

CENSORSHIP INTERCEPTS
(FOLDER 2 of 3)

000539

BAXTER ^{HIAB} 91272

ROA

9/13/44

9/15/44

CUSCF PGW334 LISBOA 89 13 1700

TO: NLT. HONDRATA WOLOWSKA
PRESIDENT POLISH WOMENS
ALLIANCE 1309 NORTHASH-
LANDAVE CHICAGO
NSL/NSL

FROM: FLORIAN PISKORSKI

NSL

*9/21/44
no objection
release*

DECLASSIFIED
By *SP*
Memo JCL/SS
JUL 10 1988

1395 REFERENCE YOUR LETTER EXPRESSING WILLINGNESS FORWARD
CLOTHING FOR NEEDY POLES OUTOF ALLIANCE STOCK THIS OFFICE RE-
CEIVED FROM POLISH LEGATION BERN URGENT TELEGRAM QUOTE POLES
AND POLISH ORGANIZATIONS FRANCE NEEDING LARGE QUANTITIES
CLOTHING SHOES FOOD VITAMIN PRODUCTS UNQUOTE FOR COMPLETE IN-
FORMATION KINDLY CONSULT PRESIDENT SWIETLIK REFERENCE MY CAB
SEPTEMBER ELEVENTH OUTLINING CONDITIONS POLES FRANCE PERIOD
PLEASE ADVISE QUANTITIES CLOTHING YOU COULD PLACE DISPOSAL

(CONTINUED)

BAXTER HIAS
91272 RCA

9/13/44 9/15/44

PAGE 2

CUSCF PGW334 LISBOA 89 13 1700

TO: NLT HONORATA WOLOWSKA FROM: FLORIAN PISKORSKI
PRESIDENT POLISH WOMENS
ALLIANCE 1309 NORTHASH-
LANDAVE CHICAGO

THIS DELEGATION FOR POLES FRANCE AFTER WHICH WILL ADVISE
HOW SHIPMENT SHOULD BE FORWARDED
SEE HIAS 85565 PASS

*9/21/44
No objection
to release.*

DECLASSIFIED
By *NN* *Memo 11-15-77*
RAB NARS, Date JUL 10 1978

000541

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CONFIDENTIAL

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NO. *NY 26877790*

TYPIST: H. D. FAN	TYPE MSG: 91036 HTAS	SERIAL NO.: R.C.A.C.	FILE DATE: 9/11/44	COPY DATE: 9/13/44	CENSOR'S ACTION: <i>The CD's 2</i>
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ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:

REFER NO.: *copy 131*

PREAMBLE: HP TAG TY95 BEYOGLU VIA RCA 152 11 2010

TO: TO: NAHUM GOLDMANN
111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEWYORK

FROM: FROM:

ACTION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Enfor.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Flexoline	<input type="checkbox"/>
Compliance	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Per. Enfor.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Licensing	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Standish</i>	
Readers	<input type="checkbox"/>		

LIST: DR USE ONLY LOCAL DISTRIBUTION: LIST: NOTES

- 9/12/44
- 1-E
- 1-SS
- 2-SD
- 1-SC
- 1-IRB
- 2-T
- (13)
- 2-112
- 15

3486 LEAVING TOLAY FOR PALESTINE CONTEMPLATING RETURN SHORTLY TRANSFER
 ACTIVITIES TO BUCAREST STOP CONSIDERING DESIRABLE SUMMER RTZE REPAIR
 ON IMMIGRATION RESCUE ACTIVITIES JEWISH AGENCY ISTANBUL ON JANUARY AU-
 GUST AS FOLLOWS STOP NUMBER REFUGEES RESCUED WHO PASSED IN TRANSIT BYLAND
 1101 BYSEA 3268 TOTAL 4369 STOP ACCORDING COUNTRIES ORIGIN BULGARIA 656
 HUNGARY 160 ROMANIA 2732 GREECE 539 HOLLAND EXCHANGED 282 TOTAL 4369
 STOP BESIDES LOCAL ALIYAH 1082 INCLUDING YOURHS STOP APPROVED RESCUE

CONTINUED

Form OC-108
(1st Rev. 2-5-44)

SPECIAL NOTICE - The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. It is to be distributed only to 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.

By *NN Memo 11-15-22*
RAC JUL 16 1944

BYRON PRICE
Director

000542

CONFIDENTIAL

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION No. NYC 268777-C

TYPE MSG: 91036 H. ORFAN HIAS	SERIAL No. R.C.A.C.	FILE DATE: 9/11/44	COPY DATE: 1/23/44	CENSOR'S ACTION: Pass CD-2
ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: DOR - N			REFER No.:	911451

PAGE 2

PREAMBLE:

HP TAG. TY95 WAH PGE 2 BEYOGLU

TO: WAHUM GOLDMANN
111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

FROM: CHAIM BARLAS

DECLASSIFIED
By *RAO* Memo 11-15-77
10-1979

LIST:

DR USE ONLY

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION:

LIST:

LIST:

LANGUAGE:

IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATES FOR HUNGARY 1886 BULGARIA 845 ROUMANIE 7130
 TOTAL 34561 STOP IN ADDITION OTHER RELIEF ACTIVITIES WERE CARRIED OUT
 STOP ACTED IN FULL COOPERATION WITH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE WHO
 FINANCING IMMIGRATION ASWELLAS WITH WARREFUGEEBOARD ON RESCUE PROBLEMS
 STOP EMPHASIZING AMBASSADOR STEINHARDTS HELP REFUGEES IMMIGRATION STOP
 TURKISH AUTHORITIES ATTITUDE VERY FAVOURABLE NEW REGULATIONS ALLOWING
 TRANSIT ANY REFUGEE IN POSSESSION JEWISH AGENCY IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATE

Form OC-108a
(1st Rev. 2-5-44)

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CONTINUED

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-56721-2

BYRON PRICE
DIRECTOR

100543

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION No.

CLASSIFICATION

SERIAL No.

FILE DATE

COPY DATE

CCC No. **NYC 66777-0**

91036

9/11/44

9/12/44

Pass CD-2

ACCOUNTING AND MANIPULATION INFORMATION: **R.C.A.C.**

CCC No.

111431

PREAMBLE **DOR - N**

PAGE **3**

TO: **HP TAG TY90 NAF PGE 3 FROM: BLYOGLU**

TO: **NAHUM BOLDMANN
111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK**

FROM: **CHAIM BARLAS**

LIST:

DR USE ONLY

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION

LIST:

LIST:

LANGUAGE:

STOP HOPE CONTINUE ACTIVITIES BALKAN COUNTRIES STOP BEST NEWYEARS WISHES-

TEXT: LISTED AT 41 E. 42ND & 330 W. 42ND NYC
JOINT DIST. COMMITTEE INC. AMERICA JEWISH 270 MADISON AVE NYC
B7000,6989
JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE JERUSALEM Y7468

DECLASSIFIED
By **RAP** **11-15-22**
NARS, S&S **48-1017**

Form OC-100a
(Int. Rev. 2-5-44)

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-86721-2

BYRON PRICE
Director

000544

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NO. NYC 2687779C

TYPIST:

TYPE MSG.

SERIAL NO.

FILE DATE:

COPY DATE:

EDITOR'S ACTION

H. O. FAN

91036
HIAS

R.C.A.C.

9/11/44

9/13/44

1/25/44

ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:

O: - N

REFER NO.

9/13/44

PREAMBLE:

HP TAG TY95 BEYOGLU VIA RCA 152 11 2

TO: NAHUM GOLDMANN
111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

FROM: FROM

<input type="checkbox"/>	Information
<input type="checkbox"/>	Enfor. in Ex. file
<input type="checkbox"/>	Compliance
<input type="checkbox"/>	For. Enfor.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Licensing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	Readers

Standish

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LOCAL DISTRIBUTION:

LIST: NOTES

(SWI/154 BN7000, 4601, 3837)

9/22/44

4-E

1-SS

3-SD

1-SA

1-IRB

3-T

(3)

2-IR

15

3486 LEAVING TODAY FOR PALESTINE CONTEMPLATING RETURN SHORTLY TRANSFER
 ACTIVITIES TO BUCAREST STOP CONSIDERING DESIRABLE SUMMARY REPORT
 OR IMMIGRATION RESCUE ACTIVITIES JEWISH AGENCY ISTANBUL ON JANUARY AU-
 GUST AS FOLLOWS STOP NUMBER REFUGEES RESCUED WHO PASSED IN TRANSIT BY AIR
 1101 BY SEA 3268 TOTAL 4369 STOP ACCORDING COUNTRIES ORIGIN BULGARIA 656
 HUNGARY 160 ROMANIA 2732 GREECE 599 HOLLAND EXCHANGED 262 TOTAL 4369
 STOP BESIDES LOCAL ALIYAH 1082 INCLUDING YOURS STOP APPROVED RESCUE

CONTINUED

Form OC-1 (Rev. 2-5-44)

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By *RAH* *NN Memo 16-157*
DATE *SEP 16 1944*

STATION PRICE

000945

CONFIDENTIAL
CABLE CENSORSHIP

TYPE MSG. SERIAL NO. STATION NO. FILE DATE COPY DATE

H. ORFAN HIAS R.C.A.C. 9/11/44 12/1/44

DOR - N PAGE 2

HP TAG. TY95 NAH PGE 2
TO: RAHUM GOLDMANN
111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK
FROM: CHAIM BARLAS

LIST: LOCAL DISTRIBUTION LIST: LANGUAGE:

IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATES FOR HUNGARY 18566 BULGARIA 8445 ROMANIA 7130
TOTAL 34561 STOP IN ADDITION OTHER RELIEF ACTIVITIES WERE CARRIED OUT
STOP ACTED IN FULL COOPERATION WITH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE WHO
FINANCING IMMIGRATION ASWELLAS WITH WARREFUGEEBOARD ON RESCUE PROBLEMS
STOP EMPHASIZING AMBASSADOR STEINHARDTS HELP REFUGEES IMMIGRATION STOP
TURKISH AUTHORITIES ATTITUDE VERY FAVOURABLE NEW REGULATIONS ALLOWING
TRANSIT ANY REFUGEE IN POSSESSION JEWISH AGENCY IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATE

DECLASSIFIED
N.M. Wenzel
JUL 10 1981

Form 100
(1st Rev. 2-5-44)

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-50721-3

BYRON PRICE
Director

100546

CONFIDENTIAL
CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION No: NYC 268777-C

TYPE MSG: ORFAN	SERIAL NO: 91036 HIAS	FILE DATE: R.C.A.C. 9/11/44	COPY DATE: 9/13/44	CENSOR'S ACTION: Pass CD-2
CONTENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: DOR - N			REFER NO: PAGE 3	OFF NO: 777/31

EXAMPLE: HP TAG TY95 NAH PGE 3 BLYOGLU

TO: NAHUM GOLIMANN
111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

FROM: CHAIM BARLAS

LIST: LOCAL DISTRIBUTION: LIST: LANGUAGE:

STOP HOPE CONTINUE ACTIVITIES BALKAN COUNTRIES STOP BEST NEWYEARS WISHES-

TEXT: LISTED AT 41 E. 42ND & 330 W. 42ND NYC
JOINT DIST. COMMITTEE INC. AMERICA JEWISH 270 MADISON AVE NYC
B7000,6989
JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE JERUSALEM Y7468

DECLASSIFIED
NN Memo 15-72
BY RAB NARS Date 10-10-78

Form OC-108a
(1st Rev. 2-5-44)

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BYRON PRICE
Director

700547

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NO. NYC 26877790

TYPIST: CONFIDENTIAL	SERIAL NO.:	FILE DATE:	COPY DATE:	CENSOR'S ACTION:
91036		9/11/44	9/13/44	Pro C D 22
ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: N.O.A.G.			REFER NO.:	CCG No. 131
PREAMBLE: 1 O. - N				

TO: HP TAG TY95 BLYUGU VIA RCA 452 44
 FROM: [REDACTED]
 TO: NAHUM GOLDMANN
 111 FIFTH AVENUE
 NEW YORK

Action	<input type="checkbox"/>	Information
Enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flexibility
Compliance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
For. Enfor.		
Licensing		
Other		
Readers		

Handwritten: *English*

LIST: 1-54 BN7000, 4501, 5827
 USE: DISTRIBUTION:
 ONLY

NOTES

By
 9/22/44
 4-E
 1-255
 2-50
 1-52
 1-IRB
 2-7

3486 LEAVING TODAY FOR PALESTINE CONTEMPLATING RETURN STOP BY TRANSFER
 ACTIVITIES TO BUAREST STOP CONSIDERING DESIRABLE SUMMER RIZE REPORT
 OR IMMIGRATION RESCUE ACTIVITIES JEWISH AGENCY ISTANBUL OR JANUARY AU-
 GUST AS FOLLOWS STOP NUMBER REFUGEES RESCUED WHO PASSED IN TRANSIT BYLAND
 1101 BYSEA 3268 TOTAL 4369 STOP ACCORDING COUNTRIES ORIGIN BULGARIA 656
 HUNGARY 160 ROMANIA 2732 GREECE 539 HOLLAND EXCHANGED 282 TOTAL 4369
 STOP BESIDES LOCAL ALIYAH 1082 INCLUDING YOURHS STOP APPROVED RESCUE

Form OC-10a
 (1st Rev. 2-5-44)

CAUTION
 The information must be confined to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely disseminated.

By *RAA*
 NN Memo 11-15-22
 2-11-44

BYRON PRICE
 Director

000548

CONFIDENTIAL

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NO. NYC 268777-13

FILE NO. 91036	SERIAL NO.	FILE DATE: 9/11/44	COPY DATE: 1/27/44	CENSOR'S ACTION: <i>Pass CD-2</i>
ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: H.C.A.C.			REFER. NO. 111451	

PREAMBLE: LON - N PAGE 2

TO: HP TAG. TY95 NASH PGE 2 DE VOCLU

TO: NAHUM GOLDMANN
111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

FROM: CHAIM BARLAS

LIST:
DR
USE
ONLY

LOCAL
DISTRIBUTION:

LIST:

LIST:

DECLASSIFIED
By *RAH* *Memorandum 11-15-77*
JUL 10 1978

IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATE FOR HUNGARY 18586 BULGARIA 8245 ROUMANIE 7130
 TOTAL 34561 STOP IN ADDITION OTHER RELIEF ACTIVITIES WERE CARRIED OUT
 STOP ACTED IN FULL COOPERATION WITH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE WHO
 FINANCING IMMIGRATION ASWELLAS WITH WARREFUGEEBOARD ON RESCUE PROBLEMS
 STOP EMPHASIZING AMBASSADOR STEINHARDTS HELP REFUGEES IMMIGRATION STOP
 TURKISH AUTHORITIES ATTITUDE VERY FAVOURABLE NEW REGULATIONS ALLOWING
 TRANSIT ANY REFUGEE IN POSSESSION JEWISH AGENCY IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATE

Form OC-108a
(1st Rev. 2-5-44)

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 15-26721-2

BYRON PRICE
Director

000549

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION No.:

CONFIDENTIAL

SERIAL No.:

FILE DATE:

COPY DATE:

CEN No. 1253/11-0

91036

R.C.A.C.

9/11/44

9/13/44

Proc Doc

CCS No.

111451

PREAMBLE: DOR - N

PAGE 3

To: HP TAG TY90 NAH PGE 3 FROM: YOGLO

TO: NAHUM GOLDMANN
111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

FROM: CHAIM BARLAS

LIST:

DR
USE
ONLY

LOCAL
DISTRIBUTION:

LIST:

LIST:

LANGUAGE:

STOP HOPE CONTINUE ACTIVITIES BALKAN COUNTRIES STOP BEST NEWYEARS WISHES-

TEXT: LISTED AT 41 E. 42ND & 330 W. 42ND NYC
JOINT DIST. COMMITTEE INC. AMERICA JEWISH 270 MADISON AVE NYC
B7000,6989
JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE JERUSALEM Y7468

DECLASSIFIED
By *RHP* NARS Date *JUL 10 1979*

Form OC-108a
(1st Rev. 2-6-44)

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10-60721-2

BYRON PRICE
Director

000950

NYC 259109-C

CARTER HIAS 90705 RCAC

9/8/44 9/8/44

JJC

NEW YORK NY SEPT 8 1944 NLT

Sign

TO: POLISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF LIBERATION DR EMIL
SOMERSTEIN MOSCOW (U.S.S.R)

FROM: AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR WARSAW
JEWS 45 EAST 17TH ST NY
WOHL-PRES. TYGEE-CHAIRMAN
ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD

NSL

NSL;NSL;NSL

OUR COUNCIL UNITING 40 SOCIETIES BEARING NAME CITY WARSAW ABOUT
6 THOUSAND INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS READY TO HELP WARSAW JEWS RESIDING
NOW LUBLIN STOP OUR EFFORTS CONCENTRATED HELPING JEWS IN WARSAW
STOP UPON RECEIVING CABLE REPLY WE WILL AT ONCE SEND MONEY THROUGH
AVAILABLE CHANNELS.

DECLASSIFIED
By *NN* Memo. 16-1577
NARS, Date JUL 10 1978

SPECIAL NOTICE—This contains information taken from private communica-
tions, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. The infor-
mation 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 distri-
buted, 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.

100551

NYO 256545 C

SIMPSON

HIAS #
90629

RCA

9/6/44

9/8/44

DDR

NEWYORK NY SEPTEMBER 6 1944

TO: PROFESSOR SOLOMON MICHAEL
JEWISH ANTI FASCIST
COMMITTEE KROPOTKINA 10
MOSCOW (RUSSIA)
NSL:NSL

FROM: BIALYSTOKER CENTER OF AMERICA
DAVID SOHN SECRETARY
228 EAST BROADWAY
NEW YORK NEW YORK
NSL:NSL

NSL

WE READ TODAY IN THE NEW YORK JEWISH MORNING JOURNAL A CABLE FROM
MOSCOW THAT THE REMAINING 114 JEWS AT BIALYSTOK ARE REORGANIZING
THEIR COMMUNAL LIFE AND TRYING TO HELP THOSE WHO ARE IN DISTRESS
WE ASK YOU TO PLEASE INFORM THE POPULATION OF BIALYSTOK THAT THE
FIFTYTHOUSAND BIALYSTOKERS KINSMAN OF AMERICAN ARE READY TO HELP
THEM WITH ALL THEIR EFFORTS PLEASE CABLE TO US THE NAMES IF POSSIBLE
OF THE REMAINING JEWS IN BIALYSTOK

DECLASSIFIED
By <i>RAH</i> <i>Memorandum</i> Jul 5 2009
NARS, Date

Supplied by Simon

100552

NYC- 257283-C

WINSON HIAS 90672 RCAC 9/7/44 9/8/44

TAFGR TY474 BEYOGLU 106 7 2315

TO:
VAADHATZALA
132 NASSAUSTR- NEWYORK

FROM:
GRIFFEL KAETNER KLARMAN

NSL

NSL

NSL REL
ACTIVITIES OF JERUSALEM VAADHATZALE BEING TRANSFERRED EUROPE STOP
REPRESENTATIVES JEWISHAGENCY DEPARTING EUROPE STOP ALL RESCUE AND
RELIEF COMMITTEES DECIDES TO CONTINUE RESCUE ESPECIALLY REFUGEES
ETCHILDREN ALSO RELIEF STOP EXPERIENCES SO FAR PROVES THAT WORK NOT
EXECUTED IMPARTIALLY STOPREPEAT NEED REPRESENTATIVES WITH NECESSARY
POWER AND COMPETENT TO RESCUE IMPARTIALLY HUMAN BEINGS IN TRADITIONAL
SENSE STOP MEANTIME KLARMAN WHO SUCCEEDED OBTAIN NECESSARY VIGAS WI-
ILL. DEPARTURE RUMANIA NEXT WEEK STOP FOR ESTABLISHING OFFICES THREE
COUNTRIES NEEDING TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PLEASE SEND DIRECT OR THROUGH

DECLASSIFIED
By *RAZ* NARS, Date JUL 10 1978

100553

NYC 257283-C

ROSON

HIAS
90672

RCAC 9/7/44 9/8/44

PAGE-2-

TAFGR TY474 BEYOGLU 106 7 2315

TO:
VAADHATZALA
132 HASSAUSTR NEWYORK

FROM:
GRIFFEL KASTNER KLARMAN

NSL

NSL

NSL NSL

JIFEFS STOP WORK SCHEME WILL CABLE YOU FROM EUROPE STOP
CASE YOU HAVE SPECIAL DESIRES ADVISES PLEASE WIRE

DECLASSIFIED
By MM 161522
RAA JUL 10 1979

100554

CANNON

HIAS
90518

RECEIVED BY
CONTACT UNIT

RCA P 11 134 9/6/44

TIME 0900

NYC 254139 C

No Interest

9/11/44

your info

For

Date

CUSHZ PGW370 LISBOA 156/157 VIA RCA 6 2115 P1/50 NLT
TO LEAVITT JOINT DISTRIBUTION FROM ROBERT PILPEL
COMMITTEE 270 MADISON AVENUE NY

NOTE 1 B7000,6989,

B7000

NSL

HUNDREDSIXTEEN JUDAH MAGNES JERUSALEM CABLES AUGUST THIRTYFIRST QUOTE
ONE IS IT POSSIBLE FOR JDC SECURE PERMISSION SEND REPRESENTATIVE TO
LIBERATED SECTIONS POLAND STOP AM ASKING PASSMAN KEEP YOU ME INFORMED
POSSIBILITY HAVING JDC REPRESENTATIVE IN LIBERATED PARTS ROUMANIA AND IN
BULGARIA STOP LETTER FROM HIRSCHMANN AUGUST 22 INDICATES HE PASSMAN WORKING
VERY CLOSELY TOGETHER STOP SZYND NOW PALESTINE REASON HEALTH TWO REGRET
ITA BULLETIN HAVE ASKED REPRESENTATIVE REFRAIN SENDING INFORMATION
CONCERNING JDC WITHOUT PREVIOUS CONSULTATION THREE MANY INQUIRIES HERE
CONCERNING JDC HELP TO RELATIVES FRANCE STOP AUTHORITIES UNABLE TRANSIT C

DECLASSIFIED
By *NN Memo 16-15-77*
NARS, Date *JUL 10 1978*

100555

NYC 254139 C

CANNON

HIAS
90518

RCA

9/7/44

9/7/44

PA

PAGE 2

CUSHZ PGR370 LISBOA 156/157 VIA RCA 6 2115 P1/50 NLT

TO LEAVITT JOINT DISTRIBUTION
COMMITTEE 270 MADISONAVE NY

FROM ROBERT PILPEL

NOTE 1 B7000,6989

B7000

NSL

SUCH TELEGRAMS BUT SUGGEST YOU SECURE AUTHORIZATION FROM INTERGOVERNMENTAL
COMMITTEE LONDON CAN YOU DO THIS STOP FOUR PURCHASE CLOTHING MEDICAMENTS
ITALY COMPLETED GOODS TO BE TAKEN OVER BY REDCROSS NEXTWEEK FIVE VIEW P
PRESSURE FROM FERRAMONTE CLAIMANTS MANY OF WHOM WITHOUT MEANS CAN YOU
INDICATE WHEN SETTLEMENT MAY BE EXPECTED OR AUTHORIZE FURTHER ADVANCE
NEEDEST CASES ENDQUOTE.

NOTE B7000,2283

DECLASSIFIED
By *NN Memo 16-157*
Date *JUL 10 1978*

000556

RECEIVED BY
CONTACT UNIT [REDACTED] TO

NYC-204252-C

TUR 110
AUG 23 1944

HIAS
88599

1092 RCAC

8/16/44

8/18/44

W.R.B.

W1700 LONDON 155 16

fzi

TO: NLT MOSES LEAVITT
AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION
COMMITTEE 270 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

FROM: JOSEPH SCHWARTZ

B7000,2263/B7000,6989

NOTE 1

FIFTEEN ITALIAN REFUGEES WHO EMIGRATED TO PALESTINE LEFT WITH ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION THEIR ITALIAN AND FOREIGN CURRENCIES AMOUNTING TO NINEMILLION LIRAS STOP THEY HAD RECEIVED ASSURANCES THAT ARRANGEMENTS WOULD BE MADE TO PAY THEM THE EQUIVALENT IN PALESTINE POUNDS UPON THEIR ARRIVAL STOP HOPING TO FACILITATE THEIR REIMBURSEMENT AND AT THE SAME TIME ACQUIRE FUNDS FOR OUR RELIEF PROGRAMMES WE VOLUNTEERED TO PAY THE REFUGEES IN PALESTINE AND TAKE OVER THE LIRAS WHICH THEY LEFT IN ITALY STOP REFUGEES IN PALESTINE ARE NOW CLAIMING THAT OUR INTERFERENCE HAS DELAYED

DECLASSIFIED
By *NN Memo 16-15-77*
NARS, Date *JUL 10 1979*

[REDACTED]
SPECIAL NOTICE—This contains information taken from private communica-
tion and its disclosure would be injurious to the national defense. The infor-

000557

NYC-204252-C

1092 RCAC

8/16/44

8/18/44

PAGE 2

W1700 LONDON 155 16

TO: NLT MOSES LEAVITT
AMERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION
COMMITTEE 270 MADISON AVENUE
NEWYORK

FROM: JOSEPH SCHWARTZ

THEIR REIMBURSEMENT STOP ORDER EXPEDITE REPAYMENT TO REFUGEES WE WOULD
BE GLAD TO WITHDRAW OUR OFFER THUS PERMITTING THE ALLIED CONTROL
COMMISSION TO MAKE OWN ARRANGEMENTS FOR DIRECT REPAYMENT STOP AS THIS
IS OF THE UTMOST URGENCY TO THE REFUGEES GROUPS WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR
TAKING NECESSARY STEPS IMMEDIATELY AND ADVISING US FINAL DECISION

NOTE: SCHWARTZ, JOSEPH J. 242 RUA AUREA, LISBON, PORTUGAL BA 1500,7000,2283

DECLASSIFIED
By NN Memo 11-1572
NARS, Date JUL 10 1974

SPECIAL NOTICE— This contains information taken from private communica-
tions, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. The infor-
mation 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 distri-
buted, or copies made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any
other public way without express consent of the Director of Censorship.
RYRON PRICE, Director

100458

TYPIST: MILLER A	TYPE: H.A.	SERIAL NO.:	FILE DATE:	COPY DATE:	CENSOR'S ACTION:
	88100	1373 RCAG	8/11/44	8/12/44	<i>OK</i> C 722

ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: DOR N REFER NO. 70678

PREAMBLE: W561 21 WASHINGTON DC 11 1002A NLT

TO: TO: ELIAHU DOBKIN JEWISH AGENCY JERUSALEM (PALESTINE) B7000 Y7468	FROM: FROM: NAHUM GOLDMANN <i>Handwritten note</i> NOTE*
---	---

DR. USE ONLY	LOCAL DISTRIBUTION	LIST: NSL	LANGUAGE:
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UNDERSTAND SPANISH GOVERNMENT GRANTED TRANSIT VISAS FIFTEEN-HUNDRED ADULTS FROM HUNGARY CABLE YOUR PLANS

*GOLDMANN NAHUM (DR) 41 E 42 ST 390 W 42 ST NYC (SW1/154 BN7000 4601 3837))

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

DECLASSIFIED
By *RAH* NARS, D.a.e. JUL 10 1978

Form OC-106a
(1st Rev. 2-5-44)

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STATION NO. DMI X-25197	
TYPE MSG: VISA	SERIAL NO.: TR 233 DD
FILE DATE: 8/4/44	COPY DATE: 8/7/44
GENSEC'S ACTION: REFER PASS GEN 2	
ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: D O R	
PREAMBLE: MZG73 INTL NFW NEWYORK NY 83 AUG 4 427	
TO: NLT LAZARO ZELWER APARTADO AEREO 4261 BOGOTA	FROM: MAC GOTTSCHEWALK PRESIDENT BIUREN
LIST: DR USE ONLY	LIST: B 700
LOCAL DISTRIBUTION:	LANGUAGE:
<p>8/10/44 3-5D 1-IRB 2-IC ⑨</p> <p>ACCORDING COMMUNICATIONS OUR REPRESENTATIVES LISBON AND INSTANBUL EVAGUATION FROM HUNGARY AND BALKANS CHILDREN UNDER TEN ADULTS WITH PALESTINE OR OTHER VISAS NOW POSSIBLE STOP CONSEQUENTLY WE STRONGLY SUGGEST YOU APPROACH URGENTLY COMPETENT AUTHORITIES YOUR COUNTRY ASKING THEM GRANT MAXIMUM VISAS FOR CHILDREN AND CREATE FREE PORTS FOR ADULTS FOR THE DURATION AS ALREADY DONE BY USA CANADA MEXICO GABLE PROSPECTS STOP ARE COMMUNICATING MORE DETAILS TO</p> <p>EDOUARD OUNGRE WHOM YOU SHOULD CONTACT</p> <p>Form OC-108a (1st Rev. 2-44)</p> <p>DECLASSIFIED</p> <p>By RMP NARS, Date JUL 10 1979</p> <p>BYRON PRICE Director</p>	

100560

CONFIDENTIAL

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NYC 1649000

TO: SIEGELMAN	TYPE: TTAS 87184	SERIAL NO.: TT	FILE DATE: 8/1/44	COPY DATE: 8/2/44	EDITOR'S ACTION: Pass CD 26
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FOUNDATION AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:	REFER NO.: CEC 93145
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PREAMBLE
N148 LDN 45 1 NLT

TO: TO ARIEH TARTAKOWER
WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
1834 BROADWAY NYK
BA4600 7000; BA4600 7000

FROM: FROM EASTERMAN COHEN

NSL

DR. USE ONLY	LOCAL DISTRIBUTION	LIST	LANGUAGE
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7/44
3-50
216
③

NUMBER 315 OFFICIALLY INFORMED NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT CREATED SPECIAL DEPARTMENT UNDER DIRECTION D'ENTZ RESCUE JEWISH DUTCH DEPORTEES AND ASK PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS STOPPLEASE CABLE YOUR IDEAS FULLEST POSSIBLE ENABLE US WITH DUTCH

ACTIVE OF OTHER DISCUSSIONS

Enforc. Flexline

Compliance

For. Enfor.

