr. Shubert. Branches have been organised in Jerusalem and Haifa; in all the centres of Palestine the organisation of the work has been embarked upon.

The elasticity of the proceedings of the Istanbul office under the management of Mr. Klarman has been enormously enhanced. The families and relatives residing in Palestine are vividly aware of their contact with their kinsfolk under German occupation. Every step has been taken to participate as a party representing Jewry in the works of UNRRA and M.E.R.A., a contact has been made with the Rescue Committee in America, and materials have been sent over to the N.Z.O. Political office in London after the receipt of a report by the Manager, Mr. A. Abrahams. Efforts have been increased to extend assistance in finding families in Russia, and helping them by means of parcels of provisions, clothes etc., and the Australian Government has been applied to for facilitating our members to depart from Russia. Within a short period we have succeeded in obtaining information from a considerable number of our friends and members who have been deemed lost hitherto.

The

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BYRON FRIE,
Director.

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The N.Z.O. in consideration of the necessity of complete unity in the assistance and rescue action, has been all the time cooperating with the "Ma'abit Hanitgaysut veHahatsala". As scarcely 1% of all amounts collected by that body has been assigned for rescue work proper, our representatives, declaring that they have the insignificant quota obtained by them for recruiting action, have been definitely insisting on an adequate increase of the amounts spent in active rescue work. This attitude was not convenient to various factors which have been using the money, due to rescue action, for purposes inconsistent with the principles of the said fund. As a result, an issue has been found in getting rid of the Revisionists altogether, thus the unity of the Yishuv in the rescue action having been broken. This has been done by the way of a letter to the N.Z.O. from the Jewish Agency, signed by Dr. Joseph. We leave the moral evaluation of the letter to neutral factors, but as to its contents it states that the Jewish Agency is breaking off all contact with the N.Z.O. As a result, the N.Z.O. has been compelled to establish its own rescue fund under the name of "Mif'al Shivat Zion". This fund has started working, and all steps are directed only to concrete and political activity connected with rescue.

The above information is to be considered only as a skeleton of our activities, as for obvious reasons it would be difficult to give details. It is for the same reason that also the information bearing on the situation and the work in the various countries must of necessity be only general.

The Situation in Turkey. Turkey is actually a country from which a direct contact with Jews abroad may be entertained. Our Istanbul office is in daily contact by telephone, telegraph and letters and even in personal contact (in case of transit journey) with Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Switzerland and Portugal. With the other countries only a correspondence contact is actually possible. It is on the basis of the said contacts that we getting from Istanbul detailed information of the situation of our brethren, letters containing the latest addresses and requests regarding the facilitation of emigration. It is in Istanbul that negotiations are being conducted and all necessary steps taken to make way for illegal emigration from Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Greece, Yugoslavia. It is thence the boats have been despatched for bringing refugees. There too, transit visas are being arranged for those persons who had obtained certificates or other documents enabling them to enter Palestine. It is from Turkey that American passports have been arranged for quite a number of our people, who have thus been saved and enabled to leave the German occupied territories.

From Turkey every necessary assistance is going out to the occupied territories where the assistance is being managed by specially appointed men. Thus considerable amounts have been sent to Rumania and Bulgaria, and subsidies and parcels have gone also to Poland, Czechoslovakia and France.

Turkey, from the very first is granting 9 transit visas only per week for Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria, although the emigration possibilities from these countries have been hitherto limited. This attitude is justified by the alleged lack of places in the trains. However, in accordance with the opinion of the authoritative factors in Turkey, the transport difficulties are not real, as in every Turkish train travelling twice a week 75 persons, or 150 persons a week, may be allocated without any inconvenience; nay, according to the statements of the American Consul in Turkey, up to 250 people, under pressure, could be conveyed every week. In these circumstances our Istanbul office has started an extensive political action on the international area with a view to bringing about a change of the situation before it becomes too late. So far the efforts in the direction to establish on Turkish territory a transitory camp for several thousand refugees, provided that England shall guarantee their subsequent entry to Palestine. The transport means in the form of an adequate number of ships should be supplied by America, in which direction Dr. Altman during his sojourn in Turkey, has succeeded in obtaining far-going promises.

Our Istanbul office has got the information that there are in Tohernovits 38 Beitaram from Poland who are in danger of being sent back to Poland. The necessary assistance has been immediately organized, the factors in Rumania have been contacted, large amount of money has been sent over, and owing to a vigorous and well conspired action, our people have succeeded in the course of 6 weeks to have those Beitaram successively transported from Tohernovits to Bucharest, thus saving them from infallible deportation

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BYRON PRICE,
Director.

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deportation. Most of them are actually in Palestine, their certificates having been arranged by our Tel-Aviv office while the transit visas are being cared for by the Istanbul office.

Our Istanbul office was the only factor in contact with the Jews in France. In January last the office received a telegram from Polish Jews who, being in possession of foreign passports have been detained in the Vittel camp. The telegram stated that the French authorities on German demand have decided to deport these Jews to Poland, seeing that their passports are forged and they would not be admitted to America. Such a deportation would be tantamount to death, and desperate telegrams were coming in daily. Interventions were immediately started with the view to rescuing these unfortunates. Our Istanbul office got into touch with the N.Z.O. political office in London, as well as with the N.Z.O. in America. Mr. A. Abrahams in London was responsible for conference with American, British and Polish factors, there were rapidly succeeding interventions with British and American Government factors, a cable contact with America for obtaining the necessary duly substantiating foreign documents has been entertained hourly. Within the short time at the disposal, our people succeeded in obtaining a declaration from the Paraguay Government to the effect that it recognises any Paraguayan passports issued to the people detained in Vittel and that it is taking over complete responsibility for their departure and maintenance. Thus these people have been saved, all factors without party distinction recognising that this success was due exclusively to the elasticity of our office in Turkey.

When it has become clear that legal action from the point of view of departure from the occupied territories, i.e. on the ground of certificates, is proceeding too slowly, an instruction has been issued to the Balkan countries to do every necessary effort for hiring ships to make journeys by sea possible. This instruction has been based on the declaration of the Palestine Government that all refugees arrived in Turkish territory would immediately be given certificates and enabled to enter Palestine. Our representatives in Rumania have been conducting negotiations which have resulted in the hire of two steamers "Milka" and "Maritza", whose sailing could have taken place already in November 1943, but for the lack of funds on our part, while the other sections of the Jewish people and the representatives of the Jewish Agency in Istanbul declined to allot the necessary amounts from the general fund in their possession. As a result of the great pressure on the part of our men, the money, after 6 months, has been finally obtained, and those first 2 ships, by which a wide planned action had to be initiated, had left the port of Constanza and reached safely Istanbul.

If the Jewish factors would have been active only from the point of view of material help, thousands of human existences could have been saved during these 6 months from the Balkan countries. Our men are conducting a similar action in regard to the emigration possibilities of the Jews in Greece, but there is not the question of steamers, but of smaller boats carrying minor groups of people. Apart from that, our committee, through its representatives Mr. Klarman and Dr. Shubert have actively participated in arranging the exchange of Palestinian women and children in the occupied territories for German subjects in British "Laisser-Passer" by the Palestine Government. These persons have been put on the exchange lists and it is for 2 years that the British Government is promising their release in the near future. The people in question total 1400 persons from the so called "Palestinian List".

According to the latest information, our representatives will conclude before long their negotiations in respect of further ships from Rumania.

As to Greece, our Turkish office organized a trial transport from Greece to Turkey by boats, containing 30 to 40 persons, who are already in Palestine. Some longer time ago, an action has been started for the transport of Jewish children from Bulgaria.

It must be admitted that Mr. Klarman, who has been organizing this action, has done everything possible, and transports are of late beginning to arrive. Owing to the materials and personal data in the possession of our Istanbul office as a result of the registration made at the time, our Istanbul office has acquired, immediately after the Turkish authorities had started issuing the 9 weekly transit visas, all the visa at the disposal, since no other body could produce the necessary data and photographs or obtaining the visas. Our office has also subsequently succeeded in getting, within

the territories. These women and children are the relatives of Palestinian residents and have been granted a

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BYRON PRICE,
 Director.

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PAGE 6.

Submission No: AUS/00021/44.

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the possible limits, an adequate number of visas. The office is also sending copies, certificate advices, etc. (here 2 1/2 lines have been deleted by censor).

We are constantly getting reports from our Istanbul office on the situation of the Jews in the various countries and the work done there. It is not yet the time to lift the veil from what has been achieved, having regard for the safety of the acting persons, but the whole material is in our possession and will be published in due course.

H.J.O.R.F., Collins Street, Melbourne.

Dear Sirs,

The above 7 airgraphs are the report on our activities which, for obvious reasons, we have been compelled to reduce considerably. Your airgraph of the 30th March has reached us as far back as the end of April, but we have been waiting with our report until we got your report advised by you, so that we may judge definitely whether our activities fit into your financial framework. It is only yesterday that your report and a copy of your rules have reached us by ordinary mail, and we thank you.

After reading your report we have no doubt any longer that our activity will be positively appreciated by you, and we are sure that after getting our report you will not hesitate to extend us the help requested in our previous letter. We are looking forward to your early and favourable reply and thank you in advance for your brotherly response.

Yours faithfully,
H.J.O. Rescue Committee.
Dr. Schubert, General Secretary.

ENCLOSURE IV.

COPY OF OUR REPLY TO H.J.O., MELBOURNE, of 15th August 1944.

Dear Friends,

In reply to your letter of August 9th we wish to state the following:-

(1) Our Council has never passed a decision requesting members of the SZC or other Zionist personalities to influence speakers or other persons not to participate in your banquet in April 1944, or to stay away from this function themselves.

(2) As to the attitude of the United Jewish Relief Fund Committee, our Council not being formally represented there, cannot be held responsible for any action of that Committee or its individual members.

(3) We, too, have reports about Dr. von Weisl's campaign in South Africa, and we have knowledge of the rescue work of the United Rescue Committee under the auspices of the Jewish Agency for Palestine in connection with the two boats "Milka" and "Maritra".

At this opportunity we would like to point out that our Council has no representatives in South Africa as stated in your above letter.

(4) It is the duty of our Information Department to pass on information of Jewish and Zionist interest which reaches us from responsible sources and which is being forwarded to the editors of the local Jewish press at their discretion. It must have been such information (published in the "Austrian Jewish News") that you wrongly refer to our "acateament".

In view of the above mentioned facts, we do not see any reason to follow your request.

Yours sincerely,
H. ROSENBERG,
Gen. Secretary.

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By NND RAH 8-17-01
Date 4-10-81

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BYRON PRICE,
Director.

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CP. 8.12.44.

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SUBMISSION NO. PAL/07988/44.

Date: 26.11.44.

PALESTINE CENSORSHIP

Type of Mail: Terminal. Letter dated: 14.9.44. Language: ENGLISH

From: A.L. KUBOWITZKI, World Jewish Congress, 1834, Broadway, New York.
To: B. WEST, P.O.B. 1607, Tel Aviv.

Previous references, if relevant: Pal/07732/44.

Distribution: Foreign: London (DRW)

ACTION Information *1/11*
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 Readers *ESP*

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Chief Secretary.
M.L.O., R.A.F., HQ., Levant
D.S.O., HQ., Pal. Base.
A.I.G., C.I.D.
P & T.C., Jerusalem.

SUBMITTED TO: F.O. F.O.R.D.
B.B.C. D.R.W.

SUBJECT: WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS REPORT ON RESCUE ACTIVITIES.
1) Activities in Hungary. 2) Brand Plan.
3) American and British Attitude.

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Report Copy Extract: Sender, head of the Rescue Department of the World Jewish Congress encloses the first part of a strictly confidential report compiled by himself on rescue problems and activities, embracing a period of six weeks - from July 22 to September 1 - "which has been most momentous in the history of our rescue efforts".

The Author says in the Preliminary:

"Many of our suggestions were adopted and attempts were made to carry them out. It can now be said that large numbers of Jews could have been saved, had our various demands been adopted at the time they were formulated.... The most difficult task in preparing this summary of facts was to get the facts...which was not easy in view of the official policy of clandestineness and mystery. This paper cannot claim to be complete, since many events and many activities still remain veiled in secrecy....."

The main part of the Report (30 pages) is devoted to the situation and the activities in Hungary:

"a. Situation.

Hungary's Jewry has been struck with a suddenness, speed and ruthlessness of which there has been no parallel.... A seemingly impenetrable veil of secrecy and hypocrisy, in addition to the legend of Magyar chivalry, enabled the henchmen to carry out the larger part of their program of annihilation before the civilized world recovered from the shock.... On April 4, Riegner and Lichtheim (Ex.Note: in Switzerland) wired through the WRB that Germany planned to control the economic life of Hungary by establishing in Budapest a special German administration to send workers and foodstuffs to Germany, that special provisions had been made for the destruction of the 800,000 Hungarian Jews within six months.... The Hungarians displayed in these circumstances a cruelty and a cunning which amazed and nauseated even some of their German masters.... Government officials were

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thunderstruck when they learned by a report from the WRB representative in Geneva, McClelland, under the date of June 24, that according to figures received by him 335,000 Jews have already been deported..... The German army which entered Hungary in March brought with it Judenvernichtung experts especially trained in Poland. Hungarian police officers were directed to work under the orders of Gestapo Standartenfuhrer Eichmann..... The estimations vary....as regards the number of Jews left in Hungary.... The JTA Bulletin of August 22 reported that there are now about 240,000 Jews in the Budapest ghetto.

...On July 18, an Associated Press wire from Bern reported that Admiral Horthy has promised the ICRC to stop the deportations According to certain sources, the relaxation of the anti-Jewish measures coincided with a period of tension in the relations between the Sztojay government and Germany the Jewish Agency for Palestine was permitted to set up an office in the Swiss Legation for the emigration to Palestine of some 8,700 families. However, Hungary remained in an acute condition of uncertainty.... On August 26, the resumption of large scale deportations was announced by a usually reliable source.....

b. The Brand-Gyorgy Adventure.

".....On July 18, a wire from F.Kuh of the London Bureau of PM and the Chicago Sun brought the Brand-Gyorgy story to the world.... The entire London Press reported this story on July 20.

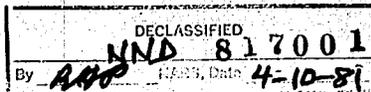
The published information can be supplemented as follows: Joel Brand was documented as the representative of the Jewish Community of Budapest and said that his proposal originated with Eichmann. Eichmann had agreed to stop the deportation and extermination of Jews in all areas occupied by Germany, including Rumania, for two million cskes of soap, two hundred tons of cocoa, eight hundred tons of coffee, two hundred tons of tea and 10,000 trucks. Eichmann further agreed to permit the exit of limited numbers of Jews to Palestine and unlimited numbers to Spain.

Gyorgy, also a Jew, claimed that the Gestapo was willing, as a testimony of their good faith, to release several thousand Jews from concentration camps immediately.

Brand was terribly anxious to return to Hungary at the earliest date, as he felt that part of the increased acceleration of the slaughter of the Jews was due to his being held in Cairo.

On July 26, the Hungarian Telegraph Service (MTI) stated officially 'in connection with the repeated reports in the British press that a delegation of Hungarian Jews under German leadership has arrived in Istanbul to initiate negotiations with the Allies regarding the transfer of 400,000 Jews in exchange for corresponding quantities of lorries and other material for the German army..... that these malicious rumors are invented. It is emphasized that the Jewish question would be definitely settled, but the Anglo-Saxon circles may rest assured that this will be done in the spirit of humanity.'

The time has not yet come to report on the negotiations connected with the Brand-Gyorgy adventure. There is no doubt, however, that it has been part of a big German scheme to prevent any escape of the surviving Jews except as part of a ransom arrangement involving the delivery of materials and supplies. Representatives of the War Refugee Board in Switzerland, Sweden



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and Turkey have confirmed that this is the German attitude.

On August 21, Shertok cabled that the Germans were still hindering the departure of the first Hungarian transport to Palestine, and were apparently still trying to arrange a meeting for the discussion of their Jewish ransom program.

It can, however, be told that we intervened repeatedly in Washington to support Brand's request to be permitted to go back, and were assured that there was no objection on the part of this government to his return to Hungary.

We did not fail to urge, consistently with the successful prosecution of the war, an all out effort should be attempted to make some kind of over-all arrangement which would permit the rescue of the remnants of the Jewish population in Europe.

We strongly supported the suggestion that Dr. G. Kullmann, Assistant Director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, be sent to Budapest....."

The report then records four interventions which would possibly have brought about the relaxation of Hungary's Anti-Jewish policy, in which the World Jewish Congress has been instrumental. They were:

- a. The United States' note to the Hungarian Government.
- b. The Swedish King's appeal to Horthy.
- c. The representations of the Vatican.
- d. The instances of the International Red Cross.

The ultimate failure of the above mentioned intervention is on the other hand attributed to German's implacability, and on the other to the difficulties of immigration to Palestine.

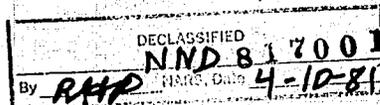
"American-British Negotiations.

Little is known and even less can be told about the negotiations in which the United States and Great Britain engaged as a consequence of the Hungarian offer (Ex. Note: concerning the relaxation of Hungary's anti-Jewish policy and the facilitation of emigration for persons in possession of Palestinian certificates). However, Washington observers had good reasons to believe at a certain moment that the two governments reached such an impasse over certain aspects of the offer that they would never come to terms.... A compromise was finally reached... The compromise bypassed carefully the issue of the White Paper... It seems that the United States yielded on this point, but failed on its part, to meet the request presented by the International Red Cross on July 25, according to which 'the number of emigrant Jews to be admitted to the United States should be substantially increased and (that) a corresponding number of entry permits should be accorded!"

The report then records the frustrated efforts to save Jewish children and to organize a substantial emigration to Palestine, the only practical result of which was a transport of 1696 persons, of whom apparently only 320 were unconditionally released and reached neutral territory. "There is however, no doubt, that the 320 owe their lives to the payment of some kind of tribute."

"Protection.

On July 19, we discussed with the WRB a proposal which had come up in London circles, that the United States and Great Britain grant protective citizenship to Jews still left in Hungary.... We understand that our suggestion was given thorough consideration by the WRB and was discarded because there would be no way of enforcing such a declaration of protection. The



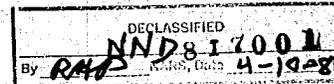
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negative attitude taken by British Under Secretary George Hall with regard to a similar suggestion made in England drew the sharpest criticism from the Hungarian Telegraph Service (HTI) which described his argumentation "as extremely characteristic of British mentality and the true British attitude toward the Jewish question. The threadbare excuse that a grant of British nationality would not be much good to the individuals concerned cannot conceal the fact that the British strike a very humble and unassuming note as soon as it is a question of providing real help and not merely of broadcasting propaganda phrases. They prefer to let the Swedes look after the Jews." The report closes with a short survey of the position of Jews in Italy, Latvia, and Lithuania.

L. GUKIER,
for Chief Censor.



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A. LEON KUBOWITZKI
 WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
 1834 BROADWAY
 NEW YORK N.Y.

MR. ERNEST FISCHER
 100 OAKWOOD COURT
 LONDON
 W.14.

August 2, 1944

English

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LONDON

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for

D.Y.P.

17.8.44

SUBJECT

ENCL:

Report on Conferences with the War Refugee Board.

JEWISH NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Writer explains why the World Jewish Congress is not in favour of certain suggestions, apparently put forward by the addressee, such as the razing of Budapest or the bombing of the extermination installations in Oswiecim and Birkenau. They do not want to give the Germans the chance to say that the Jews were killed by allied bombs and not by them. They want the installations to be destroyed by Russian paratroopers or by the Polish Underground.