Licensing

Other ... Standish ...

Readers

MM SEEN BY PRESS

Form O-100 (Rev. 5-44)

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By: *RAH* NN Memo 161529
NARS Date: *11/16/79*

BYRON FEICK
Director

100561

CONFIDENTIAL

STATION NO. 162697-C

TO: MARTINUCCI
TYPE MSG: RTAS
SERIAL NO.: 5580 RCAC

ACTION Information
References: P/144
Completion: [initials]
Per: [initials]
Licensing: [initials]
Other: [initials]
FROM: JOSEPH [initials]
Readers: [initials]

ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
PREAMBLE:
CUD2 VN PCW76 LISB0A 82/81 31 2000

TO: LEAVITT JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY
B7000 2283/87000

NOTE: BA 4600 7000 2283

DR USE ONLY
1-50
1-2-50
1-2-50
②

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION: FORTYONE SAW GERTRUDE VANTIEN IN JERUSALEM WHO ADVISES NO FUNDS WERE BORROWED IN HOLLAND ON JDC CREDIT STOP OF THE ONEHUNDREDFORTY THOUSAND JEWS IN HOLLAND ONEHUNDREDTEN THOUSAND HAVE BEEN DEPORTED CHIEFLY TO POLAND SOME FIFTEENTHOUSAND ARE IN HIDING WITH CHRISTIAN FAMILIES AND BALANCE ARE IN INTERMENT CAMPS STOP RELIEF PROGRAM WAS CARRIED ON AS LONG AS POSSIBLE THROUGH FUNDS CONTRIBUTED BY DUTCH JEWS AND ALSO MORE LATTERLY WITH SOME REMITTANCES FROM SWITZERLAND.

NOTE: JDC JOINT DIST COMM IC AMERICA JEWS IN 270 MADISON AVE

Form OD-1088
(1st Rev. 2-5-49)
DECLASSIFIED
By: [initials]
Date: [initials]

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NARS, Date of [initials] Office 16-20721-2
BYRON PECKL
Director

100562

MEMBERSHIP OF AMERICA

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NO. NYC164910-8

PORTO

TYPE: RIAS
87.174

SERIAL NO. 4063 ITT

FILE DATE: 8/1/44

COPY DATE: 8/2/44

CENSOR'S ACTION: Pass CD26

ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:
DOR A CHARGE TO: WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

PREAMBLE:
NEW YORK NY AUGUST 2, 1944 NLT

TO: GERHARD RIEGNER 37 QUAI WILSON
GENEVA (SWITZERLAND)

FROM: LEO
1834

ACTION REFERENCE INFORMATION

Errors PLX 111 no

Compliance For. Enfer.

Unauthorized

BNAY *Standard*

Readers

LIST: B,7000

LIST: BA7500, BA4600, 7000

DR USE ONLY

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION:

LIST: NSL

LANGUAGE:

4/8/44
8-50
1-10
2-10
(1)

NUMBER 119 CONCERNING ALREADY DEPORTED JEWS BUDAPEST REPORTED HAVING DECLARED THAT ACHIEVED CONFORMITY AGREEMENT PROVIDING HUNGARIAN WORKERS FOR GERMAN WAR INDUSTRY STOP URGENTLY WIRE THROUGH WAR REFUGEE BOARD TEXT OR ALL AVAILABLE DETAILS THIS OR SIMILAR AGREEMENT.

TO CENSOR: DR. RIEGNER IS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS IN GENEVA. THE TEXT OF THE CABLE IS SELF-EXPLANATORY

DECLASSIFIED
By *NM* *Mem 11-15-99*
Date *Jul 10 1999*

Form OC-108a
(1st Rev. 2-5-44)

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-8071-9

BYRON PRICE
Director

000563

CONFIDENTIAL
CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NO. NYC-166425-B

TYPE TURIM	FILE NO. 87222	SERIAL NO. 0044 NCAC	FILE DATE 8/2/44	COPY DATE 8/2/44	CENSOR'S ACTION Pass CD26
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ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
DOR A

PREAMBLE
CUT VN PGN203 LISHDA 160/165 2 09

TO: NLT LEAVITT JOINT
DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE 270
MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY
LIST: 67000, 2283/67000 6989

ACTION Information 93195
 Enforc. Flexall
 Compliance
 For Editor JOSEPH SCHWARTZ
 Licensing
 Other *Standard*
 Readers 7000:2203

DR USE ONLY LOCAL DISTRIBUTION LIST LANGUAGE
 NOL
 1-18-44 POTTYSEVEN MAX PERLMAN NOW ROME ADVISES RELIEF SITUATION SERIOUS SINCE NO FUNDS BEING RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK STOP PROBLEM ROME ESPECIALLY AGUTE STOP DURING JULY DELASEM ROME BORROWED ONE MILLION LIRE BASIS OUR ORIGINAL AUTHORIZATION AND IN ADDITION RECEIVED ONE MILLION WHICH PERLMAN BORROWED PLUS FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND LIRE AS GIFT PALESTINIAN UNITS STOP ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION REIMBURSED US THUS FAR SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND LIRE AGAINST PALESTINE CLEARANCE WHICH AMOUNT BEING PAID DELASEM FOR BALANCE JULY STOP PRESENT RELIEF ROLLS ROME NUMBER NINE HUNDRED ETTEN FOREIGN REFUGEES FOUR HUNDRED SIXTY

Form OC (1st Rev. 2-44)

SPECIAL NOTICE - The attached information is UNCLASSIFIED. Its disclosure is restricted to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely distributed, or come into the possession of the press, or be used in legal proceedings or in any other public way, without express consent of the Director of

DECLASSIFIED
 By *RAAP* Date *JUL 10 1979*

BYRON PRICE
Director

100564

TYPE MSG TTAS 7222	SERIAL NO. 0041 RCAG	FILE DATE 8/2/44	COPY DATE 8/2/44	CENSOR'S ACTION Pass CD 26
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION PAGE 2			REFER NO.	DOC NO. KCC 93145

CUT VN PGW263 LISBOA 168/166 2 0300

TO: NLT LEAVITT JOINT
DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE 270
MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

FROM: JOSEPH SCHWARTZ

LIST: DR. LOCAL LIST LANGUAGE:
USE DISTRIBUTION:
ONLY

ITALIAN REFUGEES AND TWO THOUSAND DESTITUTE ROMAN JEWS STOP APPROXIMATELY
TWO HUNDRED FIFTY PERSONS IN OUTLYING VILLAGES ASKING HELP STOP LIVING COSTS
TREMENDOUSLY HIGH WORSE THEN SHOTHERN AREA STOP BUDGET THUS FAR SUBMITTED
DELA SEM REDELA SEM REQUESTS FOUR MILLION LIRE MOSTLY STOP PERLMAN MEETING WITH
COMMITTEE AND WILL FORWARD DETAILS BUDGET STOP IN ADDITION JEWISH COMMUNITY
ROME PREPARING REQUEST ENABLE THEM REACTIVATE INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES STOP
HAVE AUTHORIZED PERLMAN BORROW LOCALLY OUR ACCOUNT BUT MUST HAVE INFORMATION
REGARDING OUR ABILITY TRANSMIT FUNDS DIRECTLY

Form 6-7188 (1st Rev. 2-1-44)

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By RAJ NARS, Date JUL 15 1944

BYRON PRICE Director

100565

STEHLING		HTAS 87224	SERIAL NO. 0071 RCAG	FILE DATE 8/2/44	COPY DATE 8/2/44	STATION NO. NYC 165427-C
ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION DOR A			REFER NO.		CENSOR'S ACTION <i>Handwritten: 2817</i>	
PREMABLE PG261 CUTPT LISBOA 219/217 2 0300 NL7			FROM:		ACTION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information	
TO: LEAVITT JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE 270 MADISON AVE NY			LIST: BA		Enforce Flexoline <input type="checkbox"/>	
LIST: 87000, 2283/87000, 6989			NSL		Compliance	
OR USE ONLY			LOCAL DISTRIBUTION		JOSEPH SCHWARTZ	
1-18/44			LIST: NSL		For Enforce	
3-SD			LIST: BA		Licensing	
1-3RB			LIST: NSL		87000, 2283	
1-4SS			LIST: BA		Readers	
10			LIST: NSL		LANGUAGE: <i>Handwritten: 2</i>	
<p>FORTYNINE INTERNATIONAL REDCROSS DELEGATE JUST RETURNED FROM HUNGARY GAVE FOLLOWING REPORT OUR REPRESENTATIVE SWITZERLAND STOP ONE FOOD AND CLOTHING CANBE PURCHASED LOCALLY IN HUNGARY PROVIDED FUNDS AVAIL- ABLE TWO HOURS OF SHOPPING FOR JEWS BETWEEN TEN AM AND FIVE PM THREE ALL CAMPS AND HOUSES RESERVED FOR JEWS MAYBE VISITED BY INTERNATI ONAL REDCROSS REPRESENTATIVES AND THEY AUTHORIZED MAKE NECESSARY PRCHASES FOR WHICH NO SPECIAL PERMIT REQUIRED FOUR REDCROSS DELEGATE VISITED TWENTYFIVE HOUSES AND HOSPITALS ALL BEING IN GOOD WORKING ORDER FIVE ON JULY TWENTY FIFTH DELEGATE VISITED TWO INTERNMENT CAMPS CONTAINING</p>						
<p>Form OC-108a (1st Revised 4-44) 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 work. 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</p>						
<p>DECLASSIFIED By <i>Handwritten: NMM</i> NARS, Date <i>Handwritten: JUL 10 1978</i></p>						

100566

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NO. NYG 165427-3

TYPE MSG. HIAS 87224	SERIAL NO. 0071 RCAC	FILE DATE 8/2/44	COPY DATE 8/2/44	CENSOR'S ACTION
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CELLARONE INFORMATION
PAGE 2

REFER NO.
CODING

51 CUTPT LISBOA 219/217 2 0300 NLT

TO
LEAVITT JOINT DISTRIBUTION
COMMITTEE 270 MADISON AVE NY

FROM: FROM
JOSEPH SCHWARTZ

LIST: 87000, 2283/87000, 6989

LIST: BA 4600, 7000, 2283

DR
USE
ONLY

LOCAL
DISTRIBUTION

LIST

NS

LANGUAGE:

JEWISH INTERNEES NAMES OF CAMPS ARE CISTARCSA AND SARVAR SIX FINANCIAL
AID REQUIRED QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE SEVEN EIGHTYSEVENHUNDRED FAMILIES
TOTALLING APPROXIMATELY FOURTHOUSAND INDIVIDUALS PLUS ONETHOUSAND OR-
PHANS HAVE PERMISSION LEAVE FOR PALESTINE VIA RUMANIA BULGARIA AND
TURKEY STOP THE FIRST TRANSPORT OF TWOTHOUSAND PERSONS EXPECTED LEAVE
WITHIN EIGHT TO TEN DAYS STOP INTERNATIONAL REDCROSS WILL MAKE ALL
NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORT AND WILL ALSO ACCOMPANY TRANSPORT
STOP THEY WILL ADVISE BY CABLE AS SOON AS FIRST TRANSPORT HAS LEFT AND

WILL SENDUS NAMES EMIGRANTS STOP RUMANIAN AND BULGARIAN GOVERNMENTS

Form OC-108a
(1st Rev. 2-7-44)

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DECLASSIFIED
By *RAM* NARS, date *JUL 10 1977*

BYRON PRICE
Director

100367

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NO: 16542-C

HTAS 87224	SERIAL NO: 0071 RCAC	FILE DATE 8/2/44	COPY DATE 8/2/44	CENSOR'S ACTION:
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION PAGE 3			REFER NO:	CCC NO:

PG261 CUTPT LISBOA 219/217 2:0300 NLT

TO
LEAVITT JOINT DISTRIBUTION
COMMITTEE 270 MADISON AVE NY

FROM: FROM
JOSEPH SCHWARTZ

LIST: B7000, 2283/B7000, 6989

LIST: BA 4600, 7000, 2283

DR
USE
ONLY

LOCAL
DISTRIBUTION:

LIST: NOL

LANGUAGE:

HAVE OFFERED ALL FACILITIES THROUGH SWISS LEGATIONS THEIR COUNTRIES
STOP WE ARE LOOKING INTO FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND WILL KEEP YOU
ADVISED STOP FOR TIME BEING SITUATION HUNGARY AND SLOVAKIA TRANQUIL

DECLASSIFIED
By *ANN* Memo 11-15-77
NARS Date *JUL 10 1979*

Form OO-108a
(1st Rev. 2-5-44)

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-30721-2

BYRON PRICE
Director

100548

SECRET

NYC18B462C

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION No. _____

TYPE: MCDONNAN 8869 PERIODIC FILE DATE 07-10-74

ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: _____

PREAMBLE: _____

TO: TO: EMANUEL SCHERER
61, HAVESTIDE WAY
LONDON NW12 ENGLAND

FROM: FROM: EMANUEL NOWOGRODSKY

LIST: _____

DR. USE ONLY: LOCAL DISTRIBUTION: _____

LANGUAGE: _____

PREVENT OF THE GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE TO HELP JEWS OF POLAND TOM SZ
ARCISZEWSKI WHO JUST ARRIVED LONDON IS MORE THAN ANYBODY ELSE IN A
POSITION TO REVEAL RELIABLE DATA ABOUT THE NUMBER OF JEWS STILL ALIVE
IN POLAND STOP FOR MANY REASONS WE ARE DEEPLY INTERESTED TO GET
POSSIBLE INFORMATION STOP PLEASE CABLE

NOTE: NOWOGRODSKY EMANUEL (NOWOGRODSKY)
SEE HIAS 86139 PASS

ACTION Information 4/3

Enforc. Flexline

Compliance

For. Enfor.

Licensing

Other ... *Standard*

Readers

DECLASSIFIED

by *RAA* DATE *11-10-77*

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Form OC-108a (1st Rev. 2-5-45)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-50721-2

BYRON PRICE

000569

ST: TURASH HYAS 87827 SERIAL NO.: 250 ITT FILE DATE: 8/9/43 COPY DATE: 8/9/43

ACCOUNTING AND/OR COLLATERAL INFORMATION: **DR**

PREAMBLE: BBNLT 43 BOCOTA 57 8 NLT

TO: TO MAX GOTTSCALK PRESIDENT HICEM 386 FOURTH AVE NY

FROM: FROM LA 100-2288F
 NSL NSL LIST: Information Enforce Flexline Compliance Licensing Other Readers

B7000,2283/NOTE

LIST: LOCAL DISTRIBUTION: LANGUAGE:

COLOMBIA HAS NEITHER REPRESENTATION TURKEY NOR PALESTINE FOR DRAWING VISAS STOP ACCORDING FORMER INSTRUCTIONS EDOUARD OUNGRE ARE PREPARING IDENTICAL APPLICATION FOR CHILDREN SWITZERLAND FOR WHICH NECESSARY RECOMMENDATION HERBERT LEHMAN PLEASE ARRANGE STOP PROSPECTS CAMPAIGN FREE PORT FOR ADULTS VERY SMALL ALL EVENTS IMPOSSIBLE UNDERTAKE TOGETHER OTHER CAMPAIGN

NOTE: HICEM -- EUROPEAN ASSOCIATE OF HIAS-425 LAFAYETTE ST. AND 386-4TH AVE; N.Y.C.; AND ALL U.S. BRANCHES; AND 12 RUA BRAAMCAMP, LISBON, PORTUGAL - 87000,3428,3243,2283

Form **OC-108** (1st Rev. 2-5-44) SPECIAL NOTICE - The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. The information must be conveyed 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 its information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Director of Censorship.

DECLASSIFIED BY: **RAP** NARS, DATE: **11-15-77** 16-5072-2

BYRON PRICE, Director

ARB
fyi

ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>fyi</i>
Enforc. Flexline	<input type="checkbox"/>
Compliance	.....	.....
For. Enfor.	.....	.....
Licensing	.....	.....
Other	.....	<i>Standards</i>
Readers	.....	<i>JP</i>

14-44

1. TYD34 BEXOGLU 97/96 14 22/// 2110
2. WPCAT WERTMINSKY 510 WEST 112 AVENUE NEWYORK
3. ... ARRIVED OVERLAND FROM TURKISH PORT IGARADA CLOSE NUL-
 ... 400 BULGARIAN PASSENGERS AND 5 SURVIVORS MEKKUREN STOP LAT-
 ... WAS SUDDENLY ATTACKED NIGHT 4/5 AUGUST OFF TURKISH
 ... BATTLESHIP OBVIOUSLY GERMAN'S WHICH OPENED
 ... STOP MOTOR DAMAGED FIRE BURSTOUT AND SHIP BURN AFTER
 ... 40 PEOPLE COULD JUMP INTO QUIET SEA DESPERATELY
 ... OVER WATER STOP WHEN BULGARIAN PASSENGER ABOUT 3
 ... REFUGES COULD BE SAFELY STOP ASSUMING SUCH ACCIDENT
 ... STRENGTHENING RESCUE EFFORTS
4. ...
5. ... REFERRED PER CCC 53900 ADDR: Y7704 ... & TEXT ...
7. ...

SPECIAL NOTICE—This contains information taken from private communica-
 tions, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. The infor-
 mation 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 distri-
 buted, or copies made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any
 other public way without express consent of the Director of Censorship.

BY: ON FRIC, Director.

DECLASSIFIED
 BY: *RAM*
 DATE: *JUL 15 22*
 NARS, Box *JUL 15 22*

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

POSTAL CENSORSHIP

Form No. 7-6193

Page 1 of 2

FROM: CONGRESO JUDIO MUNDIAL,
Av. Sonora 174-4,
Mexico, D.F.

TO: Mrs. Kate KROFFMACHER,
c/o WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS,
1834 Broadway,
New York 23, U.S.A.
B 7900, 7000 (Individual)
LIST: Ba 4600, 7000 (Organization)

Ba 4600

LIST:

Date of communication None	Date of postmark July 24, 1944	Kind of mail A	Mall No.	Register No. None	Serial No.
Language Spanish, Yiddish	Previously censored by None	SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED AUG 2 1944 FBI - NEW YORK INFORMATION COMMUNICAL OF COMMUNICAL COMMUNICAL CAUTION H.B. R. C. RE Sent with comment to			
Previous relevant records None relevant	For interoffice use				
To be photographed No	Photo No.				
Division Examination	Table 2	Examiner 13	D. A. C. 5	Reviewer 2994	Examination date August 6, 1944
					Typing date 8/8/44

DR
8/9

2-3D
2-1
1-ccc
2-IC

9

DECLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/57
BY SP-7

- 1 - RELATIONS OF WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS WITH UNRRA.
2 - CONTACT OF WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS WITH HUNGARY REGARDING RESCUE WORK.

1. RELATIONS OF WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS WITH UNRRA.
Cover contains 2 letters in the form of bulletins, one in Spanish and the other in Yiddish. Both bulletins correspond, except that the Yiddish bulletin contains a paragraph about contact with HUNGARY concerning rescue work, which is not included in the Spanish bulletin, while, conversely, the latter contains a report about a possible JEWISH observer in the UNRRA.

Writer states that in order to obtain results indicated in "our publication" (Ex: enclosed pp. 11 and 12 of BOLETIN DEL CONGRESO JUDIO MUNDIAL, regarding negotiations of WJC with UNRRA) and to be able to continue to safeguard JEWISH rights, representatives of the WJC established relations with delegates of GREAT BRITAIN, POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FRANCE and CUBA. DR. A. TARTAKOWER, (Ba 4600, 7000) during his stay in LONDON in FEB. '44, established relations with the Governments of HOLLAND and NORWAY.

THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS also established direct relations with the heads of the UNRRA with the view of seeing that the UNITED NATIONS pay particular attention to the problems of the JEWISH people, but up to date it has not succeeded in obtaining the right of having an official representative in UNRRA, as the UNITED NATIONS have not yet recognized a JEWISH State. But the promise of a JEWISH Observer has been obtained and the WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS is considering sending him jointly with the JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE. (Y 7468)

Writer adds (quoting translation from the Spanish):

"In order to assure Jewish collaboration with the UNRRA, with or without officially recognized Jewish representation, the World Jewish Congress considers it very important that Jewish experts secure positions in the technical arm of this institution. Up to now the World Jewish Congress has submitted about 70 applications of Jews for such positions, and it is certain that most of them will be accepted."

2. CONTACT OF WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS WITH HUNGARY REGARDING RESCUE WORK.

Writer states (quoting translation from the Yiddish):

"Contact with Hungary concerning rescue works: Beside the information known to you from the Special Bulletin, about the Jewish tragedy in Hungary, we wish to convey to you, STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, the following: Recently a special representative from a certain international

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JUDIO MUNDIAL,
Box 174-L,
New York, D. F.

TO: Mrs. Kate KROFFMACHEK,
c/o WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS,
1834 Broadway,
New York 23, U.S.A.

Ba 4600

B 7900, 7000 (Individual)
LIST: Ba 4600, 7000 (Organization)

Date of communication	Date of postmark	Kind of mail	Mail No.	Register No.	Serial No.	
Language	Previously censored by	Station distribution		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R R C RR Sent with comment to—		
Previous relevant records	For interoffice use	To be photographed	Photo No.			To whom photograph is to be sent
Division (or section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.			Reviewer	Examination date	Typing date

DR use only

Society left the United States ~~COMMITTEE~~ for Hungary (we are sorry that we cannot disclose any more details at the present moment) with instructions from the World Jewish Congress to visit the Jewish concentration camps and Ghettos there. This mission has to do with our efforts to rescue as many Jews as possible. Naturally, many obstacles will have to be overcome, although the World Jewish Congress has the full cooperation of the American War Refugee Board and other Allied agencies. Simultaneously, a direct delegate from the World Jewish Congress left for North Africa, Portugal and Spain in connection with the rescue work. The delegate left with recommendations from the War Refugee Board and will receive assistance from the American representatives abroad.

Enclosures: — 2 reports,
1 page from publication.

DECLASSIFIED
By NNM Date 1-15-73
By RAH Date JUL 10 1980

OC-8a
15-43

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CONFIDENTIAL

NYC 170241-C

JIMENEZ HIAS # 87361 2213 RCA
DOR N

8/2/44 8/4/44

GLHAD #1135 LONDON 78 2 1330 NLT

TO: NAHUM GOLDMAN
JEWISH AGENCY 342 MADISON AVE
NEWYORKCITY
8W1/154 BN7000,4601,3837

FROM: JOSEPH EINTON

ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Enforce: Flexeline	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Compliance	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Licensing			
Other			
Readers			

8/15
Noted
JP

NSL; NOTE

UNDERSTAND NO OBJECTION HERE JOELS RETURN BUT OPPOSITION YOUR END STOP
SUGGEST YOU TAKE UP WITH APPROPRIATE QUARTERS STOP NO REPLY YET FROM BARLAS
TO SHERTOKS QUERY MENTIONED HIS 24.7 PARAGRAPH NO DECISION APPARENTLY TAKEN
YET WHETHER EMERSON OR PEHLE APPROPRIATE BODY DEAL WITH IMPLEMENTATION OFFER
PENDING REPLY FROM WASHINGTON TO PROPOSALS MADE FROM HERE STOPDELAY FRAUGHT
WILL DANCER SUGGEST YOU URGE IMMEDIATE DECISION AND REPLY

(CONTINUE)

DECLASSIFIED
By *NN* *Memo 11-15-77*
NARS, Date *JUL 10 1978*

NYC170241-C

JIMENEZ HIAS # 87361 2213 RCA 8/2/44 8/4/44

DOR N. PAGE 2

GLHAD W1135 LONDON 78 2 1330 NLT

TO: NAHUM GOLDMAN JEWISH AGENCY 342 MADISON AVE NEWYORKCITY FROM: JOSEPH LINTON

SHI/154 BN7000,4601,3837 NSL

NSD; NOTE

NOTES: SHERTOP MOSHE 41 E 42ND ST NYO & JERUSALEM SHI/154 YN 4601,7468
JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE JERUSALEM Y7468
EMERSON WILLIAM- ONTARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE BOSTON PDC 286
/ JOEL AUBREY- TORONTO CANADA GY4601

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

By *RAJ* NARS, Date *JUL 10 1979*

100575

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CONFIDENTIAL
CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NO. NYC 163120

TYPYST: SPIVAKS 36778	MESSAGE: 36778	SERIAL NO.: 306 JUL 27 1944	FILE ACTION: 7/27/44 For. Enfor. <input type="checkbox"/>	INFORMATION SECTION: 12877 For. Enfor. <input type="checkbox"/>
ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:			COMPLIANCE: REFER NO.: For. Enfor.:	CAC NO.:
PREAMBLE: JULY 27 1944 NEWYORK MLT			Licensing Other <i>Other</i> Readers <i>Other</i>	
TO: TO DR. EMIL SOMMERSTEIN HOTEL MOSKWA MOSCOW, (U.S.S.R.)		FROM: FROM AMERICAN FEDERATION FOR POLISH JEWS DR. JOSEPH E TENENBAUM, PRESIDENT 225 W. 34TH STREET, N.Y.		
LIST: NSL	LOCAL DISTRIBUTION: NOTE	LIST:	LANGUAGE: P/000/NSL	

WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU USE YOUR INFLUENCE WITH PROPER AUTH-
 ORITIES ENABLING A REPRESENTATIVE OF AMERICAN FEDERATION FOR
 POLISH JEWS TO VISIT LIBERATED TOWNS OF POLAND TO SURVEY AND WORK
 OUT PLANS WITH YOUR COOPERATION FOR EFFECTIVE RELIEF TO
 JEWISH VICTIMS IN POLAND INASMUCH AS PROGRESS OF HEROIC SOVIET
 ARMIES MAKE IT PROBABLE THAT MOST POLISH TERRITORY WILL SOON
 BE LIBERATED WE ARE VERY ANXIOUS TO HAVE SOMEBODY ON THE SPOT
 NOTE* FEDERATION OF POLISH JEWS IN AMERICAN 225 W 34TH ST
 NYC 10000

Form OC-108a
(1st Rev. 2-6-44)

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 disseminated, or come into the possession of any person not authorized to use the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Director.