The Report on negotiations with the War Refugee Board (copy attached) is divided into three sections, viz: I. Areas. II. General Questions. III. Our Offices.

I. AREAS, deals with questions affecting different countries, as follows:-

1. Bulgaria. - Steps taken to persuade Turkish Government to allow Jews in Bulgaria provided with Palestine certificates to cross the frontier.

2. Hungary. - a) Details regarding deportations b) c) diplomatic action, d) personal appeal to Hungary by the Pope, e) Hungary's concession to the International Red Cross and intervention by Spain, f) proposal that United States and Britain grant protective citizenship to Jews in Hungary, g) Proposed change in U.S. visa policy to grant visas on arrival of people

/in

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 BY RAB AND 817001
 NMS, Date 4/12/81

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BYRON PRICE
Director

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in neutral countries, to induce Germany to allow them to leave,
h) consideration by War Department of proposals for destruction of the
murder installations in Oswiecim, Treblinka and Birkenau, i) failure
to induce Salvador and Paraguay to appoint protecting power in Hungary,
j) Proposed WJC candidate for Tito's territory.

3. Latvia and Lithuania.- Efforts being made for the rescue of Jews
still left there.

4. Rumania.- a) Solution of the question of securing rescue vessels;
b) J.D.C. providing funds for Rumania.

5. Spain. - (See 2e)

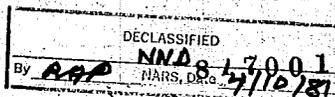
6. Turkey. - Rescue ships now transporting refugees from Rumania to
Turkish ports.

7. Yugoslavia.- Yugoslavia War Relief Funds to help with Jewish project

II. GENERAL QUESTIONS Agreement by Blockade authorities to allow
food parcels for Jewish detainees in occupied countries; proposal to have
Jewish detainees recognised as civilian internees. Treatment by German
of internees with documents and certificates.

III. OUR OFFICES. Co-ordination Committee formed in Geneva of various
rescue organisations; Refusal of WRB to agree to send money through WRB
representative to evade terms of Swiss Treasury.

ATTACHED : COPY OF LETTER AND ENCLOSURE



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BYRON PRIOR,
Director.

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COPY OF LETTER

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

CONGRES JUIF MONDIAL

CONGRESO JUDIO MUNDIAL

New York August 2, 1944

Mr. Ernst Frischer
100 Oakwood Court
London, W.14, England

Dear Mr. Frischer:

Dr. Tertakower promised that I would let you have my views with regard to your letter of July 6 to Mr. Easterman.

Meanwhile, the situation has changed, and I doubt whether you would consider it appropriate for us to submit to the War Refugee Board, at the present moment, your suggestion about the razing of Budapest.

The time has not yet come to establish publicly the responsibilities for the terrible passivity of both non-Jews and Jews in the face of the extermination of our people in Europe. You know of the steps you and your friends have taken in London. To draw up the list of the charges, one should be informed of the efforts made by responsible Jewish organizations in all the important capitals. The picture that will result will be one of unparalleled callousness, or at least of original Traegheit des Herzens.

I think you know that we are not in favor of the bombing of the extermination installations in Oswiesim and Birkenau, because we believe in hayei shaa, and we are afraid for the Jewish victims of such bombings and of giving the Germans an alibi, that the Jews were killed by the Allied bombs and not by the Nazis' fiendish inventions. We want these installations to be destroyed either by Russian paratroopers or by the Polish Underground attacking in force. Jan Masaryk promised Dr. Goldmann to discuss this suggestion with President Beneš.

I am attaching a recent report on my conference with the War Refugee Board. I assume that it will provide you with some interesting information.

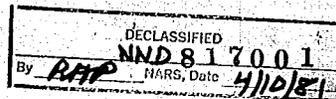
Sincerely yours,

(sd.) Leon Kubowitzki

A. Leon Kubowitzki

ALK:bg

/COPY OF ENCLOSURE



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GPO 16-26593-1

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BYRON PRICE,
Director.

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COPY OF ENCLOSURE

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
RESCUE DEPARTMENT

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

July 21st, 1944

To : The Office Committee
From : Dr. Kubowitzki

My conferences of July 19th, 1944 with Miss Hodell and Mr. Lesser of the WRB.

I had separate conferences with Miss Hodell and Mr. Lesser. Mr. McCormick of the WRB attended the conference with Miss Hodell. Mr. Spiegler, our Washington representative, was present at both.

I. AREAS

1. Bulgaria

I conveyed to Lesser the complaints we received from Bulgarian Jews who had arrived in Palestine, according to which the Palestine certificates which have been issued to Jews in Bulgaria cannot be made use of because of the Turkish policy with regard to the granting of transit visas. Lesser told me that the Turkish government had finally, in May 1944, instructed the frontier guards not to turn back refugees trying to cross the land border. As a result, in May and June, twelve refugees passed the land frontier, but in June, seven were sent back. Since then, no one had tried to cross the border. The WRB is now attempting to have the Turkish government reiterate its instructions.

2. Hungary

a) The reports concerning the deportations have been confirmed by very reliable sources. All Jews east of a line east from Kaschau to Mikloss(?), have been assembled in camps, and sent partly to Germany and partly to Poland. There were about 420,000 of these people. The remainder, with the exception of 150,000 who are in military labor camps, are scheduled for deportation. They number about 300,000.

b) The diplomatic note which I suggested on May 31st, in which the U.S.A. would request Hungary to state her intentions with regard to the Jews, etc. (see my report of June 19th, 3a) was presented by the Swiss to the Hungarian foreign office on June 27th. The text is still not in the possession of the WRB, in spite of the cables requesting it. A great effort was necessary in order to induce the Swiss to act.

c) According to Lesser, the British foreign office has agreed in substance with Shertok's suggestions in the Brandt matter. However, both the U.S.A. and Great Britain have to wait for the Russian reaction. The Americans and the British agreed that Brandt should return to Budapest.

/d)

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NND 817001
By RRP WFRS, Date 4/10/81

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Director

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d) The Pope has made a kind of personal appeal to Hungary - by inference; he made a personal appeal to Horthy by commercial cable. He also sent someone to see Horthy. An encouraging reply has been received from the regent.

e) The day I spoke to Lesser and the following day, the WRB had not yet received any details concerning Horthy's concessions to the International Red Cross. Dr. Peter, whom I called Wednesday, had even less information on this matter. Today Lesser told me that the news has been confirmed by an official statement from the Hungarian government to the government of this country.

What the WRB know is that the Spanish government had requested Hungary to release 500 Jewish children. (This remarkable initiative on the part of the Spanish government was attributed by the WRB to the fact that the U.S.A. is no longer represented in Madrid by the Ambassador himself.)

f) I discussed with Lesser the information published by the New York Times of June 19th, under a headline from London, according to which "there has been a proposal that the United States and Britain grant protective citizenship to Jews still left in Hungary". I suggested that a statement be issued forthwith by the United States Government, in which this country would proclaim that it considers all Jews remaining in Europe as being under its protection as far as their physical safety is concerned, and that any infringement upon this safety (such as removal from their dwellings, subjection to starvation diets, etc.) will be dealt with as if American citizens were concerned. I added that in order to have its full effect this statement should have the widest publicity.

Lesser promised to give this suggestion some serious thought. He was not very hopeful since Jews living in Hungary, who were genuine American citizens, had been purposely removed to places that were exposed to Allied bombings and had been killed as a result of such bombings.

g) Lesser told me that the WRB had induced the State Department, after protracted efforts, that it consider a change in its policy with regard to issuing visas to people in occupied Europe. A procedure will be adopted whereby Germany will be informed that certain categories of people living in occupied Europe will receive a visa the moment they enter a neutral country and will be requested that they be permitted to proceed to such countries. The people to which this new procedure will apply are namely:

- 1- Any parent, spouse or child of American citizens or resident aliens;
- 2- All persons to whom immigration visas were issued after July 1st, 1941 and whose visas expired because of the lapse of time.

h) I inquired whether action had been taken to our suggestion that Russian paratroopers or the Polish underground be instructed to destroy the murder installations in Oswiecim, Treblinka and Birkenau. He said that my letter, embodying these suggestions, had been immediately forwarded to the War Department and that the matter is now in the hands of the military authorities. He did not expect much from the Russians who had written off their war prisoners in German camps.

i) It has not yet been possible to induce Salvador and Paraguay to appoint a protecting power in Hungary, as such intermediaries involve considerable expense.

j) Concerning our candidate for Tito's territory, Lesser told me that

/he

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Director.

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he has not yet finished his investigations on the former's fitness for the task.

3. Latvia and Lithuania

According to Lassar's estimate, about 2000 Jews are left in Latvia and 6000 in Lithuania. Efforts are now being made to rescue them by means of old-fashioned operations.

4. Rumania

a) The question of securing vessels for the rescue of refugees appears to have been solved. (See 6b)

b) According to Miss Hodell, the J.D.C. is taking care of the matter of money for Rumania.

5. Spain

(See 2c)

6. Turkey

a) Transit policy; see 1.

b) Miss Hodell informed me that five boats (four Turkish and one Greek) are now transporting refugees from Rumanian to Turkish ports, and that one boat had just arrived with 760 passengers. She was full of admiration for the work done by the Istanbul people. She said that a Coordinating Committee has been set up in Istanbul which is responsible for these excellent results. The question of money has been taken care of by the J.D.C.

7. Yugoslavia

Mr. McCormick informed that the United Yugoslavia War Relief has finally filed an application, a week ago, with the National War Fund in order to obtain an emergency slash allocation for a number of Jewish projects. The advice of the Red Cross has already been asked and has been favorable. The WNB too will be requested to give its advice which will also be positive.

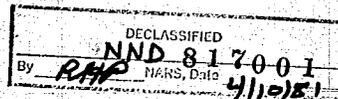
II. GENERAL QUESTIONS

8. Food

a) Miss Hodell and Mr. McCormick informed me that the Joint Committee of British and American authorities has agreed to allocate 100,000 food parcels a month, for a period of three months, for the Jewish detainees in occupied Europe on conditions which are now being discussed by the I.R.C. and the German government. Miss Hodell stressed the decisive role played by Pehle in securing the agreement of the blockade authorities.

b) Parcels in Croatian concentration camps : see 7.

/9.



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9. Civilian internees

Miss Hodell informed me that the WRB has taken up our old idea of having the Jewish detainees recognized as civilian internees. The Swiss government and the Vatican are now working on it.

10. Internees with documents and certificates

Lesser told me that the news concerning the 163 holders of Latin American passports who had been removed from Vitell was very bad. The Swiss had been informed by the Germans that those people had been "removed to be subjected to the general treatment accorded to eastern Jews". The Swiss were very much incensed by the text of the answer and are now pursuing this matter vigorously. The American position is particularly strong because one of the deportees was actually born in Latin America and two of them were the wife and daughter of American citizens. The figure of 163 may be an understatement, as the Swiss consul in Paris received a list of 282 people who had been removed. It seems that the situation has now improved and that the Germans have made it clear that all those who were interned on May 11th would be dealt with as genuine citizens of Latin American countries.

III. OUR OFFICES

11. Geneva

a) Miss Hodell told me that McClellan has formed a Coordinating Committee in Geneva of various rescue organizations that that the Hungarian situation is now being dealt with jointly by these organizations.

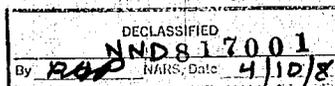
b) With regard to Riegner's request that money be sent to him through the WRB representative in order to evade the harsh terms of the Swiss Treasury, Miss Hodell told me that the WRB could not agree with such a procedure.

12. Lisbon

Mr. Mann is on his way to the United States (if he is not here already). No word has been received by the WRB concerning the continuation of Weissman's children rescue work.

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HICEM,
49 Rua Rodrigo da
Fonseca 20,
Lisbon,
Portugal.

MR. JULES PHILLIPSON,
Woburn House,
Upper Woburn Place,
London W.C.1.

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23rd May, 1944.

English & German

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Comment to B.B.C.
 " " I.S.R.
 " " H.S.A.
 " " F.O.R.
 " " C.A.N. Comment to S.E.
 " " D.R.W.

Released.

(13)

London S.E.4. 2689 D.M.M. 24.7.44.

SUBJECT.

RELIEF ACTIVITIES AMONG JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI.

Cover contains copies of letters from the HICEM office in Shanghai which describe relief activities among the stateless refugees there. The creation of a system of small loans and credits is mentioned, improvements in the feeding arrangements, and support of the local hospital, as well as of various other private relief groups and individuals. The death-rate among the refugees is stated to be still very high, owing to consistent undernourishment since 1941. (The letters contain much which is repetitive and for that reason only extracts are given).

(Submitted to Major Testing, result negative).

Extracts (verbatim):-

Letter dated 7th February, 1944:

"We recently received from JUDAISKA HJAELPFONDEN, Goeteborg, Sweden, for general relief the amount of local \$106,665.-- According to their wish we should pay part of it to a religious group here, and we have decided to give this group local \$20,000.--

"With the balance of local \$86,665.-- we opened by agreement with Judaiska Hjaelpfonden a special Hicem-Section for small loans and credits. Just in the present moment

1,

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Director.

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this action will be of utter importance for those thousands of refugees who live in the special districts for stateless refugees and who, under the present conditions, are unable to make their living.....

"Constructive help is the most significant and actual problem in the current life of refugees in the special district. Many of them have brought their last belongings to the pawn-shops, not able to get them back. Other have borrowed money at exorbitant interests. Our credit-section will fill a gap, and our idea is that with our money on hand small artisans will be able to buy the necessary tools, make the necessary repairs for their machines, or small street-traders will be able to buy some goods and build up an existence etc., etc....."

Letter dated 24th February, 1944:

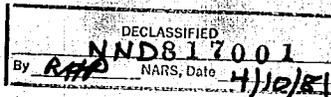
"As you surely know we are continuously receiving through ISRAV, Zurich remittances from relatives in Switzerland or Sweden for refugees here in Shanghai..... and in view of the last increasing rate of exchange of the Swiss Franc the persons here got in local currency considerable amounts....."

"But in spite of all this we regret to say that there are still private persons and even organizations in Sweden who do not send remittances through ISRAV, Zurich, but from Sweden direct through Skandinaviska A/B Stockholm or Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm either to our address or to the addressees themselves. The correspondents of the mentioned banking institutions are the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank. As we were told these are paying a much lower rate of exchange, besides very often the amount in local currency has been fixed already in Sweden (by clearing via Berlin) and the receivers do not even know which amount in Swedish Crowns has been paid by their friends or relatives....."

".....We ask you kindly to inform the Swedish Organizations accordingly, so that in future remittances from Sweden are made only through ISRAV, Zurich....."

Letter dated 2nd March, 1944: To: Jewish Community, Lisbon:

"With reference to our letter..of the 7th ult., we are glad to inform you that the creation of the Free Loan Fund in the Special Refugee District has so far been really a success....."



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"During this short time we have spent not only nearly the whole sum that was sent from Judiska Hjaelpfonden, Goeteborg, Sweden, for this purpose, but we have added from our own budget 40,000 local dollars and from the TINGSTIN ODMITTISE the sum of 10,000 local dollars.

"...We shall apply within the next days for some further help through Nosaiska Foersamlingen, Stockholm."

Letter dated 5th March, 1944, to: Nosaiska Foersamlingen, Stockholm.

"Above all it makes a tremendous difference to be able to give these people a cash amount instead of alms, for it really does aid them to achieve something positive, to build up or to continue some sort of existence. Since they are spared the shame of accepting charity, many people from all levels of emigrant society have plucked up courage to come to us.....

"In order to avoid risks concerning the refunding of these loans as far as possible, we only make them on the security of reliable guarantors. But even if the loans are not always paid back very promptly, the fact that there is such a fund is very helpful to the majority of refugees.....

"The feeding-question of the Kitchen Fund has been partly successfully solved thanks to more funds, which stand at the disposition of the Shanghai Joint as a result of larger support from Switzerland, (apart from the loans which the Shanghai Joint has floated among Jews here, repayable six months after the end of the war). As a result of this support from Switzerland the position of the Hospital in the refugee district is distinctly easier. For your information we have to state that the budget of the Kitchen Fund and of the Hospital has been completely assumed by the Shanghai Joint. Unfortunately the assistance which the latter is able to give is limited to better attention and improved conditions in the hospital. Further forms of assistance cannot be undertaken by the Shanghai Joint owing to the great numbers of needy. Although nourishment has improved, it is still nothing like sufficient, for naturally in this short time it has not been possible to overcome the neglect of the past years. As a result of under-nourishment the health-condition of a great proportion of the needy is in some cases very bad, and the death-rate is still large. In the last month alone 34 persons died. It is therefore understandable that all other forms of assistance which do not come into the Shanghai Joint's territory are of the greatest importance.

"....We also hope to receive a sum for general relief, which we wish to use partly for the poorest of the poor during the days of festival, and we also wish to assist the Committee for Aid to the Sick. This institution was formed to help those emigrants who live outside the homes, and who in cases of sickness receive no assistance from the Kitchen Committee. The Committee for Aid to the Sick gives such people money for doctors' fees, medicines etc. Many other institutions also turn to us again and again for help, for example - the Tubercular Committee, the Committee for Emigrants in Private Lodgings, Society of War Wounded, Winter Help, Constructive Help for Intellectuals, Nervous Cases in the Mercy Hospital at MINGHONG near Shanghai, not to mention the many persons

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Director.

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who until now made a living, but who now because of unemployment and lack of means are destitute, and who have no hope of assistance from any quarter. We wish to distribute money to all the aforementioned institutions and individuals in the event of receiving funds for General Relief from ARBETSUTS-KOTTET, Stockholm."

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NND 817001
By *RMP* NARS, Date *4/10/81*

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Director.

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UNITED KINGDOM

FJ

Terminal

LON/SE/7272/44

American Jewish Joint Distribution
Committee,
270, Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK 16
U.S.A.
30.6.44.

Mr. Donald Hurwitz,
11B, Regent Street,
LONDON.

English

Released

Comment to N.I.5. MOP
ESR. FOR. MEA/LON EU
PID. SE (Lon. & L'pool
INF. DRW
BBC. CAN.

London S.E. 4. 2689

DMN 10.7.44

THE A.J.D.C. IS PLEDGED FOR 180,000,000 FRANCS FOR RELIEF
WORK IN FRANCE.

7/26 -

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According to a report from the Joint representatives in Marseille- J
JEFROYKIN, who recently escaped into Spain - the "Joint credit has been
pledged to the value of 180,000,000 francs for relief work in France.
The JOINTDISCO CABLE NEWS gives the information in the following words
"DR. JOSEPH SCHWARTZ, who met JEFROYKIN in Barcelona, cables J.D
that we are pledged to the extent of 180,000,000 francs for relief in
France. Thus, we get reconfirmation that the work of resque has been

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 NND817001
 By *AWP* NARS, Date *4/19/81*

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BYRON PRICE,
Director.

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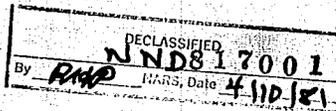
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proceeding unabated inside France through funds obtained on the pledged credit of the "Joint". Now the facts are ours and the graphic story of steadily increasing relief work has been transmitted by Dr. Schwartz. Conservatively, the reported pledge will require \$2,000,000 in our money for clearance when J.D.C. will be permitted to redeem this debt of honour. Important to learn is the fact that upwards of 6,000 children, unable to leave France, are being cared for in their hiding places. Their continued care is the duty of the J.D.C. "ESCAPED OVER THE PYRENEES; JEFROYKIN did not escape alone. He brought with him over the Pyrenees a group of 55 Jewish refugees into Spain. Jeffreykin reports that French assistance groups are continuing their work in spite of greater handicaps. Jeffreykin's report is of tremendous importance to us at J.D.C. for it becomes a yardstick by which can be measured how much is being borrowed in our name in occupied Europe, in the very areas from which news cannot be obtained. Each month we are earmarking for repayment of these pledges. Now we are in a better position to estimate the staggering sums which we will require once the overrun countries are freed. Jeffreykin reported to Dr. Schwartz that he had left his assistant in charge of financial transactions in France. Jeffreykin himself will continue working for us in Barcelona."