DECLASSIFIED
By *RMP* NARS, Date JUL 10 1970

BYRON PRICE
Director

000576

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NO. NYC G 4 B, 931

TYPIST: HELLSTERN	TYPE MSG.: GOVT	SERIAL NO.: ITT	FILE DATE: 7/24/44	COPY DATE: 7/25/44	CENSOR'S ACTION: PASS G 9
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ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:
VIA MACKAY RADIO

ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> Information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REFER NO. <i>170,048</i>	CCC NO.: CCC 88,713
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PREAMBLE:
WA47/24 MWA WASHDC 604 24 736P

To: TO:
NLT LORD STRABOLGI
HOUSE OF LORDS
LONDON (ENGLAND)

Compliance.....
For Enfor.....
For Dispensing.....
Other PETER BOKES VICTOR RYMAN
Reader HEBREW COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

DR. USE ONLY	LOCAL DISTRIBUTION	LIST	LANGUAGE
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7-29
7-11
3-10
1-10
5

CABLED FOLLOWING TO PRIMEMINISTER QUOTE WITH GREAT RELIEF WE RECEIVED OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION OF INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS THAT SUBQUOTE FOLLOWING ON THE STEPS TAKEN IN BUDAPEST BY THE ICRC IN GENEVA HUNGARIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE GIVEN THE COMMITTEE OFFICIAL ASSURANCES THAT TRANSPORTATION OF JEWS BEYOND HUNGARIAN FRONTIERS HAS CEASED PERIOD THE COMMITTEE ARE EMPOWERED TO COOPERATE IN THE EVACUATION OF ALL HEBREW CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE WHO ARE IN POSSESSION OF VISAS TO RECEPTION COUNTRIES COMMA AND ALL JEWS IN HUNGARY HOLDING ENTRANCE VISAS TO PALESTINE WILL RECEIVE PERMISSION FROM THE AUTHORITIES TO LEAVE FOR THAT COUNTRY PERIOD END SUBQUOTE IN VIEW

Form OC-108a
(1st Rev. 2-5-44)

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By *RAP* *11-15-44*
S. S. *11-15-44*

BYRON FELIX
Director

100577

[REDACTED] AL [REDACTED]

STATION NO. NYC G 48,931

TYPE MSG.: STERN GOVT	SERIAL NO.: I.T.T.	FILE DATE: 7/24/44	COPY DATE: 7/25/44	CENSOR'S ACTION: PASS G 9
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CONTENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:
PAGE 2

REFER NO.: CNY 170,048
COC NO.: CCG 88,713

SAMPLE: WA47/24 MVA WASHDC 604 24 736P

TO: NLT LORD STRABOLGI
HOUSE OF LORDS
LONDON (ENGLAND)

FROM: PETER BERGSON CHAIRMAN
HEBREW COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL
LIBERATION

LIST: DR USE ONLY LOCAL DISTRIBUTION ONLY

LIST: LANGUAGE:

REPEATED THREAT OF GERMAN LEADERS TO EXTERMINATE ALL HEBREW PEOPLE OF EUROPE BEFORE HOSTILITIES END COMMA THE TASK OF EVACUATING AS MANY HEBREWS FROM HUNGARY AND OTHER BALKAN COUNTRIES AS POSSIBLE IS OF EXTREME URGENCY STOP THE OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE HEBREWS OF HUNGARY IS AT HAND THEY ARE PERMITTED TO LEAVE AND COUNTLESS THOUSANDS OF MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN CAN SAVE THEIR LIVES IF ONLY THEY ARE PERMITTED TO ENTER PALESTINE STOP WE THEREFORE SUGGEST THAT HIS MAJESTYS GOVERNMENT START WITHOUT DELAY ESTABLISHMENT OF EMERGENCY REFUGEE SHELTERS IN PALESTINE ESTABLISHMENT OF THESE SHELTERS SHOULD BE PUBLICLY PROCLAIMED AND BROADCAST TO PEOPLE OF OCCUPIED

Form OC-108a (1st Rev. 2-5-44)

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CLASSIFIED

By RHP
Date JUL 1 0 1974

BYRON PRICE
Director

700978

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NO. NYC G 498,931

RELLSTERN	TYPE MSG.: COVT	SERIAL NO.: ITT	FILE DATE: 7/24/44	COPY DATE: 7/25/44	CENSOR'S ACTION: PASS G 9
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COUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:
PAGE 3

REFER NO.: CNY 170,048
CCC NO.: CCC 88,713

PREAMBLE:
WA47/24 MWA WASHDC 604 24 736P

TO: NLT LORD STRABOLGI
HOUSE OF LORDS
LONDON (ENGLAND)

FROM: PETER BERGSON CHAIRMAN
HEBREW COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL
LIBERATION

LIST: LOCAL LIST: LANGUAGE:

DR USE ONLY EUROPE

THAT PROCESS OF EVACUATION CAN START IMMEDIATELY STOP IT IS NOT SUGGESTED THAT FINANCIAL BURDEN OF THIS PROGRAM FALL UPON BRITISH PEOPLE UNDOUBTEDLY EXISTING INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES WOULD BE WILLING TO SHARE THESE EXPENSES AS WOULD HEBREW PEOPLE OF PALESTINE WHO CLAMOR FOR CHANCE TO BE OF AID STOP THOUGH PALESTINE IS NOT A BRITISH COLONY BUT A MANDATED LAND ENTRUSTED TO HIS MAJESTYS GOVERNMENT BY LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMA A LAND IN WHICH HEBREW IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT WAS OFFICIALLY GRANTED TO HEBREW PEOPLE AS A RIGHT AND NOT THRUUGH TOLERANCE COMMA WE OFFER THE COMPROMISE OF EMERGENCY SHELTERS SO THAT TASK OF SAVING LIVES BE

Form OC-108a
(1st Rev. 3-5-46)

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DECLASSIFIED
By RHP
NARS, Date JUL 10 1979

16-50721-2

BYRON PECK
Director

000579

CONFIDENTIAL

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NO. NYC G 498,931

ALL STERN

TYPE MSG.: GOVT

SERIAL NO.: ITT

FILE DATE: 7/24/44

COPY DATE: 7/25/44

CENSOR'S ACTION: PASS G 9

COUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:
PAGE 4

REFER. NO.: GNY 170,048
CCC No.: CCC 88,713

PREAMBLE:
WA47/24 WVA WASHDC 604 24 736P

To: TO:

N.T LORD STRABOLGI
HOUSE OF LORDS
LONDON (ENGLAND)

FROM:

PETER BERGSON CHAIRMAN
HEBREW COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL
LIBERATION

LIST:

DR
USE
ONLY

LOCAL
DISTRIBUTION:

LIST:

LANGUAGE:

NOT AFFECTED BY POLITICAL OR BOUNDARY CONTROVERESIES THE SETTLEMENT OF WHICH
WE ARE READY TO POSTPONE UNTIL DAY OF VICTORY STOP I FEEL DUTY BOUND
THEREFORE TO STATE THAT IF HIS MAJESTYS GOVERNMENT PERSISTENTLY REFUSES
THIS TIME TOO TO ESTABLISH EMERGENCY REFUGEE SHELTERS IN PALESTINE IT WILL
BE CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF ITS INDIFFERENCE TO PLIGHT AND AGONY OF WARTYRED
HEBREW PEOPLE IN EUROPE SUCH AN ATTITUDE ON PART OF HIS MAJESTYS GOVERNMENT
IS WE KNOW RESENTED NOT ONLY BY THE COMPASSIONATE AND HIROIC BRITISH PEOPLE
BUT BY HUMANITY AT LARGE STOP THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AT BOTH NATIONAL CONVEN-
TIONS OF ITS TWO PARTIES COMMA THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC COMMA EXPRESS

Form OC-108a
(1st Rev. 2-5-44)

DECLASSIFIED

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distributed or copies made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way, without express consent of the Director of

By NNM
NARS, Date JUL 10 1970

10-90721-3

BYRON PRICE
Director

100380

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION No. NYC G 498,931

HELLSTERN	TYPE MSG.: COVT	SERIAL NO.: ITT	FILE DATE: 7/24/44	COPY DATE: 7/25/44	CENSOR'S ACTION: PASS G 9
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ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:
PAGE 5

REFER NO.: CNY 170,048
CCC NO.: CCC 88,713

PREAMBLE: WA47/24 MWA WASHNIC 604 24 736P

To: TO:

HLT LORD STRABOLGI
HOUSE OF LORDS
LONDON (ENGLAND)

FROM:

PETER BERGSON CHAIRMAN
HEBREW COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL
LIBERATION

LIST:

LIST:

DR USE ONLY

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION

LIST:

LANGUAGE:

THEIR FEELINGS AND ATTITUDE BY INCLUDING IN THEIR PLATFORMS DEMAND TO OPEN DOORS OF PALESTINE TO HEBREWS FLEEING FROM DEATH. PARAGRAPH THE GREAT ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY IN ONE OF HIS MANY APPEALS FOR MERCY TOWARD HEBREW PEOPLE IN THEIR DISASTER DECLARED IN PARLIAMENT THAT ALL MEN STAND IN THIS MATTER BEFORE BAR OF HISTORY HUMANITY AND GOD ONLY BY CHANGING ITS PRESENT ATTITUDE OF INDIFFERENCE INTO ONE OF COMPASSION AND HUMANITY AT LEAST IN THE CONCILIATORY SPIRIT OF OUR MODERATE PROPOSAL THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM WILL BE ABLE TO SAY WITH CLEAR CONSCIENCE STANDING BEFORE

~~HAT BAR SUBQUOTE OUR HANDS HAVE NOT SHED THIS INNOCENT BLOOD END SUBQUOTE~~

Form OC 188a (1st Rev. 2-44)

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By *RA* *Memorandum 11-15-72*
MAIL ROOM

BYRON PRICE
Director

100581

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NO. NYC G 428,931

HELLSTERN	TYPE MSG.: GOVT	SERIAL NO.: ITT	FILE DATE: 7/24/44	COPY DATE: 7/25/44	CENSOR'S ACTION: PASS G 9
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ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:
PAGE 6

REFER NO.: CNY 170,048	CCC NO.: CCC 88,713
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PREAMBLE:
WA47/24 MTA WASHDC 604 24 736P

TO: NL T LORD STRABOLGI
HOUSE OF LORDS
LONDON (ENGLAND)

FROM: PETER BERGSON CHAIRMAN
HEBREW COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL
LIBERATION

LIST: DR USE ONLY	LOCAL	LIST:	LANGUAGE:
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UNQUOTE KNOWING YOUR HUMANE ATTITUDE AND CHAMPIONSHIP OF MY PEOPLE I DARE
ONCE HOPE A PEARL TO YOU TO DO WHATEVER POSSIBLE TO INFLUENCE YOUR GOVERN-
MENT NOT TO DELAY ESTABLISHMENT OF EMERGENCY REFUGEE SHELTERS IN PALESTINE
EVERY DAY COUNTS FOR EVERY DAY LIVES OTHERWISE DOOMED CAN BE SAVED STOP
EAGERLY AWAIT YOUR REPLY OUR INVITATION TO COME UNITED STATES

Remi message sent to New. Minister who... NYC G. 428,931

DECLASSIFIED
 By *REP* (MARKS, DATE) *11-15-77*
 JUL 10 1978

Form OO-1086
(1st Rev. 2-5-44)

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-66721-3

BYRON PRICE
Director

100582

TYPYST: IMBROGNO	TYPE MSG: HIAS 86642	SERIAL NO.:	FILE DATE: 7/24/44	COPY DATE: 7/27/41	CENSOR'S ACTION: <i>Pass</i> C722
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ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: DOR N
REFER NO.: 90896

PREAMBLE:
W897 LONDON 35 24 NLJ

TO: NAHUM GOLDMANN JEWISH AGENCY 342 MADISON AVE NEW YORK	FROM: SHERTOK
NOTE 2/NOTE 3	NOTE 1

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

DR USE ONLY LOCAL DISTRIBUTION: LIST: NOTE 4
VIEW FORMER ARRANGEMENT WHEREBY PEHLES REPRESENTATIVES
DEAL BALKANS EMERSON NOW AWAITING DECISION WHO SHOULD
ACHIEVE
DEAL NEW OFFER STOP PLEASE DO UTMOST IMMEDIATE CLARITY
THIS POINT

- NOTE-1-SHERTOK, MOSHE-41 E.42 STREET NYC & JERUSALEM
SWI/154 YN4601,7468
- 2-GOLDMANN-NAHUM-SWI/154 BN7000,4601,3837
- 3-JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE-JERUSALEM-Y7468
- 4-BALKAN AMERICAN TRADING CORP, Y1326,5113

RECLASSIFIED
 BY: [Signature]
 DATE: [Date]
 AUTHORITY: [Authority]

Form OC-108a
(1st Rev. 2-5-41)

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BYRON PRICE
Director

100583

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NO. NYC 148585-C

TYPE: ROBINSON	CLASS: 86614	SERIAL NO.: 5913 RCAG	FILE DATE: 7/24/44	COPY DATE: 7/27/44	CENSOR'S ACTION: [Handwritten]
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ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:
DOR AN

PREAMBLE: B GBR426/GJ MD LONDON WC 203 24 0630 FIL

TO: LIPSKY CARE JEWISH AGENCY
342 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

NOTE/ Y 7468

ACTION <input type="checkbox"/>	Information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
For. Flexline <input type="checkbox"/>	
Compliance	
For. Enforc.	
BIRMINGHAM	
Other <i>Hudel</i>	
Readers	

DR USE ONLY	LOCAL DISTRIBUTION	LIST	INCL. ISL	NOTE	LANGUAGE
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8-3
1-DM
3-1
1-10
Ⓢ

FOLLOWING IS AUTHENTIC POSITION BERGSON'S REPRESENTATIVE ISTANBUL COMPLETELY IN EFFECTUAL TRYING KEEP GOOD TERMS OUR PEOPLE VIEW LEARNING WHATS ON STOP ONLY EFFECTIVE CHANNEL RESCUE IS OURS STOP RESULTS SINCE APRIL APART CONTINUOUS TRICKLE OVERLAND TWO THOUSAND INCLUDING HUNDREDS CHILDREN BY BOATS FROM ROUMANIA SEVENHUNDRED FROM GREECE STOP OUR REPRESENTATIVES ISTANBUL DOING UT.OST FOR CONTINUATION BUT STRUGLING ALL ALONG AGAINST OVERWHELMING ODDS CONNECTION EXISTS TRANSITS SHIPPING STOP RECENTLY ROMANIANS AND HUN HUNGARIANS FAVOURING EXIT THOSE PERMITTED

Form OC-108 (1st Rev. 2-5-44)

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DECLASSIFIED

By *RAZ* *Mem 11-15-77*
Date *11-10-87*

BYRON PEECE

100584

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION No. **NYG - 148585-C**

TO: ELINSON	TYPE: MCS CLASS: 86614	SERIAL NO.: 5913 RCAG	FILE DATE: 7/24/44	COPY DATE: 7/27/44	CENSOR'S ACTION: Permitted
ADDITIONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: PAGE 2 DOR AN				REFER NO.:	970 5 111

SAMPLE: **B CBR426/CJ MD LONDONWC 203 24 0630 FIL MT**

TO:	TO:	FROM:	FROM:
	LIPSKY CARE JEWISH AGENCY 342 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY		SHERTOK
LIST:	LOCAL DISTRIBUTION:	LIST:	LANGUAGE:

PROCEED PALESTINE BUT DISCONTINUE TURKISH SHIPPING LIABLE REDUCE OR
WRECK CHANCES STOP STILL HOPING AND STRIVING STOP TRANSPORTS ORIGINALLY
FINANCED BY AGENCY AND YISHUV JOINING ALSO CONTRIBUTED ITS FUTURE PARTICI-
PATION DISCUSSED RECENTLY BY KAPLAN SCHARTZ MAGNES IN TURKEY UNWARE
RESULTS BUT ASSUME AGREEMENT SUGGEST YOU ENQUIRE JOINT HEADQUARTERS STOP
ANYHOW FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR ANY CHANNEL OUTSIDE AGENCY JOINT IS CRIMINAL
WASTE STOP YOU MAY PUBLISH THIS WHOLLY OR IN PART SUITABLE FORM STOP
IN PUBLISHED STATEMENT YOU MIGHT INCLUDE FOLLOWING ONE BRITISH AUTHORITIES

Form OC-108
(1st Rev. 2-6-44)

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DECLASSIFIED

By: **RAK** Date: **11-15-22**

BYRON FELLS
Director

100985

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NO. NYC 148585-C

TO: ROBINSON	MSG. NO. 86614	SERIAL NO. 5913 RCAG	FILE DATE: 7/24/44	COPY DATE: 7/27/44	CENSOR'S ACTION: [Signature]
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ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: PAGE 3 DOR AN

REFER NO. [] CCC NO. []

PREAMBLE: B CBR426/CJ LD LONDONNO 203 24-0630 FIL NLT

TO: LIPSKY CARE JEWISH AGENCY
342 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

FROM: SHERTOK

LIST: LOCAL DISTRIBUTION: LIST: LANGUAGE: DR USE ONLY

ALLOWING ALL THOSE ESCAPING TO ISTANBUL PROCEED PALESTINE BUT ONLY WITHIN LIMITS WHITE PAPER QUOTA WHEREOF BALANCE OUTSTANDING TODAY ABOUT FIFTEEN THOUSAND TWO REGARDING TURKISH TRANSITS JEWISH REFUGEES RECEIVING ACTIVE SUPPORT AMERICAN BRITISH EMBASSIES ANKARA

NOTE: 1-SHERTOK MSG. NO. 41 E 52 ND ST. NYC & JERUSALEM SWH/154 YN4001, 7468
2- JOINT DIST. COMM. NYC B7000, 6989
NOTE: LIPSKY LOUIS NYC LA 4600, 5057, 4354

DECLASSIFIED
By: [Signature] NARS, Date: JUL 10 1977

Form OC-108a (1st Rev. 2-5-44)

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 15-86721-3

CONFIDENTIAL

BYRON PRICE Director

100586

citizenship interests

CONFIDENTIAL

NYC-112640-C

ADELE HIAS
KLOEBLEN 85444 ITT 874 7/12/44 7/13/44 PA

DOR N

P CAML802 DT JOHANNESBURGSUB 35 12 MLT

TO: ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL FROM: SOUTHAFRICAN ZIONIST
342 MADISON AVENUE FEDERATION
NEWYORK17

B7000,7468 NSL

Note

CONSULT NAHUM GOLDMAN NEWYORK AND CABLE ANY FURTHER INFORMATION
RE WAR REFUGEES BOARD STOP HAVE RECEIVED COPY CABLE FROM SHERTOK
TO HIM 26 MAY

*TEXT:GOLDMANN, NAHUM (DR) NYC SWI/154 BN7000,4601,3897
SHERTOK MOSHE NY & JERUSALEM - SWI/154 YN4601,7468

DECLASSIFIED
By *RAH* *NN Memo 11-157*
NARS, Date JUL 10 1978

000587

*covered by
5/21/54*

*File 100 for
LSL-London
File*

1. JULY 20 1944
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible] NEW YORK CITY
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DOR N

TAG/TR TY338 BEYOGLU 37 6 2015

TO: NAHUM GOLDMANN
41 EAST 42 STREET
NEWYORK

FROM: BARLAS

SWI/154 BN7000,4601,3837

NEL

*NOTE

2872 EXCHANGE TRANSPORT 283 REFUGEES FROM HOLLAND ARRIVED INCLUDING
222 FROM CONCENTRATION CAMP BERGENBELSEN AND 61 VITTEL STOP LEAVING
TONIGHT BYTRAIN FOR PALESTINE PLEASE INFORM WAR REFUGEE BOARD MONTOR

*TEXT: MONTOR, HENRY50 UNION SQ & 41 E 42 ST NYC - Y3428

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By *RAJ* *Mem 11-15-77*
NARS, Date *10 1978*

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LONDON, 5th JULY, 1944

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP

REPORT ON JEWRY

(Compiled by Special Examiners)

No. 8

Period: approx. January to May, 1944.

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1. Mr. Stewart
2. Mr. Shantiel

7/14/nr

Introduction

There has been a further decrease in the flow of information from Western Europe, though sufficient news still filters through Turkey to present a grim picture of the increasing misery on the continent.

Many refugees who had announced their intention of settling in Palestine are now more anxious to go to Canada or the United States, and the relief organisations have been given a good deal of trouble in consequence; in general, however, it is clear that the latter have very little to do compared with their frenzied activity in the earlier years of the war.

Though post-war plans are still being put forward by societies and individuals, there have been few suggestions worth of note; same opinions on future policy will be found under "Organisations". Campaigns for the immediate creation of a Jewish Army have been practically dropped, and the organisers of the notorious Committee in America have turned their attention to other enterprises.

While the episode of the Jewish deserters from the Polish Army received much attention from the Press, surprisingly little personal comment was seen in the mail. Responsible Jewish leaders appear to have been considerably embarrassed by the publicity on both sides of the Atlantic.

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I. CONDITIONS OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES ABROAD

1. EUROPE

It is alleged that had facilities been granted for unrestricted immigration into Palestine or some other Allied Territory at the end of last year, a large number of Rumanian and Hungarian Jews might have been rescued. An urgent appeal was sent to the Jewish Agency in Palestine from their representative in Turkey, imploring them to use their influence with the British authorities for the immediate issue of 30,000 certificates; it was stated that even Jews of military age would be permitted to leave, and that Turkey had intimated her willingness to permit transit facilities on a British assurance that the refugees would not remain on Turkish soil. One Jew wrote desperately: "I do not know if the Jewish Agency is informed about the possibility to leave now Hungary and Rumania - even for men of military age. I do not know likewise, if it is understood in Palestine what intentions the Germans have. All symptoms are showing that they want to make an end of all Jews in Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria... Do everything, lest we should be compelled to cry as we do cry and mourn after the annihilation of Polish Jewry." (PAL/04705/43) The opportunity was missed, however, and the fate of these Jews is described under their respective countries.

In March statistics were received from Switzerland suggesting that at least 4 million and possibly 5 million Jews had been killed, directly or indirectly, by National Socialism. Excluding those in Soviet Russia, there are not likely to be more than 1,700,000 Jews alive in Europe after the war, and the majority of these will be found in Rumania and Hungary. (AF, Geneva - H. E., London, 22.3.44)

The Jewish Agency has been warned against giving too much publicity, such as names and numbers of refugees who have escaped from the Balkans, with descriptions of their journeys, etc. This is considered to endanger the successful emigration of further refugees. (PAL/02566/44).

Underground Movements.

A good deal of evidence concerning the activities of the Jewish Underground has come from Poland and Central Europe. Many volunteers are sent by the various Zionist groups in Palestine, who it is said perform the most arduous feats of spiriting away deportees, obtaining faked documents (representing them as Christians), and even penetrating into the concentration and death camps to aid inmates to escape. The Hechalutz Halohem (The Fighting Pioneer) operates in Western Galicia (Poland) and was at one time affiliated to the Polish Workers Party (P. P. R). This was not however a success: "Our collaboration with the PPR was a bitter experience for us. It is true that they helped us in acquiring Aryan identity documents, but they exploited us on every occasion....In cases when Poles were caught, they were exchanged for Jews..." The Hechalutz published a newspaper which gave details of traitors, and of successful acts of sabotage by their organization. In the course of 5 months from April to August, 1943 they blew up the main line between Lwow and Cracow no less than 11 times. Some Jews have turned informer in return for promises by the Gestapo of security and livelihood. "Their infamous job consists of denouncing clandestine newcomers to the ghetto. There is truth in the allegation that the Nazis give these informers facilities for crossing the frontiers." The Hechalutz report that they give much attention to fitting punishment of these traitors. (PAL/05315/43, 01431/44 & 02051/44).

The Jewish youth movements in Poland state that they too have organized an underground fighting force known as "DEFENCE". Rigid tests have to be passed to qualify for admission, and members are divided into "cells" of seven or less, each operating a special district and for security reasons unknown to each other. "Defence" made a heroic stand during the liquidation of the Cracow ghetto last year, when 27,00 Jews were massacred. They were forced to disintegrate for a time, though now, after many failures, communications have been established between Bendin, Sosnowice, and Tom-browica. (PAL/00726/44, JTA, 22.4.44)

ICRUJ (Union), an international Zionist socialist organization, also has members in Poland and the Balkan countries. They use the "grapevine" system of communicating

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with their branches in these countries, and distribute Zionist literature and information. This Movement, together with the DROR, the MAOMED and the ENEL AKIVA, all of which are Youth or Socialist organizations, maintain departments of relief for those of their members who are interned or doing forced labour. Their main object, however, as opposed to the active participation in partisan activities of HERCHALUTZ and DEFENCE, is to keep the Zionist idea alive and to prepare themselves as thoroughly as may be for eventual emigration to Palestine. (EGY/02433/43, PAL/05315/43)

The Camps

A good deal of information has been received concerning the Dutch camps. BARNFELD, the so-called "exceptions" camp, to which prominent Jews and those who had rendered signal services to Holland were sent, is said to have been closed down and its inhabitants transferred to WESTERBORK. They were permitted to take with them only such luggage as they could carry, the remainder, including the furniture with which they had been permitted to furnish their previous quarters, being despatched to Germany as a "Liebesgabe" from Holland. (PAL/02406/44 & LON/SE/213775/43)

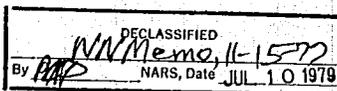
It is reported that health conditions in WESTERBORK deteriorated in 1943. There were bad epidemics of diphtheria and infantile paralysis at that time in Holland, and the camp suffered severely. "Visits to the Camp are forbidden and food conditions must be bad." It is known that as late as October, 1943, the camp included an orphanage housing 800 children whose parents were either unknown, deported, or in hiding; all the children were in possession of Palestine certificates. (PAL/02406/44)

VUGHT was specially built as a concentration and labour camp, to the plans of architect Harry Elts, who was released from Westerbork for this purpose. He is said to have made such a good job of it that many people were glad to go and live there. All Jews except those residing in the provinces of North Holland, South Holland and Utrecht were ordered to go there in April, 1943, and those in hiding were promised that if they reported there they would not be punished. Several hundred Jews who lived and worked at the Philips concern in EINDHOVEN under special protection until September, 1943, were then sent to VUGHT, where they were promised similar privileges. These promises were not kept, and like other Jewish internees there, families were separated and their possessions confiscated. (PAL/02406/44)

In April, 1944 it was stated that: "The Jewish Section of VUGHT has been closed down and WESTERBORK is almost empty...The people with exchange papers for Palestine were sent at the end of January to a special camp at CELLE near Hanover." (LON/42698/44) The correct name for the Celle Camp appears to be EXCHANGE CAMP BERZEN BILSEN, near CELLE, HANOVER, and as its name suggests, it contains Jews in possession of Palestine certificates and those who own passports proving them to belong to some South American country. "Leaders of the Dutch Zionist Organization are in the Celle Camp, awaiting exchange for Palestine." "On 12th July, 1943 started the first transport from Westerbork to Berzen Bilsen, where also were deported over a thousand from Warsaw after liquidating the ghetto, and some hundred from Cracow, mostly possessing South American Passports. It is supposed that the Jews interned at Berzen Bilsen are in a better situation than those deported to Poland, but up to now it has been impossible to state whether it is only a Jewish concentration camp or a real exchange camp." A Dutch Jew seems sceptical and writes that he has refused a transfer there, as he considers it a "dead end". (LON/SE/6269/44, VC/7128/44, F.L. Lisbon - J. L. London, 2.5.44, and LON/SE/6575/44)

At the end of 1943 a list of Polish concentration camps was given: Cracow, Podgorze, Falaszow, Bochnia, Tarnow, Rzeszow, Lwow, Majdanek near Lublin, Opole, and Birkenau near Sosnowiec. Early in 1944 it was reported that "a few thousand have been transferred to Labour Camps at Birkenau and Schoppnitz, otherwise there is no change in the situation at Theresienstadt." The inmates of the Birkenau Camp are mostly Jews from Norway, Holland and Denmark, and they are employed in the coalmines. (PAL/05315/43, VC/647/44 & LON/SE/6440/44)

Further information has been received concerning living conditions in THERESIENSTADT. "All internal affairs are being conducted by the Jewish occupants themselves. They have their own police force of over 300 men, strengthened by 100 Czech constables. In the camp they have their own currency, theatre, shops and coffee-houses. But the diet of the occupants is extremely sparse and monotonous, and the deathrate is frightfully high. Everybody gets some contagious disease. The whole internal administration of the camp is in the hands of devoted Zionists. The atmosphere is everywhere a Zionist one and the common greeting is 'Shalom'." (PAL/05315/43)



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News of the whereabouts of Yugoslav Jewish concentration has also been received. At Jasenovac on the Save there is a group of three, two at Jasenovac itself and the third about 15 kms. away at Krapje; Camp Lobor-Grad near Zlatar, fifty kms. from Zagreb for women and children, and there is another camp in the same category at Djakovo; at Stara Gradiska there are prison camps. It is believed that there are about 10,000 Jewish internees in these camps. (SYJ, Ldn. - IRC, Geneva, 11.5.44.)

Reports on Individual Countries
(arranged alphabetically)

Bulgaria

At the end of 1943 the news from this country was somewhat contradictory. Official reaction to the threat of Russian invasion probably varied in different districts, for one report says: "Our situation has improved... so far we have not lacked food or clothes, only we have not been allowed to do any kind of commerce. If we get a little more freedom (as we hope) we shall be very satisfied." It was also officially announced that Jews able to show so-called "poverty certificates" would be entitled to free medical treatment. (PAL/04724/43 & JTA, 6.1.44.) On the other hand it is stated: "All the Jews were deprived of everything they had and were sent to the villages... what they get in the way of food is hardly enough to prevent them from starving." (BOY/02146/44 & O1479/44) It appears that the 40,000 Jews living in Bulgaria have been fairly equally distributed among the smaller provincial towns. A reliable informant states: "Jews are in general outlawed and entirely dependent on the Office of Jewish Affairs. Only an insignificant section - namely laborers, pedlars and artisans already engaged in those trades before 1940 - are still entitled to work, while the overwhelming majority has no possibility to make a living. Panic is prevailing because of the uncertainty concerning the final aim of the anti-Jewish policy of the Government, the fear of deportation - so far apparently prevented by the Church - and because of the exhaustion of funds." (PAL/TC/06209/44)

France

A tragic and typical letter from a young Jew graphically illustrates Jewish martyrdom in France: "Dear Relatives, I have just in this very moment at the Office of Refugees at Casablanca got to know your address, so that it is with the joy of a man who has lost everything and recovered something precious that I write to you. Dear Uncle, I have tears in my eyes and my pen trembles with joy at having found you again. When you receive this, you must be brave, for the news that I bring you is terrible. I left Paris on 5th January, 1943 after having escaped from a German prison, and I succeeded in getting to North Africa. All our family has suffered martyrdom. My mother, your sister Bajzla, was deported and died in a concentration camp. Your brother Simon, his wife and child were also deported and there is no news of them. Your other brother, Gabriel, has suffered the same fate. His wife and their four children are alone in Paris. Abraham has been shot at Drancy. Fanny, her husband and their children succeeded in getting to the free zone. God knows what has since become of them. Grandfather and grandmother are alone in Paris, obliged to wear the yellow star, and grandfather is nearly blind. I don't know how I have managed to survive all these misfortunes; you know how dearly I loved my mother and my young brother, Gabriel, who is now 20, and who one day just disappeared. I cannot give you all the details of what we have had to suffer, it is too horrible. I am now 23, and alone on this accursed earth..." (LON/SE/5643/44)

The hunt for Jewish children throughout France continues "in the most horrifying way." A relief organization reports, however, that there are now 6,500 children so well concealed that they are not in much danger; there are also about 1,500 whose lives are in real danger, and whose one hope is to get out of France. The Swiss authorities have been quick to realize this and have offered to accept up to 1,500 children, on condition that they are given a guarantee that the children will be re-emigrated after the war, and that some support is forthcoming for them during their sojourn in Switzerland. (TL/54199/43 & BBR/4893/44)

The Jewish Underground Movement in France is doing very good work, and it is reported that the percentage of Jews among the captured partisans is very high, and that Jews often lead the terrorist groups which conduct anti-German sabotage. Switzerland reports that a party of Maquillards attacked GURS Concentration Camp earlier in the year and liberated all Jews willing to join their organization. (SA/2030/44, LON/SE/213797/43 & JTA, 4.2.44.)

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Germany

A correspondent writes that "there are authentically still hundreds of Jews in Berlin, some of them with 'false' passports, that is to say passports which the authorities are well aware are false, but which are suitably bolstered up." These Jews presumably come under the classification of "Geltungsjuden" (economically valuable Jews), for it is further reported: "Half-Jews, so-called 'Geltungsjuden' and children of mixed marriages are in Berlin and wear the yellow star. Also in Berlin live about 5,000 Jews in hiding, so-called 'submerged Jews'. The Jewish hospital in the Iranischestrasse is still in existence for the 'Geltungsjuden', and a few Jewish doctors and nurses as well as 'Geltungsjuden' are employed there. This Jewish personnel is, however, gradually used to accompany transports to Theresienstadt, and then remains there." (ER.Ldn., - UL. Cincinnati, 25.1.44. & BER/23290/43)

Greece

"Not a single Jew is now left at Salonica, a town which had such a flourishing Jewish community. Synagogues are in ruins, our whole life is in shambles. Libraries, the holy Torah Scrolls, all community registers and books are burned, and all property taken away from all of us" reports a Jew who escaped to Palestine. The international Red Cross stated in January that they were unable to give any information concerning the present whereabouts of Jews deported from Salonica. The Spanish authorities intervened with some success on behalf of their nationals, and some hundreds of Sephardic Jews have arrived in Spain after a sojourn at a German transit camp. (PAL/04681/44, ZGY/01319/44, LON/29E79/44).

Holland

The Jewish question in Holland appears to be more or less solved by the Germans. In April came a despairing cry: "Everything is now at an end in Holland. Except those who have made mixed marriages there is no one left there." Even those Jews whose names figured on the so-called "Kallmeyer list" have been deported. This list protected those whose Jewish ancestry was held to be 'not proven', but it also gave strong protection to many other Jews for a considerable period, and they were allowed to continue living 'freely' in Holland. By last November, however, the list held no more than 200 names. (LON/42698/44, PAL/02406/44)

It was also reported at one time that the Jewish Council (Joodsche Raad) in Amsterdam had been disbanded, but this is disproved by the fact that a letter has been received from them dated 3rd January, 1944 and also that a Dutch Jew who evidently intended to "submerge" requested that his future correspondence be addressed care of the Jewish Council. (LON/SZ/5445/44 & 6575/44)

Hungary

From the little information which has leaked out since the German occupation of Hungary, it is clear that "liquidation" of the Jewish problem in that country is proceeding along the familiar lines. "Compulsory registration and compulsory wearing of the yellow star by the Jews is being decreed. Afterwards the Jews will be sent in mass deportations to three places where they will be concentrated" reports a neutral observer. JTA reports that sixty concentration camps have been established and are being rapidly filled with Jews, deportations to Poland are proceeding, but are at present confined to prominent Jewish industrialists, well-known members of the Jewish community who have incurred the enmity of pro-Nazi Hungarians, and Jews active in anti-Nazi political parties. LAZLO E. DRER, who was appointed Commissioner of Jewish Affairs, is known as a pathological anti-Semite. All Jews above the age of six (male and female) must wear the yellow star, with the exception of foreign nationals, Christian priests and nuns of Jewish origin. Many Jews have been turned out of their houses to make room for bombed refugees from Germany. (LON/ULD/ 134792/44, JTA, 21.4.44., B. of D. Ldn. - Dublin, 22.4.44.)

Italy

In the absence of authoritative reports, speculation is rife concerning the fate of the Jewish population. Zurich repeats a rumour that in spite of an order from the Fascist Government to release Jewish children from the San Vittore prison in Milan, most of these children have been deported to Poland. A refugee who arrived in Switzerland after a hazardous escape had heard that "5,000 Jews (as well as children) have been gassed and murdered in Italy by the Nazi butchers; the rest have been deported, and no one has found any trace of them." The Germans themselves have even magnified their crimes here; they claim that 60,000 Jews have been arrested in Italy and their property confiscated, whereas according to Fascist statistics there were only 39,444 Jews in the whole country. (LON/27197/44, JTA, 6.2.44)

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Poland

It is extremely difficult to sift the truth from the mass of contradictory information emanating from this country. One report says: "All ghettos in Poland have been liquidated, and Jews are to be found only in Labour Camps or in hiding." From another source it is stated: "There are at present 150,000 Jews living and working in the ghetto of Lodz. Of these Jews only 30,000 are from Poland. The remainder have been brought from various other occupied countries. They are all skilled craftsmen, who have been collected from all over Europe to work in German war industries, chiefly in textile, leather and clothing plants." News of the Warsaw ghetto is given through Underground channels: "They say that the Warsaw Ghetto renovations and other works are performed by 400 Jews. The reason for this is unknown." Special badges are said to have been issued to those Jews needed for work in German war factories and labour camps, so as to protect them from being deported to death camps. These badges are popularly referred to as "life permits." (SA/2030/44, EGY/02434/44, JTA. 10/2/44, 7/3/44 & 22/4/44, et alia.)

Rumania

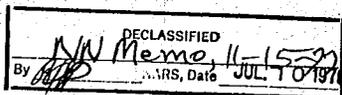
News from this country is mainly about the conditions among Jews deported to Transdnistria, their proposed repatriation and its apparent failure due to lack of transport facilities. The Jews left in Rumania proper, however, speak of a marked change in the attitude of the Rumanians towards them as the menace of the Russian Army grew more real: "People are now allowed to go out on the streets from early morning until evening". It is reported from Cernauti. "Many of my friends are home again from forced labour, but life is difficult because everything is dear. Of foodstuffs there is a superfluity." Another writer says: "Rumanians are now getting in a blue funk...many hurry to recognise their old Jewish friends and to say 'Pardon me for not having come to see you before, but you know how occupied I have been with all these happenings; but I have often thought of you, and I am still your friend'." In January it was announced that certain concessions had been made to Jews in the Labour Service, permitting former Army officers to wear uniform showing the insignia of their rank, a similar "privilege" being granted to Jewish doctors, engineers and architects. All were forced, however, to wear the yellow metal star. (Cyprus/2/44, Lagos/00790 & JTA, 5.1.44.)

At the end of November it was first decided to repatriate the Jews from Transdnistria. "In view of the fact that there are about 75,000 Rumanian Jews in Transdnistria, there will not be sufficient trains to transport them, since all available trains are being placed at the disposal of the retreating army. Most of the repatriated Jews will have to hike to the Rumanian interior" said one report. "That these fears were confirmed is clear from the statement of a Jewish refugee who escaped to Turkey: "Contrary to the official information that 12,000 persons had been repatriated from Transdnistria, only 350 have arrived, the Rumanians put no transport at their disposal, and the greater number of people there died from lack of money." In April a Swiss report attempted to give some idea of the proportion of Jews still in Transdnistria when the Russians arrived: "It appears that the greater part of those who were in the provinces of Balta, Tulcin and Golta had to remain. Their fate is unknown. In the provinces of Moghilev and Jampol, where the majority of the deportees were, the Rumanian Minister of the Interior announced on March 18th that all the deportees had crossed the Dniester bridge and arrived at Attadki in Bessarabia, from where they will be sent by rail to the districts assigned to them. It has been impossible to confirm this information up till now." (LON/SE/213953/43; PAL/03029/44 & IRC. Geneva - RC, Ldn., 19.4.44.)

The Underground Movement in Rumania states that "In Transdnistria only those who came from Regat, about 6,000, have been saved so far; but not the majority, namely those from Bukovina and Bessarabia, about 50,000 of whom are still alive. The Jewish inhabitants there are in great danger, especially those who remain in Transdnistria. If they cannot get away soon, they will be lost when the next action starts. Signs of that exist already. The four thousand exiles in Yaltshim were treated as in Poland (i.e. killed) about 2 or 3 weeks ago." (SA/2030/44.)

Russia

The Jewish National Assembly of Palestine (Vaad Leumi) received information that the Moscow Jewish Community has been recognised by the Soviet Government as the official representation of religious Jewry in Russia. Negotiations are in progress for the opening of a Central Rabbinical Seminary, which will graduate rabbis for the whole of Russia. (JTA, 12.3.44.) Notwithstanding this news, and the fact that Russia now permits relief to be sent to Jewish refugees in the Ukraine (see under Relief Section) a Jewish soldier discussing the status of Russian Jewry finds little cause for optimism. "Now that we are able to get more news of Russia, it is disturbing to learn that anti-Semitism has displayed the same characteristics as in all other countries except Palestine...Yiddish culture has declined...but the Jews have not ceased to regard themselves or to be regarded



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as one of the minority races of the Soviet Union. With the rise of Russian nationalism the anomalous position of the Jew, his concentration in certain professions, has once more come into prominence. The same old stories of 'black market' and taking all the soft jobs seem to have gained credence, for recently the Russian authorities felt compelled to issue a pamphlet listing the contribution of Russian Jewry to the war effort, an action which was not deemed necessary for any other racial minority in Russia." (LON/17865/44)

Slovakia

Jewish children are being readmitted to municipal elementary and secondary schools, though protesting letters are published in the pro-Nazi newspaper 'Gardista'. (JTA. 6.1.44.)

2. OTHER COUNTRIES

China (Occupied)

Jewish inhabitants of the Hongkew District of Shanghai write: "Our house has a nominal value only, for we must let the rooms, including light and water, for the equivalent of 2-4 lbs. of bread and 1-2 cakes of toilet soap of inferior quality. It is not allowed to put the troublesome tenants out nor to dispose of the house at present." (IHAQ/3494/43) Various relief organizations in Shanghai have received funds from abroad. The Polish Refugee Society acknowledges Swiss Frs. 100,000 to be devoted to Polish refugees who arrived from Japan in 1941. Swiss Frs. 30,000 were received on behalf of the "Joint" to be divided among 7,000 Central European refugees. Shanghai \$55,361.50 have been received from relatives of the refugees and Shanghai \$108,838.59 were sent from Stockholm for the benefit of the poorest refugee children in the Hongkew "ghetto". (BER/3569/44)

North Africa

The following reports on condition of the Jewish populations of the various countries in North Africa come mainly from Relief organizations which have lately renewed their activities. Writing of Tripoli, one representative says: "The position of the children here is deplorable...many of them are unable to attend school because of inadequate clothing. Infant mortality is high as a result of undernourishment, and the percentage of blind people is exceptionally high." However, the World Jewish Congress report that two shipments of food and clothing have been despatched from Cairo and that more are being prepared. (LON/SE/5487/44 & MI/328359/44) From Morocco it is reported that employment has been found for refugees either in the Allied Forces or the Groupement Industriel, and that as a result there is not much relief work to do. The same report, however, mentions that there is a high rate of tuberculosis among the Jewish children, and that food rations are still curtailed for Jews, and another relief worker, writing from Tangier, says: "There are about 8,000 local Jews, of whom 7,000 live in the most abject poverty." (BER/23316/43 & K. Tangier -G. New Jersey, 12.4.44.) In Algeria, despite the restoration of the Cremieux Decree, it is reported that Vichy French functionaries are still in office owing to lack of man-power, and anti-Jewish discrimination continues in a certain degree. Refugees released from internment camps, however, are enlisting in the Volunteer Corps. Leaders of French Jewry there oppose separatist tendencies and urge all-out support of the de Gaulle regime. (BER/23316/43 & JTA. 26.2.44)

Throughout North Africa new organizations are springing up and others which were disbanded are reforming. The ALLIANCE ISRAELITE UNIVERSELLE, described as the leading organization of French Jewry from 1860 until the German occupation of France, has now been reconstituted in Algiers under the presidency of Professor Rene Cassin. This society is also doing relief work in Tunisia, caring for 1, 800 Jewish refugees who were bombed out of their homes in Bizerta. The KKL (Jewish National Fund) announce that they are ready to commence activity on a large scale among the Jews of North Africa in promoting Zionist education and propaganda among all circles of the population. The ORT have started three workshops for professional retraining in Algiers, and a farm for the training of agricultural workers is functioning. The ALGERIAN ZIONIST UNION appeal for Jewish and literature, and state that they have tried unsuccessfully for over a year to contact Palestine, Great Britain and the U. S. A. In Tunis a Zionist youth organization called TSIYRE ZION has formed a united front with the Revisionists on tactical grounds (because the latter form a majority in Tunisia), their broad object being to propagate the Zionist ideal. (BER/23316/43, JTA. 20.1.44., N. AFRICA/5137/43, 5464/43, 5245/43 & 5239/43)

Central & South America

There are stated to be between 20 and 25 thousand Jews in Mexico, most of them engaged in the "rag" trade, some few in heavy industry and in banking and mercantile business. The majority of them are Yiddish-speaking and nationalistic. There are 40 different institutions, two Jewish newspapers, 4 Jewish elementary, 1 High and 1 Commercial schools. The largest of several Jewish Youth Clubs is the Hahshomer Hatzair. (SA/197271/44)

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The World Jewish Congress has published statistics showing the distribution of the Jewish population in South America. 300,000 or about 60% live in the Argentina, where they number 2.2% of the total population. In Brazil during the last 22 years the number of Jews has increased ten-fold, but they still only amount to one sixth of 1% of the population. In Uruguay the Jewish population is now 37,000 and constitutes 1.6% of the inhabitants; in Chile it numbers one half of 1% of the total population. (LON/SR/5554/44)

Columbia has issued a decree whereby German and Austrian Jews are considered as enemy nationals. When appealed to, Dr. Martinez, Chief of the Aliens Dept., expressed his regrets that no exceptions to this decree could be officially considered, but stated that the policy of the Government would remain one of sympathy towards a people whom he referred to as "the first victims of Nazism." (JAM/1054/43 & TRI/2763/44)

II PALESTINE

Political Tension

The ill-feeling between the Jews and the British authorities in Palestine was heightened by the Arms Trial and the Ramet Hakovesh search for Army deserters at the end of last year, while during the first months of this year the uncertainty as to whether the White Paper edicts would be rigidly imposed at the end of March gave rise to much anti-British comment. In one outburst it was declared that Palestine was merely of strategical value to the British imperial scheme, and "we do not believe that under the present system there is any chance of the final settlement of the Jewish problem." Professor Norman Bentwich is said to have published an article to the effect that relations between the British and the Jews in Palestine are now worse than at any time in the last 25 years; both parties should, for the common good, stop "trench warfare and sniping." A Jewish soldier fears that serious trouble will break out after the war - "There is hardly a Palestinian today, either in the forces or a civilian, who is not prejudiced against the British"; he then warns the Jews that their only hope lies in close co-operation with the English-speaking nations: "Every Jew should make himself an ambassador to promote Anglo-American-Jewish friendship." (PAL/00943/44, JTA 21.1.44 and PERDIA/6408/43.)

Concerning the present situation, a Quaker writes: "The White Paper, while it would be accepted by the Arabs, is anathema to the Jews, and therefore it does not begin to have anything on the lines of agreement...and compulsion applied to either side would require a standing British Army of large proportions to keep peace in Palestine." The Jewish Agency is attacked by one hothead: "The artificial party-system and the undue influence of party-favorites has crashed and is trying to recover in a last assault of incitation full of bitterness and poison." It is also blamed by a refugee Jew now in Palestine: "All the representative bodies are much over age, and as the elections are postponed from one term to another, in no way represent the public. Discussions are shrouded in secrecy, with occasional glimpses of internal friction rising to the surface like bubbles in a swamp...One can understand the indifference of the English Government...and their dislike of our representatives. So there has developed a high tension...instead of the willing co-operation so essential for the survival of the National Home." (PAL/02491/44, PAL/04795/43 & Miscellaneous Report 54.)

In February the tension expressed itself in a series of terrorist acts; they included the bombing of the Government Immigration Offices in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, and the assassination of two police officers in Haifa by the Irgun Zvai Leumi, an illegal Jewish military organization "who claim to be in the position of an underground movement of their country occupied by the enemy!" This group accepted the responsibility for their deeds in an anonymous letter delivered to all the Palestine newspapers, declaring: "We started a battle for opening the gates of Palestine to the masses of persecuted Jews of Europe...", and in a statement printed by the New Zionist Organization newspaper "Hamashkif", which said: "There is no longer an armistice between the Jewish Youth and the British Administration, who are not taking into consideration our sacrifices and our loyalty..." (B. of D. Ldn. -Dublin, 22.4.44., JTA, 20.2.44 & 29.2.44.)

The Warden of the Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem considers publicity the only means of preventing the recurrence of terrorist acts: "The press screams with horror at the B.B.C. mentioning them, but you will note how the bombings have fallen off in the last few days." He adds that the Jews who instigate the crimes have the power to hush them up, and that senior Government officials, their eyes on their pensions, do not take the risk of exposure. Reprisals have nevertheless been taken, according to another report, "against old men and Hassidim (religious teachers), who are being

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rounded up in the Synagogues and driven to police-headquarters for searching--brutality, futile and senseless...." (LON/SE/6574/44 & PAL/01547/44)

The Irgun Zvai Leumi, it is stated, is attached to the New Zionist Organization; there are no more than 700 members at the present time. Though there are often differences of opinion among Revisionists, some of whom are violently opposed to the slogan 'the end justifies the means' and decry terrorist methods, threats and acts which border on the criminal, these moderate elements have not so far succeeded in influencing policy. (PAL/06026/44)

As a consequence of the tacit support given by the New Zionist Organization to the Irgun, the War Services and Rescue Fund - which is supported by all shades of opinion in the Yishuv, and which permitted the N.Z.O. "for the sake of keeping harmony" to conduct its own individual rescue and recruiting activities, even allocating it £1,200 a month for these purposes - have found themselves obliged to withdraw the special allocation, whereas the N.Z.O. had just demanded its increase to £2,000 a month. The N.Z.O. thereupon ordered members to cease contributing to the W.S.R.F. and are endeavouring to create their own fund, to be known as the Mifal Chivat Zion. A statement by the W.S.R.F. points out that wives and children of Revisionist soldiers and Revisionist refugees will continue to expect and to receive benefit from their Fund, and concludes "The entire organized Yishuv (Jewish Palestine) cannot but regard this new separatist action as an attempt at sabotage." (PAL/06026/44 & VC/7034/44)

Jewish-Arab Relations, present and future.

The recent round of visits by the Arab princes has sharpened public interest in this problem, and various outside sources have made suggestions and counter-suggestions without advancing good relations between the two factions in any marked degree. "British people are interested in the problem, but very ignorant...Everyone agrees that immigration into Palestine must be allowed. The public wishes to see Arab rights safeguarded, but approves of the Jews returning to Palestine." (PAL/00477/44) "The simplest way out of the difficulty" writes a Jewish lawyer, "is for a mass immigration of not more than a million Jews within a few years after the war, which would give an equality of voting power, and thus force both Arabs and Jews to live together without the fear of one dominating the other". Another suggestion is the establishment of a dual state on the lines of the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy, with no customs barriers, a common trade policy and a common currency. (PAL/04436/44 & PAL/01850/44)

Hashomer Hatzair, the left-wing political Zionist party, has now joined the "League for Jewish-Arab Rapprochement & Co-operation", which has its headquarters in Jerusalem. This League is now composed of Hashomer Hatzair, the Socialist League, Poale Zion, the Ichud group, individual members of the Mapai, Aliyah Chadasha, Poal Mizrahi, and some persons belonging to no party. In June, 1943 it is reported that the League was approached by an important Arab of the influential group in Istaklal, who made the following proposals as a basis for negotiations:

1. Full equality between the two peoples - in government, in number of population, in rights to land ownership etc.
2. Palestine, as a bi-national autonomous state, to join in a federation with the neighbouring countries.
3. Joint efforts to obtain possibilities of Jewish immigration into neighbouring countries according to agreed schedules.
4. Loyal co-operation between the two peoples in all fields (economic, political, social and cultural.)

These proposals were passed by the League to Mr. Shertok of the Jewish Agency, who has not yet replied. The League is anxious to make it clear that "there are important Arabs ready to lend a hand in removing the moral and political support of the White Paper, provided that there will be on our side an indication of readiness to agree on a political programme which would take into consideration the interests and desires of both sides; also that aside from partition there exists even now another alternative which promises immigration and settlement on a large scale in all of Palestine in peace and agreement with the Arab world." (PAL/TC/06024/44)

Agudat Israel World Organization state that the ideas of Dr. Magnes (Head of Ichud) concerning a bi-national State have their keen approval. The Director of the London branch writes: "I should be anxious to know whether Dr. Weismann in the depths of his heart is not very much inclined to Dr. Magnes' trends of thought." (LON/SE/6186/44)

The Arabs are not without their spokesmen, however. One writes: "The Zionists are sure that if the Arabs were to win their independence they would never agree to the establishment of a Jewish State, and that is the reason why they have always

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opposed the national aspirations of the Arabs and refused to co-operate with them in a loyal manner." The Pan-Arabic Congress has adopted 5 aims to combat those of the Zionists: 1) to have Palestine recognized as an indivisible part of the Arabic nation; 2) to declare the Zionist or Jewish problem as non-existent in Palestine; 3) to ask for absolute independence for Palestine and Transjordan; 4) to continue considering the Jews who are natives of Palestine as co-nationals, with equal duties and rights, but all immigrants merely as guests; 5) to include free Palestine in the Arabic Union which it is hoped to form in Cairo shortly. "It is a great mistake to imagine that the Arabs will ever consent to be led by a group of immigrants whom they hate and distrust." (PAL/O2667/44 & BA/E0583/44)

Colonel Newcombe, the eminent authority on Middle Eastern questions, is vehemently opposed to the creation of a Jewish National Home in Palestine. He asserts that Jews, if they were given the chance, would emigrate to the U.S., G.B., the British Empire, France, South America and Palestine in that order (see "Refugees - Emigration"), "but", he continues "these countries keep their doors shut and, in their generosity and humanity, open by force the doors of a much smaller and weaker nation." He also advances the severely practical view that Britain cannot risk interruption to her vital communications along the Mediterranean, in the event of the 40 million Arabs living on its shores being antagonised. (LOH/SE/6148/44)

Other Domestic Affairs

A study group has been formed by the American Palestine Institute Incorporated, headed by Mr. Robert R. Nathan, a former Chief of the Central Planning Division of the U. S. War Production Board, to consider "the economic potentialities of Palestine." They hope to enlist the co-operation of the British Colonial Office and the Jewish Agency. The central problem to be elucidated by this research is whether "Palestine is by nature a country in which economic development cannot proceed substantially beyond the point now attained, or whether the country is capable of supporting a substantially larger population than its present one, at a standard of living which would attract such a population, having regard to the probable pressure upon Jews to seek new homes." (LOH/SE/5584/44)

The Palestine Histadruth, known also as the Federation of Jewish Labour, reports on its activities during the years 1942/43. 15,000 civilian workers, were employed at military camps, doing such work as building fortifications, aerodromes, well-boring and road-laying, the women doing sewing and working in the metal trades. In its capacity of protector of the workers' interests, it has turned its attention to the cost-of-living allowances, and succeeded in achieving for railway, post-office and telegraph workers the same allowances as are allotted to industrial workers. (PAL/O1576/44) The present high cost of living and production is declared to menace any future plans of economic reconstruction. (JTA. 11.1.44)

It is proposed to form a "pool" of leading institutions and corporations operating in Palestine, not affiliated with any party and outside politics, to combat the growing financial strength of the Histadruth combine. At present the following groups will be invited to join: the Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association, the Palestine Economic Corporation, the Palestine Corporation, South African group, and a representative group of investors in Palestine itself. A fund of half a million pounds is aimed at, each subscriber of £ 100,000 to have one representative in the Syndicate who is a resident in Palestine. The three main tasks in which they will interest themselves are a) to provide for cheap housing; b) to carry out systematic irrigation development; c) to assist the rationalisation of industry. (PAL/O4868/43)

III POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

1. Zionism

The uneasiness felt in Zionist circles early this year concerning the negotiations which were reported to be taking place between the Colonial Office and Dr. Chaim Weizmann centered round the suspicions that new partition proposals were being discussed. "The question of partition seems to be agitating many persons. Some say an offer was made to Weizmann by Amery, a more generous partition than that offered by the Peel Commission." In February the Jewish Agency in Palestine sent over a delegation to confer with the London Office, and its leader stated that he thought that the British would ignore the date of the White Paper, March 31st, as there were in any case some 25,000 certificates still available; the Colonial Office would probably ration them to extend over the period of the war. "Though the Arabs might press for constitutional changes he thought that all idea of partition had been dropped as a result of their deliberations. This news was soon followed by the announcement of the withdrawal of

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Mr. David Ben Gurion's resignation, and his resumption of office as Chairman of the Executive of the Jewish Agency in Palestine. The newspaper "Davar" reported: "The Jewish Agency is unanimous in its opposition to the partition of Palestine in any form whatsoever. Any talk of a solution other than that outlined in the Biltmore programme is to be considered as a stab in the back." (LON/58/213788/43, PAL/00541/44, LON/SR/6107/44, JTA. 18.1.44 & 3.3.44.)

At the Histadruth Conference in February, however, the resolution to continue support of the Biltmore Programme was only carried by 24 votes to 21. Tabenkin, a leader of the opposition, publicly declared for a revival of the mandate with immigration on the basis of absorptive capacity, leaving the constitution of the Commonwealth to some indefinite future date; "...some people in the Yishuv are beginning to realise that Biltmore as a goal or slogan may be useful, but as a practical solution it is a mirage." A similar comment comes from the Jewish Agency representative in Switzerland: "It is not practicable under the prevailing circumstances, and in America it is only adhered to by those who are led by a mixture of superficiality and demagoguery; it may be that some of those people make the mental reservation that it is more opportune to claim a Jewish State in Palestine than to let Jews come to America." (PAL/00880/44, 01454/44, VC/5188/44 & PAL/00079/44)

Much space was given in Jewish correspondence to the introduction in the USA Senate of a resolution (since withdrawn at the request of the military authorities) urging the United States to "use its good offices to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for the free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonisation so that the Jewish people may ultimately reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth." (Palcor. 3.2.44.) Its withdrawal drew a bitter comment from a non-Jewish supporter of Zionism: "The American Zionists made a big miscalculation over their Resolution, forgetting the influence of oil in Saudi Arabia. For 'Arab' always read 'oil' in the American language." (ED, London 3.3.44.)