Page: 2



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BYRON PRIOR
Director

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100451

ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>111</i>
Enforc. Flexoline	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Compliance	.....
For. Enfor.	.....
Licensing	.....
Other	..... <i>Handl</i>	
Date	10th July 1944	
Readers	.....
NO.	PAL/04542/44	

P.E.M. 20.7.44
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PALESTINE CENSORSHIP

Type of Mail: Terminal

Submission NO.

Airgraphs dated 20th and 21st June, 1944

in Polish

FROM
Dr. I. SCHWARZBART
45 QUEENS COURT
QUEENSWAY
LONDON.

TO
REPRESENTATION OF POLISH JEWRY
15, LILIENTHAL STREET
TEL AVIV.

Distribution:

FOREIGN:
London (I.D.R.F.)
Th. Cens. U.S.A.F.I.M.E.
Cairo
C.R.I.M.E.

LOCAL:
M.L.O., R.A.F., H.Q. Levant
D.S.O., H.Q. Pal. Base

Allocations:

M.I.5
F.O.R.D. F.P. for TI (M.E.W.)-T.E.D.
S.E.
D.R.W.

Disposal of original:
Released

01
72
2-10
2-28
3-7
6-1118
3-055

Subject:

- 1) Communications from Polish-Jewish Underground.
- 2) Massacres of Jews.
- 3) Funds for Relief to Poland.

Translation:

Extract:- "... The latest news from the Country has been already sent in extract, in a telegram to the Jewish Agency, also for your perusal. Now I am giving you the full text of the telegram which I received, with some omissions only:-

To Dr. I Schwarzbart, Member of the Polish National Council in London, from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, on the 5th June, 1944:

"The Social Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs received from the Country on Saturday, the 3rd of June, the following which is being sent to you in copy for your information:-

"On the anniversary of the Ghetto fights we are sending you greetings and we thank you for your despatches and aid. The organizations united in the Jewish National Committee were at the head of those fights, they have organized them and sacrificed a great deal of their blood. The Commander of the Jewish Fighting Organization was our leader Chaja Nielewicz, leader of the Hashomer Hazair. Out of the 22 units of the Jewish Fighting Organization there were 18 from the Jewish National Committee (here follows a sentence concerning the number of Bundish units. In view of the discrepancy with the general number this sentence needs additional enquiry into) At the head of the Jewish Fighting

/2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 817001
By <i>RAH</i> NARS, Date <i>9/12/81</i>

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100452

-2-

PAL/04542/14

Organization stood our comrades (in the middle of this sentence there are one or two unclear words). The Underground celebrated the anniversary of the fights by increased work for the rescue of those who have been saved. We received your letters from the 10th February. We shall soon send you a new report and a description of the fight. The first transports of Hungarian Jews have arrived in the death camps in Poland. (Here follows a sentence concerning letters from the Joint, the Hatzalah (Ex.'s Note: The Rescue Committee of the Jewish Agency) and the Jewish Congress). We have contact with the province and the camps. Substantial sums are required. J.S. sends his greetings (the full name is given.)

The second telegram received reads as follows:

'London, June 6th, 1944. From the 5th April, 1944.
Ministry of Internal Affairs:-

I send you and Dr. Szerer the following telegram.
Signature of the Delegate.

'The Germans have deported seven thousand Jews from Theresienstadt, the Jewish concentration camp in the Protectorate, to the camp in Oswiecim, under the pretext of work in the General Gouvernement. Two weeks ago they have been gassed. Before the murder letters were extorted from them addressed to relatives and acquaintances, containing descriptions of good working conditions. This is a trap for other groups to follow. It is therefore necessary to warn the Jews in Theresienstadt and the International Red Cross under whose protection they remain, through broadcasts and leaflets, that such a crime has been perpetrated. There are now allegedly 800,000 Jews in Hungary. The Germans have already started on their liquidation. Do something real to save the doomed. At our place the hunting and annihilation of the remnants is being continued. The ruins of the Warsaw ghetto are being dynamited. It is to vanish from the surface.

Signature for the Jewish Committee of the Working Masses and for the Jewish National Committee.'

'... On the 14th June we forwarded to the Ministry an extensive telegram for the Country, containing 48 lines with sundry information. This telegram has not yet been despatched. I urged it today. Today, however, we sent a second short telegram: 'We are sending you a long telegram. Please wire whether you have received our despatches and correspondence from February, March and April. We have sent much. Schwarzbart. Reiss.' This telegram appeared to be necessary because Szerer's despatches from the same dates have been already confirmed. We do not know what the cause is that only the February despatch has been confirmed. . .'

21.6.44:

'... At yesterday's session (Ex's Note) of the recently created Rescue Council of the Polish Government) it has been finally decided upon the sum of 80,000 out of the 100,000 mentioned before (Ex's Note: This concerns the 100,000 pounds promised by the Polish

/3

DECLASSIFIED	
NND 8:001	
By	RAV (ARS, Date 4/10/87)

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GPO 16-35893-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~BYRON PRICE
Director

PAT/04342/44

Government in December, 1943, for parcels to Jews in Poland), until the full budget will be prepared. . . Reiss will send you a detailed report of this session. I remind you that the decisions of the Rescue Council are strictly internal and should by no means be made public. I give them therefore only for you . . .'

L. Calmann
for Chief Censor.

Information received from Tel Aviv Censorship under Ref. No:

TV/9747/44
of 1.7.44
Ex. 138

C/CW

DECLASSIFIED
NND 817001
By RHP HARS, Date 4/10/81

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BYRON PRICE,
Director

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

700454

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

R.V.G.
28-5-44

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN CENSORSHIP

Type of Mail: Letter

Date: 12th May, 1944.
Ref: EGY/03732/44

Dated: April 11, 44
Post Date: 12.4.44

Language: ENGLISH

FROM

Rhud UBERHALL
Istiklal Cad. 48/4
ISTANBUL - Turkey

To

Dr. W. ELIASBERG
NEW YORK City
75 Payson Ave.
U.S.A.

DISPOSAL

RELEASED

Distribution,
FOREIGN P & T CENSORSHIP, LONDON
(D.R.W.)
Chief Censor Palestine.

File No. P/UEBE/K.3924.

SUBMITTED TO: FORD D.R.W.

JEWISH REFUGEE PROBLEM

For more than seven months I did not receive any letter from you and beg you to write me. Meanwhile many things have changed here, and one cannot say that the conditions for our work have been facilitated. You know about the great political changes that took place, and for the next weeks the worst is being expected for Balkan Jews.

In spite of the enormous tempo and the confusion in which the enemies retreat from all territory, he still has time to care that most of the Jews are being murdered. We believe that this spring, may be the last before the victory, will be dark time which will require many Jewish victims.

We were successful in saving 240 Jews from Czernovitz by putting them into a boat which reached the port of Istanbul safely. It is a great disaster, that these have been the first big transport of Jewish emigrants after such a long time.

Thanks to the Turkish and Allied Governments, there are no difficulties concerning the continuation of the journey to Palestine. Just recently the British Government has acted very much according to our wishes and it is a shame and great pain at the same time, that there is a group of irresponsible elements in Palestine who believed that the rights and laws concerning the Jewish emigration can be fought out by bombs. If everybody relied on the talents and political capability of the responsible men in the Jewish Agency, our success and reputation would be better and we could be spared many difficulties.

As you probably know, a special Attache on behalf of the American Government has arrived here last month to work - on the refugee-problem. I had the opportunity to see that man several times and may say that he is a very capable and energetic person and that much may be expected from his work. If he has not yet had any concrete success it is due to the fact that he came at least two years too late, and that the situation today, as said before, is very difficult. But I do not doubt, that the fact that the Allies thought it correct and necessary to send a man for this business with so great an authorisation, has had an echo in the countries of our enemies. Especially the Satellites will think twice before committing more crimes, now that the punishments are being made so clear to them.

G.D. DISI

- AAF CB
- AGF EB
- ASF FLB
- BPR JG
- CAD MAP
- CHP FNY
- CSO POW
- CWS RB
- ENG SB
- ERS SSB
- FIN VP
- JAG ADG
- MFD ANT
- OPD CDG
- ORD EDC
- PMG HD
- QM MDW
- SGO NSG
- SSD PCD
- TAG SO
- TRN SDG
- JSW WDG

CCB
MAR REFUGEE
BOARD

LA
67

2IC
2SD
3OSS
6MID
(13)

EJO
3AFH

4
12

Jan 1944

G.N. MacCarron
Capt.

CHIEF DISTRIBUTION OFFICER.

FROM SMI BRANCH, CIG, MID

DECLASSIFIED
NND 817001
By RHP NARS, Date 4/10/81

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BYRON PRICE,
Director

Taken from Mr. Ackerman's files

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

72
M.M.H. 13.7.44.

Terminal
Air.

LON/RE/729/45.

GEORGE ANDRE SCHWARZ
15 RUA ALVES GRESPO
BRIGEIRA
PORTUGAL.

MR. FRITZ WALTER
124/126 WESTBOURNE TERRACE
LONDON
W.2.

W.D. DIS

- AAF CB
- AGF ~~ES~~
- ASF ~~FLB~~
- BPR ~~IS~~
- CAD WIP
- CHP FNY
- CSO POW
- CWS RB
- ENG SS
- ETG SEB
- FIN VP
- JAG ADC
- MPD AHT
- OPD CDC
- ORD XDC
- PMG HD
- QH XDW
- NSC
- SSD PCD
- TAG SC
- TRN SDC
- USW WDC

30th June, 1944.

German.

Released. Comment M. L. J.
 " I. S. R. B. (Lt. Col. Neane)
 " P. I. D.
 " D. R. W.
 " CANADA.

Comment P. O. R. D.
 " S. E.

EOS
7-25
2-1C
3-PS
6-MID
2-SD
⑬

OSS/LONDON
OSS/LONDON

S.E./LONDON POLITICAL REFUGEES. 1294 M.M.H. 8.7.44.
 FIVE AUSTRIANS.

E 111
A.H.
W-1

The writer after serving in the FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION IN AFRICA for a year, was demobilised. He appears to have worked as a motor mechanic in the AMERICAN army in ALGERIA. He flew to LISBON in JANUARY 1944 and is endeavouring to join the ENGLISH pioneer corps and asks addressee's help to speed matters up.
 The GERMAN COMMISSION in MADRID refused to give writer the necessary navicert for SPANISH ships so that he could join his father in BUNEAOR.

TRANSLATION:
 Ref. MR. MAX STROMER, BRIGEIRA.
 SEHR GEBIETEN FRIED WALTER!

I have received some magazines of the F.A.M. and of the AUSTRIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT from HENRI STROMER, which have interested me very much. I shall be very glad therefore, if you will send me all magazines and propaganda material published. My Mother MRS. HEDVKA MARJA SCHWARZOVA, 71 BROADWALK COURT, PALACE GARDENS TERRACE, LONDON W.2., will willingly pay the subscription costs if you show her this letter.

CCRS
WAR Refugee
Dd.

Here briefly are details about myself. - BORN in VIENNA 26.2.1919. Mother a CZECH. Was 4 years at an elementary school, 4 years at a secondary school, 1 year at the MUSEUM of TECHNOLOGY in VIENNA, 2 1/2 years at the TECHNICAL SCHOOL in MOULANS (engine building) and finally 1 year at the UNIVERSITY (Science) in LILLE (FRANCE) and at the same time also at a school of engineering in LILLE (I.D.N.) I have worked already as an engineer, craftsman, mechanic, motor-mechanic (with the AMERICAN army in ALGERIA, and as a barman (sic) likewise with the AMERICAN army. Shortly

FROM SMI SECTION
 SECURITY BRANCH, NIRS /after the

DECLASSIFIED
 By RND NND 817001
 NARS, DATE 4/11/81

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BYRON PRICE,
 Director.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

After the annexation of AUSTRIA I came to FR ANIS and was a student in
LILLE up to the outbreak of war, signed on with the FOREIGN Legion for
the duration of the war, and after serving in AFRICA for 1 year and 1 day,
I was demobilized and then lived independently in ORAN (ALGERIA).

In the meantime my father had gone to ECUADOR (SOUTH AMERICA)
and my mother to LONDON, where I have a brother in the army.

My father sent the necessary immigration papers to me in ALGERIA,
but at the time I could not get away.

After the ALLIED landing in AFRICA I at last got my FRENCH "LETRE
DE VOYAGE" and in JANUARY 1944, flew to LISBON. (I knew already before
I left that I should not be able to go to ECUADOR, as the GERMAN
CONSULSION in MADRID refused to give me the necessary navycert for the
SPANISH ships).

On the 20th JANUARY I arrived in LISBON, on the 21st JANUARY I
signed on for joining the ENGLISH pioneers, and applied for my visa.

This was refused me and I was told I should apply to the FRENCH
DELEGATION of ALGIERS so as to be able to return to AFRICA, and join
the PIONEERS there.

The FRENCH said, however, that it had nothing to do with them, and
sent me back to the BRITISH PASSPORT OFFICE, which then sent my "dossier"
to ALGIERS to the PIONEERS, now I am awaiting a reply.

I should be much obliged if you could do anything so that I could
get into the ENGLISH army a little more quickly. My VISA application
bore the number 2751 of 21st JANUARY 1944, and was countenanced by the
HIGEM here.

I hope to hear from you soon,

Many greetings

(Signed) GEORG SCHWARZ."

EXAMINER'S NOTES: HANNIS SCHWARZ,
15 AVENIDA TARIJUI QUIKO ECUADOR is probably the
writer's father. According to various submissions he is the represen-
tative of the F.A.M. in ECUADOR, and is connected with the F.A.M.
TORONTO and not with the F.A.M. LONDON).

Relevant Submissions:
CAN. 16374/43.
U.S. :F.A. 43827/43
U.S. M.I. 292566/43
U.S. M.I. 209135/43.
CAN. 1011/43.

DECLASSIFIED
AND 817001
By RMD NARS, Date 4/10/81

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in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Director of Censorship.

BYRON PRICE,
Director.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100457

FROM: "Ricardo" "Ada" (Ottolenghi) See Ex's Note Buenos Aires, Argentina		TO: Livia Fogliosi Ches Pierre Benedick Sorsella (Lugano) Suisse	
LIST: None	None		
Date of communication June 6, 1944	Date of postmark June 9, 1944	Kind of mail Air	Mall No. 616
Language Italian	Previously censored by None	Region distribution DR FIN-CFC CPNY-INT	Register No.
Previous relevant records SJ FIN 15709-R	For interoffice use	Disposition DR FIN-CFC CPNY-INT	Serial No.
To be photographed No	Photo No.	From photograph is to be sent	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R (after excision see below) C RS Sent with comment to—
Division (or Station) 64007	Table 8	Examiner 64007	D. A. C. 64007
Reviewer J.R.E.	Examination date July 20, 1944	Typing date July 22, 1944	

DR use only
NHB
7/29
1-1RB
4-AF
3-T
2-SB
6-mj
3-oss
1-ONI
2-IC
(23)

COMMENT

REMITTANCES OF MONEY TO ITALY FROM ARGENTINE THROUGH INTERMEDIARY IN SWITZERLAND

Writing to their aunt, an Italian refugee in Switzerland, Senders state (quoting translation): "I would like to redouble our help given to our beloved ones, but for the present all we can do is hope. Meanwhile, since September it has been impossible to send anything to Italy, so much so, that we have decided to make a first remittance of pesos 500 to Castelbognesi (See Ex's Note) and we hope to be able to repeat it monthly. I don't know if you will be able to talk with Castelbognesi; if you do, tell him to excuse what little we do; that little bit represents our maximum." (EX: This part was excised.)

Senders request news of their family in Italy and further state that Addressee's letter will be forwarded to Renata and Dino (who are in Sao Paulo, Brazil, as derived from contents).

EXAMINER'S NOTE:

Although letter has no return address. SJ FIN 15709-R (May 16, 1944) and others show that Senders are Ricardo Ottolenghi and wife, Ada, living at: 25 de Mayo 294, Buenos Aires, Argentina, who have been helping Italian Jews, refugees in Switzerland, and are worried for their family's destiny in Italy.

SJ FIN 15709 also show Rabbi Castelbognesi distributing financial aid to Jewish refugees in Switzerland.

Enclosures: 2

1 Letter - not relevant
1 Statement of account

FROM SMI SECTION
REGULATORY BRANCH, HIS

CCB
WAR Ref. Bol

DECLASSIFIED
NND 817001
By RHP NARS, Date 4/10/81

CH. 23 5.44. COPY SUB: NO: LON/125492/44
POSTAL & TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP
TERMINAL MAIL - P.C. 72 - AIR.

FROM: NAFTALI WAGSCHAL, TO: MR. O. WAGSCHAL,
123, MANOR ROAD, 129, BACKERSTRASSE,
LONDON, N.6. ZURICH 4,
SWITZERLAND.

DATE OF LETTER: 4.5.44 LANGUAGE: German.
LETTER ENCLOSED
FROM U.S.A.: 15.4.44

ORIGINAL LETTER: Retained in I.R.B. for re submission
to Finance E.B.

SUBMITTED TO: Submission slip to T.E.D. (for action).
Copy to: M.E.W.
" " D.R.W.
Re-submit to Finance.

Operating Unit Section Examiner D.A.C. Date:
PRI/HOL 6/5 1941 for MJK. 18.5.44.
21.5.44.

SUBJECT: Possible connection with the visa racket. The writer
encloses a letter from UNCLE MANO in U.S.A. in which the
letter requests the addressee to try to get relatives out of
occupied territory. He offers to pay the expenses and has
apparently already sent various sums of money to the
addressee. UNCLE MANO suggests that the addressee get in
touch with STERNBUCH or MADRE MULLER for this purpose.

ENCLOSURES: 1 Letter from U.S.A. and 1
Letter P.C. 85.

TRANSLATION OF EXTRACT:
Letter signed: NAFTALI WAGSCHAL.

Para: 2:
"The enclosed letter from Uncle MANO came this week.
I read in an American Paper that he is active there in the
cause of Aid to Refugees."

- 1 -

cc'd
WAR REFUGEE
BD

DECLASSIFIED
NND 817001
By RAB MARS, Date 4/10/81

AD DISY
AKF OB
ASH OB
BFR IG
CAD MAP
CSD PNY
CYS RE
ENG RE
FIN STR
JAG ADC
MED ANT
OPD CPG
PAC CPG
SBD NSC
TAG PCD
TRN WDO
USW

APR
W. J. G...

FROM SMI BRANCH, CIG, MID

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Taken from Mr. Ackerman's
files in State

- 2 -

SUB:NO: LON/125492/44

From letter from Uncle MANO, U.S.A.: Page 1 Line 5:

"Do you hear from NATAN and SELIG. Perhaps you might arrange for NATAN and family to come to your vicinity. I would pay all the costs. If it is possible could LEON lay out the money and I will remit it straight away. And also what would be needed for SELIG. The 100 dollars sent to you in December came back. But I hope LEON received the 100 dollars sent in January. I sent off another 100 dollars on March 31st and I shall do the same again this month. Could ROSI and BURSCHEL perhaps come to SIMON & FANNY. Perhaps you could arrange this with STERNBUCH or MADRE MULLER."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 817001
By RAA NARS, Date 4/10/81

FROM SMI BRANCH, CIG, MID

SPECIAL NOTICE.—This contains information taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. The information must be confined only to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely distributed, or copies made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Director of Censorship.