President Roosevelt's personal statement concerning the "White Paper" issued by the Zionist Organization of America, caused a violent reaction in Arab circles. (The statement was as follows: "The American Government has never given its approval to the White Paper of 1939. The President is happy that the doors of Palestine are today open to Jewish refugees and that when future decisions are reached full justice will be done to those seeking a Jewish National Home, for which our Government and the American people have always had the deepest sympathy, and today more than ever.") A group of Arab lawyers promptly cabled President Roosevelt: "Arabs shocked by declaration that Palestine, an Arab country, surrounded by Arab states, should be convertible Jewish National Home. Arabs always fought for full independence, will continue fight vigorously until Balfour Declaration abrogated, National Home abolished, their independence secured." (TL/14629/44 & VC/7014/44)

A Zionist writing from London considers that the situation has improved in comparison with that prevailing at the time of the Balfour Declaration, for now Palestine is generally recognised as a sanctuary for refugees. "We have lost our place in Europe, our 'mission' as a few have called it, writes one refugee. Another, writing from Sweden, maintains: "If our generation does not succeed in securing the peaceful settlement of our people in its homeland and asserting itself as a nation, this will be the last chance the Jews will get." An American Zionist pleads urgently for this 'last chance': "It seems to me that the theory of Jewish assimilation has been tried for several thousand years under various guises and in dozens of countries. Whatever success may have attended these efforts, it cannot be said that they have solved the Jewish problem. I believe that it would be wise indeed for the whole future of the world, as well as an act of justice to the Jews themselves, if a solution were tried based upon full acceptance of the Balfour Declaration. What has been done in the past fifty years in Palestine offers ample justification for the hope and belief that the Jewish problem as such - as well as many war problems - might be solved by adherence to the spirit as well as the letter of the solemn obligation of the British Government." (BER/7188/44, HF, Ldn. - Dr. M. G. K. York, 12.4.44., LON/SE/213845/43 & LON/SE/5373/44)

The Education Bill was given a great welcome in Zionist circles: The Zionist Conference stressed the great opportunities it offers. "Our children must learn right from the beginning that we are a great people standing in the forefront of human progress." (JTA 1.2.44.)

The Jewish Agency in Palestine has formed a "Joint Committee for the Rescue of European Jewry", composed of representatives of the Vaad Leumi, Agudas Israel, the New Zionist Organization and various Palestinian groups representing settlers from European countries. This committee has submitted a memorandum to the War Refugee

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Board, stressing the importance of speed in rescuing the remaining European Jews, and suggesting among other things that the W.R.B. should attempt to persuade neutral countries to facilitate the granting of transit visas through their territory. (PAL/01657/44) The American Joint Distribution Committee expect to be asked by the Jewish Agency to co-operate in their relief work, but as the A. J. D. C. are strictly non-partisan and suspect the J. A. of wishing to combine Zionist propaganda with their relief activities, they state firmly: "If the thought of the Jewish Agency group is that relief units, as such, are to be coloured by political objectives, we cannot identify ourselves with it. The talk... concerning vocational training programmes in Palestine and bolstering up the economy of Palestine are interesting, but it seems to us that they illustrate only too clearly the feeling of the Palestine leaders and workers that all the problems of the world are centered wholly and exclusively in Palestine." (BER/7276/44) "That the A.J.D.C. have some reason for their suspicions seems to be borne out by the fact that the Jewish Agency is asking for volunteers for "Relief Squads" to go from Palestine to the Balkans and from Great Britain to the western European countries, stating "We attach much importance to the future activities of those squads, especially when they will be in contact with Zionist groups..." (PAL/00229/44)

2. Relations with Foreign Governments

Austria

Although it has been said that 95% of the members of Free Austrian Organizations in this country are Jewish, the World Jewish Congress, together with the Jacob Ehrlich Society (Zionist) and the Igul, are anxious to appoint a "Jewish" advisor to the newly-formed Austrian National Committee, who will, it is hoped, attend all meetings when anti-Nazi measures are discussed, and not only when specifically Jewish questions arise. (LON/SE/5246/44)

France

The World Jewish Congress have evolved a scheme for submission to the French Provisional Government in Algiers. Assuming that French influence is still potent in the Balkans and that many Vichy representatives in those countries sympathise secretly with the Allied cause and are probably in touch with the local underground movements, it is desired that "the French Government (in Algiers) send secret instructions to the French underground, as well as to its agents in Central Europe and the Balkans, to use all their influence to obtain the following concessions:

"Polish refugees not to be sent back to Poland, but to be interned in the countries of refuge - Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

"A minimum of food and clothing to be given to those without means in order to enable them to survive until the end of the war.

"If the Russian Army should reach the Carpathians and the defeated Germans should fall back on Hungary and Slovakia, French influence to be used to prevent the extermination of the Jews by the Germans." (BER/5010/44)

Holland

"After several months of long and difficult negotiations," writes the World Jewish Congress from New York, "our Dutch Jewish Representative Committee has finally been formally constituted." (BER/5520/44) The right of the committee to speak for the Dutch Jews is violently disputed, however, by the "Kring van Nederlandsche Joden" in England, who state: "We, in this country, do not believe that any Dutch Jewish Committee can act and speak on behalf of the Jewish Community in Occupied Holland. The only thing we can do is to assist wherever possible... Many Dutchmen who have lived under Nazi domination, and have arrived in this country during the past few years are members of our Kring, and if anyone has the right to talk and act on behalf of the Jews in the Occupied Netherlands it is, in our opinion, these people who should do so." (LON/SE/6087/44) Rabbi Pereira, who was named in the W. J. C. announcement to the press as their representative to the Dutch Government in London, writes: "I do not wish to work with the W. J. C. because our Government is itself taking all the care of the Dutch Jews into its own hands." The Board of Deputies of British Jews stated that "the Board had never had any cause to intervene with the Netherlands Government in Jewish problems. Their attitude towards Jewish matters had always been perfect." (LON/SE/6086/44 & JTA. 13.1.44.)

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Poland

The burning question between the Jewish representatives and the Polish Government, apart from efforts to save the remnants of Polish Jewry, has been that of anti-Jewish propaganda; they allege that it is being spread systematically among Polish refugees and in the ranks of the Polish Army. (JTA, 24.12.43 & 3.1.44) (See "Anti-Semitism")

The Representation of Polish Jewry in Palestine put forward demands to the Polish General Consulate in December; these included parity for Jews in future emigration facilities, material support for the Jews now in Soviet Russia, and Jewish representation on Polish Government delegations to international conferences on reconstruction and relief. The R.P.J. also passed a resolution at a plenary meeting in April declaring lack of confidence in a Government which utterly failed in combatting anti-Semitism in Poland itself, in the Army and among the emigres, and whose attempts at rescue of the Jewish population have yielded no practical results during the past four years. (PAL/00228/44., & PAL/03311/44)

In May the Representation of Polish Jewry alleged that refugees arriving in Palestine from France, Belgium and Hungary, generally without documentary proof of their Polish citizenship, had been refused Polish passports by the Polish Consulates on the grounds that persons who left Poland some years before the outbreak of the war, were legally deprived of their Polish citizenship. As the ability to prove Polish citizenship links up with financial support by the Polish Government, the question is considered to be an urgent one. (PAL/003310/44)

Regarding the failure of the Polish Government to secure Polish Jewish representation on UERRA, the Bund have protested and demanded a separate Jewish Reconstruction Commission in London with a branch section in New York. Their relations with Kwapinski (Vice-premier) who is in charge of Polish reconstruction plans, are not good, and they assert: "The things that we are told are usually 'cooked'.... Today, if this serves the Government's book, we are told that nearly all the Jews in Poland have been exterminated, except perhaps some 200,000 still alive... Romer (Polish Foreign Minister) on the other hand, tells you that a million and a half Jews are still alive in Poland. Who tells the truth and who does not, we do not know - and we should know." (LON/ULD/124890/43, 134031/44, 134036/44 & 134038/44)

Spain

Close relations are maintained with the Spanish Government through the Duke of Alba, according to a letter from a W.J.C. official. Spain has promised to intervene through her Berlin Embassy for the transfer to Palestine of 400 Jews now concentrated at Maidari, in order to save them from deportation to Poland. (LON/SE/6585/44)

Yugoslavia

The World Jewish Congress representative in Cairo maintains close and fruitful contact with the Yugoslav Government there. "In respect of this Government, I can only testify were all other governments honestly endeavouring to lend real help in a similar way, hundreds of thousands, and perhaps millions would have been saved." Adriatic islands, and from Hungary. (PAL/00612/44)

IV ORGANIZATIONS

(1) Political

Agudas Israel World Organization

Their supreme task is to achieve co-ordination of action on the part of the representatives of the three Jewish ideologies, nationalist, assimilationist and orthodox. They wish to form a "European Council of Orthodox Jewry" which will concern itself with problems of relief and rehabilitation and will present the viewpoint of Orthodox Jewry to the various Governments and relief bodies. (A.I. Ldn. - E. Caracas, February, 44)

The New York Branch of Agudas is in touch with the American Jewish Committee, (which withdrew from the American Jewish Conference last year because of its Zionist policy), who have promised "to devote more of their energy to Palestine matters, and counteract in that way the influence of the Zionist Organization. The Committee agree that in this field there is ample opportunity for co-operation between Agudas Israel and themselves." Agudas were asked what their attitude would be towards the recently proposed Palestine Resolution put forward in Senate and Congress (now Postponed) and replied that they would not give evidence in this matter since they are convinced that Zionist endeavours to create a Jewish Commonwealth are doomed to failure. (LON/SX/6949/44 & LON/SX/6232/44)

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American Council for Judaism

The positive stand taken by this anti-Zionist organization at the American Jewish Conference has cost the council one of their more influential members; Arthur Hays Sulzberger (the publisher of the New York Times) resigned because, while agreeing with the firm statement, he disapproved of it being used "as a weapon to negative the Zionist position of the Conference." He had hoped that the Council would be able to stand on its own without resorting to attacks on the Zionists. (LON/SE/213787/43 & LON/SE/5767/44). At the end of January the Zionist Organization announced that it had set up a special committee to combat the American Council for Judaism - which had been set up to combat Zionism. (Palcor. 24.1.44)

The "Bund" (General Jewish Workers' Union of Poland)

The attacks on Zionism made by this Organization have aroused strong resentment and the Jewish Labour Committee of America was accused by its Zionist elements of unduly favouring the Bund in the distribution of \$250,000 assigned by this Committee for the underground movement in Poland. Bund leaders have become increasingly alarmed at the encroachment of Zionism in their own ranks; "We must counteract this tendency drastically and yet discreetly... May I suggest that you might effectively help to combat the rot in our ranks by an open anti-Zionist enunciation as if coming from ... Home." (LON/ULD/134687/44 & 154309/44)

They control their antipathy towards Russia with difficulty, though "while the war is on, we shall always subordinate our old struggle against the terror-dictatorship to the interests and needs of the war". They are however, greatly concerned for the settlement of the Polish-Soviet conflict: "The attitude of the Bund has all along been that of opposition to the Polish Government in Exile... which has led Poland into a blind alley.... It must disappear and make room for a Workers' and Peasants' Government, which alone will represent the majority of the nation... and would be the promoter of freedom and solidarity with neighbours..." (LON/ULD/134608/44 & 134524/44)

Committee for a Jewish Army

The only reason for grouping the activities of this organization under the above title rather than any of the others mentioned below is that it represents the most enduring of their undertakings, for, after months of neglect of this particular scheme, Peter Bergson wrote in March: "We are planning a renewal of the campaign for a Jewish Army." (LON/SE/ 6158/44) They are referred to by one of their enemies as "a small group of persons who have exploited the miseries of our people abroad and have established one paper organization after another, including "The Friends of Jewish Palestine", the "Committee for a Jewish Army", the "Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe" and now the "League for a Free Palestine". The last-named was formed after President Roosevelt had established the War Refugee Board, making the agitations of their Emergency Committee look less urgent. At this time they re-stated their aims and policy during a discussion with another group. They affirmed that they are not Revisionists; they consider the existence of the Revisionist Organization as meaningless; they refuse to undertake any fight against the present policy in Palestine; the Hebrew "ation idea, with all it implies, will remain their way of approach to the American Jews, so that the former will have a common language with the C.J.A. (LON/SE/213771/43, Palcor. 13.1.44 & LON/SE/5853/44).

The immediate objects of the League for a Free Palestine were stated to be "to save the remaining millions of the Jewish people of Europe; to open for them the doors of Palestine; to obtain recognition of the right of the disinherited, dispersed Jews of Europe and the proud Jewish people of Palestine to fight as comrades in arms with other nations in the war against our common foe, under their own insignia, in their own army" etc. Its post war aims are to recognize the Palestinian Jews and the uprooted Jews of the Old World as the renaissance Hebrew "ation; to secure their right to statehood as a free and independent Government within the historic boundaries of Palestine." (PAL/00172/44)

From this time on they became more and more preoccupied with the word "Hebrew" and the idea of a Hebrew State, where "being a Hebrew will be a matter of nationality, of passport." The climax was reached on May 18th with an announcement of the "rebirth of the Jewish Nation" by the Jewish Army Committee's latest creation, "The Hebrew Committee of National Liberation", composed of seven members - Peter Bergson, Ben Eliezer, Theodor Ben Nahum, Finhas Delougas, Captain J. Halpern,

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Eri Jabotinsky and Samuel Marlin. For the sum of 63,000 dollars, they have bought the former Iranian Kaba²ay in Washington from which the blue and white Zionist flag is said to be flying. According to one report, "the existence of the Hebrew Nation was proclaimed by seven young men from Palestine in a house-party atmosphere of cocktails to Jewish and non-Jewish pressmen." The reaction of the more solid Jewish organizations in America has been one of unanimous indignation, and the comment of the American Zionist Emergency Council may be quoted as typical: "Bergson's action is an attempt to perpetrate a colossal hoax on the Jewish people". It goes on to warn the public, the press and officials not to be taken in by "the brazen fraud of half a dozen adventurers, without any standing, credentials or mandate, except from the pistol-packing argun." (LON/SE/6600/44 & Falcor. 22.5.44 & JTA. 19.5.44)

Meanwhile, the British Committee for a Jewish Army under the direction of Captain Jeremiah Halpern has also developed; last December the first mention was made of a plan to transform it into a Jewish Ex-Servicemen's Association. It is hoped to form a union of non-partisan Jewish officers, men and women who served with the Allied Forces or with the Allied guerrillas. A World Congress which will meet every two or three years will be the central point, and there will be subdivisions into national sections. Its aims are to give its members all necessary support and help after demobilisation, to protect their interests and those of their families before the national and international institutions, and to assist them during the transition period of demobilisation. Captain Halpern wrote several times to his colleagues in America about his scheme: "I have met a great number of officers and men, as well as practically all the Jewish Chaplains in the Allied Forces, and I have not had a single refusal or opposition to the idea....I am expecting that you will start without delay the organization of the American and Canadian sections....as this can become one of the strongest organizations with tremendous power after the war." (LON/S²/213808/43, 5013/44 & 5269/44)

Peter Bergson refers to the scheme after a long silence which he describes as intentional; "I have constantly blocked all possible activities which were not of direct and immediate concern with the rescue of the Jews of Europe.... I have not as yet got a full understanding and appreciation of your inter-allied union of Jewish Ex-Servicemen. We have done nothing about it here, nor do we plan to for the time being." Eri Jabotinsky appears to have at least studied the plan, and he replies significantly: "The trouble with your idea is that it again makes a hodge-podge of all the Jews - it perpetuates the muddle of the Galut (dispersion)." (LON/SE/6158/44 & 6600/44) Despite this discouragement, Captain Halpern is persisting with his scheme, and an appeal was intercepted for the creation of a Branch of the Inter-Allied Jewish Ex-Servicemen's Association in Algiers; in this case to be composed of Polish-Jewish Ex-Servicemen. (LON/S²/6648/44)

Despite the fact that Captain Halpern's name appears on the "Hebrew Committee of National Liberation", no indication of his support of this has been seen, except for a cable dated May 3rd in which the American C.J.A. suggest that he approach the American Embassy for aid in obtaining a travel permit for the U.S.A.

Hechalutz

This Zionist youth organisation of pioneers for Palestine has gained much influence among Jewish circles in Sweden. In February they pressed for a Zionist Conference: "At this conference we want to bring up the question of the organization of Zionistic work in Sweden. We shall perhaps also take part in the editorship of the Judisk Kronika...if we are assured of a suitable influence over the form of the newspaper." In April they report on the results of "a conference of all the Zionist groups in Scandinavia", stating: "Our position is very good here, for we represent the only really united Zionist Organization, and apart from that, since the arrival of the Danish comrades, we are the biggest organization here. This month the first combined number of our magazine and the "Judisk Kronika" will appear." (LON/SE//5731/44 & 6357/44) The Hechalutz have also contacted the Social Democratic Party in Sweden, with whom they are collaborating in the production of a resolution of the Peace Aims of the Social Democrats, the Hechalutz supplying a section on Palestine. (LON/SE//5978/44 & LON/SE 6357/44)

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New Zionist Organization

The Central Executive of this Organization is in Palestine, and the Jewish Agency, to whom undoubtedly the former is a thorn in the flesh, have prepared a report on the current position and activities of the Palestine N.Z.O. group; they state that the membership is probably not more than five or six thousand. Dr. Von Weisel, Chairman of the Central Committee, was at one time anxious for a rapprochement with the Zionist Organization. Since his election however, finding that his policy of cooperation was not receiving support from his followers, he has swung round; in February of this year he declared that he was in favour of a joint political programme, and likewise in favour of the separate existence of the National (Revisionist) Workers' Organization. The Political activity of the N.Z.O. is said to be concerned mainly with securing interviews with members of the Government and with any and every important military or political figure visiting Palestine; rescue work forms the other main interest of the Organization. Since a central fund has been formed covering the whole Yishuv, it should be impossible for separate fund-raising or propaganda to continue; the N.Z.O. however, have constantly kept their name before the public with new demands. They created an independent committee for the rescue of Hungarian and Czechoslovakian Jewry, and they also conducted a campaign for funds to send food parcels to Latvian Jewish refugees in Russia. Dr. Altman, who is in charge of these activities visited Ankara and on his return attempted to convince various meetings that rescue work would be accelerated if it was put under Revisionist control. At the same time the Revisionist Group in America advertised its part in the creation of the War Refugees Board. (PAL/06026/44)

The American N. Z.O formed "The American Resettlement Committee for Uprooted European Jewry" in opposition to the Jewish Army Committee's "Emergency Committee for the Rescue of European Jewry". They find their position both difficult and promising; difficult through lack of funds, absence of a "world leadership", and the "subversive activities of the so-called Emergency Committee", but promising in view of the success achieved by seven full-page advertisements inserted in America's leading newspapers, which have helped them both politically and financially. (LON/SE/21382/43, 5618 44 & 5853/44)

In the light of the policy adopted by the Central Executive in Palestine, the most interesting trend which has shown itself among the more sober elements of the N.Z.O. groups during the past six months is the attempt made towards a rapprochement with the Zionist Organization. Colonel Mendelsohn, President of the N.Z.O. in America, exchanged several letters with the President of the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs on the subject of collaboration, although he feared that "somehow in the deliberations of the Emergency Committee there is a lack of urgency commensurate to the need of the hour", he agreed with its President when he hoped "that perhaps some global solution can be found". A member of the dissident branch of the London N.Z.O. attributes the internal crisis of Revisionism to its separation from the Zionist Organization, and strongly advocates a reunion. At a recent Zionist Conference in Colombia, although the N.Z.O. were not represented, a youth group whom they strongly influence, known as the Juventud Sionista Federada, forced through a resolution to the effect that "the first Colombian Zionist Conference had decided to urge the Executive of the World Zionist Organization to do everything possible to reach agreement with Zionists and Zionist Organizations not in the World Organization". This N.Z.O. move has met with suspicion among the old Zionists, and the general reaction is unfavourable towards collaboration as likely to be harmful to the whole structure of world Zionism. (PAL/00845/44, VC/8678/43, VG/8776/43, PAL/03022/44, LON/SE/5719/44 & VC/8678/44)

The differences between the two London branches of the N.Z.O. continue, and Abrahams has gone to Palestine for discussions on the subject of a properly constituted leadership. "There is a great opportunity now in England to enrol in the N.Z.O. the vast majority of thinking Jews, and due to the work we have put in during the last two years the movement has a higher reputation than ever before. All that is necessary is that an authoritative leadership is created..." (PAL/07208/44). Squark, one of the leading members of the existing Emergency Committee of the N.Z.O. appears to have no intention of reaching a compromise while Abrahams remains at the head of the Presidency and writes: "A man of moral standard can't remain a member of this corrupted, anti-moral and dirty society any longer. I feel I am living the last month in our Movement..." (PAL/01870/44)

People Zion

This Jewish Labour Organization has passed a resolution to be submitted to the British Labour Party's Annual Conference urging that "the doors of Palestine be kept open for the remnants of European Jewry", and reaffirming the traditional policy of the Labour Party in favour of establishing Palestine as the Jewish National Home.

(PAL/02131/43)

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World Jewish Congress

The British Section of this Organization has at last reached an agreement with the Board of Deputies of British Jews regarding their "foreign policy". (The progress which they are making in this direction is dealt with under the Section "Relations with Allied Governments.") "According to that agreement the Board is being recognised as the representative body of British Jewry and the British Section of the W.J.C. as the European Division of the Congress, with the right to solicit the cooperation of the British Jews for their activities. A joint committee of the two organizations will be appointed to consider the common problems..." The H.Q. of the World Jewish Congress in New York - have made a grant of \$20,000 towards the expenses of the British Section. (JTA, 31.12.43., LON/SE/5260/44 & LON/SE/6077/44)

Referring to the W.J.C. claim to have instrumental in clearing up the Cremieux Law controversy in Algeria, an acid comment was uttered by an official of the Joint Distribution Committee: "All the Congress did was write letters and send telegrams and give out press releases claiming all the credit. In North Africa if you mention World Jewish Congress they don't know what you are talking about...It is all a game with the best press agent winning." (BER/3921/44.)

The Emergency War Conference planned by the World Jewish Congress to be held in New York has been postponed for two months. Details of the resolutions it is hoped to pass at the Conference are being circulated for discussion, and fall under five headings: 1) a democratic world order; 2) outlawry of anti-Semitism; 3) transition from war to peace, involving the immediate abrogation of all racial laws imposed in the various countries under German occupation, relief work etc., 4) Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth; 5) Jewish representation at all conferences called by the United Nations. (LON/SE/5680/44) Meanwhile the W.J.C. take especial pride in the part they played in the framing of the resolutions passed at the UNRRA Conference at Atlantic City, at which they did "extensive lobbying". "Contrary to the impression that has gained currency, the Council also took into account the special need of the Jews in Europe...Many of the resolutions are so framed that their purpose is plainly to take cognisance of the problems arising from the special position assigned to the Jews in the scheme of Nazi rule by terror." (LON/SE/5309/44)

At present both the American and the British branches of the W.J.C. are working on a memorandum to be presented to the appropriate authorities, concerning the punishment of war criminals. The American standpoint is there are three main issues 1) that the Commission should agree to War Crimes covering acts committed in Axis territory not only subsequent to the German invasion of Poland, but from Hitler's rise to power in 1933; 2) that while it is right that countries occupied by Germany should hold trials of war criminals on their own soil, it would be very wrong indeed to permit the Germans to try their fellow nations for similar crimes committed in Germany; 3) that though they accept the fact that no direct representative of Jewish interests will have a seat on the Commission, they feel strongly that a Jewish official should be attached, as well as a representative authorised to act as "amicus curiae" before the various courts. (LON/SE/6601/44)

World Union for Progressive Judaism

A statement to be presented at the Peace Conference on behalf of Reform Jews all over the world, including those in occupied territory, has been issued by this Organization. It proposes the formation of an international body empowered to judge any nation refusing religious freedom; supervision of the restoration of places of worship destroyed or defiled by the Nazis; free immigration into Palestine; permission for refugees to remain in the countries which gave them refuge, or provision of new places of settlement for those refugees who neither wish to return to their former country nor to remain where they have been given shelter. (LON/SE/6150/44) A recipient of these suggestions criticises their purely religious standpoint: "That would be perfectly clear to you and to me who are anti-Zionists, but must we not bear in mind that the persecution of the Jew first in Germany and later throughout Europe was, nominally at least, racial?" (LON/SE/6586/44)

Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

At the 43rd conference of this organization, which was attended by 742 delegates, it was decided to transform the "Zionist Review" immediately after the war into a weekly newspaper on a national scale. A resolution was also adopted demanding the establishment of a Jewish fighting force to participate in the battle of Europe; the foundation to be the 40,000 volunteers from Palestine.. (JTA, 31.1.44)

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(2) Philanthropia

Hadassah

The Canadian branch of this Jewish Women's Zionist Organization claims a new record in war services. It has equipped a thirty-bed hospital ward in the Canadian Red Cross hospital in England, built a recreation hostel for the Palestine A.P.S., and donated ambulances and fully equipped mobile canteens for use in England and Palestine, besides raising large sums for such objects as convalescent homes, agricultural schools, creches etc., in Palestine and for the Jewish national funds. Miss Henrietta Ssohd, the founder of Hadassah, was recently awarded the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humanities by Boston University. (JTA. 4.2.44., & E. H. Ldn. - W. Lisbon, 18.4.44.)

Hicem

The French section had been allowed to continue its activities, attached to the Union Generale des Israelites de France, - which group has now been disbanded and its director arrested, - but it is now experiencing great difficulty in surviving. The headquarters have moved from Marseilles to Lyons, and they write: "The complete cessation of the work and dismissal of the staff, although reduced from 80 to merely 7 persons, was insisted upon, and the director encountered considerable difficulties both for opposing this in their interests and also for maintaining the nucleus of an organization for later on when the work of emigration can be taken up again..." (SJ/52144/44 & BER/5906/44)

V League

This appears to be a Palestinian charitable organization devoted to raising funds to support the Soviet war effort by gifts of ambulances, medical supplies etc. It is not known definitely whether it has any politics, nor, if this is so, whether they favour Communism. A case is reported however, of two girls who were expelled from the Teachers' Training Seminary at Tel Aviv "on the grounds that they were members of the V League for Aid to Soviet Russia, and that they allegedly carried out communist propaganda among their fellow pupils." (PAL/Q4800/43 - VG/2576/44 & PAL/O2383/44)

V REFUGEES

General Comment

President Roosevelt's action in creating the War Refugee Board has found great favour in Jewish circles. The resolution before Congress and the Senate pleading for government intervention to save the Jews of Europe was withdrawn. Hias-Ica has placed the services of its offices and personnel at home and abroad at the disposal of the Board, and has already contributed \$100,000 towards costs. (JTA. 31.1.44) The British Government, when asked if it considered establishing a similar body, replied that the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees under Sir Herbert Emerson fulfilled such functions quite successfully at present.

1. Relief

The American Joint Distribution Committee, which opened an office in Teheran at the beginning of this year to deal with the parcel service to Jewish Refugees in Russia, reports on the position as follows: the number of refugees requiring relief is probably 200,000 individuals, or 40,000 families, and to send parcels weighing 5 kgs. every two months would mean 250,000 parcels, or about 1,200 tons of food and clothing. The service was actually started in October, 1942, and until July 1943, about 250-300 parcels a month were despatched. From August until the end of the year these were increased to 800 a month. Up till the end of 1943, all parcels contained only Iranian supplies, with the exception of a few thousand parcels of clothing which came from Palestine. During the latter part of 1943, the "Joint" made efforts to acquire supplies from India and Palestine and succeeded in getting supplies for about 20,000 parcels, after which they opened their own office. They also obtained permission from the Iranian Government to bring in supplies from any part of the world tax-free, thus reducing costs by about 25%. While there are still many difficulties to be overcome, in the first five weeks of 1944, 7,000 parcels were despatched, equivalent to the total number despatched during the preceding 15 months. They hope to get permission to use the goods sent from U.S.A. for the Poles under Lease-Lend, which reached Iran when the Polish Legations in Russia were no longer functioning. (PAL/TC/06025/44)

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According to a message from New York this Committee in Teheran has reached an agreement with the Russian Government to send five hundred thousand dollars worth of food through the Russian Red Cross to the Southern Russian Provinces, which have a preponderantly Jewish population; it is to be distributed by the Russian Red Cross to the entire population regardless of creed. The Russians are paying transport action and no duty is payable. This will not interfere with the ordinary parcels scheme run by them. (VC/649/44)

Three reports have been received from the JUS (Jewish Relief Centre) in Cracow, (Poland) covering the months from May to December, 1943. This organization was given permission by the Germans to resume its relief work last April. Individual parcels are not allowed to be distributed to the various camps at present, but JUS sends bulk consignments of food, medical supplies and such clothing as they have in stock, exchanging luxuries such as coffee, tea and sardines, for flour, which is baked into bread and delivered to the heavy labourers in the camps in and around Cracow every week to supplement their rations. The reports indicate the supplies which are most useful, such as sweetened condensed milk and anti-typhus vaccines, and mention the dire need for clothing, which they are almost unable to purchase. The JUS is allotted 10% of the supplies sent by the Red Cross for the general use of the non-German population of the General Government, and their other supplies come from Sweden, Switzerland and Portugal through Jewish Charitable Organizations and the Red Cross. (LON/SE/6223/44) The "Joint" have also received acknowledgements of their gifts from JUS, and are now despatching an additional 2,000 packages of "indigenous foodstuffs" from Portugal. (LON/SE/6231/44)

At the end of last year it was reported from Sweden that the Germans were no longer allowing individual parcels to be sent to the inmates of Theresienstadt (Bohemia). At the end of March, however, the "Joint" in Lisbon wrote that they were sending "very considerable quantities of food in individual parcels and bulk to Theresienstadt." (LON/SE/5039/44 & TR/20147/44)

A Portuguese source reports: "We received an intimation from Westerbork Camp (in Holland) that all the food parcels sent during the last months were not delivered any more since the handing over of parcels to internees had been suspended." (PAL/02543/44)

The Polish National Council recently voted £ 100,000 for transmission for the rescue of Polish Jews. Minister Stanczyk has announced that in view of the changed conditions in Hungary, the realisation of the rescue plan had been rendered impossible. However this sum will be put at the disposal of a special commission for the rescue of Jews in Poland which will be appointed shortly. (PAL/02902/44)

A firm in Cairo reports that the Jewish Agency is asking for subscriptions to aid Jews in occupied countries, but on hearing that this money was to be used to ransom Jews from the Gestapo, which is strictly against the policy of the British Government, the firm is withholding its subscription of £1,000 until the matter is cleared up. (EGY/10669/43)

A considerable volume of mail has been written about the unsatisfactory living conditions of the refugees in Mauritius. This may be partly accounted for by the recent restriction of their liberty; despite official assurances that security reasons prompted it, the Zionist Association of Mauritius are convinced that anti-Semitism is the real motive. Deterioration in health has been caused by the reduced rations which have been allotted to all the inhabitants of the island and which have affected the Jews especially during this, their fourth year in the tropics. "Nearly everybody has got something, malaria, (at least 40%) dysentery, avitaminosis...." (NYFIN/26283/44, PAL/01509/44 & Palestine Report No. 41)

2. Emigration

The ill effects of long years of unsettlement, idleness and internment on refugees are remarked upon frequently in reports from officials of emigration organizations. The Director of Hicem wrote at the end of last year: "The youthful groups destined for Palestine continue their agricultural training, but with ever-lessening enthusiasm, due partly to the long delay caused by transport difficulties, partly to the apathy which is the refugees' worst enemy; the only time when they show any real desire to emigrate is when there are rumours that the country which shelters them is likely to become unsafe." At about the same time as the Palestine transport was arranged, Canada gave fresh facilities for immigration, and the Jewish Agency representative in charge of the Palestine venture complained that the refugees clamoured to renounce their Palestine certificates in favour of Canadian visas. The Hechalutz representative who accompanied the transport to Palestine wrote that only 6 of the 700 passengers were members of her Pioneer Youth Organization, and that great

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By NA/Memo 11-15-77
NARS, Date JUL 10 1977

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difficulty was being found in finding occupation for some of the refugees, whose one idea after their years of misery and hardship was to live a comfortable life, and to whom the hard pioneering life in Palestine was singularly unsuited. Hicam is disturbed at the growing tendency of immigrants to Palestine to re-emigrate to the United States. Apart from the costs and transport difficulties, the great proportion of which is borne by the Relief Societies, they write: "Besides, Palestine, for the present at least, is an immigration country, and not a place for temporary refuge. In addition there is the question of the moral effect on the general situation in Palestine. At a time when all Jews clamour for the opening up of Palestine for Jewish emigration it is hardly good politics to encourage a re-emigration from that country." A non-Jew writing from Jerusalem has also noticed this tendency: "I think very few Jews would stay here after the War if they could get to America. They are making great efforts to bring about the establishment of a national state here, but not at the risk of losing American citizenship. Any hint of this sends them flocking to the U.S. Consulate here, so the American Consul told me," (LON/SE/213633/43, PAL/00069/44, E. Tel Aviv - H. Ldn., 5.2.44., MK. Casablanca - K. N. York, 29.4.44., BER/ 7721/44., & LON/SE/6813/44)

The "token" exchange schemes whereby, despite the impossibility of actual emigration, persons in Germany and occupied countries receive Palestine certificates which protect them from deportation, provided that a German national in allied internment is promised repatriation when facilities occur, have increased. According to a report from Portugal, the expansion of the exchange scheme for Jews in Holland against Germans in Palestine, which now comprises some 10,000 persons, is liable to operate against its future effectiveness. A Portuguese source also states: "As to the Palestine exchange, I just hear that it is possible for people in Belgium now too. Of course, it is a symbolic action. I will gladly do this for your family.... I will have the Hicam here cable to the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem, who in its turn, gives the registration number to the Palestine Office in Geneva, from there it is forwarded to Belgium, all this by cable." It is also rumoured that Sweden is making efforts to negotiate an exchange of 600 Jews deported from Denmark for German civilians interned in Palestine. (BER/3053/44, 5423/44 & LIV/42878/44)

Jews have also been saved from deportation to Poland from Vittel (France) by being in possession of Paraguayan passports, issued by the Paraguayan Consul in Bern. In January these refugees were in danger owing to a rumour that the Paraguayan Government had withdrawn these passports. Agudas Israel World Organization, which has its own diplomatic contacts, immediately got in touch with Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Sir Herbert Emerson, the Eire Government etc., as a result of whose intervention it was established that "the actual fear of denationalisation (by the Paraguayan Government) is now remote." In April, however, the problem again became acute, following a report that "the authorities there have taken the view recently that only those people will be saved from deportation who can confirm that the country whose nationality these possess is prepared to exchange them for German nationals. This principle also applies to those possessing Palestine certificates." (LON/SE/5280/44, & Al. Ldn. - L. Montevideo, 21.4.44., & LON/SE/6740/44)

The Chief Immigration Officer of the Jewish Agency states that a total of 3,177 Jewish immigrants entered Palestine in the last quarter of 1943; 1,800 of them came from Yemen, 640 from Turkey, 415 from Teheran, 210 from the Balkans and 112 from adjoining countries. It is planned that by the end of March another 4,000 should enter. Although all rescue work has become more complicated through the German occupation of Hungary and Rumania, efforts are continuing, and a number of ships carrying some hundreds of Rumanian refugees have reached in Turkey, and their passengers have proceeded to Palestine. All the same, refugees from the Balkans are in great danger owing to the difficulties imposed by the Turkish Government in issuing transit visas. Their number is at present limited to 400 a month. (JTA. 4.1.44., B. of D. Ldn. - Dublin, 22.4.44., JTA. 4.2.44., & LON/SE/6488/44)

Thanks to the efforts of Hicam and the Jewish Agency Representative in Lisbon, the NYASBA sailed for Palestine in January with about 700 refugees from Portugal and Spain aboard. An unconfirmed rumour in connection with this boat circulated in Lourenco Marques: "All Jewish refugees here, but not the Germans, were summoned to the Police Department and told that they must be prepared to be evacuated by the NYASBA to Portuguese India, and I understand no rhyme or reason was given except that they could not stay here." (BER/3837/44 & SE/389/44)

There has been a steady trickle of emigration from Europe despite enormous and increasing difficulties. Two ships arrived in U. S. ports from England, bringing 206 refugees, including children, rescued from Axis countries, all to be reunited with relatives they had not

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seen for five years." (JTA, 10.1.44) "The "SERPA PINTO" sailed from Lisbon to Canada on 16th May, with 74 Jewish refugees aboard." (JDC, Lisbon -JDC, Ldn, 17.5.44.) "More than 270 refugees from Central Europe reached Canada on April 8th. The majority of them were Jewish refugees from Lisbon." (B. of D. Ldn. -Dublin, 22.4.44.) "Ecuador has consented to receive fifteen Jewish families now waiting for emigration possibilities in Lisbon." (BER/23217/43) The Swedish Jewish Relief Organization, Mosaiske Forsamlingen, reports: "Our emigrants are unable to avail themselves of the so-called safe-conducted boats from Sweden to South America because these boats are not allowed by the Germans to take along stateless Jews." (LON/SE/6572/44)

There are estimated to be 7,000 Jewish refugees in Italy; more than 2,000 are in British liberated territory, and 1,000 have escaped to Switzerland. Some of the arrivals in Switzerland reported that machines and tools belonging to the Jewish ORF school near Genoa (Organization Rehabilitation & Training) were being hidden by friendly peasants. (JTA, 31.12.43 & 12.1.44)

The Camp Lyautey, near Fedallah in North Africa, is ready to receive 400 Jewish refugees from Spain. It will also shelter 355 Sephardic Jews, who recently arrived in Spain from Greece, until arrangements can be made for their individual settlement. (JTA, 12.4.44.) The so-called "Beckelmann" Camp for Jewish refugees, situated in the desert some 15 kms. from Casablanca, is intended to shelter Sephardic Jews from occupied Europe who were granted temporary residence in Spain, but whose continued residence there is blocking the entry of further contingents from France and Germany. A Director of Hicem states that some difficulty is likely to be experienced in persuading further groups to go there, as reports from the present inmates are not enthusiastic. (BER/3124/44 & BER/5448/4.)

TAILPIECE

The existence of an ancient Jewish tribe living for centuries in Southern Arabia was disclosed when three envoys of the tribe recently reached Aden, after travelling three weeks on foot. The envoys approached the representative of the Jewish Agency and told him that they had heard the Jews were now returning to Palestine. Why should they be left behind? The Jewish Agency is endeavouring to bring all the 75 members of the tribe to Palestine. (JTA/16.1.44)

VI ANTI-SEMITISM

This question has been raised by a number of public figures, Jewish and non-Jewish, in recent months. Mr. Wendell Willkie sent a message to the Inter-Faith rally in New York, expressing concern at "the mounting wave of anti-Semitism in America". "As a barometer of moral integrity," he continued, "recent acts of violence form a tragic indictment of the passive indifference of too large a segment of our population." The subject was raised in the House of Representatives by Republican Usher L. Burdick, who said: "Men who entertain anti-Semitic views are just as wrong as they are unjust. I do not say that there are no bad men, criminals, or undesirable people of the Jewish race in this country. But as a racial group they deserve the credit of being as good as any other group." (JTA, 19.1.44 & 21.2.44) Sir Robert Mayer expresses an extreme Assimilationist viewpoint: "If only the whole thing could be restricted to the religious aspect, it could be limited or even scotched in no time. But this is not the case; the unfortunate habits of refugees who will keep on talking their native language and keeping up their life-long mentality are not improving matters." A refugee Jewish Professor writing from Venezuela, distressed at the growth of anti-Semitism there, also attempts to analyse its causes. He asserts that the small minority of good-for-nothing Jews are wrongly supported and protected by the good Jews, who thus get tarred with the same brush. Again, a Jew who fails to secure a job is inclined to raise a clamour about racial discrimination, when probably the explanation lies in his own unsuitability. Many Jews who have been welcomed to the country have compared it ceaselessly to its disadvantage with their European homeland, which does not tend to endear them to their hosts. (N. Ldn.-N. York, 19.1.44, & NY/349090/44)

Allied Forces

The growing anti-Semitism in the Polish Army, which culminated in the recent desertions and court-martian of Jewish soldiers, can be traced to the influence of General Anders, according to the Jewish representative on the Polish National Council.

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He quoted an order issued by the General in 1941 to the effect that, while he understood the anti-Jewish feelings of the Polish soldiers, they must realize that anti-Semitism is unpalatable to the Anglo-Saxon world. As lately as last December Minister Kwapiński, when approached on the subject, pooch-pooched it as "stray manifestations of ill-temper on the part of a few unruly boys." (JTA, 3.1.44 & LON/ULD/134664/41) The 'Bund' claims that the Polish Government "speaks loudly about the Hitlerite murders of the Jews for the purpose of 'drowning' its own silence in the matter of Polish anti-Semitism". The Socialist Deputy Szczyrek is said to have declared that a strong reactionary group was at work in the Polish Army to undermine the authority of the Government, and was deliberately creating that atmosphere which forced the Jewish soldiers to leave. He accused General Sosnkowski of being a leader of these reactionary circles and of bringing anti-Semitic officers back into the Army. (LON/ULD/134090/44 & JTA/15.5.44)

The Zionist Representative on the Polish Council, who witnessed the recent trials of the 23 Polish deserters, wrote a general comment on the case to 'alestins. The following remarks are worth quoting: ".....The attitude of the accused was stubborn, sometimes incomprehensible in its form and painful to behold. I had done everything in my power to have the session of the court delayed to gain time to ease the tension, which, however, is now reported by the whole press....Despite criticism of the manifestations of anti-Semitism, and while upholding our demands in this respect, our attitude must be that Jewish soldiers must remain in the Polish Army....Polish Jewry is of age, and first and foremost its own leaders have to decide its fate.... The tension is so great that it is difficult to act calmly. Outsiders interested in creating misunderstandings are interfering in this very delicate matter... Unfortunately our authorities do not adopt a clear, virile attitude, mainly deciding on punishment of those guilty of anti-Semitism, and this completes the vicious circle. You should.... treat the matter calmly, at the same time keeping in mind both aspects of the question, i.e. the full protection of the rights of the Jewish soldier and the general position of Poland now and in the future." (PAL/Q3286/44)

A young French airman laments the incursion of anti-Semitism into the Fighting French Forces in Britain. "As soon as my chief had been pigeon-holed they began to eliminate a certain number of Jews; a few anti-Semitic orders were issued, but nothing very serious. We know that anti-Semitism and racial distinction are the first symptoms of Nazism....Certain Vichyists have wormed their way among us here and guide opinion when they ought to have been deprived of the opportunity of being harmful." (LON/1476/44)

The situation in the American Forces appears in welcome contrast. Rabbi Brickner, making a world tour as President Roosevelt's special envoy to Jewish soldiers, told a press conference in Cairo that there was practically no anti-Jewish feeling among American troops overseas. In places where there are only a few Jews and no rabbi, the Catholic or Protestant chaplain works with the Jews, assisting them in conducting their own services. (J.T.A. N.Y. -Ldn. 3.1.44)

Poland

The Bund, who claim to be in direct contact with the Underground Movement in Poland, write: "According to the information in our possession, the attitude of the Poles towards the shocking acts of the Nazis against Jews in Poland is anything but correct." Elaboration of this statement is revealed in a proclamation issued by the ENDKS (right-wing party) in Underground Poland, advocating the expulsion from Poland of the Germans and the Jews. ".....The Peasants are helping the Jews, but the Endeks continue spreading anti-Semitism in the Nazi manner." (LON/ULD/134031/44 & 134039/41)

Spain

A director of Hicem reports that the French Consul in Barcelona has had orders to relieve some Frenchmen of their posts on the consular staff for the sole reason that they are Jews. During the conversations between the Consul and the "retired" officials, the former asserted that the whole of the French consular service in Spain is to be dealt with similarly, i.e. to be cleared of Jews. The Consul, who is merely obeying orders and feels no personal responsibility, suggests that the Spaniards do not like the idea of so many Jews on the French consular staff. This is hotly denied by the Jewish officials. (LON/IPD/2/44)

Danes in Sweden

Danish refugees who fled to Sweden because of their political beliefs have become "Jew-conscious" since the influx of Danish Jews to Sweden. Young Danes who did not realize that such a thing as a Jew existed before the persecutions of the Jews began,

DECLASSIFIED

JUL 10 1979

REPORT ON JEWRY

No. 8

have spontaneously expressed anti-Jewish sentiments such as "One should be a Jew if one desired any help from the Refugee Office, the different departments of which all have Jewish heads." There is also resentment over the assistance given to Jews in camps, which is said to be so great that they will not go out to work. Finally, it is said that only Jews can obtain work in the various offices under the Embassy. (LON/SE/1035/44). Another refugee writes "Everyone is so touchingly kind and helpful to refugees. Still it is to be feared there will be a strong wave of anti-Semitism, first here and then - after the war - in Denmark, because so many of the Jewish refugees have behaved so abominably. It is quite incomprehensible that they cannot learn to be modest and show some gratitude." (LON/PMS/240544/44)

N. Africa

In the Marrakesh district of French Morocco a small Jewish community has suffered from the exaggerated anti-Semitism of the Vichy French Chief of the Bureau of "Active Affairs. The Jewish "Cheikh", having been forbidden for some time to express his homage to the new chief in person, was summoned to his presence and a pot of paint was poured over his head. This ill-treatment was followed by a decree forbidding Jews to wear white, anyone transgressing the rule to be sent to prison for three months, the explanation being that they were supposed to be in mourning over the de Gaulle regime. The Jewish Cheikh was again summoned to hear this decree in person, and when he stated that he approved of the De Gaulle government he was ducked in a dirty pond and then rolled in the sand alternately for five hours. (BER/23571/43, 30.10.43)

E. and S. Africa

Anti-Semitism appears to be on the here, and a Jewish businessman writes advising a friend not to attempt to open a business in Kenya. "A country where the word JEW is avoided and attacks are made in the Press against refugees is no place for new Jewish enterprises. I am almost sure that after the war they will regret their extremely unkind, colonial and selfish standpoint. South Africa is worse. The Jews there have a feeling like the German Jews before Hitler's rise to power. They have prosperity but are not happy."

A bitter accusation that Jews in South Africa are making hay while the sun shines comes from Durban: "I'm afraid we'll have to do the same here as Hitler did in Germany - get rid of all the Jews. I don't think there are 2% left in the Army today, they are all getting their discharge as quick as they can so that they can make a bit before the war terminates." (PAL/01789/44 & LON/SE/213817/44)

Canada

A well-educated woman refugee who had crossed the Pyrenees on foot and finally reached Canada via Portugal writes to a friend left in Lisbon: "Anti-Semitism is developed to a degree unimaginable with us; of course we had no illusions in advance with regard to this, but it exceeds our boldest expectations... I do not regret having left Portugal. How often must we smile, however, when people here assume that we have come directly from the frightful Europe to a heaven, when we know that we have left behind a small Paradise." (CAN/4378/44)

U. America

In Dorchester, U.S.A., following an alleged attack on three 17 year old Jewish boys by twenty schoolmates aboard a train, a Protestant minister and a Jewish rabbi demanded "a fight to the finish" against anti-Semitism. (JTC. 15.5.44)

S. America

A Jewish businessman attempts to explain away the recent anti-Jewish measures taken by the Argentine Government as mere Press exaggeration: "Some members of our Military Government are anti-semites... No actions, however, have taken place for which the Government could be blamed. Ritual slaughter was forbidden in some areas by the local authorities and was, after a few days, allowed again. The same applied to the Yiddish papers - they too were suspended until Roosevelt drew attention to this fact during a Press conference. The economic situation is so good in the Argentine that no Jewish scapegoat is needed." (PAL/02224/44). A Jewish professor tells a different story: "In some Provinces it was decided to confiscate Jewish fortunes which exceeded a fixed amount. There are also concentration camps and book-burnings...." (LON/SE/5444/44).

In Peru the Jews appear to occupy the place held by the Japanese before they were interned, and "to have taken less time than did the Japanese to become unpopular."

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JUL 10 1979

REPORT ON JEWRY

No. 8

"At least some of the Jews are unable to restrain their greed and are to blame for anti-semitism. This country has absorbed English, American, Italian, German, Chinese, etc., and gets along with them all. So if some race gets in Dutch (sic) it is more likely to be their fault than that of the Peruvians." (LON/27463/44)

ENQUIRIES OR CORRESPONDENCE
REGARDING ITEMS IN THIS REPORT
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE
CHIEF OFFICER, I.R.B.,
TELEPHONE: CHANCERY 8866: EXT: 224)

DECLASSIFIED
JUL 10 1979

1 of 2 pages

6308 (1-17)
Date 17 6 44
Intercepted at A
From RAPHAEEL SPANIEH ALGER
To JALIE BERNSTEIN NICEZ RADRI --(?) LISBONNE

N. Africa 9002
Date Intercepted 18 6 44
Decision Retarde 8 Jours

RESUME

Activite Juive internationale.

TEXTE

Cozlan repondit urgent votre 16 Stop Espere avez recu tous nos cables precedants Stop Numeroterai dorenavant (?) les miens Stop Numero un Joseph Schwartz vu difficultes resultant fermeture provisoire frontieres partira directement Gaire au lieu rentrer Lisbonne Stop Ai commence demarches pour mon voyage Italie liberee mais intervention aupres Robert Murphy actuellement absent Alger mais devant rentre incompantment paurrait entre extremement utile demandez donc New York lui cabler recommandation pour moi Stop Refugies devant arriver vers 21 Northafrica Refugee Genter Fedelah partirais eventuellement pour quelques jours Casablanca vous aviseral continuez adresser toutes communications Alger

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7/5

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2-SD

3-T
7

RAPHAEEL SPANIEH

LVS
7/19/44

DISTRIBUTION:
G-2 (C.I.) AFH.
MI 12 (c) MEF.
British & U.S. Civil Censorship Rep.

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NN Memo 11-15-77
RACER
JUL 10 1979

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BYRON PRICE, Director

100614

Cont.....

2 of 2 pages
North Africa 9002

TRANSLATION

To:- JAI'E BERNSTEIN NICEA RADRI ---(?) Lisbonne
From:- Raphael Spanien Alger

JEWISH INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY

Gozlan replied urgent yours 16. I hope you have received all my previous cables. I will from now on number mine. Number one Joseph Schwartz in view of difficulties resulting temporary closing borders will leave directly Cairo instead of returning Lisbon. I have begun steps for my trip liberated Italy but intervention with Robert Murphy at present absent Algiers but who should return any time might be very useful so ask New York to cable him recommendation for me. As refugees due to arrive about 21st North Africa Center for Refugees at Pedala I would possibly leave for several days Casablanca I shall advise you continue to address all communications algiers.

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NN Memo #1577
By RAB ... JUL 10 1971

100615

6308 (1-17)
Date 17 6 44
Intercepted at A
From RAPHAEEL SPANIEH ALGER
To JALIE BERNSTEIN NICEM RADRI --(?) LISBONNE

1 of 2 pages

N. Africa 9002
Date Intercepted 18 6 44
Decision Retarde 8 Jours

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7/19/44

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RAPHAEL SPANIEH

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By N.N.M. 1-15-77
Date JUL 10 1978

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BYRON PRICE, Director

1000116

Cont.....

2 of 2 pages
North Africa 9002

TRANSLATION

To:- JALFE BERNSTEIN NICEA RADRI --(?) Lisbonne
From:- Raphael Spanien Alger

JEWISH INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY

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NN Memo 11-15-77
By RAB NARS, Date JUL 10 1979

100117

6308 (1-17)

Date 17 6 44

Intercepted at A

From RAPHAEL SPANIER ALGER

To JAILE BERNSTEIN HICEM RADNI --(?) LISBONNE

N. Africa 9002

Date Intercepted 18 6 44

Decision Retarde 8 Jours

[Redacted]

RESUME

Activite Juive internationale.

TEXTE

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7/19/44

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RAPHAEL SPANIER

Cont.....

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By *MM* Memo 11-1577
Date JUL 10 1978

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BYRON PRICE, Director

100018

Cont....

2 of 2 pages
North Africa 9002

TRANSLATION

To:- J'AL'E BERNSTEIN HICER RADRI ---(?) Lisbonne
From:- Raphael Spanien Alger

JEWISH INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY

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DECLASSIFIED
By *NN Memo #1522*
NARS, Date *JUL 10 1979*

100119

FROM: LUDWIG KASTNER PK 1008 ISTANBUL, TURKEY		TO: JACOB ROSENHEIM AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZ. NEW YORK, N. Y. JACOB ROSENHEIM: NONE	
LIST: NONE - (SEE NOTE)		LIST: AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORG.: G7000, 7362	
Date of communication Apr/27/44	Date of postmark Apr/28/44	Kind of mail AIR	Register No. 467
Language German	Previously censored by Egypt	Station distribution July/14/44 DR FIN SECT CFC TOD	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R C AS Sent with comment to
Previous relevant records NY FIN 33134-R NY FIN 32155-R NY FIN 31517-R	For interoffice use To be photographed No	Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent

Division (or section) Registered SI DR 6746 use only SSD 6717	Table UNIT 6R FC. 8018	Examiner 5613 5852	D. A. C. 5117	Reviewer 5296	Examination date Jul/13/44	Typing date Jul/14/44
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COMMENT: *Partial*

INDIVIDUAL IN TURKEY REPORTING PLANS FOR RESCUE OF JEWS FROM SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE DISGUISES:

1. PROPOSED PURCHASE THROUGH SWISS FIRM OF VALUABLE RELIGIOUS OBJECTS SEIZED FROM SYNAGOGUES FOR BENEFIT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTION OF ENEMY-CONTROLLED COUNTRY.
2. EXORBITANT PAYMENTS AND FEES DEMANDED BY PRIVATE NEGOTIATORS WHO WILL BE SENT TO ENEMY TERRITORY.
3. USE OF U. S. PRESS CARD TO COVER PRIVATE REPORTS ON RESCUE WORK AS NEWS

Writer states that "In Bratislava and throughout Czecho-Slovakia, Jewish communities which were forced to disband are employing 400 'souls' under the title of 'assorting of religious objects' consisting of Talmudic scripts and jewels. The Slovak government wants to sell these objects against foreign exchange. The value of these items, so far assorted, amounts to 3 million Slov. crowns or the equivalent of Sw. Frcs. 480,000.-"

"In order to save himself from deportation, a Jew in Czecho-Slovakia must either have a permit to work in an enterprise, in the existing Jewish organizations, or with private firms. The German firms have already dismissed their Jewish personnel which meant that they at once were put into a concentration camp. The above mentioned 400 'souls' constitute a considerable number of Jews still left in Czecho-Slovakia"

"By reason of correspondence exchanged with the central organization for Jews in Bratislava and myself, I have gained the conviction that one must buy at least part of these religious objects in order to appease the Slovak Ministry of Finance and not let them have the impression that the whole transaction is a farce/ as it is the case in reality."

"I therefore suggested to Mr. Barlag that he contact a Swiss firm which is to buy for Sw. Frcs. 30,000.- which pays for about 10% of the still existing objects."

2. EXORBITANT PAYMENTS AND FEE DEMANDED BY PRIVATE NEGOTIATORS WHO WILL BE SENT TO ENEMY TERRITORY.

1-CCC
6-MLD
3-OSS
2-SD
3-T
1-SC
1-IRB
1-IC-N
1-FBI
4-IC
(23)

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BYRON PRICE

FROM: LUDWIG KASTNER 1008 ISTANBUL, TURKEY NONE - (SEE NOTE)		TO: JACOB ROSENHEIM AGUDAS ISRAEL, WORLD ORGANIZ. NEW YORK, N. Y. JACOB ROSENHEIM: NONE LIST: AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORG.: G7000, 7362			
Date of communication Apr/27/44	Date of postmark Apr/28/44	Kind of mail AIR	Mail No.	Register No. 467	Serial No.
Language German	Previously censored by Egypt	Station distribution Jul/14/44 DR FIN. SECT. CFC. TOD		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R R C BS Sent with comment to—	
Previous relevant records NY FIN 33134-R NY FIN 32155-R NY FIN 31517-R		For interoffice use		To be photographed No	
Photo No.		To whom photograph is to be sent			

Division (or section) Registered Unit 6R 31 6746 DR use only SSD 6/17	Table Unit 6R FC.8018	Examiner 5613 5852	D. A. C. 5117	Reviewer 5296	Examination date July/13/44	Typing date Jul/14/44 NAUSA
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COMMENT
Continued

a courier. This is a very expensive affair. In order to make clear to you why this is the case I wish to explain that the life of such a courier must be highly insured as traveling through war torn territories is very dangerous. Aside from this we have to pay a tremendous sum for such a trip as it is difficult to find the right person who can deal with the authorities; for instance, a lawyer whom we wanted to engage for this purpose asked (Turkish) pounds 30,000.-/ about \$25,000.- for the trip alone. Aside from this, a high life insurance policy must be taken out for him and he is to be paid a very large fee in case of his being successful, so that we were compelled to look for a weaker and cheaper source."

3. USE OF U. S. PRESS CARD TO COVER PRIVATE REPORTS ON RESCUE WORK AS NEWS.

Regarding cable reports writer informs addressee as follows: "I am willing to send these but up to this moment I have had no means for them at my disposal. Telegram fees in Turkey are exorbitantly high and each word, to be sent to the United States costs about \$1.-. In case the press card arrives, press reports could be given to the news paper/ we assume same is at your disposal) and I would get here a 75% reduction. The newspaper would also have to pay for the reports as the Turkish authorities will not permit press telegrams to be sent off gratis; otherwise one can get into serious trouble using the press identification card for that purpose."