070 15-20802-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BYRON PRIOR,
Director

100461

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 4 -

SUB:NO: LON/125492/44

From letter signed NASTALI - WAGSCHAL:

PARA: 2:

"The enclosed letter from Uncle MANO came this week. I read in an American paper that he is active there in the cause of Aid to Refugees."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 817001
By RMP NARS, Date 4/10/81

FROM SMI BRANCH, CIG, MID

SPECIAL NOTICE.—This contains information taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. The information must be confined only to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely distributed, or copies made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Director of Censorship.

BYRON PRICE,
Director.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100463

Censorship Intercepts

N.P.
26.5.44.

72

Terminal-Air.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LON/64016/44 CB
AGP EB
ASF FLB
BFR ~~IC~~
CAD MAP
M.R. YOSEF WINDHOLZ CHP PNY
CSO FOW
169 HIGHEURY NEW PARKWS RB
LONDON N.5. ENG SB
ERS ~~SEE~~
FIN
JAG ADO
MPD ANT
OPD CDG
ORD EDO
PMG HD
QM MDW
SGO NSQ
SSD PCD
TAG SO
TRN SDQ
USW WDO

VIKTOR BAUMGARTEN
GSTUHL 25
BADEN.

M.R. YOSEF WINDHOLZ
169 HIGHEURY NEW PARK
LONDON N.5.

15.3.44.

Gerran.

XXXXXXXXXX

Retained in
I.R.B.

Submission to: T.E.D. for action
Re- " " COL. " "
Copy " M.E.W.
" " D.R.W.

*SLH
6-8*

*ETU
3 AFH*

2-16

HOL/PRI

3/5

4702

E.M.C.

21.5.44.

3-02

Possible connection with visa racket in relation to Palestine Exchange of Certificates.

1. 50

6-11-44

1-0-41

14

This letter is addressed to POLDI who was mentioned in submission LON/30630/44, and requests him to contact L. KASTNER of ISTANBUL (LON/32752/44 H.J. GRIFFEN also of that city and ALFRED TOMASCHOFF, in order to obtain a Turkish visa for his wife and children. Addressee appears to have arranged for a certificate of Exchange, but there is no likelihood of its being available for some time. LON/14972/44 other ref.)

Hiz...

(Letter bears evidence of German Censorship)

EXTRACT: P.1. L. 1.

*CCB
WAR REFUGEE
BOARD*

GRITL received your promise for the certificate ...the 6th of MARCH. The authorities in this place told me that the promised certificate could take an other 2 years before being available..... (P. 2. L. 8.)Even if the certificate were at hand it would be useless without the TURKISH visa.
L.12.) You should at last write to SAJOS KASTNER knowing him to be a very intimate friend of ALEX as well as H.J. GRIFFEN HOTEL CONTINENTAL, ISTANBUL, ISTANBUL. P.N.1008. I should like to emphasize that GRITL wishes you to make a list of the belongings of the children drawn up by a public notary and send it at once to HANBI VIKTOR BAUMGARTEN, as well as to ALEX..... A brother of dear KONRAD who is here already

FROM SMI BRANCH, CIG, MID

DECLASSIFIED
NND 817001
By *RAP* NARS, Date *4/16/81*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BYRON PRICE
Director

*taken fr. Mr Ackerman's
files fr. Hedy*

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- 2 -

Submission No: LON/64016/44

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Since some months has his certificate and expects the
TURKISH visa daily, please get in touch at
once with ALFRED TOMASCHOFF, who lives in the same
street as ALEX..... Write to GRITL C/O VIKTOR
BAUMGARTEN and to MRS. RIECHMANN and communicate
what you have definitely settled.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 817001
By RHP NAFIS, Date 4/10/81

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GPO 16-56823-1

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BYRON PRICE,
Director.

100465

CLASSIFIED BY: [redacted]
8th February, 1945

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN EUROPE

REPORT BY: [redacted]

(Classified by Special Examiner)

NOTE:

Period: 11th September to December, 1944

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- (2) If use is made of any of the contents of this Report otherwise than for the purpose of information, the source of information should not be disclosed.
- (3) Under no circumstances should verbatim copies or extracts of letters be used save after consultation with the Director of Postal and Telegraph Censorship.

- I. GOVERNMENT OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN EUROPE
- II. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
 - 1. Eastern European
 - 2. The Jewish Army
 - 3. Relations with Allied Governments
 - 4. Paris Peace Talks
- III. ORGANIZATIONS
- IV. EMIGRATION AND REFUGEE
- V. ALLEGATIONS

*1-T Bridges
3-28-44 HCD*

INTRODUCTION

The first and largest section of this Report brings the full of description and mass murder a scope far beyond the apparently intended limits of complete extermination.

In spite of the distress and disturbance occasioned by these events among Jewish groups all over the world, the movement towards a United Front, peace and freedom in these reports, has made no apparent progress. Instead, national disputes and internal quarrels have been intensified. There has been a realization of the need to work out a program which would recognize the Jewish people as a nation with a Government in exile. In preparation for the political demands of the underground and émigrés, the opposition of the Moslems and the Catholics becomes stronger.

Particular note is made of the aid and support, now extensive, which are being given by bodies like the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Fund Distribution Committee to rescue at least small groups of children from the occupied country. It is an unusual fact that considerable facilities for the education have now been offered by the Western Hemisphere when specifically Jewish children have been in Europe.

The subject of anti-Semitism has presented much more material than has been the case previously.

Chief Officer, I.R.S.

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Director

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CONDITIONS OF JEWISH CONCENTRATIONS IN EUROPE

LATVIA

Little is known about the fate of the Jews in the Baltic countries. The following summarized report is said to originate from an observer of the situation. When the Germans occupied Latvia, the Jewish population was roughly 100,000. One of the thousands were shot to stay with and, by the end of October, 1941, all had been incarcerated in a ghetto. On the night of November 30th and December 1st of the same year, 24,000 men, women and children were taken to the Rumbula forests, where they were brutally massacred and buried in mass graves. The massacres were done at the instigation of the Germans, but almost wholly carried out by the Latvian police, who were later sent to the Russian front, in order that they should not bear witness to their deed. Rumbula was then used as a transit settlement for deported Jews from Germany, the latter also disappeared. Aryan women married to Jews were forcibly divorced and had to sign a letter of thanks to the Fuhrer for freeing them. Jews were married to Aryans were kept alone if they were over a certain age; the younger women were compulsorily sterilized.

This report says that all the Lithuanian Jews, who numbered 9,000, managed to escape to Russia and to avoid extinction. (SR/PO/91833/42, 5.10.42). A Jewish correspondent in Sweden, trying to contact friends in Latvia, says that every third day he addresses his letters to Latvia, which mostly come back, marked "Photown" or "Jaffa". Sometimes a new address is indicated, or the words, "travelled to Rumbula" or "Ghetto".

"In this manner, one gets a small sign of life... The only way to get news is by indirect information, but most people making business trips to Latvia scarcely dare ask the Latvians about Jews. There is no possibility to send money - I tried, but the money came back." (SR/PO/92259/42).

A J.T.A. report, dated 20.11.42, stated that all Jews still living in the ghetto in Riga, said to be about 4,000, were being sent to Hanshohle territory and Latvia was to be made "Judenrein" within the following few weeks.

BULGARIA

As the result of intervention by the Orthodox Church in Sofia, converted Jews making to the Orthodox, Protestant, or Catholic Church have been exempted by the Bulgarian Government from the obligation to wear the yellow stars of Jewish. All Jewish firms with a capital of under 60,000 Levass are to be wound up, Jewish joint stock and limited companies are exempt. The Commissariat for Jewish Questions in Sofia has ordered the compulsory organization of all Jews in the country. Small ghetto communities, consisting of at least 50 families, are to be established; all their property will be held collectively and the heads will be appointed by the Government. Voluntary Jewish associations will be dissolved and synagogues in places with less than 150 Jews will be closed down; no new synagogues are permitted to be built and existing Jewish schools can only be used in future for professional training. (J.T.A. 20.10.-5.11.42).

FINLAND

A German demand for the surrender of 100 emigrants, mostly Jews, has been rejected by the Finnish Government, although some of its members, including the Foreign Minister, were ready to comply, reports the J.T.A. (11.12.42). The Agency quotes the Stockholm "Magasin Nyheter" as commenting that "Finland has occupied the ignominy of buying food with human lives. Hamnerheim, the Social Party and the Swedish-speaking members of the Government are mainly responsible for this".

FRANCE

Reports, sent from Geneva to Dr. Silverman, M.P. and to the Zionist Organization in London, stated that the deportations of foreign Jews were increasing and "massive" were taking place in the sheld of unoccupied France, especially in the big cities of Lyons and Marseilles. No occupations were observed, neither of age nor of length of residence in the country. These was, at first, a general list of excluded categories, which included men who had been volunteers in the French or allied armed forces and their families, families with French-born children or with one French member, pregnant women and parents with children under five, persons over 60.

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BYRON PRICE
Director

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Christianized Jews and, finally, those with visas for emigration. These exceptions were, however, not always observed; for example, at Lyons, it was decided at the last moment to accept the visas of the arrested persons in order to take up the quota of 1000 fixed by the Government for this region concerned. The "contingents" were put into box-cars in alphabetical order. The number in each car varied from 25 to 45. Food was given for five or six days. Some blankets were placed in the boxes. One or two sanitary bowls were placed in each car. In some cases, the private organizations were allowed to give supplementary food packages. In other, they were refused permission to approach the station platform. Usually, the persons were put into the freight cars in the afternoon or evening and the actual departure was in the middle of the night or the early hours of the morning. In some cases, the Jews were allowed to accompany the Franciscan nurses and doctors of the Franciscan Corps had to leave the transients at the last station before the immigration line.

The President of the Co-ordinating Committee of the various philanthropic organizations working in the camp was in a hurry to protect an appeal to Vichy, who at that time was said to be unaware of what was taking place. Father Arita, one of the vice-presidents of the Co-ordinating Committee and personal delegate of Cardinal Gerlier on the Committee, also attended the interview. The Cardinal said that the whole affair was regrettable, but unavoidable; he promised to talk with the Jewish and non-Jewish categories of Jews could be deported. In the meantime, the American Quakers had approached Laval. The latter stated that, at his suggestion, the Germans had agreed to accept 10,000 French Jews instead of French; he agreed to consider for exemption a category of about 1,000 persons who were in a position to contribute, but he left for Berlin the following day without giving any final decision. It thus became evident that any intervention in Vichy was useless.

The declarations made by Laval to the foreign correspondents in Vichy were quite untrue. Instead of only citizens or foreign Jews of certain nationalities being concerned, as he had stated, most of the Jewish refugees in France who arrived since 1933 belonged to the categories which, according to the Government's instructions, were to be deported. Laval did not mention the fact that no birth visas would be given to Jews liable for deportation. Labour officials were supplied with lists of those to be executed, so that no working permit might be given to a foreigner appearing on it and no journey permit was accorded to these persons. Persons found harboring foreign Jews whose names appeared on the lists were punishable by two months to five years in prison. In view of the fact that, on account of the necessity for the renewal of ration cards, this kind of life could not last.

It was difficult to find an adequate explanation for the deportations. It would hardly be true that all the people were to be used as workers, as the status of those who had already left were totally incapable of doing a day's work. In the first transport, there were many sick and old people; all had been interned by two years in internment camps. Their rehabilitation was uniformly reported as the Jewish restoration in Poland. (80/80/51097/43 and 87/80/51438/42). A J.I.A. report from Geneva (16.9.42) quoted a statement issued by the Vichy official news service in an attempt to justify the policy of the Vichy Government in accepting foreign and interned Jews from France. It stated that, at a time when France was weak and disorganized by war wounds, when 1,200,000 Frenchmen were prisoners behind barbed wire and when the whole future of France and the world was uncertain, it was surprising to see Brechnev excited about a few Jews. We do not deny that, from a purely humanitarian standpoint, some Jews are to be pitied. But from a national standpoint, the Jews must be held responsible for our deprivations and defeat.

The following letter, apparently from theosophical France and sent to London through Bergier, in typical of others seen from private persons:

"The workers have brought me completely down and I am afraid that I shall not be able to stand it. . . . Thousands of people are being handled together like cogs without clothes, without money, without documents, they are being handled over to the enemy. . . . German, Czech and Polish Jews are being deported at present. . . . I have a room in a hotel, but I am afraid to sleep there and I pass my nights in a collar, lying on the bar floor. . . . I love all my belongings, but I happily escaped four times from the hunters' hands." (80/80/164361/12. 7.9.42).

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Director

A Jewish writer who was in Brazil when the British Government issued an order requiring all shops and business premises belonging to Jews to display a sign with the words "Caucasian" written on it, stated that he appeared in these days following issuance of the above order, that there was no other but Jewish shops in all Brazil. Marching crowds assembled in front of the shops bearing a huge sign, with the words "Caucasian" repeated three times in large characters and each time followed by three marks of exclamation. There were shouts so he in Brazil at that day and saw the Brazilian people march the above said signs in front. (HA 1135/42)

A non-Jewish eye-witness of the deportation raids at Monte Carlo gives the following description:

"I can't tell you what we have been going through here. The cruelty and atrocity in the Jews is beyond description. In the middle of the night the police rounded them up, had to make them get off at once to Germany, the women to a concentration camp. Their children had all been taken from them and sent into a loyer and sent off to where no one knows. The screams of the women and children were too awful. 'Machay, take me with you' etc., but no pity was shown. An old man of 60, stone blind, had his wife, a Jewess, taken and the poor old man was left all alone." (HON/RS/15773/42, 25-9-42)

One of the above points was taken up by the American Cuckoo Service at Geneva. An urgent problem remains... It is the case of the children left behind in non-occupied France. Many of these left in the occupied zone are now coming from northern France and this movement will probably continue. It is estimated that between 5,000 and 8,000 of these children will now be at the charge of relief agencies. As it is the evident intention of the Nazis that their parents should not survive the treatment they are now undergoing, most of these thousands of children may already be considered orphans... It would seem that exceptional measures might be taken to admit at least some of these unfortunate little ones to immigration into various republics of North and South America... An Emergency Committee has been formed in Geneva, comprising a number of organizations, religious and non-sectarian, for the procuring of such permission. (SR/79/91234/42)

ALGERIA

The anti-Jewish measures introduced in metropolitan France and gradually being applied in French North Africa during the past year, and this process was still continuing at the very moment of the landing of the American and British forces. Over 140,000 Jews in Morocco, 110,000 in Algeria and about 60,000 in Tunisia have been affected by the Vichy anti-Jewish decrees, and particularly harsh treatment in Tunisia to have been reserved for the 20,000 Jews in Libya after the beginning of the present offensive. In addition, there are about 25,000 Jewish refugees and deported French Jews employed as slave labourers on the construction of the Tunis-Sabera railway, in the region of Colomb-Becquer and Beni-Abbou. (W.F.A. 11.11.42)

An earlier letter from Algiers shows the growing menace from which the Jews of North Africa have been delivered by the Allied invasion. "During the last year, all civil positions have been denied to Jews... Also for doctors, lawyers, judges, etc., all are closed to us and we are no longer accepted even in the army... Special schools have been opened for segregating Jewish children and now our property is at stake... The racial laws are growing worse every day and we are haunted by the idea that we shall make up some day and find ourselves in a concentration camp." (W.F.A. 11/11/42)

GERMANY

The deportations have continued in the way already described in previous reports: the concentration in Berlin of all Jews in the Reich for deportation to Nazi-held territory and the daily despatch to Poland of freight trains loaded with German Jews. The Nazi press revealed that Germany was to become completely cleared of Jews this winter. (W.F.A. 26.10.42). While Jews from Germany were being deported to the East, however, the Nazi paper "Kraekauer Zeitung" is reported by the Agency to have said that 150,000 Polish Jews had been sent from their ghettos to the forced labour in the Reich.

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BYRON PRICE
Director

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RUSSIA

The last article in the Russian press... (text continues)

... (text continues)

GERMANY

Although Hungary is well considered a haven of refuge for many hunted Jews... (text continues)

... (text continues)

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ITALY

... (text continues)

YUGOSLAVIA

... (text continues)

THE CONGRESS

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BYRON PRICE, Director

THE CONCENTRATION

A recent report from the Zionist Organization in Geneva announced the almost total destruction of the Jewish communities in Belgium and Holland, and claims to have already been deported. It estimated only small number of Jews had been saved by the German military for labor in the occupied areas. Once the partitioning of the Jews will probably be completed like the rest. There is evidence to believe that many of the deportees die in the cattle trucks in which they are packed and that others, especially old men and women, who show signs of weakness, the German military authorities are not so ready to accept, but it is said that some of them have been sent to the military hospital in the East. (SI/P/9180/42).

J.P.A. quotes the Belgian Zionist center "Le Pays Juif" (11.11.42), as stating that 25,000 Jews have so far been deported from Belgium "to where they will soon have to face the event of their lives, according to the law of God". It also reports in October through underground information, that certain deportees were sent to work in the coal mines in Alsacia, while others were transferred to a machine for hard labor there.

In the following, the Jews have had to organize their movements of Jews after another month. In view of the violent manifestations by the population in various groups of deportees was led to the assembly places. During October, the deportees were continuing at the rate of 100 persons per day and it was estimated that by the end of the year in Belgium after July 1st, 1942, 84,000 Jews already had been deported. (J.P.A. 29.10.42).

According to a Stockholm source, the anti-Jewish agents that Jews in Holland are appointing daily for resistance to the German occupation in order to avoid deportation. Their physicians, say these people, declare that "Jews are being treated humanely". The best news is that the alleged Jewish resistance should be represented in a separate institution and the Dutch physicians who certified that should be sent to Poland together with the Jews. (J.P.A. 19.10.42).

A Dutch correspondent, taking advantage of the opportunity of a visit to Sweden of giving an unnumbered version of five in Holland, included a paragraph concerning the Jews:

"I will say nothing of the fate of the Jews. Even those who have experienced could not well describe what they have seen. But it is a disaster to humanity. We do not expect there will be any compensation after peace comes."

These remarks do not seem to be made from a pro-Jewish standpoint, for he adds: "I do not think we are particularly kind to Jews... We have the idea of the American boys, 'let the women and children leave the rest stay alone.'" (SI/P/9291/42).

A Jewish girl who escaped during the summer from Antwerp to Switzerland, reports: "Our Jewish youth in Antwerp kept going until the last moment. We were everything together. They took away our leader after another; and, up to the last moment, we continued to learn Hebrew and organized everything just as before the war. I am writing you this, as unfortunately I am the only one of the older members of our organization who has had the luck to escape from the Gestapo." (SI/P/9229/42).

NETHERLANDS

A new law came into force at the end of October which provided for the confiscation of the entire property of Jews in Norway. The law, announced in October 25th, has taken the form of a virtual banishment. All males over 16 years of age are being taken and particularly brutally treated; and the men cannot be freed, women and children remain hostages. Jews invalid or over 80 and blind and crippled persons have been exempted. So far, over 2,000 Jews have been seized, including those considered as half and quarter Jews. Some have first sent to a concentration camp and later imprisoned at Tromsø. One report says that they will be transported to Lithuania, another that they will be sent to labor camps in Northern Norway or Poland. A special concentration camp for Jewish women and children is said to have been established near Trondheim. The Carl Nobel of Norway and other Norwegian Jewish leaders are also under arrest.

All Jewish institutions, including relief organizations, have been closed and any private Jewish homes are said to have been plundered in Oslo, Trondheim and other Norwegian cities. (J.P.A. Oct./Nov. 1942).

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Reference is made to the submission from the [illegible] dated [illegible] and captioned as above. The submission contains information regarding the activities of [illegible] in the [illegible] area. The information is of a confidential nature and is being furnished to you for your information.