Examiner's Note: (Chaim Barlas, Pera Palace Hotel, Istanbul, Turkey, is World Jewish Congress (BA 4600, 7000) representative in Istanbul, NY FIN 33134 - from Palestine Bureau, Zionist Organization of America, 41 E. 42nd St., N.Y.C. (Ba 4600, 3837) to Ch. Barlas, Istanbul, in communication, dated May 11 and May 12, 1944, the Palestine Bureau requests Barlas to secure Palestinian visas for numerous Jews in Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia.

NY FIN 32155 - From Charles Richter, 111 Taylor St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (G 7000, 4567) to Ludwig Kastner, Istanbul, communication dated April 24, 1944, contained a news clipping with the information that Kastner has been named official correspondent in Istanbul of the Orthodox Tribune of U.S. and that he is in connection with the refugee rescue work carried on by Agudath Israel and is fully acquainted with all the relevant problems.

NY FIN 31517 - from L. Kastner, Istanbul, to Charles Richter, (G7000, 4567)

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DECLASSIFIED
 NY FIN 35947
 NARS, Date 11-15-77
 1011

LUDWIG KASTNER
PK 1008
ISTANBUL
TURKEY

TO:
JACOB ROSENHEIM
AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZ.
NEW YORK, N. Y.
JACOB ROSENHEIM: NONE

NONE (SEE NOTE)

LISTAGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORG.: 47000, 7362

Date of communication Apr/27/44	Date of postmark Apr/28/44	Kind of mail AIR	Mail No.	Register No. 467	Serial No.
Language German	Previously censored by Egypt	Station distribution Jul/14/44 DR FIN SECT GPC TOD		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R R C RS Sent with comment to--	
Previous relevant records NY FIN 33134-R NY FIN 32155-R NY FIN 31517-R	For interoffice use				
To be photographed NO	Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent			

Division (or section) REGISTERED SI DR 6746 use only SSD 6717	Table UNIT 6R FC-8018	Examiner 5613 5852	D. A. C. 5117	Reviewer 5296	Examination date Jul/13/44	Typing date Jul/14/44 NAUEA
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COMMENT
Continued

111 Taylor St., Brooklyn, N. Y. communication dated Feb. 19, 1944, shows request by Kastner for a press card as correspondent of an American newspaper, stating that he is in urgent need of this in order to continue his work and declaring that this would entitle him to go to places to which he would have no access otherwise.

* * * * *

DECLASSIFIED
By NNM/mme 11-15-92
NARS, Date JUL 10 1979

FROM: LUDWIG KASTNER PK 1008 ISTANBUL, TURKEY		TO: JACOB ROSENHEIM <i>Fell</i> AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZ. NEW YORK N. Y. JACOB ROSENHEIM: NONE	
LIST: NONE - (SEE NOTE)		LIST: AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORG.: G7000, 7362	
Date of communication Apr/27/44	Date of postmark Apr/28/44	Kind of mail AIR	Mail No. 467
Language German	Previously censored by Egypt	Station distribution July/14/44 DR FIN SECT CPO TOD	Register No. 467
Previous relevant records NY FIN 33134-R NY FIN 32155-R NY FIN 31517-R	For interoffice use	To whom photograph is to be sent Enforc. Pleasings <input type="checkbox"/> Compliance For Enforc.	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R Sent with comment to—
To be photographed No	Photo No.		

Division (or section) Registered SI DR 6746 SSD only SSD 6717	Table UNIT 6R FC.8018	Examiner 5613 5852	D. C. Censoring Other... Full	Reviewer <i>Barli</i> 5296	Examination date Jul/17/44	Typing date Jul/14/44
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COMMENT
WRB - interest

① 7/19
1-CCC
6-MID
3-OSS
2-SD
3-T
1-SC
1-IRB
1-IC-N
1-FBI
4-IC

INDIVIDUAL IN TURKEY REPORTING PLANS FOR RESCUE OF JEWS FROM SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE DISCUSSES:

1. PROPOSED PURCHASE THROUGH SWISS FIRM OF VALUABLE RELIGIOUS OBJECTS SEIZED FROM SYNAGOGUES FOR BENEFIT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTION OF ENEMY-CONTROLLED COUNTRY.

2. EXORBITANT PAYMENTS AND FEES DEMANDED BY PRIVATE NEGOTIATORS WHO WILL BE SENT TO ENEMY TERRITORY.

3. USE OF U. S. PRESS CARD TO COVER PRIVATE REPORTS ON RESCUE WORK AS NEWS

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"I therefore suggested to Mr. Barlag that he contact a Swiss firm which is to buy for Sw. Frcs. 30,000.- which pays for about 10% of the still existing objects."

2. EXORBITANT PAYMENTS AND FEES DEMANDED BY PRIVATE NEGOTIATORS WHO WILL BE SENT TO ENEMY TERRITORY.

Writer further states that "within the next few days we shall send"

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DECLASSIFIED
ANN Memo 11-15-77
CC-8
10-15-1978

L. KASTNER
1008
ISTANBUL,
TURKEY

TO:
JACOB ROSENHEIM
AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZ.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

ONE - (SEE NOTE)

JACOB ROSENHEIM: NONE
LIST: AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORG.: G7000, 7362

Classification or/27/44	Date of postmark Apr/28/44	Kind of mail AIR	Mail No.	Register No. 467	Serial No.
Origin German	Previously censored by Egypt	Station distribution Jul/14/44 DR FIN-SLCT.CPC.TOD		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION	
Relevant records NY FIN 33134-R NY FIN 32155-R NY FIN 31517-R	For interoffice use	To be photographed No	Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent	B R R C RS Sent with comment to-

Division (or section) Registered Unit 6R SI 6746 DR use only SSD 6717	Table FC.8018	Examiner 5613 5852	D. A. C. 5117	Reviewer 5296	Examination date July/13/44	Typing date Jul/14/44 NAOLA
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COMMENT
Continued

a courier. This is a very expensive affair. In order to make clear to you why this is the case I wish to explain that the life of such a courier must be highly insured as traveling through war torn territories is very dangerous. Aside from this we have to pay a tremendous sum for such a trip as it is difficult to find the right person who can deal with the authorities, for instance, a lawyer whom we wanted to engage for this purpose asked (Turkish) pounds 30,000.-/ about \$25,000.- for the trip alone. Aside from this, a high life insurance policy must be taken out for him and he is to be paid a very large fee in case of his being successful, so that we were compelled to look for a weaker and cheaper source."

3. USE OF U.S. PRESS CARD TO COVER PRIVATE REPORTS ON RESCUE WORK AS NEWS.

Regarding cable reports writer informs addressee as follows: "I am willing to send these but up to this moment I have had no means for them at my disposal. Telegram fees in Turkey are exorbitantly high and each word, to be sent to the United States costs about \$1.-. In case the press card arrives, press reports could be given to the news paper/ we assume same is at your disposal) and I would get here a 75% reduction. The newspaper would also have to pay for the reports as the Turkish authorities will not permit press telegrams to be sent off gratis; otherwise one can get into serious trouble using the press identification card for that purpose."

Examiner's Note: (Chaim Barlas, Pera Palace Hotel, Istanbul, Turkey, is World Jewish Congress (BA 4600, 7000) representative in Istanbul, NY FIN 33134 - from Palestine Bureau, Zionist organization of America, 41 E. 42nd St., N.Y.C. (Ba 4600, 3837) to Ch. Barlas, Istanbul, in communication, dated May 11 and May 12, 1944, the Palestine Bureau requests Barlas to secure Palestinian visas for numerous Jews in Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

NY FIN 32155-From Charles Richter, 111 Taylor St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (G 7000, 4567) to Ludwig Kastner, Istanbul, communication dated April 24, 1944, contained a news clipping with the information that Kastner has been named official correspondent in Istanbul of the Orthodox Tribune of U.S. and that he is in connection with the refugee rescue work carried on by Agudath Israel and is fully acquainted with all the relevant problems.

NY FIN 31517 - from L. Kastner, Istanbul, to Charles Richter, (G7000, 4567).

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BYRON FRID
Chief

DECLASSIFIED
DATE 11-15-77
BY SP-10/10/81

1001624

TO: JACOB ROSENHEIM AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZ. NEW YORK, N. Y. JACOB ROSENHEIM; NONE					
FROM: LUDWIG KASTNER PK 1008 ISTANBUL TURKEY					
SUBJECT: NONE (SEE NOTE)					
LIST AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORG.: G7090, 7362					
Date of communication Apr/27/44	Date of postmark Apr/28/44	Kind of mail AIR	Mail No.	Register No. 467	Serial No.
Language German	Previously censored by Egypt	Station distribution Jul/14/44 DR FIN SECT CPC TOD		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION	
Previous relevant records NY FIN 33134-R NY FIN 32155-R NY FIN 31517-R	For interoffice use	To whom photograph is to be sent		H R O RS Sent with comment to—	
To be photographed NO	Photo No.				

Division (or section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Reviewer	Examination date	Typing date
REGISTERED	UNIT 6R	5613	5117	5296	Jul/13/44	Jul/14/44
SI use only	FC.8018	5852				NAULA

COMMENT

Continued

111 Taylor St., Brooklyn, N. Y. communication dated Feb. 19, 1944, shows request by Kastner for a press card as correspondent of an American newspaper, stating that he is in urgent need of this in order to continue his work and declaring that this would entitle him to go to places to which he would have no access otherwise.

* * * * *

DECLASSIFIED
 NN Memo 11577
 By RHP NARS, Date JUL 10 1979

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.

BYRON PRICE
Director

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100425

FROM: **LUDWIG KASTNER**
PK 1008
ISTANBUL
TURKEY

TO: **JACOB ROSENHEIM** *file*
AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZ.
NEW YORK N. Y.
JACOB ROSENHEIM: NONE

LIST: NONE - (SEE NOTE)

LIST: **AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORG. : G7000, 7362**

Date of communication Apr/27/44	Date of postmark Apr/28/44	Kind of mail AIR	Mail No.	Register No. 467	Serial No.
Language German	Previously censored by EGYPT	Station distribution July/14/44	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H		
Previous relevant records NY FIN 33134-R NY FIN 32155-R NY FIN 31517-R	For interoffice use	DR FIN SECT CPC TOD	H		
To be photographed No	Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent	1739		

Division (or section) Registered	Table UNIT 6R	Examiner 5613	Inspector 5652	Reviewer Barley	Examination date July 15/44	Typing date July 14/44
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COMMENT: **NAULA**

INDIVIDUAL IN TURKEY REPORTING PLANS FOR RESCUE OF JEWS FROM SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE DISOUBESSES:

1. PROPOSED PURCHASE THROUGH SWISS FIRM OF VALUABLE RELIGIOUS OBJECTS SEIZED FROM SYNAGOGUES FOR BENEFIT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTION OF ENEMY-CONTROLLED COUNTRY.

- 1-CCC
- 6-MLD
- 3-OSS
- 2-SD
- 3-T
- 1-SC
- 1-IRB
- 1-IC-N
- 1-FBI
- 4-IC

2. EXORBITANT PAYMENTS AND FEES DEMANDED BY PRIVATE NEGOTIATORS WHO WILL BE SENT TO ENEMY TERRITORY.

3. USE OF U. S. PRESS CARD TO COVER PRIVATE REPORTS ON RESCUE WORK AS NEWS

Writer states that "In Bratislava and throughout Czecho-Slovakia, Jewish communities which were forced to disband are employing 400 'souls' under the title of 'assorting of religious objects' consisting of Talmudic scripts and jewels. The Slovak government wants to sell these objects against foreign exchange. The value of these items, so far assorted, amounts to 3 million Slov. crowns or the equivalent of Sw. Frs. 480,000.-"

"In order to save himself from deportation, a Jew in Czecho-Slovakia must either have a permit to work in an enterprise, in the existing Jewish organizations, or with private firms. The German firms have already dismissed their Jewish personnel which meant that they at once were put into a concentration camp. The above mentioned 400 'souls' constitute a considerable number of Jews still left in Czecho-Slovakia."

"By reason of correspondence exchanged with the central organization for Jews in Bratislava and myself, I have gained the conviction that one must buy at least part of these religious objects in order to appease the Slovak Ministry of Finance and not let them have the impression that the whole transaction is a farce/ as it is the case in reality."

"I therefore suggested to Mr. Barlas that he contact a Swiss firm which is to buy for Sw. Frs. 30,000.- which pays for about 10% of the still existing objects."

2. EXORBITANT PAYMENTS AND FEES DEMANDED BY PRIVATE NEGOTIATORS WHO WILL BE SENT TO ENEMY TERRITORY.

Writer further states that - "Within the next few days we shall send

DECLASSIFIED
Form OC-85
(4 Rev. 2-18-53)

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10-24130-2

BYRON FRIZZ

15-22

FROM: KASTNER 108 ISTANBUL, TURKEY (SEE NOTE)		TO: JACOB ROSENHEIM AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANTZ. NEW YORK, N. Y. JACOB ROSENHEIM: NONE LIST: AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORG.: G7000, 7362			
Date of registration Jul/27/44	Date of postmark Apr/28/44	Kind of mail AIR	Mail No.	Register No. 467	Serial No.
Language German	Previously censored by EGYPT	Station distribution Jul/14/44 DR FIN. SECT. OFC. TOD		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R C RS Sent with comment to—	
See relevant records NY FIN 33134-R NY FIN 32155-R NY FIN 31517-R	For interoffice use	To be photographed NO	Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent	

Division (or section) Registered	Table Unit 6R	Examine 5613	D. A. C. 5117	Reviewer 5296	Examination date July/13/44	Typing date Jul/14/44
SI 6746 DR use only SSD 6717	PC. 8018	5852				

COMMENT
Continued

a courier. This is a very expensive affair. In order to make clear to you why this is the case I wish to explain that the life of such a courier must be highly insured as traveling through war torn territories is very dangerous. Aside from this we have to pay a tremendous sum for such a trip as it is difficult to find the right person who can deal with the authorities, for instance, a lawyer whom we wanted to engage for this purpose asked (Turkish) pounds 30,000.- for the trip alone. Aside from this, a high life insurance policy must be taken out for him and he is to be paid a very large fee in case of his being successful, so that we were compelled to look for a weaker and cheaper source."

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Examiner's Note: (Chaim Barlas, Pera Palace Hotel, Istanbul, Turkey, is (World Jewish Congress) (BA 4600, 7000) representative in Istanbul, NY FIN 33134 - from Palestine Bureau, Zionist organization of America, 41 E. 42nd St., N.Y.C. (Ba 4600, 3837) to Ch. Barlas, Istanbul, in communication, dated May 11 and May 12, 1944, the Palestine Bureau requests Barlas to secure Palestinian visas for numerous Jews in Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

NY FIN 32155 - From Charles Richter, 111 Taylor St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (G 7000, 4567) to Ludwig Kastner, Istanbul, communication dated April 24, 1944, contained a news clipping with the information that Kastner has been named official correspondent in Istanbul of the Orthodox Tribune of U.S. and that he is in connection with the refugee rescue work carried on by Agudath Israel and is fully acquainted with all the relevant problems.

NY FIN 31517 - from L. Kastner, Istanbul, to Charles Richter, (4567) (G7000)

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DECLASSIFIED
 BY: [Signature]
 DATE: JUN 10 1977

LUDWIG KASTNER
PK 1008
ISTANBUL
TURKEY

TO:
JACOB ROSENHEIM
AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZ.
NEW YORK, N. Y.
JACOB ROSENHEIM: NONE

NONE (SEE NOTE)

LIST AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORG.: G7000, 7362

Communication Apr/27/44	Date of postmark Apr/28/44	Kind of mail AIR	Mail No.	Register No. 467	Serial No.
Language German	Previously censored by Egypt	Station distribution Jul/14/44 DR FIN SECT GPO TOD		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R R C RS Sent with comment to—	
Previous relevant records NY FIN 33134-R NY FIN 32155-R NY FIN 31517-R	For interoffice use	To be photographed NO	Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent	

Division (or section) REGISTERED SI DR 6746 use only SSD 6717	Table UNIT 6R FC. 8018	Examiner 5613 5852	D. A. C. 5117	Reviewer 5296	Examination date Jul/13/44	Typing date Jul/14/44 NAULA
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COMMENT

Continued

111 Taylor St., Brooklyn, N. Y. communication dated Feb. 19, 1944, shows request by Kastner for a press card as correspondent of an American newspaper, stating that he is in urgent need of this in order to continue his work and declaring that this would entitle him to go to places to which he would have no access otherwise.

DECLASSIFIED
By *RHP* NARS, Date *MEMO 115-22*
JUL 10 1979

100128

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

To: Miss Hodel *J.P. Tracy*
 (1) (Room) (Bldg.)
 (2) (Room) (Bldg.)
 (3) (Room) (Bldg.)

*Transmitted to you
 for your info and files
 as per our conversation
 to-day.*

*Censorship Relations Section
 has been requested to
 recommend release of
 the communication.*

From: *W. H. ...* *7/14*
 (Room) (Bldg.) (Date)

100129

From:		To:				
BIRGER PERNOW SVENSKA ISRAELSMISSIONEN IDUNGATAN 4, STOCKHOLM.		REV. VICTOR BUKSRAYEN FRIENDS OF ISRAEL MISSIONARY AND RELIEF SOCIETY INC., 728 WITHERSPOON BLDG. PHILADELPHIA.				
List: Y 4968	Date of communication June 1, 1944	Date of postmark June 1, 1944	List: None	Kind of mail Air	Mail No.	Register No. Serial No. None
Language English	Previously censored by British	Station distribution FIN-CPC CPC INT-CPNY July 10, 1944	DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION			
Previous relevant records	For interoffice use					H R C RS Sent with comment to— CPC
Writer, N.Y. 340939 NY FIN 32967, R. Writer and addressee NY 375632, R.	To be photographed NO	Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent			
Division (for section) Intermediary	Table 9T	Examiner 6321	D.A.C. 5166	Reviewer 5209	Examination date July 5/7-44	Typing date Blum July 10, 1944

DR use only FC 6678

COMMENT

REFUGEE MISSION IN SWEDEN REPORTS ON TRANSFER OF FUNDS, IN U.S. DOLLARS TO ENEMY OCCUPIED TERRITORY AND SUMMARIZES RELIEF ACTIVITIES.

In reply to addressee's inquiry of April 13th, the writer gives details of "our present work."

"In Sweden, we have three mission stations among the Swedish Jews, in Stockholm, 3 workers, one pastor, two deaconesses. In Gothenburg, one missionary & his wife, & in South Sweden, 2 sisters."

He states that the arrival of Danish refugees has necessitated expansion of the work, as they total at present about 15,000, of which number, our society has taken care of the "most destitute Hebrew-Christians."

"We made arrangements with three boarding houses for full boarding of about 30 old Hebrew Christians on our account", but "now the state has taken over full economic responsibility for all Danish refugees in this country", with our "support & assistance only in special cases."

"Our relief work among deported Jews & Hebrew Christians in Poland is finished, as they, as well as all of Jewry, no longer exist. We are still supporting about 100 people in Theresienstadt, with money & food parcels, but our most important work is in Hungary & in Roumania."

In 1940, the writer states that all Norwegian Mission work was taken over by his organization in the above mentioned countries. As well as the Mission work of the British in Bukarest, since U.S.A. entered the war, and all their Missionaries are still at work."

"In February", the writer "received letter from one of our missionaries," with distressing details of the return to their native land, of thousand of Jews deported from Rumania to the Ukraine. "Seven thousand had crossed the frontier near one of the Norwegian Mission stations (Ex: in December) in the most horrible condition".

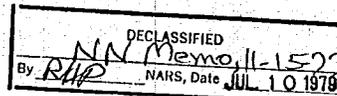
"A new transport with 4500 orphans was on its way, & ten of thousands were still expected. Our organization "provided \$6000," & sent \$6000" additional from other sources."

"The Zionists are trying to save the rest of the Rumanian Jews out of the country to Palestine", & the writer states that the British authorities have been appealed to for additional certificates for a group of Hebrew Christians to go also.

"The work in those countries is now authorized by the government, with the result that the missionaries are now regarded as Swedish workers with official permission to hold services, "& the writer is greatly encouraged by the increase of attendance at all services, particularly in Bukarest, and by the newly prevalent evidence of "spiritual hunger".

"We even support the Finnish Mission among Jewish students in Jerusalem, a very encouraging & hopeful piece of work.

The writer eagerly awaits the end of the war, that further work may be undertaken by his Christian organization for the relief of Jewish people in a greatly broadened



From: BIRGER PERNOW
SVENSKA ISRAELSMISSIONEN
IDUNGATAN 4,
STOCKHOLM.

To: REV. VICTOR BUKSBAZEN
FRIENDS OF ISRAEL MISSIONARY AND
RELIEF SOCIETY INC.,
728 WITHERSPOON BLDG.
PHILADELPHIA.

List: Y 4968

List: None

Date of communication	Date of postmark	Kind of mail	Mail No.	Register No.	Serial No.
June 1, 1944	June 1, 1944	Air		None	

Language	Previously censored by	Station distribution	DISPOSAL
English	British	FIN-CPC CPC INT-CPNY	ORIGINAL COMMUNI- CATION

Previous relevant records	For interoffice use	To be photographed	Photo No.	To whom photo-graph is to be sent	Sent with comment to
Writer, N.Y. 340939 NY FIN 32967, R. Writer and addressee NY 375632, R.		NO			

Division (or section)	Table	Examiner	D.A.C.	Reviewer	Examination date	Typing date
Intermediary	9T	6321	5166	5209	July 5/7/44	July 10, 1944

DR use only FC 6678

COMMENT

field.

Examiner's note:

NY #340939, covering letter from writer to REV. Paul BERMAN, BOARD OF NAT'L MISSIONS, 156 FIFTH AVE., N.Y.C., dated Sept. 7, 1943, shows activity for sufferers at THERISIENSTADT and in Bucharest.

NY FIN 32967-R- covering letter from writer to DR. CONRAD HOFFMAN FIFTH AVE., N.Y.C., dated Feb. 15, 1944, gives particulars of the flight of Roumanian deportees to Ukrania, back to their native land, & the transfer of \$5,000. from Sweden for their relief.

NY 375632, R. From writer to addressee, dated March 1, 1944 acknowledges receipt of \$1,000 from the addressee's organization, for the relief of suffering Jews in enemy occupied territory.

DECLASSIFIED
By *RHP* NARS, Date *11-15-77*
10/10/79

[REDACTED]

NYC-108037-C

HARTMANN HIAS 85277 0988 RCAC 7/11/44 7/12/44
DOR W

File

TACPU TY492 BEYOGLU 27 8/7 2130
TO HANUM GOLSJANN FROM BARLAS
41 EAST 42 STREET NEWYORK
SBI/154 BH 7000 4601 5837 NSL
NSL

Turkey

2899 SIXTH BOAT KASLEK 789 REFUGERS INCLUDING 261 TRANSIST
-RIAN CHILDREN AARRIVED FROM CONSTATNA STOP TRANSPORT LEAVING
MONDAY BY TRAIN PALESTINE

DECLASSIFIED
By *NN Memo 11-1572*
RMP NARS, Date *JUL 10 1979*

100432

NYC-108956-C

MEKEL

111AS
65296

5648 ROAD

7/11/44

7/12/44

DOR A N S

NY NY JULY 11 1944 NLT

TO DAVID BENEZ LYERSON
115 ALLENBY TELAVIV (PALESTINE)

FROM ISRAEL MEREMINSKI
510 WALL ST

NSL

Y 7704

*7/14/44
Allocation*

NOTE 1 2 3

YOURS JULY SECOND RECEIVED TENTH DESPITE WISE HIMSELF STILL UNRECEIVED
STOP CALLED URGENT MEETING JEWCONGRESS I ASKED IMMEDIATE ACTION BASIS
YOUR FORMULATION WHICH AVOIDS DISCUSSIONS DOMESTIC IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS
STOP TOMORROW CLARIFYING PROSPECTS PROCEDURE WITH YRB HEADING ALL RESCUE
PROBLEMS AND IF READY ASSIST RABBI WISES CALL UPON UNITED NATIONS MAY
SUCCEED STOP MASSPROCESSIONS REGARDERD MAJORITY CONCERNS USELESS WHEN
GOVERNMENTS PARLAMENTS UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES ESSENTIAL STOP
DELEGATION PRESIDENT IN MAKING BUT OVERWHELMED PROGRAM URGENT NEEDS
(CONTINUED)

DECLASSIFIED
By *RAO* *115-22*
NARS, Date JUL 10 1979

100133

NYC-108956-0

MERKEL

HIAS
85296

5648 ROAD

7/11/44 7/12/44

PAGE 2

NY NY JULY 11 1944 NLT

TO DAVID REMEZ MYERSON

FROM ISRAEL MEREWINSKI

PENDING VITAL QUESTION AND FEW RESCUE PROJECTS NECESITATES DECISION SEND
ONE OR MORE DELEGATIONS STOP DIFFICULTY SERIOUS BECAUSE CONGRESS LEADERS
NOW BUSY PARTY'S CONVENTIONS IN WHICH ALSO ZIONIST EMERGENCY COMMITTEE IN-
VOLVED STOP AFTER CLARIFYING WRBS PERSONAL DISCUSION WISE WHEN BACK HERE
WILL CABLE STOP CABLE IF RABBINAT GOING ROME IF AGUDAI ISROLL AGREED AND
WITH WHICH PROGRAM

CENSOR: YOUR JULY SECODID SEE WEST UNION NDS6 INTL CD TAVIV VIA RCA 132
JULY 2 NLT 1. MEREWINSKI-DEALING WITH RESCUE PROGRAM-TO RABBI STEPHAN S.
WISE "AGUDAI ISROLL-RELIGIOUS JEWISH PARTY

* WITH THE COPY OF THE PALESTINE JEWISH COUNCILS CABLE.
(CONTINUED)

DECLASSIFIED
NN Memo (1-15-72)
By *RHP* NARS, Date JUL 10 1979

100134

NYC-108956-C

MERKEL

HIAS
85296

5648 RCAG

7/11/44

7/12/44

PAGE 3

NY NY JULY 11 1944 NLT

TO DAVID REMEZ MYERSON

FROM ISRAEL MEREMINSKI

- NOTE 1 WISE, STEPHEN S(DR) NYC SWI/154 SWI/178 BNS7000,4601,5057
- NOTE 2 JEWISH CONGRESS AMER NYC BA4600,7000,5057
JEWISH CONGRESS WORLD NYC BA4600,7000
- NOTE 3 (AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION NYC G7000,7362
(AGUDAS ISRAEL YOUTH COUNCIL (AGUDATH) NY G7000
(AGUDAS ISRAEL OF AMERICA (AGUDATH) NYC G7000,4567

MM TEXT CABLE NOT YET IN FILES

DECLASSIFIED
 NN Memo 11-15-77
 By: RHP
 JUL 10 1978

700434

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CONFIDENTIAL

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NO. NYC 990665 B

TYPIST:	MSG. NO.:	SERIAL NO.:	FILE DATE:	COPY DATE:	CENSOR'S ACTION:
CAZORLA	32163	2102 ITT	6/2/44	6/3/44	Passed 25

ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:	REFER NO.:
LOR A	6-2-90

DECLASSIFIED

PREAMBLE: LB4 VIA MRT LB NEWYORK NY 64 ORD JUN 2 1112A

To: CHAIM BARLAS HOTEL PERA ISTANBUL (TURKEY)	FROM: Z IONIST ORGANIZATION
LIST: NSL; NSL	LIST: BA 4600, 3837

- 1 D DIST
- CB
- AGF
- ASF
- BFR
- CAD
- CAF
- CHP
- PNY
- CSO
- POW
- CWS
- RB
- GAN
- SB
- ERS
- SIB
- FIN
- VP
- JAG
- ADD
- WJD
- ANT
- CS
- ODD
- ORD
- EDD
- PHO
- HD
- ON
- THA
- LAW
- SSD
- FCD
- AO
- 2-90
- TRH
- ODG
- NEW

4/7/44
5-20
9-20
CCP
WAR REVIEW
SD

MAJOR UNITED STATES ARMY ALBERT L EISNER APPEALING IMMIGRATION
CERTIFICATE FOR FATHER VILMOS EISNER AGED SEVENTYFIVE MOTHER
HELEN SEVENTYTWO BROTHERS SANDOR THIRTYSEVEN MIHALY THIRTYFIVE
WIFE AND TWO MINOR CHILDREN ADDRESS ALL POROSKO HUNGARY STOP
ALSO BROTHER LAJOS FORTYTWO WIFE THREE MINOR CHILDREN BROTHER
ERNO SZEKELY FORTY WIFE ARANKA NEE EISNER FORTY ADDRESS UNGVAR
MAJOR UTCA 1 HUNGARY CABLE FROM SMI BRANCH, CIG, MID

CENSOR- MAJOR ALBERT L EISNER RESIDES IN NY AT 9 EAST 97 ST NYC
(SA 2 1872) BUREAU ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

Form OC-4
(1st Rev. 2-3-44)

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.