The information contained in the submission is of a confidential nature and is being furnished to you for your information. It is requested that you exercise discretion in the use of this information and that you do not disseminate it to unauthorized personnel.

Very truly yours,
[illegible]

[illegible]

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NND 817001
By RAD NARS, Date 4/10/81

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Director

100499

Cont.

The main feature of the persecutions during the period of this report has been the mass deportations, principally to Poland and not only from the Reich, but also from Czechoslovakia, Holland and Belgium and even from the concentration camps of France. Sometimes the people are divided into separate groups, men, women, children and infants, and each group sent in a different direction, so that families are broken up and probably lost to each other for ever. Nothing seems to be heard of them as individuals after they go. "With few exceptions, there is practically no news from the people who have been expelled from their homes in Germany and Czechoslovakia and sent to Poland or Russia", says the writer quoted above.

THE REICH.

Germany - The Jewish Telegraphic Agency, 7.2.42, reported a German decree permitting Jewish doctors to treat Aryan children under 11, and also allowing Jewish dentists to practise. April Bulletins stated that the Gestapo seemed to have abandoned the idea of founding ghettos in Germany, in favour of deportation, which was being continued throughout the Reich. The Jewish Star had to be displayed outside all houses where Jews were living - this was assumed to connect with the deportations. The method adopted by Slovakia of depriving deported Jews of their nationality, in order to prevent their return, was to be applied also to Jews in other European countries. "The Jewish organisations in the Reich have not been able to get in touch with the deportees; they only have some indirect news from Lodz, nothing either from Biala or Minsk, whither a great part of the Jews have been sent. About 40,000 Jews in the Reich have been taken to forced labour, working hard in all kinds of factories. It is even considered to be a favour to work in these factories, for this might save one from being deported. In Berlin, a new decree forbids Jews the use of public transport, unless they live more than 7 km away, so that people doing compulsory labour for more than ten hours a day are forced to walk two to three hours to and from their work. For the first transport of deportees, the German State Railways sent a bill of M. 220,000 to the heads of the Jewish Community." (Committee for War-Stricken Jewish Population, Geneva - World Jewish Congress, London, 29.4.42).

Far from the Nazis being anxious to drive out the Jews, as was at first generally supposed to be the object of the persecutions, but will now let more of them go, even the old and presumably useless from a labour point of view. Regarding one such case, a missionary in Stockholm, doing relief work among the Jewish refugees, writes: "I deeply regret having to tell you that all our efforts concerning her are in vain, not depending on the Swedish Government, but because the German authorities do not allow a single person of Jewish race to leave the country, not even for instance an old mother to join her well situated daughter in Sweden" (B., Stockholm - O.N., New York, 28.4.42).

Austria - J.T.A. 16.3.42, reported that deportations to Galicia and the Ukraine were still continuing and that there were now only a few thousand Jews left in Austria - most of them aged and infirm.

ITALY.

Italy continues to be spoken of with appreciation and gratitude in Jewish quarters. While there has certainly been a certain amount of anti-Semitism on the part of the Government, (e.g. the report by J.T.A. on 23.2.42, to the effect that Jews had been banned from public entertainments and that the Government had ordered the requisitioning of gold, silver, copper, or other metal in possession of synagogues), the Zionist Organisation in Geneva writes to its office in London on 27.2.42: "The Italians are behaving very decently in respect of the Jewish refugees from Croatia who have fled in large numbers to Lubiano or Apalato, from where most of them have been sent to small towns and villages in Italy"; and again on 4.3.42, "One must recognise that, in respect to Jews, the Italians behave themselves more humanely than other Axis Governments."

The fate of the 510 Jews mentioned in the last report, who were saved by Italian sailors when their ship was wrecked in the Mediterranean and brought to the island of Rhodes, is interesting. "Now 200 of them", reports J.T.A. on 23.2.42, "have been brought to Ferrarente in Italy and the rest are to follow. In any case, the refugees will be better off in Italy than on the island of Rhodes, where food is extremely scarce."

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FRANCE.

Xavier Vallat has been replaced as Commissioner for Jewish Affairs by Daniel de Lellépoit. "I understand that this man belongs to the Poriot Group, which means that the situation of Jews may become still worse." (Lichtenheim, Geneva - London, London 1.5.42). According to the J.T.A., 17.5.42, an Assistant Commissioner of Jewish Affairs is to be appointed for Unoccupied France, while V. de Lellépoit will direct the anti-Jewish policy from Paris, in close collaboration with the German authorities. "Those who are fortunate enough to succeed in escaping to Unoccupied France are not any better off, for there the Jews bounding up in a search for documents, and those without proper documents are sent to concentration camps. In Nantes recently, there was an attack on the life of a Nazi. Usually, the Nazis shoot 50 Jews and 50 Christians in reprisal, but Nantes had no Jews, so the Nazis sent agents into Unoccupied France, the Vichy Government allowed them to go into a concentration camp and take 50 innocent Jews, who were then taken to Nantes and shot." (U.S.O., New York - Rio de Janeiro, 16.3.42)

The Committee for the War-Stricken Jewish Population, Geneva, writing to the World Jewish Congress in London, on 12.4.42, says: "All existing Jewish institutions are being dismantled in a few days... Those arriving in the non-occupied zone speak of the 'leuchers' existing in France and in the camps, especially in the camp of Incey, which seems to be the most dreadful. The camp is under the direction of Danneker, a well-known Jew-baiter. Thousands of the internees are literally starving, and the reports about it are indescribable. Also from there the authorities seem to take hostages to be shot."

1,000 foreign Jews who were interned in the camp of Compiègne have been deported to Poland (J.T.A., Geneva - J.T.P., London 22.4.42.)

Algeria. - A new decree rescinds citizenship of all Algerian Jews, whether Algerian or French born. All Jewish civil servants are therefore ousted from their posts.

FINLAND.

J.T.A. reported (15.4.42) that the position of the Jews in Finland had not greatly deteriorated, despite the campaign sponsored by the Nazi-inspired press. There was no discrimination against Jews serving in the Finnish Army, many of whom have fallen on the Eastern front. The unsatisfactory food situation in Finland, however, was being exploited by anti-Semitic agitators against Jewish small traders, with some response in certain Finnish circles.

BULGARIA.

J.T.A. reports (31.3.42) intensification of the anti-Jewish drive and first arrests for "violation of racial laws."

Bulgaria has a class of "privileged Jews", consisting of suppliers of goods to the State, mechanics and doctors. (J.T.A., 1.5.42).

HUNGARY.

The press have contained very little news concerning Hungary. On 19.3.42, the World Jewish Congress, New York, reported to "Di Yiddische Zeitung", Buenos Aires, that all Jewish sales in Hungary were to be sent to forced labour and that thousands had been taken for hostages. The Zionist Organisation in Geneva reported to its office in London on 25.4.42, that Jewish farmers in Hungary had been ordered to register their livestock and agricultural property with a view to confiscation, and the Jewish Telegraphic Agency reported to Lisbon on 24.4.42 that Premier von Kallay had threatened mass expulsion as the "ultimate solution of the Hungarian-Jewish problem", and that 800,000 to 1,250,000 people were involved. They also stated that doctors had been virtually excluded from practising.

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Cont.

RUMANIA

Here the position is one of complete slavery. "Jews in the whole kingdom must present themselves for labour at the institutions of undertakings to which they have been assigned. The latter must have to make immediate application as to whether the retaining of Jews is again allowed to them. Applications for Jewish labour for general use can be made to the labour camps and colonies." (C.R. News, J.P., Geneva - Silverman, London 9/27/42).

"Every Rumanian Jew is forced to sign a declaration confessing his direct and personal responsibility for the war:

I am responsible for the outbreak of the present war and I have to accept my punishment for this. I further recognize the Jewish crimes against the European community and therefore I do not complain of the treatment I am receiving.

Many have refused to sign and have preferred the alternative of a concentration camp. "Most of the anti-Jewish laws in Rumania surpass in severity even the worst of the German anti-Jewish laws, and at the same time they leave open a wide strain for hatred." (J.T.A. 22/4/42).

"All Jewish organizations in Rumania and also their funds there have been dissolved." (Geneva - London 23/3/42).

"In the region of Jassy, 50,000 Jews were massacred at the end of last June. The whole of Bucovina and North Moldavia were deported in indescribably inhuman conditions to Transnistria. 40% of the deportees died either during transport or upon arrival in the camps. The Rumanian authorities do not allow any help rendered from exterior. All despatch of food and necessities is prohibited." (Geneva - W.I.C. London 23/4/42).

SLOVAKIA has taken the front of the stage during this period for barbarities and persecutions inflicted on the Jews.

The Zionist organization at Geneva petitioned the Vatican "in the hope that its intervention might at the last minute stop the action undertaken by the Slovak Government - the head of it and its population being Catholic in its majority." (Hague, Geneva - Silverman, London, 19/3/42). The action referred to was the wholesale confiscation of all Jewish property, and the deportations. As a result, representations were made by Cardinal Hurlone to the Slovak authorities, the only practical outcome of which, however, was that "Father Tiso, the head of the State, stayed away from his office for ten days to avoid signing the deportation orders, while Sano Esch, the Minister of the Interior, proceeded to put the orders into full effect."

There were reports that large numbers of Jews were accepting baptism in order to escape the effects of these decrees, but the Apostolic Delegation in Tirnau, which town was said to be preparing for 120, officially denied that there had been a single one. (J.T.A. 26/4/42). In any case, this step would scarcely have saved them, for a concerned report (J.T.A. 13/4/42) said that Sano Esch had ordered the recently baptized to be included in the first batch of deportations.

That the local population is by no means in complete accord with these measures is revealed by the Nazi press, which discloses that Slovaks manifesting sympathy with Jews are being sent to the Ilava concentration camp, and that three District Chiefs have been dismissed and will be prosecuted for failure to obey the anti-Jewish orders. Clashes were also reported in the towns of Humenn and Michalovce among the non-Jewish population, owing to the deportation of Jews to death camps. (J.T.A. 29/4/42).

"Many hundreds of Jews, men, women and children, have fled to Hungary and the number of such refugees is steadily increasing. A. Gruesome incidents have already occurred at the frontier, but, in spite of these, more and more Jews are trying to get out of Slovakia into Hungary. The Jewish representatives in Budapest don't know what to do with them and are very much afraid of the consequences." (Geneva - London 17/4/42).

BELGIUM

"On 18/2/42, J.T.A. reports a Nazi military order prohibiting Jews from leaving Belgian territory; this was aimed at preventing Jews escaping deportation to Poland by reaching unoccupied France, where emigration visas could still be obtained for overseas. Mass deportation of Polish-born Jews from Belgium to Poland continued. It was estimated that 20,000 had already been deported from Belgium to the East."

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BOHEMIA

"Hillich has issued an order that all Jews still remaining in the Protectorate, estimated at about 7,000, are to be concentrated in the town of Theresienstadt, in Schemau. A wave of Jewish mass suicides is reported as a result of this expulsion. More than 10,000 Czech Jews are already there, incarcerated in dungeons. (Geneva - London, 11-23-42). Theresienstadt is said to be only the collecting station for deportations to Poland and elsewhere. The Czech Nazi Group in Prague admitted (with threats) that even National Socialist members of the organization frequently follow to the station Jews who are to be deported and give them parcels on the journey." (J.T.A. 27.4.42).

"In Bohemia and Moravia, Czechs have been forbidden to greet Jewish acquaintances and have adopted a new means of speaking. On meeting a Jewish acquaintance in the street, the Czech automatically pretends to ignore him - but he winks and the Jew winks back. This has provoked an angry outburst in the Nazi-controlled paper 'Marschall Politika' which warned 'these Czech philanderers' that they had better take care of their necks." (J.T.A. 19.3.42).

DENMARK

J.T.A. (11.4.42) reports that both King and people were holding out against the anti-Semitic policy which the Nazis and Quisling Hitlers were trying to enforce.

"There do not exist any laws against the Jews and these may follow their professions. Only in export and import there is a certain development unfavourable for the Jewish businesses, as the whole trade is directed via Germany... but with in Denmark there is no development against Jewish trade hitherto." (H.M., Stockholm - London, 24.3.42).

"Danish authorities have seized a number of Jewish refugees and deported them to Germany. Protests by the Danish Government have proved ineffective. Nazi activities to ensure the exclusion of Jews from the Danish Merchants Association mentioned in total failure, the Association voting against the proposal by an overwhelming majority." (J.T.A. 26.4.42).

Danish Jews, indeed, seem to be curiously exempt from the horrors and persecutions that have overtaken their brethren in other occupied lands. A report emanating from the Palestine Bureau in Stockholm, dated April 6th, 1942, and transmitted by the Zionist Organization in Geneva to their office in London, 13.4.42, speaks of "very successful and well-attended meetings" of the Danish Zionist and Social Organizations; also the Hechalutz (Jewish Pioneers for Palestine) "continues its work uninterruptedly without any trouble from outside. Financial worries were and still are, however, very great - up till now the demand by and a number of private persons have stepped in. It is also of interest that the Hechalutz holds Hebrew classes once a week among the Danish Jews... The instruction is each time followed by an interesting discussion evening." The chairman of the Zionist Organization, the report mentions, "carries on a small business factory which supports him quite well."

GREECE

J.T.A. reported (6.2.42), that Jewish leaders, including the Chief Rabbi, have been sent to concentration camps. The official bread allowance for Jews is 1 oz. a day, but even this is very difficult to get. They often collapse in the streets, dying of hunger. On 24.1.42, J.T.A. reported that Axis officials were seeing to it that Jews were receiving little benefit from the food and medicine sent to Greece with British permission. In Salonika, for instance, Jews received only 2% of the share to which their proportion of population entitled them.

LOW COUNTRIES

Holland. - J.T.A. reports at various dates that the Jewish population is being subjected to ever-increasing pressure, and thousands are being deported for forged papers in Poland. The reports speak of numerous cases of help given by the Dutch to their neighbours. Some lawyers, for instance, have taken over the clients of Jewish solicitors and handed over to them their fees. (18.3.42). The majority of Jews in Holland have ceased to sleep in their homes, as they are unable to do so through there or in the streets at any time and then nothing more is heard of them until the news that they have "died". All the 100 Dutch Jews deported to the salt and sulphur mines in Buchhausen, Austria, have died. It was rumored

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they were forced to work there without protection against fumes. It was said that the Germans had refused a Red Cross investigation. The latest report says that the Nazis have started the evacuation of all Jews from coastal areas in Holland, which is interpreted as an indication of fear of landings by Allied Forces. It is reported that all able-bodied Jews are being transported to Germany for forced labour.

YUGO-SLAVIA.

"The Jewish population is being mercilessly annihilated. In Croatia nearly the whole population is either dead or interned in camps. It seems that all the deportees on some islands in the Aegean Sea have been killed. According to reliable sources, Italians, when occupying militarily these islands, did not meet any living soul there, but found a lot of corpses." (Geneva - London 4.3.42).

"Of the 80,000 Jews who remained in Belgrade and Serbia, many have perished and I am informed that not one single Jew is now left in Belgrade itself...The bestialities committed in the camps in Serbia and Croatia are such that I abstain from describing them. In many cases, the victims are glad to be shot, instead of being tortured to death...Several thousands of women and children are in concentration camps under the most appalling conditions. It is extremely difficult to obtain information from Serbia, because a Jewish Community no longer exists. In Zagreb, the Jewish community still exists, but only in the form of a committee composed of a few people whose presence is still tolerated and who are trying to help the women and children in the camps, while nothing can be done to save the men. Several steps have been taken to try and influence the Croatian Government, but all in vain." (Geneva - London. 27.2.42).

NORWAY.

Reintroduction of the law prohibiting Jews from re-entering Norway, announced by Quisling, is described as "necessary to restore the Norwegian Constitution." Jews in Norway now number 10,000 as compared with 3,000 in 1930, due to immigration of refugees. (J.T.A. 18.3.42).

J.T.A. Bulletin of 26.3.42 relates that a Jewish lawyer, called before the Department of Justice and informed that his name had been struck off the rolls "for life", enquired quietly, "Whose life?"

POLAND.

From Poland, the Jews are sent in thousands in labour gangs to the Soviet front; or they work at various trades in the ghettos. The conditions under which they are forced to labour are illustrated by an advertisement inserted by the Mayor of the town of Warta, in "Lattmanstadter Zeitung", stating: "I am in charge of 250 qualified Jewish tailors, hatters and furriers and I undertake all sorts of work for military and civilian customers." (J.T.A. 16.2.42).

"Przemysl, in Nazi-occupied Poland, has a Jewish community council composed entirely of women. In 1939, when one part of P. was occupied by the German army and the other part by the Soviet army, P. was on the demarcation line. With the Nazis torturing Jewish men the entire male population crossed into the Soviet section of the city, but were forced to leave their wives and daughters behind. However, they communicated with them daily on the demarcation line, in front of German and Soviet officers. Soon, however, the Nazi authorities issued an order forbidding Jewish inhabitants in their section of the city to maintain any communication with the Jewish residents of the Soviet section. Not only were families thus broken up, but the Jewish female population in the Nazi part of P. remained without any means of support and dependent entirely on charity which reached them from central Jewish organisations in Cracow and Warsaw. The establishment of a local Jewish community council was ordered by the Nazi authorities, to be responsible for the behaviour etc. of the Jewish population. Though the Nazis have long occupied the whole of P. the all-women Jewish community council is still functioning. The Nazis established a Jewish community council also in the other section of the city from which the Soviet army had retreated, which is composed of men. The Nazis still keep the two sections of the city separated from each other, but the two separate Jewish councils may communicate with each other." (J.T.A. 6.3.42).

Little has been heard latterly of the typhus epidemics that were reported to be raging in the ghettos during the winter. The cause of the apparent improvement may be indicated by a report (J.T.A. 30.1.42) that Jews showing any sign of

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epidemic disease were being shot out of hand by the Nazis. At any rate, the death-roll shows no decline. J.T.A. says (27.1.42) that 13,000 Jews have been executed in Lwow alone since the Nazi occupation, and that 1500 die monthly in Oswiecim concentration camp.

The director of Agudat Israel in New York writes: "Dr. Shoskes states that the rate of deaths among Jewish children in Poland is thirty times greater than that of other nations. The food rations for Jews in Poland consists of two articles: bread and potatoes: 60 grams of bread a day, which is equivalent to about one quarter round, and about one-third pound of potatoes. For the whole Jewish population in Lwow, amounting to 530,000 men, an import of only 100 tons of potatoes a week is granted, and not always are these food rations respected fully and on time. An average of 10,000 are dying monthly of starvation and sickness." (New York - London, 2.3.42).

A report from Nazi-held Poland (via Stockholm) states that Hitler had issued instructions to the Gestapo to "reduce" the Jewish population in the cities of Poland and the Baltic countries close to the Soviet front lines. As a result, mass pogroms of Jews have been taking place in this zone. (J.T.A. 20.3.42).

A Jewish underground movement is reported to exist in nearly 60 cities and towns, which publishes two weekly magazines for adults and special journals for the young. A young Jewish lawyer, publisher and distributor of illegal newspapers and reports of foreign broadcasts, taking secret trips to towns and villages around Lublin, was caught by the Gestapo and hanged. (J.T.A. 16.2.42).

In Lublin, the Nazis have closed all Jewish religious schools and prohibited religious instruction. (J.T.A. 27.4.42).

"Amidst these conditions of deep depression, the need for some spiritual and social activity expresses itself in various forms. The orthodox elements have established a society for the stricter observance of the sabbath, whilst the younger generation has directed its attention to the re-establishment of a Yiddish theatre. Artisans are being gradually selected and given occupation..." (Board of Deputies, London - Comité contra el Antisemitismo, Buenos Aires, 16.3.42).

SPAIN

There are not more than 5,000 Jews in Spain at present, in addition to the refugees: the latter are isolated in special camps. (J.T.A., 27.2.42).

II. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

1. The Jewish Army.

The growth of the agitation for a Jewish Army by a body in America, independently formed for this purpose and said to have its roots in the Revisionist movement in Palestine, has perhaps been the outstanding feature under this head during recent months. This body, which calls itself "Committee for a Jewish Army", has enlisted the adherence of a large number of non-Jewish, as well as Jewish sympathisers, including many well-known authors and actors, both American and English, whose names figure prominently on its notepaper and in its literature. It claims to be able to recruit an army of 200,000 Stateless and Palestinian Jews who can find no place in the fighting units of other armies, to fight side by side with the British Army, but under its own name and flag. It has embarked on an extravagant scheme of propaganda, and periodically sends voluminous packets of literature to its connections in London.

Repudiation of this body and a warning against contributing to its funds were issued by the official Zionist Organisations of America on 6th March, 1942, in the form of a published statement clarifying their own attitude on the question, as follows:-

- 1) The American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, which is composed of 211 representatives of parties and groups within the Zionist framework in this country, wholeheartedly supports the stand taken by the Jewish Agency for Palestine in favour of a Jewish Army based on Palestine, to fight under their own colours, should negotiations between the United Nations and the Axis powers fail.
- 2) There is no connection whatever between the Zionist bodies in this country and the "Committee for a Jewish Army". The latter is a self-constituted body, owing responsibility to nobody but itself, connected with the formation of the "Committee for a Jewish Army" is a number of persons formerly associated

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The British Committee for a Jewish Army began sending packets of their printed propaganda to the British Zionist organizations and the new Committee for a Jewish Army in London. These packets and former letters include the proposition that Jews were to be sent to the British Army and to arrive there with the British Army. The packets are identical in this point, and this is the only point in which they are identical. The packets were often plainly, discernible, the object of the office of the British Army in London for the moment at least, generally considered as the British of Palestine.

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The Committee for a Jewish Army seems to have taken the mind of the British Executive's staff. The full page advertisement in the "The Jewish Chronicle" has had more effect on the British than any of the other propaganda presentations on this subject or letters of protest. The Committee for a Jewish Army was quite certain that he read it. The Committee for a Jewish Army seems to have taken the mind of the British Executive's staff. The full page advertisement in the "The Jewish Chronicle" has had more effect on the British than any of the other propaganda presentations on this subject or letters of protest. The Committee for a Jewish Army was quite certain that he read it.

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At the end of April, the Committee addressed further parcels of their propaganda to Captain Hesper and to the editor of the "The Jewish Chronicle". The accompanying letters discussed extensive plans for a campaign in London, to include full-page advertisements in leading London newspapers, and the interviewing and interviewing of members of the House of Lords and Members and other influential persons. The literature consists of the full page of the Committee's proposals of proposals in Congress and other proceedings in favour of the proposal.

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A copy of the American Committee's letter, "Memo", addressed to Captain Hesper on 14th April, states that they are keenly interested in persuading the Executive Members of the United Nations that the Jewish Army proposal is not a purely Jewish affair, but should be considered first of all from a military, scientific and practical, as well as the moral, viewpoint, and "by no means from the point of view of the Jewish people, obsolete considerations of the appearance of the British colony, etc."

According to their progress to his headquarters in New York on various occasions, Captain Hesper states: "We are now setting up the London Office of the American Committee for a Jewish Army, with the aim of organizing a British Committee for a Jewish Army. We have the full support of the Jewish people in this country. We are doing our best to get our name into the British news as well as we have very good connections at the British Executive. There is a large number of influential persons in the British Executive quite important people. The work is being done in the American British Committee and a Continental Committee. The Nathan Steel, Sir Laurence Bonham Carter, Mr. Laurin Haven, Mr. Prof. Cestello have joined the Committee..."

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The formation of the Parliamentary Jewish Fighting Force Committee is apparently regarded as a serious and deliberate step, for the writer adds that "the existence of Parliament is, but it has no weight and our advisers think that they will not have the possibility of becoming important." All the proposals have, however, been in favour of their own plan, "after discovering that we have nothing to do with the so-called Parliamentary Committee of the Jewish Agency."

Major Pearson, of the American Committee, informed Captain Kelpner, 11.6.42 that a letter of invitation to join the Committee had been sent to all British M.P.s and Lords. He reports "a delegation of two or three Lords or M.P.s, if possible headed by Sir Lord George, to go to the States and proclaim their support for the Jewish Army idea; Lord Davies would be a particularly good choice as far as this country is concerned." He adds:

"The work here continues in progress. It has actually reached the point where only one sort of program will seem important and that is the actual formation of the army."

Pro-Jewish influence in La Paz, Bolivia, is indicated in a letter from a woman who says she is writing as editor of the only German-written weekly paper there (to D.C. number 13.2.42):

"On the army of America into the war, we called on the emigrants here to register as volunteers in the event of Bolivia entering the war. Truly enough, the 'most Jewish' of all Jews, my Lord the Zionists, as far as I know the chairman of the local Maccabi, have sabotaged and defamed the volunteer registration, as they were never prepared to fight under Jewish flag and Jewish command."

An individual point of view was expressed in a private letter (W.I., New York, 11.6.42, London, 5.12.42), which said "The majority of the influential American Jews are in favour of a Jewish army so long as the recruitment is confined to Palestine as the war front. But they are almost unanimous in objecting to the plan of forming a Jewish army here. They want to serve their country and the democratic ideal as American soldiers. This is on the whole the attitude of the leading Jewish personalities and the press."

A resolution at a meeting of German-Jewish aliens in New York was in fact reported by the Times, 8.3.42, to the effect that they did not want special fighting units and wished to be permitted to serve as American soldiers within the ranks of the American army.

A letter from the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs to Bert Locker, London, 10.3.42, disclosed that "Mr. Ben Gurion had cabled and written from Washington on the same date to the Rt. Hon. Richard Casey at 10, Downing Street, urging the necessity for immediate mobilizing of all Jewish man-power to defend Palestine and the Middle East and submitting suggestions. He added that a day or two before he had discussed the whole matter with Field Marshal Sir John Dill (who, he believed, had not a bad impression of our boys as soldiers); and had agreed to his suggestion that Jewish units be attached to British units under British command."

A voice coming in the wilderness comes from Lady Reading, who writes to D.C. number 11.6.42, on 8.3.42, "I don't think we are helping the war effort at all with this project, but no one will listen to me." She does not see where they are to find the men without taking them from the agricultural settlements in Palestine and thus destroying their colonisation work of twenty years. In the end, they would not be able to produce enough men to make any real difference. "I think our leaders have gone quite mad about this. It was right and proper to offer it at all cost to ourselves, but to force it on an unwilling people is, I think, sheer insanity." The British Government was being placed in a real dilemma and Palestine work had been so confused as to its duty that it had not been wise to get into it in no when they could. She does not at all agree with the British policy in Palestine, but she hopes "for a great change under Lord Cranborne, a very energetic and understanding Gen."

The 11.6.42 of the American Zionist Emergency Committee sent to the Jewish Agency for Palestine in London "a report on public support of the Army question", showing that:

Five national Zionist bodies, viz., the Zionist Organisation of America, (the Jewish Agency), (the Jewish Agency), Peace Zion (Labour), (the Jewish Agency), (the Jewish Agency) and the United Jewish Appeal have

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...their affiliated...
...membership of about 200,000...
...Orthodox, Conservative...
...with congregations...
...passed...
...and...

- 3) The American Jewish Congress has publicly supported the Jewish Army proposal and its Research Institute, an important subsidiary group, has devoted a complete issue of its Bulletin to the Jewish Army question. The American Jewish Committee has given no public opinion on the Army matter; it is known, however, that the question has been discussed and there are differences of opinion within the Committee.
- 4) Yiddish Press. Of the four major Yiddish dailies published in New York City, three, representing a mass circulation of about 122,000 have warmly endorsed the proposal and the fourth, with a circulation of about 110,000, while giving space to the propaganda on its behalf, has made no editorial comment. Outside of New York City, the four principal Yiddish newspapers, with a total circulation of about 75,000, have all given their support to the proposal.
- 5) All organs of the Anglo-Jewish press, consisting of between 55 and 60 Jewish journals throughout the U.S.A., published in English and representing in general the organized community elements, have given publicity to the proposal; many have carried favourable editorials; "in no case, as far as we are aware, have they opposed the proposal."
- 6) Non-Jewish support. Under this heading, a list of Senators, Congressmen, governors etc. is given, including the names of Chief Justice H.P. Stone, Secretary of War H.L. Stinson, Wendell L. Willkie, Thos. J. Dewey, etc.

Jewish opinion on this question, however, seems to be very deeply divided, especially among religious leaders and bodies.

While, according to the J.T.A. (20.3.42), the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs claimed to have received more than 600 messages from Rabbis in the U.S. approving the formation of a Jewish Army, there appears to be, apart from orthodox Jewry, a large body of Reform Rabbis, headed by Dr. Morris Lizaron, of Baltimore, who are deeply opposed to what they call "Jewish political nationalism." Dr. Lizaron has crystallised his views in a pamphlet, entitled "Is this the way?", a copy of which he sends to Sir Anthony de Rothschild, London (21.4.42)

On 2.3.42, J.T.A. reports a resolution passed by the annual Convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis in favour of the establishment of a Jewish military force "to fight in its own country and the Near East to the end that the victory of democracy may be hastened everywhere." A letter sent from Philadelphia to a London rabbi (H.P.R., London, 12.5.42) enclosed a copy of a letter addressed by 24 American non-Zionist Rabbis to the President of the Central Conference, protesting that the passing of the resolution in support of the Jewish Army violated an agreement, and denying that it was the authoritative voice of the Conference, inasmuch as it was pushed through when the attendance was small and the vote represented less than a fourth of the membership. The signatories refused to be committed by it, believing "that the nationalist tendencies in Jewish life are deleterious to the best interest of American Jewry, world Jewry, even Palestine Jewry, and the united support of the war effort." This disagreement led to a special conference of over sixty Reform Rabbis from various parts of the United States, constituting a Minority Group in the Central Conference of American Rabbis, opposing Zionism and a separate Jewish Army. This meeting took place in Atlantic City in June and its object, in the words of the chairman, was to say "whether return to God means a return to nationalism; whether or not our salvation is in our religion or in a Jewish soil; whether retreat to nationalistic ghetto is a surrender of the great and universal message of the Jewish prophet and sage; whether we shall yield our sacred tradition to a movement which is completely and deliberately non-religious; in a word, whether we should consent to the destruction of our faith." Dr. Morris Lizaron said: "While I understand the utter despair that breeds nationalism in Jewish life, it makes no sense to encourage it among the people which gave the world its

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DATE: 1/26/42

...with the principal of the very
...in an effort to
...the

2. The terms of the Declaration on Nazi Persecutions.

At St. James' the issue in January of the St. James' Declaration on Nazi Persecutions, the fact that it contained no specific mention of the persecution of the Jews, aroused much excitement in Jewish political circles. It was even claimed that Jews were not specifically mentioned and that they had been given no previous opportunity to present their case, and requests to identify them with the Declaration were not even considered. The British Section of the World Jewish Congress wrote to its Organisation in New York, suggesting that the W.J.C. declare its adherence to the Declaration and, at the same time, state that it regards itself as a representative organization entitled to express opinions in the same way as the Free French. Later, they transmitted to the W.J.C. a copy of a memorandum they had themselves submitted to both the Allied and the German Governments, in which they requested a specific and explicit condemnation of the German crimes against Jews.

According to a letter (18.1.42), the Board of Deputies of British Jews, through their Foreign Committee, wrote to General Sikorski, as President of the Inter-Ally Conference, and received the reply that the Conference and the Polish Government, in particular, made no distinction between wrongs done to Polish citizens by the German occupants, whatever their origin or creed; he added, however, that the claims of the Jews would receive consideration at subsequent sessions of the Conference.

Albert Cohen, who acts as liaison officer for the W.J.C. to many of the Allied Governments in London, reported to the American Organisation (26.4.42) negotiations with the Free French, in which they had arrived at the decision that a collective letter signed by the representatives of the nine Governments-in-Exile who comprised the Conference, should be addressed to the W.J.C., which suggestion was accepted by the Jewish Delegation with gratitude." M. Cohen then recounted his interviews with the representatives of the various Governments on this idea. The Greek and Luxembourg Foreign Ministers were immediately favourable. The Belgian Foreign Minister pointed out that "the difficulty was that the Conference of St. James' was not concerned with Nazi crimes perpetrated in Germany", but was favourable to the idea of the collective letter. The representative of the Polish Foreign Ministry was of opinion that "something must be done to give us satisfaction and he would do his best to support the argument of a collective letter". The Dutch Foreign Ministry took the line that "it went without saying that the Declaration of St. James' covered the anti-Semitic persecutions", to which M. Cohen received his reply in the words of Talleyrand, "Si cela va sans dire, cela va encore mieux en le disant."

The W.J.C., New York, introduced the subject in an interview they had with Dr. Heisinger, secretary of General Sikorski, at Washington, later confirmed in a memorandum addressed to him:

"As you doubtless know, the Institute of Jewish Affairs, sponsored jointly by the American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress, is gathering material on the atrocities committed against the Jewish population of Nazi-occupied countries, which will be presented to the conference shortly. We hope that we will be given the opportunity to participate in the Conference in a suitable manner." (W.J.C., New York - London, 21.1.42).

They also approached the Yugoslav & Dutch Ministers at Washington for their support in securing that the organization be given facilities to present to the Conference material relating to the proposed indictments. (W.J.C., New York - British Section, London, 12.5.42).

3) FREE FRANCE.

Arrangements for the exchange of information and mutual assistance exist between General de Gaulle's organisation and the W.J.C. in the U.S.A. The latter wrote to their representative in London:

"I can assure you that there is full satisfaction on both sides as far as this collaboration is concerned and that the results are no less satisfactory." They also expressed appreciation of the "repeated solemn assurances" of General de Gaulle that the anti-Jewish measures taken by the French in Vichy were un-

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NY 8860, Ex. 218

... (NY 8860, Ex. 218) ...

c) GREECE.

Particularly cordial relations appear to exist between the Jews and the Greek Government. The Greek Minister of Information in London wrote to Mr. Albert Cohen a letter (a copy of which the latter transmitted to his New York Office, 19.4.42), in which he expressed their very deep appreciation of "the patriotic part played in the present war by the Jews of Greek nationality in Greece" and the belief that "the solidarity existing between the two races will be strengthened in the memories of a close partnership in glory and suffering."

e) POLAND.

The two Jewish Representatives on the Polish National Council pledged themselves to a policy of far-reaching co-operation, so long as it did not involve any departure from the basic conception regarding the Jewish problems in which they differed. (J.T.W., 17.1.42). Both are active in pressing General Sikorski for details of the measures of autonomy promised to Jews in religious and cultural affairs in the future Poland. Both are urgent in requesting the Government to facilitate the recovery of Polish citizenship by Jews deprived of it under the law of March 31st, 1938, now abrogated. They maintain that Jews are entitled to be represented at all discussions regarding the future order in Poland and in case they are supported by the Polish Socialist elements on the Council. A Jewish delegation has also discussed with General Sikorski the position of Jews in Poland and of Polish Jews in Russia and the emigration question.

At a meeting of the Council's Budget Committee, Mr Schwarzbart raised the question of "misunderstandings between Jewish members of the Polish armed forces and their comrades-in-arms", in allusion to frequent reports of anti-Semitism in the Polish Army. He received the reply that "isolated incidents were only sporadic and not characteristic of the situation."

Received by the Polish Premier, Mr. Zygelbohn declared that no one could have faith in the democratic declarations of the Polish Government so long as the Government had members who were adherents of the anti-Semitic Ender theories.

The impression created by the appointment of two anti-Semites is very painful, etc. (J.T.W., 16.2.42.)

... (NY 8860, Ex. 218) ...

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with a view to determining the nature of the Jewish problem." (C. B. Morris, "The Jewish Problem in the Middle East," *World Affairs*, 27, 5, 42).

Dr. Barou, (Paris), in the common cause of all the millions of Jews dispersed in all the world... The triumph of democracy will not be the successful struggle for the Jewish cause. On the contrary, on the horror of the desired triumph of the great democracies, the struggle of the Jewish people for their own cause must begin." (Nathan Bistrizky, "Foot & Zionist Propaganda," in an article in "La Luz", Buenos Aires, sent to various addresses in Turkey and Palestine, 13, 2, 42).

Referring to the work of the Institute of Jewish Affairs, which was established by the World Jewish Congress in New York for the purpose of preparing material for presentation to the Peace Conference, Dr. M. Fortzweig, head of its Political Department, wrote to Dr. Barou, of the W.J.C., London (15, 11, 42):

An interesting development has been the interest which has been shown in its work by the Post-War Construction Planning Group which is working at the Department of State (which) has spoken of it in terms of very high praise, and has asked for material to be prepared on a number of questions of decisive importance."

4. Contributions to the War Effort.

The war effort generally, apart from service enlistment, continues along the lines of the 1941 report. Examples in Palestine range from three fully equipped ambulances presented to the British military authorities on occasion of the birthday of the King of Tel Aviv, to special cheap bus fares for all members of the "Kibbutz" in the town. (J.T.A., 23, 3, 42, Palestine 6, 4, 42).

The Chief Rabbi of Palestine, Dr. Herzog, basing himself upon the Bible, declared that there was no danger of the Germans occupying Palestine, as "There is nothing in any of the Holy Scriptures of a third destruction of the Holy Land." Nevertheless, a meeting of the Palestine Rabbinical Court decided that "even the strictest Torah regulation concerning the observance of the Sabbath may be infringed when the Allied war effort is at stake." (J.T.A., 29, 5, 42).

American Haddassah (Women's Zionist Organisation) send 30 tons of food, medicine, supplies, clothing etc. to Palestine every month as part of their war emergency program. (J.T.A., 23, 2, 42).

"Jewish Daily Forward", of New York, presented \$4,000 to the British War Relief Fund, being the entire profit of a special one-day "British Empire Edition", published by "Forward" in December. (J.T.A., 17, 3, 42).

British War Relief Society Inc., of New York, are naming a Children's Nursing Home in England, preserved by them, after the Rev. Maurice Poulkwaig, prominent Anglo-Jewish leader, attached to W.J.C., New York, in recognition of the great help given by him to the work of the Society in America. (R.P., New York - W.J.C., London 18, 3, 42).

Gilman's Jews, of about 700 families, presented the War Minister with a cheque for the purchase of 10 mobile kitchens to be used in the Battle of Britain. (J.T.A., 24, 1, 42).

Some indication of the number of Jewish personnel serving in the Canadian forces in this country is afforded by a letter from the Senior Jewish Chaplain to H.H. Forster, London, to the Chairman of the Canadian Jewish Congress, informing him that a Jewish Social Centre was being established in London for their benefit and urging the importance of sending a special chaplain over for them. "It is not conducive for the good name of Canadian Jewry to have so large a force here without a Jewish chaplain of their own." (Rabbi D.H.G., London - G.A., Toronto, 22, 2, 42).

I was myself repeatedly and deeply moved by accounts which I received from the (South American) delegates (at the Baltimore Conference) of the pro-British activity of every community throughout Latin America. They have probably shown more energy and more courage than Jewish groups anywhere else in the world. This is particularly true of places where there are powerful Axis influences at work. This activity covers not only war relief but economic warfare and every aspect of the struggle against Nazi influences." (Perlweis, U.W., London, 24, 12, 41).

POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS.

Special efforts have been made among the various organisations to find a Cont.

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...in the United States...
...the United Jewish Front...
...the American Jewish Committee...
...the American Jewish Congress...

...I actually believe that the moment has arrived when the question...
...of the post-war fate of European Jews...
...in my opinion, the Union of the three largest organized Jewish groups...
...Liberal, Zionist and Orthodox, is the essential preliminary for their...
...salvation (London Jewish, New York - Lugano, 12.6.42)

...I think there is no third party who can do it and would arrange...
...negotiations... especially the wide national development in...
...America on the American side has given the upper hand to the...
...media... the influence of Stephen Wise; how can we come to...
...to understand with these racial elements who wish to see Jews...
...in the position of an active 'belligerent nation' - exactly like...
...the Goshes, the Poles and all the twenty-six allied nations -...
...family, ignoring the unique historical peculiarity of the Jewish...
...Nation" (Newspaper, London Jewish, New York - Goodman, London, 5.6.42);
...President of the Jewish Agency Executive, said his "Observations...
...on Palestine" for a citation to the President of the American Jewish Committee...
...17.6.42)

...Kost's (Kost Jewish Socialist Labour Confederation) New York, sent to their...
...representative in London, Mr. Earl Locker, (6.2.42) minutes of the "third meeting"...
...between the American Zionists and non-Zionists.

...These negotiations are of course based mainly on Palestine and, secondarily...
...on the Jewish Army; but the cleavages are so deep and the differences so...
...fundamental that reaching concrete in the way of a United Jewish Front seems...
...to have emerged.

...The Union writes in his Memorandum: "If the adoption of a common...
...Zionist, non-Zionist, assimilationist or any other - is a condition of...
...agreement, agreement is impossible."

...The opposition between the American Jewish Committee and the American...
...Jewish Congress is considerably greater than I have ever mentioned, although...
...both the organizations work together very courteously in the eye of the...
...observer, writes Mr. Alfred Hemen (to A.J.C., London, 20.3.42).

...The Board of Jewish of British Jews wrote to the American Jewish Committee...
...that in conversations have been going on also in this country with a view to...
...agreement, but... the non-Zionists are still opposed to the Jewish State idea...
...and will maintain that Jewish immigration on a substantial scale can only be...
...made possible to the Arabs if the State idea is not pushed... With regard to the...
...British Section of the World Jewish Congress, we have been having talks with them...
...with a view to finding some means of co-operating; I am not at all sanguine of...
...the results of our endeavours." (A.J.C., London - H.D.S., New York, 29.3.42)

...The Board of Jewish of the British Section of the A.J.C., opposing this...
...attitude, wrote to Rabbi Stephen Wise, New York (2.3.42), "You ought to know that...
...members in this country are looking more eagerly than ever to the Jewish...
...Committee of the Western Hemisphere for guidance."

...Rabbi Meville Laski, a leader of Anglo-Jewry opposed to A.J.C. policy wrote:
...The Board of Jewish has suffered much from the effects of the war... Alliances...
...are weak... the level of discussion is not high... I feel quite despondent about...
...the future of the Anglo-Jewish community... There is not the spiritual leadership...
...of the community which it needs more than ever at the present time, and this is...
...a very serious thing... and cannot help contrasting our poverty with the riches of...
...Other national churches, who have new Archbishop Temple at the head of the Church...
...number of first bridaat of nation, the greatest ability and a very noble spiritual...
...life... Happily, the relations for and relations with the Anglo-Jewish community have...
...Cont.

(17 of 25 pages)

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... (The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the reproduction. It appears to be a paragraph of text, possibly a letter or report, discussing international relations or aid efforts.)

REGISTRATION AND RELIEF

The Jewish War Relocation Committee, which is the only Jewish organization in the U.S.A. with a representative in Europe... has launched... by co-ordinating its efforts with... budget calls for... for the first ten weeks of 1942... which will be consigned to the Polish... is exploring the possibility of bringing relief to the... the need is great. But... this is... sensitive subject, requiring careful handling... expenditure of \$566,000 for the first six months... London, March 1942)... where many thousands are in now... during the first ten weeks of... maintenance of distressed Jews overseas... with J.C.C. assistance... approximately to 5,000.

... in New York has been reorganized... offices of Lisbon, ... Portuguese boats continue... to the Island...

... all the persons in all the... by the Cuban President... hundreds of Jewish... were affected.

... to exclude all persons...

... by the end of May... in order to do this, we have... Spain when the... other either unorthodox... there are still... in unoccupied France. The... increasing. Just when we... refugees to... prohibiting

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[The main body of the document contains several paragraphs of extremely faint, illegible text, likely a reproduction of a document from a foreign censorship agency.]

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...the only way to escape from here even to get a
...the country full up with
...the army...
...the only way that takes us is
...the only way that takes us is

...in Soviet Russia, the
...under the emergency, are clearing
...the Siberian forest, and that 10,000 acres
...cultivation.
...the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan,
...is predicted, as tens of thousands
...evacuated to this part of
...the invasion of their home towns and colonies
...refugees from Poland were transported to this
...There were about 40,000 Jews
...the outbreak of the present war
...the Uzbekian Soviet Republic offers unlimited opportunities
...and is able to absorb millions of new

ANTI-SEMITISM

...anti-Semitism in England
...references from various quarters to "anti-Semitism"
...will lead infrequent
...after the usual stereotyped conclusions
...in restaurants
...black market trading
...I wouldn't like to be
...after years."
...in the
...in many cases
...the way
...and chicken
...of anti-
...in the Government and in business
...are controlled, as
...of the press."
...President of the American Jewish Committee
...the disorganized
...even in this country,
...in their train of some interests

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000513

Ber.Fin. 1804/44

Lisbon.
 Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 49, 2º.
 Lisbon.
 Portugal.

Comite Central Israelite,
 Tacuba 15. Altos,
 Mexico.

28 Feb. 1944.	28 Feb. 1944.	Air	291 W	None	None
English	None	London Trinidad DR. J. USLO. SCNY.			

Fri.	10	4044	PP MEM BME 4397.	ATE 91 p H. Benson. 12 Mar. 1944.	12 Mar. 1944.	GMA 13 Mar. 1944.
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Request for Food Parcels for persons
 presumably in enemy occupied territory.

EL
3/24
2-18
2-51
3-51
4-8-44
1-2-PC

Writers have been requested by Mr. Oettinger, one of the European members of Council, to assist Dr. Egon Singer, and Mrs. Johanna Wursweiler, presumably in enemy-occupied territory. The son-in-law of Mrs. Wursweiler, Mr. Theodore Landauer of 406, Veinte de Noviembre, Monterey, N.D. Mexico, has been mentioned by Mr. Oettinger as willing to repay the expenses incurred.

Addressees are asked to get into touch with Mr. Landauer, pointing out that the normal price of each parcel is about \$1.00.

Examiner's Note: Emil Oettinger, former member of the Council of the Union Générale des Israelites de France, escaped from France to Switzerland (Ber.Fin. 7286/43 and Ber. 21515)

13

DECLASSIFIED
NND 817001
 By *RAP* NARS, Date *4/10/81*

ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>4-7</i>
Supp. Flexline	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Compliance				
Work Enfor.				
Licensing				
Other				<i>Handesh</i>
Readers				<i>MCC</i>

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400516

Mr. Gustav Buzzeiler,
 Hotel Marcy,
 Ave. 112 Westend,
 New York, U.S.A.

18th Jan.'44.	20th Jan.'44.	A.	283A.	None.	None.
German.	Germany.	Lon.	USLO.		
		DR.			
		Tri.			
		SCNY.		R.	

Ber.Fin.1726/44. Copy for Intermediary.
 (N.P.I.London). Copy for Miss Clegg.
 and numerous
 others.

Pri.10.	4044.	ppm.Las.	ATI/AC		
		B.M.S.4397.	p.510.N.C.		M.C.S.
		14th Mar.1944.	15th Mar.1944.	14th Mar.1944.	15th Mar.1944.

0
 2
 24
 1-1C
 1-CPC/Kay
 3-F
 4-BF
 (10)

Request for funds by Swiss intermediary for person probably in enemy-occupied territory.

Robert Paller, president of the Hilfsverein, states:-

Extract translated:-

"... Your cousin, Frau Louise Bruck, has applied to us for help. She informs us that formerly she receives assistance from you and asks us to communicate with you.

On account of the very limited funds at its disposal, our organization can no longer concern itself with individual cases of assistance, but must devote its efforts to continuing the collective actions for the camps which are so urgent.

However, we are prepared to assist Frau Bruck if you will place the necessary funds at our disposal. As far as we know, it is possible for you to send support remittances to our address in "free Swiss France"...."

Writer indicates that a copy of the above letter has been sent to Frau Frieda Wimpfheimer, New York.

Examiner's Note.

Writers do not disclose the whereabouts of Frau Louise Bruck but it is known from previous records that the Hilfsverein now devotes its activities mainly to sending funds or food-parcels to persons in French internment camps out of money obtained from relatives of the persons concerned.

ACTION	Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Enfor. Flexlines		<input type="checkbox"/>
Compliance		
For. Enfor.		
Licensing		
Other		
Readers		

DECLASSIFIED
 NND 817001
 By RHP NARS, Date 4/10/81

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REF 6528/44

1 1

Lisbon,
Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 49, 2º,
Lisbon,
Portugal.

Hiss-Ica Emigration Association,
Hiss-Ica,
308 Fifth Avenue,
New York, U.S.A.

26th Feb. 1944

A.M. 291 W Restauradores 3708 A/52390/2

English & French Uncensored

London SCNY
Trinidad USLO
Division of Reports
SE (L)

T.C. Room 391 inf.
Copy to S.E.
S.E. informed.

R

Fri. 10

4044

MEM
pp BMS 4397
13 Mar '44

MEM. Sem. LAC.
14 Mar '44

15 Mar '44

HMC 14 Mar '44

EJW
3-24

Hiss-Ica to have correspondent in Puerto Rico

Cover contains inter office correspondence, one letter of which states:-
Extract:-

"...we...have duly taken note that the

Jewish Community Center of Puerto Rico, Inc.,
Post Office Box 1097, San Juan, Puerto Rico,
Mr. Milton H. Faber, President

has offered to act as our correspondent for the Puerto Rico area...."

Also enclosed is a letter dated 28th February 1944 dealing with the emigration
to Canada or Colombia of Numa and Maria Sahevaler, Calle Fernando el Catolico 72,
Madrid, Spain.

1-FBI
6-MID
1-DNI
3-T
3-DSS
2-SD

1-CAN
2-IC
19

ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Enforc. Flex. Div.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Compliance	.....
For. Refor.	.....	Licensing	.....
Other	.....	Readers	.....

DECLASSIFIED
NND 817001
By *RAB* NARS, Date 4/10/82

SPECIAL NOTICE - This contains information taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. The information must be confined only to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely distributed, or copies made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Director of Censorship.

GPO 16-64523-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BYRON PRICE
Director

100518

CP: 3.5.44.

72.

TERMINAL - RIN

ACTION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Information	114-1
Enforce	<input type="checkbox"/>	Max. Time	
Compliance	<input type="checkbox"/>		
For Enfor.			
Licensing			
Other		Standard	
Readers		max	

LCR/SE/5887/44

KURT VON LOBENY,
HOTEL AMERICANO,
LISBON,
PORTUGAL.

FREE AUSTRIAN MOVEMENT in
GREAT BRITAIN
for the attention of
HERR F. G. WEST,
14-15, CRAVEN HOUSE,
KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2.

17th February, 1944.

GERMAN

SUBMITTED

ORIGINAL TO M.I.5. (Mr. Bird) OSS/LON
" " I.G.R.B. (Col. Heame)
" " P.I.D. INF.
" " F.O. D.R. 1.
" " P.O.R. C.N. S.E.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 817001
By RHP NARS Date 4/10/81

S.E. LONDON POLITICAL REFUGEES 1294 M.A.N. 28.2.44.
SUBJECT: THE WRITER and the F.A.M. are on the SECURITY LIST.
FREE AUSTRIANS.

The writer hopes that the addressee is in contact with HERR MOSSER. He states that the disunity amongst the Refugees is much resented in the HOMELAND. He wishes to take no part in these splits, and therefore corresponds also with the AUSTRIA OFFICE. Many refugees are leaving Portugal, soon there will remain only those who wish to return to AUSTRIA and the old AUSTRIAN COLONY, the interests of which are more PORTUGUESE than AUSTRIAN.

Writer is keeping up contact with the ALLIED LEGATIONS and is trying to extend it.

"SEHR GEMINTER HERR WEST.

"I thank you for your letter of 9th December last year. I was v-ry glad that you were able to inform the FOREIGN OFFICE about the MOSSER case. Through your intervention in the first place, and through my efforts here, HERR MOSSER succeeded in leaving for ENGLAND about five weeks ago. I take it that you have been in touch with him quite a while, and I should be very grateful to you if you would let me know how he is. From the correspondence that I had with HERR MOSSER, I received the impression that this young man is a good character and a reliable AUSTRIAN.

Enclosed with the last "ZEIT-SPIEGEL" of 8th January, was a resolution of the FREE AUSTRIAN MOVEMENT of the meeting on 27th and 28th November last. The decisions stated in this

DECLASSIFIED
NND 817001
By RHP NARS Date 4/10/81

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GPO 16-50893-1

CONFIDENTIAL

BYRON PRICE, Director.

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(18)

100019

-2-

LON/3E/5667/44

resolution, especially those regarding the desirable unification of the Refugees, have perturbed me very much. I can assure you that all news which I get from the HOMELAND resounds with their deep astonishment there, regarding disunity amongst the Refugees. They think in the HOMELAND that this disunity is very detrimental to the efforts for the future formation of our state. I cannot judge from here who is answerable for this split, but I take it, that you are doing everything to end it. We here are likewise in touch with the AUSTRIAN OFFICE, as we wish to stand aloof as much as possible from the splits in LONDON, so that this little committee here will not disolve into several parts too. I hope you agree with this.

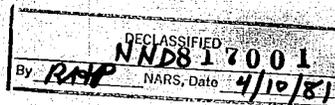
Further news from here is that lately a large number of AUSTRIANS have left the country, some to CANADA and to the U.S.A., but the greater part to PALESTINE. Many more departures will take place in the immediate future so that finally there will really be only the old AUSTRIAN colony left, and some AUSTRIAN Refugees who have no wish to travel any further and only want to return to the HOMELAND. The AUSTRIAN colony here is, as already mentioned, very wealthy, but greatly estranged from the HEIMAT by their long sojourn here, so that there is not much that can be done with them. The interests of these people are now more PORTUGUESE than AUSTRIAN.

The group here, therefore, will become very small in the next few months. At the same time it will be possible for me to do propoganda work for the AUSTRIAN cause and to keep up contact with the HOMELAND as far as complicated conditions will allow. I regret that, on censorship grounds, I cannot pass on to you the news from the HOMELAND. I am keeping up contact with the ALLIED LEGATIONS, and am making efforts to extend it.

I hope to hear from you again soon, and remain with best wishes.

IHR ERGEBNIS
(signed) KURT LOBMEYER."

(The letter has been tested for S/W with negative results)



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GPO 16-38829-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BYRON PRIDE,
Director.

100920

FROM: Hien, Rua Rodrigo Da Fonseca 49, Lisbon, Portugal		TO: Eduard Gungre, Ayacucho 860, Buenos Aires, Argentina	
LIST: B 7000, 3428, 3243		LIST: None	
Date of communication Feb. 20, 1945	Date of postmark Feb. 21, 1945	Kind of mail AIR	Mail No. 908
Language English	Previously censored by None	Station distribution Mar. 8, 1945 DR TRI (2) CPNY	Register No. 4207
Previous relevant records None Relevant	For interoffice use	To whom photograph is to be sent	Serial No. 96
	To be photographed No		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R C RS Sent with comment to—
Division (or section) Reg.	Table Ger. 15	Examiner 64221	D. A. C. 64216
		Reviewer A.D.	Examination date Mar. 8, 1945
			Typing date Mar. 8, 1945

DR use only

HHS
3/12
3-10
1-CCC
3-7
3-52
4-555

COMMENT

POSSIBLE COOPERATION BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS TO AID REFUGEES IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

Cover contains, among various enclosures, copy of a cable sent by Jacobson, Bucarest, Rumania, on Feb. 8, 1945, to Sender, reading as follows

(Quoting Original): "FOLLOWING URGENT MESSAGE FOR JOINT (see Ex. Note) FROM FLIDERMAN stop INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS HERE UNDER PRESSURE FROM WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS (see Ex. Note) DELEGATES ORGANIZED QUOTE SECTION FOR SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE UNQUOTE WHICH ALTHOUGH WILL OPERATE WITH JOINT FUNDS WILL CONDUCT ACTIVITIES NOT IN JOINTS NAME BUT IN NAME OF RED CROSS UNDER DIRECTION OF AMONG OTHERS WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS DELEGATES stop WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS ALREADY MAKING NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY THEREOF stop WIRED TWO MONTHS AGO THROUGH INTER RED CROSS FOR TWOMILLION FRANCS FOR ASSISTANCE IN HUNGARY BUT RECEIVED NO REPLY stop YUGOSLAV DELEGATES HAVE REQUESTED MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND POLISH REPRESENTATIVES ASKING RELIEF FOR POLAND stop WIRE URGENTLY IF YOU DESIRE US ACT IN HUNGARY YUGOSLAVIA POLAND AND OTHER LIBERATED AREAS stop IF YOU APPROVE EXTENSION OUR ACTIVITY BEYOND ROUMANIAN FRONTIER PLEASE SUPPLY ADEQUATE FUNDS AND GIVE ME YOUR DECISION WHETHER WE OPERATE IN NAME OF RED CROSS OR JOINTS NAME GIVING ME EXCLUSIVE AUTHORITY TO CHOOSE MY GO-WORKERS AND ADVISE ME WHETHER YOU AUTHORIZE COLLABORATE WITH WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS stop WE REQUIRE URGENTLY AT LEAST EIGHTHUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR ROMANIAN ASSISTANCE ALONE INCLUDING RSTITUTED TRANSYLVANIA OTHERWISE WE MAINTAIN DESTITUTION WITHOUT REDUCING IT stop INSIST URGENT PRESENCE YOUR REPRESENTATIVE HERE."

EXAMINER'S NOTE:

There are American Joint Distribution Committee, N. Y. C. (B 7000, 6989).

World Jewish Congress, 1834 Broadway, N. Y. C. (Ba 4600, 7000).

ENCLOSURES: 3

3 Copy letters

DECLASSIFIED
NN memo 11-15-77
By BWP NANS date 7-10-77

SPECIAL NOTICE—The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be perceived. The information must be confined only to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely distributed, or copies made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Director of Censorship.

BYRON FRANK, Director

700321

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

To: ~~Mr. McClellan~~ 4415 *Main*
(1) *Fells* (Room) (Bldg.)
(2) (Room) (Bldg.)
(3) (Room) (Bldg.)

Attached are two cable items
which were discussed over the
telephone yesterday that had been
referred by Cable Censorship to the
attention of the War Refugee Board.

From: J. Davids 2/1
(Date)
719 D.N.B.
(Room) (Bldg.)

700522

100-107-30-42

1. UNIT NUMBER (GAIN) 22/37 28X 28

2. LOCATION (LAKA) 20 00M (LONDON) (ENGLAND)

3. SUBJECT (LAKA) 20 00M (LONDON) (ENGLAND)
4. REFERENCE (LAKA) 20 00M (LONDON) (ENGLAND)
5. ACTION (LAKA) 20 00M (LONDON) (ENGLAND)
6. STATUS (LAKA) 20 00M (LONDON) (ENGLAND)
7. COMMENTS (LAKA) 20 00M (LONDON) (ENGLAND)

8. ACTION (LAKA) 20 00M (LONDON) (ENGLAND)

9. ACTION (LAKA) 20 00M (LONDON) (ENGLAND)

10. ACTION (LAKA) 20 00M (LONDON) (ENGLAND)
11. ACTION (LAKA) 20 00M (LONDON) (ENGLAND)
12. ACTION (LAKA) 20 00M (LONDON) (ENGLAND)

13. ACTION (LAKA) 20 00M (LONDON) (ENGLAND)

100-107-30-42

*113
no obj. to
release
JD.*

D. A. C.

Previously conserved by:

Exam. date

Typing date

Or sent with communication

Reprinted (RS)

Confidential (S)

Katzenbach (S)

000 JAN 30-45

1. SWEDISH ORIG. BLANKETS (JAN 29 1945 01A)
2. HILLEN STONCKE NORDBLANKETTERN, PROGRESS, POSTBOX 7306 STOCKHOLM (SWEDEN)
3. HAVE CONFERRED WITH REPRESENTATION WAR REFUGEE BOARD CONCERNING POSSIBLE TRIP TO AMERICA FOR ALBERT SCHMIDT FOR EISENBERGER AND THERE- STIPULATED THROUGH SWEDISH REPRESENTATION STOP THEY FORWISD COMMUNICATE BY SWEDISH WITH SWEDISH REPRESENTATIVE SWEDEN-PLEASE INTER- VENE WITH SWEDISH OFFICIALS
4. ALICE TARTAKOWSKA (CMGT CODE 4101581234 RWAY)
5. BOMBOR: THIS IS A COPY SENT TO OUR REPRESENTATIVE IN SWEDEN INFORM- ING HIM ABOUT THE RESULT OF OUR CONFERENCE WITH THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD AND URGING HIM TO TAKE THIS PROBLEM UP WITH THE SWEDISH REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD

HM REWARDED URGENT REFUGEE X ADS: GUIDA & TEXAS 044600,7000 X

7. TTT

ITEM 3 LINE 3 LAST TEXT "PROVIDED" X

1032 CRY 22399 HQ

*1/31
no obj. to
release
JD*

Continuing Interest

██████████

MERKEL

HJAS
76817

WU

ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11/27/44
Enforc. R	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exline	<input type="checkbox"/>	NYC-460591-C
Compliance	.....		
For Enfor	11/24/44	11/27/44	.....
Licensing	.....		
Other	.....	<i>Hodler, White</i>		
Readers	.....	<i>J.D.</i>		

NY NY NOV 28 1944 NLT
TO ROBERT PILPEL 242 RUA AUREA
LISBON (PORTUGAL)

FROM LEAVITT JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
AMER JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
270 MADISON AVE NYC

B7000 100 E 42 ND ST NYC

B7000,2283;B7000,6989

MAYER, SALY

385 BEFORE END YEAR ANXIOUS CLEAR OUTSTANDING BALANCES ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS APPROVED 1944 STOP BASIS PRESENT DRAWINGS SPAIN BALANCE APPROXIMATELY ONEHUNDRED THOUSANDDOLLARS AGAINST TOTAL APPROPRIATION ONEMILLION THREEHUNDRED THOUSANDDOLLARS STOP SCHWARTZ INDICATED PART THIS AMOUNT REQUIRED PURCHASE CLOTHING STOP ADVISE WHAT AMOUNTS STILL NEEDED OTHERWISE CONSIDERING CANCELLING BALANCE STOP WE APPLYING LICENSE TRANSFER SALYMAYER \$45000 REPRESENTING SIX MONTHS APPROPRIATION INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE

DECLASSIFIED
By *RAH* NN Memo 11-15-77
NARS, Date 2-10-79

Hodler

*11/30/44 to
no obj. to
release.
J.D.*

100925

LUCILLE HIAS
KLOEBLEN 95755

ITT

11/12/44 11/13/44

NYC419849-C

OCD2952 LTN 100 1/50 NLT.

TO: BAROU EASTERMAN
WORLD JEWISH
1834 BROADWAY NY
B7000, B7000/BA4600, 7000

FROM: LEV ZELMANOVITS

NSL.

NOTE.

NUMBER 414 HAD CORDIAL CONVERSATION TODAY COUNT BERNADOTTE
SWEDISH RED CROSS MAKING FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS ONE IMMEDIATE
MEASURES PROTECTION PASSPORT SCHEME EXTENDED FROM BUDAPEST TO
WESTERN TERRITORIES HUNGARY TWO ENLARGEMENT PARCEL SCHEME FROM
STOCKHOLM TO JEWISH CAMPS GERMANY ESPECIALLY THERESIENSTADT
AS SIMILAR SCHEMES FROM LISBON IMPRACTICABLE THREE SPECIAL
ATTENTION TO NEWLY FORMED JEWISH CHILDREN CAMPS SLOVAKIA SENDING

(CONT ON PAGE 2)

DECLASSIFIED
By <i>RHO</i> NN Memo # 12-22
HAIS, Date JUL 10 1975

*1/18/44
no objection
to release*

000526

NYC419849-0

ALOELEN

HIAS
95755

ITT

11/12/44 11/13/44

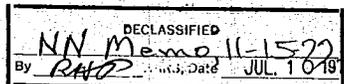
PAGE 2

CCD2952 LDN 100 1/50 NLT.

TO: BAROU EASTERMAN

FROM: LEV ZELMANOVITS

MISSION MEDICAL AID AND FOOD FOUR SWEDISH AUTHORITIES TO
CONSIDER PRACTICABILITY AND ADVISABILITY EXTENDING PROTECTION
PASSPORT SCHEME TO JEWISH CAMPS GERMANY ESPECIALLY THERESIENSTADT
STOP COUNT BERNADETTE PROMISED SUPPORT WILL CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS
WITH EHRENPREIS
NOTE: BERNADETTE CARL OR CHARLES PUNCE STOCKHOLM SWEDEN Y 5780,5758



100527

NYC 419,838-C

K KELLER HIAS 95744 WU

11/10/44 11/13/44

PU369 INTL PHILADELPHIA PENN 51 10 322P NLT

TO RABBI ABRAHAM CARDOZO
PARAMARIBO

FROM RABBI DAVID CARDOZO

SURINAME (DUTCH WEST INDIES)
NSL

NSL

NSL

RABBI PEREIRA NOW IN HOLLAND REPORTS CONDITION OF DUTCH JEWS ALARMING
ALL STARVING AND WITHOUT CLOTHES IMMEDIATE HELP URGENTLY NEEDED KRING
VAN NEDERLANDSCHE JODEN IN LONDON GETTING FUNDS FOR FOOD AND CLOTHES
PLEASE SEND MONEY IMMEDIATELY TO ABRAHAM MILHADO 7 PARKLANE LONDON

DECLASSIFIED
NN Memo 11-1577
By RAP NARS, DAN JUL 10 1977

*11/16/44
No objection
Cardozo*

00028

NYC -399746-C

TURIM HIAS 95175 RCAC 10/31/44 11/6/44

DOR

SUR VN EYK301 CAIRO 123 31 1556

TO: NLT AMERICAN JOINT
DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
270 MADISON AVENUE NEWYORK

FROM: THE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL
OF ATHENS JAQUES BENZONANA FOR THE
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF SALONICA
ELIE COHEN NOMINATED BY THE ABOVE
MENTION DEGRESS
* NSL

07000,6989

NSL

THIS IS TO INFORM YOU THAT JEWISH COMMUNITIES COUNCILS ATHENS AND
SALONICA HAVE BEEN RECONSTITUTED BY ROYAL DECREE GREEK GOVERNMENT
STOP ON EVE OF OUR RETURN TO GREECE TO TAKE UP DIFFICULT TASK RE-
HABILITATION GREEK JEWRY FERVENT APPEAL IS MADE ON BEHALF CORRELIGION-
ISTS SURVICED NAZI TOTAL PERSECUTIONS STOP REMAINING JERS SCATTERED
THROUGHOUT LIBERATED GREECE ESTIMATED AT ABOUT FIFTEEN THOUSAND ARE
IN PITIABLE PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION AND COMPLETELY DESTITUTE
AS OUTLAWS UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION STOP FINANCIAL AID IS URGENTLY
NEEDED TO SAVE THEM STOP PLEASE REPLY CARE GREEK LEGATION CAIRO FOR
MIM100

*1/10/44
No objection
To release*

DECLASSIFIED
By *NNM* memo 11-15-77
NARS, Date JUL 10 1979

100529

STURMAN HIAS 94627 ROA NYC 381892 C
10/28/44 10/29/44

HP LSD6 BA399 BUENOSAIRE'S 166 28 1415

TO: MOSES LEAVITT
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
270 MADISON AVE NEW YORK
B7000/67000, 6989

FROM: JACOB LIGHTMAN
NSL

SUMMARY CHARGE ON ADDRESSEE

BASED UPON JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY NEWS THAT JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE BRINGING FOOD CLOTHING FROM TEHRAN TO JEWISH NEEDY POLAND WE OBTAINED LOCAL JUNTA AYUDA JUDIAS ALLOCATION TENTHUSAND DOLLARS FOR THIS PROGRAM AND ISSUED APPEAL AMONG JEWISH PEOPLE HERE FOR MORE ASSISTANCE THIS PROGRAM THROUGH JOINT STOP PLEASE CABLE ME NAME AND ADDRESS OUR REPRESENTATIVE TEHRAN OR ELSEWHERE EUROPE WHERE JUNTAS FUNDS MAY BE SENT SUBJECT TO YOUR OWN BOOKKEEPING CREDIT FOR POLISH RELIEF PURPOSES STOP GROUPS HERE WILL SEND FUNDS ONLY ABROAD DESPOTE ALL

8 (CONTINUED)

*1/10/44
No objection
to address*

DECLASSIFIED
By *NN Memo 16-1572*
RAOP NAKS, Date JUL 10 1978

000530

NYO 381892 0

LIAMAN III AS
94627

RDA

10/28/44 10/29/44

PAGE TWO

HP LSD6 BA399 BUENOSAIRES 166 28 1415

TO: MOSES LEAVITT
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMM-
ITTEE 270 MADISONAVE
NEWYORK

FROM: JACOB LIGHTMAN

EXPLANATIONS THAT VIA NEWYORK MORE ADVISABLE STOP JUNTA ALSO REQUESTS
THAT AFTER THEIR REMISSION OF FUNDS YOU PLEASE OBTAIN DIRECT CONFIRMAT-
ION FROM SOMMERSTEIN COMMITTEE POLAND TO ME HERE THAT LATTER RECEIVED
ASSISTANCE FROM JOINT IN WHICH ARGENTINE JEWRY SHARED STOP REALIZE
QUESTIONED REASONABLENESS OF THESE CONDITIONS BUT KNOW THEY ARE OF
TEMPORARY NATURE ONLY VIEW PRESENT INTERNAL JEWISH COMMUNITY LEADER
-SHIP WELFARE SITUATION STOP AM WRITING YOU BUT MEANWHILE WOULD AP-
PRECATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT

DECLASSIFIED
NNM memo, K-15-22
By RAB
JUL 10 1979

000531

NYC -399746-C

HIAS
95175

RCAC

10/31/44 11/6/44

DOR

RUR VN EYK301 CAIRO 123 31 1556

TO: NLT AMERICAN JOINT
DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
270 MADISON AVENUE NEWYORK

FROM: THE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL
OF ATHENS JACQUES DENZONANA FOR THE
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF SALONICA
ELIE COHEN NOMINATED BY THE ABOVE
MENTION DEGRESS
* NSL

87000,6989

NSL
THIS IS TO INFORM YOU THAT JEWISH COMMUNITIES COUNCILS ATHENS AND
SALONICA HAVE BEEN RECONSTITUTED BY ROYAL DECREE GREEK GOVERNMENT
STOP ON EVE OF OUR RETURN TO GREECE TO TAKE UP DIFFICULT TASK RE-
HABILITATION GREEK JEWRY FERVENT APPEAL IS MADE ON BEHALF CORRELIGION-
ISTS SURVIVED NAZI TOTAL PERSECUTIONS STOP REMAINING JEWS SCATTERED
THROUGHOUT LIBERATED GREECE ESTIMATED AT ABOUT FIFTEEN THOUSAND ARE
IN PITIABLE PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITION AND COMPLETELY DESTITUTE
AS OUTLAWS UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION STOP FINANCIAL AID IS URGENTLY
NEEDED TO SAVE THEM STOP PLEASE REPLY CARE GREEK LEGATION CAIRO FOR
MIM100

*11/0-44
no objection
to release*

DECLASSIFIED
By *NNM* Date *11-15-77*
By *RGP* Date *JUL 10 1979*

000932

FTO - Jew list

- 1. 8 RD64 KL MOSCOW 76 3 2305
- 2. AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE 270 MADISON AVENUE
NEWYORK
- 3. POLPRESS INFORMED US ABOUT YOUR RELIEF ACTION STOP ACCEPT OUR COR-
DIAL THANKS STOP URGENT NEED OF IMMEDIATE AID FOR TWENTY THOUSAND
JEWES SAVED IN LIBERATED AREAS OF POLAND ASWELLAS FOR THREE HUNDRED
THOUSAND POLISH JEWS IN USSR STOP AWAITING YOUR IMMEDIATE REPLY IN
THIS MATTER STOP
- 4. DOCTOR EMIL SOMMERSTEIN PRESIDENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF
POLISH JEWS BER MARK SECRETARY JUSZKIEWICZ GENERAL SECRETARY OF
UNION POLISH PATRIOTS
- 5. MM REFERRED PER CCC 103401 X ADSE B7000,6989 SMDR NSL X
- 7. ITT
- 1028 CNY 250135 MW

*1/10/44
No signature
To please*

000533

NOV 4 1944

70 3 2165 AL 105500 35 3 2305

2. FEDERATION POLISH JEWISH NETWORK

3. ANATOLE GUTTEN JOSEPH PENNEBAUM HERE ETOP TIME DATE OF HIS ARRIVAL

4. DOCTOR SMIL TOOMASEWICZ PRESIDENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF

POLISH JEWISH DELEGATION SECRETARY JUSZKIEWICZ GENERAL SECRETARY OF UNION

POLISH STATE

5. NY OFFICE OF THE DEPT OF JUSTICE 103401 X 1000 67000 3000 101 X

7. ITT

1029 NY 250136 NY

Handwritten signature or initials

*1/10/44
No objection to
release*

000534

FFC - funded

URGENT 10/24/44 10:32 AM
FROM: JEWISH JEWRY DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE 270 WILSON AVE NYC
TO: DIRECTOR FBI
SUBJECT: YOUR SHIPMENT REVEALS WHEN AND WHERE IT WAS
MADE AND IS NECESSARY TO FACILITATE SPEEDY
ACTION BY THE FBI IN THE HANDLING OF DIRECTOR 10/24/44
RE: THE SHIPMENT OF THE PINK MATTER FOR THE ORGANIZATIONAL COM-
MITTEE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE (O.A.P.) CREDIT UNION, POLISH PATRIOTS
AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE (O.A.P.) CREDIT UNION, POLISH PATRIOTS
AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE (O.A.P.) CREDIT UNION, POLISH PATRIOTS

10/24/44 10:32 AM

*11/10/44
No objection
for release*

700535

AFC 9 pending

CCC NOV 6-44

1. ERD1019 ST MOSCOW 79 5 1840 NLT
 2. ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES AND IMMIGRANTS FROM POLAND
SENATOR RABBI ISAAC RUBINSTEIN JOSEPH THON 214 W 92 STREET NYK
 3. EXPRESSING YOU AND JOINT OUR CORDIAL THANKS FOR YOUR HELP STOP PLEASE
ARRANGE SHIPMENT OF WINTER CLOTHING SHOES FAT AND MEDICAMENTS FOR LIBER-
ATED AND REFUGEE POLJEW. STOP YOUR HELP WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG THREE
HUNDRED THOUSAND POLJEW. IN USSR AND LIBERATED TERRITORIES STOP
 4. SOMMERSTEIN PRESIDENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE
POLISH JEWS BER MARK SECRETARY JUSZKIEWICZ GENERAL SECRETARY UNION
POLISH PATRIOTS
 5. MR REFERRED PER CQC 108401 X ADSE SNDR TEXT NSL
 7. ITT
- 1855 CHY 251378 GIL

*11/10/44
No objection
to release*

000536

pending

1. ... 47 & 1848
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FROM: Mr. Jacob LANDAU, Hotel Montejó, Paseo de la Reforma 240, Mexico, D.F., Mexico		TO: Mrs. Jacob LANDAU, Room 639, 106 East 41st Street, New York, N.Y.	
LIST: None		LIST: None	
Date of communication September 2, 1944	Date of postmark September 15, 1944	Kind of mail B	Mail No. None
Language Spanish & English	Previously censored by None	Station distribution D. R. Finance Section, CPC	Register No. None
Previous relevant records SATP-24120-R Writer & Addressee	For interoffice use	To whom photograph is to be sent	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R - after extraction of copy of cable C RS Sent with comment to—
SATP-24253-R Writer	To be photographed No		
Division (or section) Examination	Table 1	Examiner 18	D. A. C. 5
DR use only		Reviewer 2994	Examination date Oct. 11, 1944
			Typing date 10/12/44 est

FC-2991-J.F.R. COMMENT
MEXICAN CONSULATE IN SWITZERLAND TO ISSUE VISAS FOR MASS EMIGRATION OF JEWS FROM HUNGARY MEXICAN "SAFETY PORT".

Along with other correspondence, the cover contains a copy of writer's announcement that the MEXICAN government has directed its consulate at BERN, SWITZERLAND, to issue visas to four hundred JEWS from HUNGARY.

According to writer, the refugees will not be required to post the usual bond, and will be given aid to enter MEXICO. They will stay in MEXICO at their own expense and repatriate themselves as soon as possible in accordance with the provisions of the "safety port" scheme.

Writer has been advised that PARAGUAY, VENEZUELA, and ECUADOR have also provided "safety ports" for JEWISH refugees.

EXAMINER'S NOTE: ---

1 - Previous record (SATP-24253), dated Aug. 21, 1944, writer to (Dr.?) JOHN SLAWSON, American Jewish Committee, 19 E 88th, New York, N.Y., Tel: Murray Hill 50181, indicates that writer and Dr. Morris D. Waldman, Secty. American Jewish Committee, were sent to Mexico by the U.S. War Refugee Board for the purpose of establishing a "safety Port" for Jewish refugees.

2 - Record (SATP-24120) reveals that writer and addressee are connected with the American Jewish Congress (Ba 4600, 7000, 5057).

3 - The following copy of a cable from Joseph C. Hyman, Joint Distribution Committee (B 7000, 6989), New York to writer, Hotel Montejó, Mexico City, dated August 5, 1944, was extracted from the above correspondence:

"Moses Leavitt (EX. B 7000) applied for priority place on plane Sunday night if he secures such priority he will proceed Mexico City if you still believe indispensable (sic) make this trip assume in that event you Waldman will remain for conference with him."

Enclosures: --- 9.

- 1 - Description of "Safety Port" for Jewish refugees in Mexico (in quadruplicate).
- 1 - Copy of Cable (Extracted)
- 1 - Business letter from Overseas News Agency to writer.
- 1 - List of guests attending Jewish luncheon.
- 1 - Memorandum on "Safety Port"
- 1 - Letter from Foreign Service American Embassy, Mexico, D.F. to writer, concerning arrangements for appointment.
- 1 - Letter of introduction to writer for Dr. Jose Silva
- 1 - Letter of transmittal to Jewish Telegraphic Agency, 106 E. 41, New York City, pertaining to three letters of introduction.

Special Notice: The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. The information must be confined only to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely distributed, or copies made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Director of Censorship.

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(4 Rev. 2-15-43)