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CONFIDENTIAL

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION **NYC 987984-B**

TYPIST: TUCCILLO	TYPE MESSAGE: HIAS	SERIAL NO.:	FILE DATE:	COPY DATE:	CENSOR'S ACTION:
	82098	6204 ITT	6/1/44	6/3/44	Passed 25
ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: DOR A				REFER NO.:	CCC NO.:
					65270

PREAMBLE

NEW YORK JUNE 1 1944 NLT

To:	FROM:	Y. D. DIST
TO ALIYAH JEWISH AGENCY JERUSALEM (PALESTINE)	FROM ZIONIST ORGANIZATION 41 E 42ND ST NY	AAF CB AGF EB ASP FLB BFR JG CAD MAP CHP PNY CSO POW CWS RB ENO SB ERS SSB TIN JAG ADG KPD ANT OPD ODG ORD EDD PMQ HD QM TDW SGO TSO SBD TSD TAG TSD TRN SDG TJW WDO
LIST: NSL/77468	LIST: BA 4600,3837	
DR USE ONLY	LOCAL DISTRIBUTION:	LANGUAGE:
	NSL	

7/3
6/9/44
5-110
8-30
5
CCB
WAR REF
BD

MAY 9TH WE CABLED ISTANBUL REGARDING HERSH HERMAN ZWIEBEL AGED FORTY FOUR WIFE IZABELLA FORTY SON IMRE TWELVE ADDRESS CSAP UNG HUNGARY STOP HIS BROTHER NEWYORK MAINTAINS HERMAN WAS PROMINENT ZIONIST WELL KNOWN TO HUNGARIANS PALESTINE AND TO RUBIN OF HUNGARIAN RESCUE COMMITTEE TELAVIV PLEASE VERIFY AND IF POSSIBLE INCLUDE HIM VETERAN LIST CENSOR: BROTH R IN NEW YORK REFERRED TO IS MR JACOB ZWIEBEL 576 TIMPSON PLACE BRONX NY ON WHOSE BEHALF THE CABLE IS SENT HIS PHONE NO PL9-5730

FROM SMI BRANCH. OIP. NY

Form OC-106a
(1st Rev. 2-6-44)

DECLASSIFIED
NN Memo 11-15-82
RAB JUL 10 1979

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taken by me
file in file
10 2000
ME

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

POSTAL CENSORSHIP

Form No. FEN 34194

FROM:
AARON ROSEN
2118 PARK AVE.
BALTIMORE (17) MD.

TO:
DR. JOSEPH J. SCHWARTZ
242 RUA AUREA
LISBON, PORTUGAL

LIB. A. 4600 - 7000

Date of communication May/21/44		Date of postmark May/27/44		Kind of mail A. T.	Mail No.	Register No. None	Serial No.
Language Hebrew-English		Previously censored by None		Station distribution DR JUNE/2/44		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R C RS Sent with comment to—	
Previous relevant records NONE RELEVANT		For interoffice use		To whom photograph is to be sent			
		To be photographed NO	Photo No.				

Division (or section) FIN-VISA	Table 650T	Examiner 6372 & 8232	D. A. C. 6244	Reviewer 8289	Examination date May/31/44	Typing date June/2/44
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DR use only

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6661

FBI

1/10/5

SD-2

10-2

11

CCB

WAR REFUGEE BOARD

COMMENT NAULA

UNCLE IN U.S. REPORTS THAT NEPHEW, A REFUGEE IN SPAIN CONTEMPLATING IMMIGRATION TO U.S., IS USING ASSUMED NAME.

Writer requests addresses (Exam. head of the Joint Distribution Committee Lisbon Office) to help his nephew, Yasha Rosentrauch, who's assumed name is Jean Rollin, located at Campo De Concentracion, Miranda De Ebro, Burgoe, Spain.

Writer states:-
"Only by the Grace of God has he been saved from the Nazis & miraculously escaped death."

"My only desire & wish now for the rest of my remaining days is that I see this boy here in America safe and alive."

Sender states that his nephew "Commands" 8 languages, and that the whereabouts of the other members of his nephew's family is unknown. The parents and sister of Yasha formerly lived in Kishenev, (Russia), a brother lived in Odessa.

U. S. DIST

- AAF CB
- AGF EB
- ASF FLB
- BPR
- CAD MAP
- CHP PNY
- CSO PFW
- CWS RB
- ENG SB
- ERS SAG
- PIN VP
- JAG ADD
- MED ANT
- OFD CDO
- ORD EDO
- FMG HD
- GM MDW
- SQO NSO
- SSD FOD
- TAG SO
- TRM SDO
- USN WOG

DECLASSIFIED
NVA Memo 11-1522
By R46 NARS, Date JUL 10 1979

FROM SWI BRANCH, CIG, MID 3-PEH

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Form OC-8a (3d Rev. 2-15-43)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-56138-2

CONFIDENTIAL Taken by Mr. [Signature]

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

POSTAL CENSORSHIP

Records No. **FIN 14429**

Page 1 of 1 page

FROM: Sylvain Kahn Calle Montaner 44 22 1 ^a Barcelona Spain LIST: None		TO: Alberto Klein 71 Acorte Buenos Aires Argentina LIST: None				
Date of communication April 17, 1944	Date of postmark April 17, 1944	Kind of mail Air	Mail No. 65	Register No. 466	Serial No. 23	
Language German	Previously censored by Spain	Station distributed DR May 22, 1944		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R C RS Sent with comment to—		
Previous relevant records No Records	For interoffice use	FIN-CPC				
	To be photographed No	Photo No.	To whom photograph is to be sent			
Division (or section) Reg. DR use only	Table Ger. 15	Examiner 64161	D. A. C. 64169	Reviewer J.V.	Examination date May 22, 1944	Typing date May 22, 1944

COMMENT

JEWISH REFUGEE IN BARCELONA MAY GO TO THE UNITED STATES

Writer states (quoting translation): "I heard that Papa must be in Theresienstadt, but all my efforts and investigations are in vain. Our relatives in France are still in good health. Some of them are in hiding and all are living in great fear. I have written them constantly that they should come to me, but until now no one has arrived.

"As far as we are concerned, I can tell you the following. I have been in Barcelona for over a year and receive support from the Red Cross and the Joint (See Examiner's Note). Meanwhile, since I cannot come to you, I have taken steps to go to the U.S.A.

"Günther's Erna and brothers will put up the bond for me, but until we have reached that stage, much time will have elapsed.

"When you observe what misery has been inflicted upon us Jews, you feel that the only thing of value is that we have escaped with our lives."

EXAMINER'S NOTE:

There is Joint Dist. Committee, Inc., American Jewish (J.D.C.)- 270 Madison Ave. N.Y.C. (B 7000, 6989).

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NN Memo 11-15-77
By RHP NARS, Date 7-10-77

FROM SMI BRANCH, CIG, MID

H. Jones

L. J. [unclear]

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Taken by Mr. Ackerman's pilot & State
BYRON FARR

DR use only
5/19
2-12
3-055
6-1112
1-5C
1-IRB
(13)
CCB
WAR REFUGEE
BOMAD

CONFIDENTIAL
 INFORMATION
 RECEIVED
 1944

OFFICE OF CHIEF COORDINATOR
Treasury Enforcement Agencies

() Mr. Anslinger	() Mr. Lieberman
() Mr. Avis	() Mr. Marstelle
() Mr. Ball	() Mr. Pehle
() Mr. Buswell	() Mr. Reid
() Mr. Cole	() Mr. Richards
() Mr. Cooney	() Mr. Rose
() Mr. Dengler	() Mr. Schwarz
() Mrs. Gartside	() Mr. Shamhart
() Mr. Glasser	() Mr. White
() Mr. Gorman	() Mr. Wilson
() Mr. Johnson	() Mr. Wollner
() Mr. Klaus	() Mr. Woolf

Mr. Stewart:

Enclosed are the only copies of the Reports on Jewry which I was able to procure from Censorship. However, apparently they don't have all the copies, since they advised me that in a reply from the London office in response to a request for some of these reports, it was stated that since the reports were very lengthy and much out of date (#1 was in 1940, #2 in 1941, and #3 in Jan. 1942) it was considered that they would contain little information of value, and besides, the later ones summarized the earlier reports.

I am also attaching a copy of a summary which I thought might be of interest to you.

F. Bridger

Date 4-3-44

100141

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██████████
 ██████████
 HEADQUARTERS
 UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES
 IN THE MIDDLE EAST
 Office of the A C of S, G-2

.....
 SECRET
 Auth: CG-USAF/ME
 Init: GAK
 Date: 7 March 1944.
 DIST: OF PRE'S ██████████
 AT/I | | MAR |
 CUST | | ISS |
 F C | | AIR |
 INTEL | | M |
 7 March 1944

TC 091 (Palestine)
 SUBJECT: Public Funds in Palestine.

This summary contains information on the financial resources and expenditures of various Zionist bodies in Palestine, culled from mail examined by British Middle East Censorships and forwarded to this office.

THE JEWISH AGENCY

3/22/44

P.K. Two cables from the Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Eliezer KAPLAN to JESSE SCHWARTZ, 527 Sherbrook St., Montreal, Canada, break down the Agency's 1943-1944 LP 2,100,000 budget into itemized details. The funds for the Agency's budget are supplied by the Palestine Foundation Fund (Hebrew: Keren Hayesod), the Agency's financial instrument, which derives them from campaigns to which Zionists in most countries make voluntary contributions. Part of the sum is also derived from membership fees of the Zionist Organization, in most countries the equivalent of \$0.25 per year, and in America \$0.50 per year. (This fee is called the Shekel after the Biblical coin, because in ancient times Jews contributed half a shekel to the Treasury.)

8-MID The first cable, dated 10 January 1944, reads: "Air Mail Montor (I) Follow-
 3-OSS ing: Executive (2) proposed Actions Committee LP 2,100,000 budget for year 5704 (3)
 4-S to meet ordinary requirements--establishment new settlements, strengthening
 6-SD

- 2-1 (I) -- Henry Montor, one of the directors of the Palestine Foundation Fund, now
 1-NE in New York to organize the United Palestine Appeal, which is the joint
 24 campaign of the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund.
 The latter is the Zionist Organization's land purchasing instrument and provides sites for new settlements; the former provides settlers with means such as loans, equipment, etc.
 (2) -- Of the Jewish Agency.
 (3) -- Hebrew calendar year coinciding with September 1943--September 1944.

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 BY *ANN Memo 14-15 77*
 NARS, Date *Jul -10 1979*

Public Funds in Palestine.

7 March 1944.

existing financial corporations and establishing new to meet needs transitory period. One: colonization budget 786,000 pounds whereof: 300,000 for establishing 16 new settlements, nine already started; 85,000 for enlargement agricultural water companies; 45,000 citrus industry mainly rehabilitation thousands of dunams (1) neglected during war; 281,000 for consolidation expansion existing settlements of which 50,000 for hill settlements, 25,000 for settlements of Sephardim (2); 50,000 starting fund for post-war settlement demobilized ex-servicemen; and 25,000 for agricultural research institute. Two: immigration relief and temporary housing 185,000 whereof: 25,000 allocated to child and youth immigration; 50,000 relief for refugees; 25,000 temporary housing of refugees. During first quarter present year, 3,200 certificated immigrants entered Palestine. Three: Labor 210,000 including 125,000 participation in companies to widen absorption immigrants and stimulating low-cost housing in towns and villages. Four: 95,000 participation various development companies and to-be-established maritime company (3). Five: Political and security (4) 252,000 including 35,000 aid to soldiers' families. Six: 230,000 trade handicraft industry including 170,000 participation in companies to adjust and develop industry and trade for transition period. Seven: 79,000 educational and cultural activities including 60,000 to Vaad Leumi's school system (5). Eight: 16,500 religious affairs, Yeshivah (6), Rabbi Kook Institute (7). Nine: Economic research planning for post-war 36,000. Ten: General administration Keran Hayessod and Jewish Agency 55,000. Eleven: Loan repayment 120,000. Twelve: Various grants 25,000. Thirteen: General reserve 10,500.

Budget proposal unincludes Joint's (8) appropriation for special relief and Yishuv's (9) for specific purposes. Budget Committee insists increased budget by further 200,000 to meet emergency needs. Situation demand strenuous efforts all friends increase income to face needs and prospects near future." (339/VC/845)

- (1) -- A duman is roughly a quarter of an acre.
- (2) -- Oriental Jews.
- (3) -- See "Confidential" report, Subject: "Middle East Shipping and Transportation Summary," dated 26 January 1944, File TC 400.137.
- (4) -- Under this heading the Jewish Agency usually includes pay for supernumerary constables, security constructions, such as pillboxes and barbed wire, and other security expenditures as well as expenditures incurred by its political department.
- (5) -- The Vaad Leumi is the General Council of Palestine Jews which administers the internal affairs of the Jewish Community of Palestine. It has an Education Department which directs a Jewish school system (which includes most Jewish schools). All school children pay tuition fees but the Jewish Agency and the Palestine Government both make grants.
- (6) - Hebrew; Rabbinical Academies.
- (7) - A leading Palestine Yeshivah, named after the late Chief Rabbi Kook.
- (8) - Joint Distribution Committee; Jewish relief agency, with headquarters in the United States.
- (9) - Jewish Community in Palestine.

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100143

Public Funds in Palestine.

7 March 1944.

The second cable, dated 9 February 1944, reads: "Air Mail Monitor additional particulars my cable 10/1: 'One' includes new settlements covering 70,000 pounds already allocated; 175,000 pounds for nine settlements commenced this year: three north, three south, three central Palestine; for expansion agricultural companies 35,000 PASA (1) 25,000 RASSCO (2), 25,000 Mekoroth (3), 25,000 Jewish Agricultural Trust besides 20,000 direct aid citrus industry. Our investment 130,000 will help raise similar amounts from others for these countries (companies?). Our budget for consolidation expansion agricultural settlements comprises allocations to fifteen Moshavim (4), Kibbutzim (5), established 1928-36 and thirty-two settlements founded 1936-39 (6). 'Two': during October-January 5,000 certificated immigrants (7) arrived including 3,000 from Yemen and Turkey (8), 2,000 refugees from Nazi-occupied countries of which 754 Nyassa passengers (9). Immigrants arriving destitute large sums required their housing and accommodation. 'Three': 125,000 for companies comprising 25,000 Bizur (10), 50,000 establishing second-mortgages company, 25,000 housing society for laborers plantation villages (11), 25,000 contracting office for plantation laborers. Banking and other institutions promised participation at least equivalent ours. Remaining 85,000 usual items labor budget. Labor exchange network extended this year now covering 95 per cent Palestine's Jewish Labor (12) and gaining importance view necessity absorb immigrants local economy. 'Four' includes 50,000 participation maritime company (13), remaining 45,000 for development companies Haifa, Tiberias, Safed, etcetera, whereby raising about 300,000 from others. 'Five' includes agency allocation 35,000 aid soldiers' families which of was compelled spend 2,000 (20,000 ?)

- (1) -- A financial company formed by the Jewish Agency and assisting citrus growers, etc.
 - (2) -- Rural and Suburban Settlement Company; a firm assisting the settlement of middle class refugees (mostly from Germany) in villages and suburbs.
 - (3) -- Water finding company.
 - (4) -- Smallholders' settlements on Jewish National Fund land; collective in that purchase and sale of products and farm machinery, etc, are in common but individual in that each settler owns his own household goods and disposes of his profits as he sees fit.
 - (5) -- Collective settlements on Jewish National Fund land; completely collectivized settlements.
 - (6) -- Many settlements founded in these three years, the period of the disturbances in Palestine, were of the tower-and-stockade type constructed in twenty-four hours in outlying areas for political reasons as well as according to settlement policy.
 - (7) -- Immigration into Palestine, when legal, is by Palestine Government permission certified by an "immigration certificate" issued by British Consular agencies to would-be immigrants.
 - (8) -- See "Secret" report, Subject: "Review of Palestine Labor Movement Activities," dated 7 February 1944, File TC 319.1.
 - (9) -- Reported previously.
 - (10) -- Hebrew: "Fortification." This company was formed during the disturbances. Among its functions were the construction of roads and safe houses as well as other building projects.
 - (11) -- Housing problems in Palestine were especially severe in citrus villages during the winter picking and packing season when many seasonal workers were concentrated there.
- * (See Pg. 4)

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Public Funds in Palestine.

7 March 1944.

*(Continuation of foot-notes on page 3.)

- (12) -- See "Confidential" report, Subject: "Review of Palestine Labor Movement," dated 3 March 1944, File TC 319.1.
- (13) -- See "Confidential" report, Subject: "Middle East Shipping and Transportation Summary", dated 26 January 1944, File TC 400.137.

in four months apart funds from local campaign (I). 'SIX' includes 185,000 industry which of 100,000 establishment long-term industrial credit institution which for APB (2) allotting additional 150,000; 20,000 towards funds for promoting industry, totalling 50,000 cooperation with Industrial Bank; 25,000 establishment export companies cooperation with Manufacturers' Association, APB, others; 25,000 towards establishment special loan funds for artisans, small traders mainly immigrants, cooperation with Yishuv institutions. 'Seven': proposed budget Vaad Leumi's educational system was 217,000 as teachers salaries raised we promised guarantee Vaad Leumi's loan 10,000 addition to allocation. Increased outlays required education immigrants soldiers' children still to be considered. Educational system now catering over 70,000 pupils.

Budget Commission approved proposed budget adding 40,000 agricultural settlements, 20,000 citrus industry, 10,000 above guarantee to Vaad Leumi. Commission further demanded raise additional 400,000 comprising 150,000 enable increase care housing immigrants also opening new employment possibilities, and 250,000 for enlarging our participation enumerated companies. These 400,000 to constitute additional budget from increased income or further loans. Agency Executive thus authorized raise loans exceeding 1,000,000 pounds.

Please correct December account following: Agency's income grants participation cash 70,929; from Keren Kayemeth (3) - 2,232; Keren Kayemeth's income participation private land purchases - 2,988 (4); rent - 2,559 (5). Expenditure land purchase - 157,555; transmitted to Jewish Agency - 2,232. Consequently correct 1943 accounts; Agency's income grants 489,811; from Keren Kayemeth - 101,011; Keren Kayemeth's income from private land purchases - 27,123; rent collection, etc. - 111,399; expenditure land purchase - 1,454,537; transmitted to Jewish Agency - 101,011." (314/VG/2809)

- (1) -- The Jewish War Needs Fund; see "Confidential" report, Subject: "Review of Palestine Labor Movement", dated 3 March 1944, File TC 319.1.
- (2) -- Anglo-Palestine Bank.
- (3) -- The Hebrew name for the Jewish National Fund; see footnote (1), page 1.
- (4) -- In recent years the Jewish National Fund invited private capital to make joint purchases of land, the private investor enjoying an option of five years of buying or rejecting his share of the purchase, the JNF guaranteeing interest on the capital.
- (5) -- The Jewish National Fund allots its land to settlers against nominal leasehold fees, which were often waived during settlement's initial period. Recently some settlements have begun to pay these rentals.

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7 March 1944.

Public Funds in Palestine.

Another letter in the mail elaborates on the repayment of debts to the National financial institutions by settlements. Addressed to Dr. H.B. HEXTER (1), 71 West 47th St., New York, N.Y., by A. HERZFELD, Agricultural Workers' Association, P.O.B., 210, Tel Aviv, Palestine, this letter reads: "We have undertaken to induce old settlements to pay us in advance on account of their debts to the Keren Hayessod. These debts were to be discharged in 40 and 49 years, but we have collected by now sums which would have ordinarily fallen in the next 10 or 15 years. Twenty-one Kvutzot (2) and fourteen Moshavim, whose total liabilities to Keren Hayessod amounted to LP 650,000 paid us LP 150,000, namely 25 per cent of the whole debt. I wish to point out that not all the settlements had enough saved - up money to pay their share. Some of the farmers in the Moshavim sold even one of their livestock (which tripled in the course of time) to comply with our demand. The money thus collected is dedicated for new colonization." (314/P/00815)

One cable indicates the coordination by the Jewish Agency of the various financial campaigns conducted by Zionist bodies. This cable, signed "GINZBERG, Tel Aviv," to SAMUEL (3), WIZO (4), 75 Great Russell, London, reads: "Jewish Agency against your plan women's campaign view already launched relief campaign England and forthcoming Keren Hayessod campaign South Africa also this slogan consider sufficient at present. May require special women's campaign later when MERRA begins work occupied countries." (339/VG/2575)

A glimpse into the workings of the Jewish National Fund is provided in a cable, signed by Dr. LOWY and Dr. JONA, in Melbourne, Australia, to the Keren Kayemeth in Jerusalem: "Conditions necessitate establishment Federal J.N.F. for financial and organizational supervision interstate JNF work. Since constitutional elections impossible at present suggest you empower LEON JONA as commissioner to form Federal Executive consisting of commissioner, treasurer, secretary, who are identical with treasurer secretary commission of state where commissioner resides. Such Federal Executive to exist until proper constitutional elections possible." (339/VG/725)

- (1) -- Palestine Foundation Fund representative.
- (2) -- Collective settlements.
- (3) -- Mrs. Hadassah Samuel, leader of Palestine WIZO.
- (4) -- Women's International Zionist Organization.

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JUL 10 1979

100646

7 March 1944.

Public Funds in Palestine.

A cable from REUBEN GROSSMAN, 103 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv, to JOSEPH SHAFEEK, 1963 81st St., Brooklyn, New York, illustrates both the problems of land purchasing in Palestine and the uses to which the J.N.F. applies its funds: "Ainzitim (I) under settlement. Arab cultivators submitted claims litigation inevitable Keren Kayemeth proposed purchase half 150 pounds undertaking litigation and protecting the remainder urgent." (153/VC/2594)

Relevant to a discussion of Jewish Agency's funds is a proposal by certain Palestine finance companies to form a syndicate for housing, irrigation, and industrial development with a view to "offset the Jewish Agency." (EG-3626, EG-4241. See also "Confidential" report, Subject: "Middle East Political Summary," dated 28 January 1944, File TC 000.1.)

GENERAL FEDERATION OF
JEWISH LABOR

Some information on the source from which the Federation derives its funds, in addition to membership fees and profits from cooperative enterprises, is contained in a cable from ISRAEL MIREMINSKI, its representative in New York, to DAVID REMEEZ and JOSEPH SPRINZAK, members of its Executive Committee in Tel Aviv: "Cable immediately if agreement Yemenite workers completed and final main points if changed original draft received from GLUSKO. My cable July 29 you accepted agreed today with CIO AFL and Chairman American Committee British War Relief that only Kupat Helim (2) will be supported. Good prospects highest instance will accept minimum seventy five thousand dollar 1914 War Chest case (?) 150 asking. Money be transmitted New York Tel Aviv Kuholim headquarters behalf CIO AFL thru above committee acting for all British dependent territories. Agreed money be spent for about 16,000 gratis and half gratis resting mandays volunteered Jewish servicemen about same number sanatoria mandays for war workers and refugees also for one year free of third paid first medical aid 2,000 of volunteered servicemen refugees and also of low paid military projects workers of Hietadruth (3) and its Jewish Arab League. Please Kuholim conference immediately above empowering me act its behalf. 130,000 Palpounds transmitted Barclays Bank includes 1,500 Palpounds for Kuholim from Philadelphian folks organizations for rest housing and sanatoria cable also details re soldiersward Nevihillal sanatorium." (339/VC/2590)

-
- (1) -- There are at least two Ainzitim Villages in Palestine. The Context gives no indication of the location of this settlement.
 - (2) -- The sick Fund of the Federation to which all members pay fees and which provides medical care when necessary.
 - (3) -- The abbreviated Hebrew name of the Federation by which it is commonly referred to.

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000647

7 March 1944.

Public Funds in Palestine.

A cable from the same addressor to DAVID RAMEZ and GOLDIE MYERSON also discusses the financial affairs of the Federation: "...Still unreceived Levinsons grand total PWO incomes 1942/43 Womens Council. Contribution Habons (I) Editor granted according your sixth. Yours December 27 still unreceived answer my January seventh amount advance needed and rational for National Labor Committee. Hamlins discussion Epstein resultless Ampal ready loan but question as explained Bengourion and Shertok whether NLC should take additional loan and if so what limit and best form would safeguard NLC own interests. One proposal is NLC should issue notes like JAF (T.C. Note: J.N.F. ?) but smaller amounts for five ten years three four percent enabling Ampal purchase. Your proposals mentioned Brudnys November cable Dickenstein Ampal never received. Brassley Cohn received December 30 discussed Hamlin both agreed your proposal cannot activate her brother increase amount. If possible establish tourist center Emeka (2) as discussed during her Palestine visit cable building or fund minimum." (339/VG/2685)

A further cable from the same addressor to the same addressees also mentions the proposed gift for the Emek which also involves amenities for American soldiers: "My unanswered February first Sadia Gelb returned Brassley Cohns brother Pittsburgh who stated ready establish first hostel 15 living rooms dining library, etc. Emek Jezreel mobilizing family 40,000 dollars if Weinvest received 13,000 dollars Thort Legacy and additional minimum 17,000 dollars same purpose. Interested immediately building, enabling use hostel wartime for American other servicemen visiting Emek. Good prospects if succeeded he will try raise substantial fund additional central regional hotels. I propose accept above participating Emek settlements mobilization cash or work over our part eventual Hevrat Ovdim Solel Boned (3). Cable decision this week avoid delay even losing good occasion..." (339/VG/2921)

Another cable from MYREMINSKI to GERSHON LEVINSON, of the Federation in Tel Aviv, reads: "...yours December 23 received unanswering urgent question still disturbing my publication finance report 42/43 concerning grand total womens DPT above year because yours November 26 differs from Debora Rotbarts. Ramez Myerson December 30 and 31 received but disturbed you denied receipt 500 Palpounds Jewish Congress included NLC Barclays Bank transmission June second Habonia Hashzair (4) 125 cabled Barclays September 9000 palpounds also Naan (5) 57 cabled 1942 November 19. Asking your confirmation cable every transmission and special allocation this year immediately after receipt. Air mail we detailed finance report 1943 and full budget 1944 accepted Histadruth Executive. NLC transmitting next week Barclays number eleven thousand Palpounds Barclays Bank awaiting cable report Neustadts Histadruth rescue activities if active Histadruth behalf." (339/VG/2837)

- (1) -- A periodical published by HABONEI youth organization in America, affiliated to the Federation.
- (2) -- The Plain of Esdraelon; Hebrew: Emek Jezreel.
- (3) -- Both these are companies formed by the Federation.
- (4) -- Hashomer Hatzair; Palestine Labor Organization.
- (5) -- Collective settlement southeast of Tel Aviv.

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JUL 10 1979

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7 March 1944

Public Funds in Palestine.

In a cable from DAVID WERTHEL, a Federation representative in New York, to the Federation in Tel Aviv is a suggestion of clashing interests between Zionist funds: "Just cabled Kaplan (1) Landauer (1) quote Central Committee Poale Zion (2) considers your formula cabled to Pioneer Women (3) January wrong and unjust to our womens organization who for the first year in spite of the obstacles put forward by Hadassah (4) raised dollars 150,000 for childrens work while recognizing Hadassah entitled larger representation Coordinating Committee such committee should not be of advisory capacity only you must cable clearly to Pioneer Women they have right to raise funds for child rescue and such funds be forwarded to you as heretofore unquote use your influence." (339/VC/2686)

On the same subject, a cable from DEVORAH ROTHBARD, New York, to BEBE IDELSON, Working Women's Council, 11 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, reads: "According to cable Jewagency signed Kaplan Szold Landauer Hadaassah designated as official Agency this new designation even more detrimental our work than previous arrangement utterly unacceptable to us insist on equal right for all participating youth work under coordinating committee. Withholding forth thousand dollar transmission Jewagency pending immediate decision above plan negotiations now going on must have your reply immediately." (339/VC/885)

A cable from BEBE IDELSON and GERSHON LEVINSON, Tel Aviv, to DEBORAH ROTHBARD and ISRAEL MEREMINSKI, 510 West 112th St., New York, reads: "...Income women league LP 21,687, girls vocational school fund 5,000, youth children immigration 18,500, total 45,187. Expenditure agricultural training girls farm 9,324, vocational instruction 1,734, bathel chalutzeth (5) 677, social educational work 6,414, convalescence ATS and women workers 405, education newspaper 1,418, Vaad Poel (6) 1,084, delegation 261, organizational 370, Jewagency for children youth immigration 18,500, girls vocational school fund 5000. Total 45,187." (339/VC/2948)

The affairs of the Sick Fund mentioned above are also discussed in a cable from MERKAZ KUPATH-HOLRI (7), Tel Aviv, to AMPAL, DIKENSTEIN, 1140 Broadway, New York: "Supervising Committee accepted proposition dedicate house

- (1) -- Of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem.
- (2) -- Zionist Labor movement in America.
- (3) -- The Federation's Women's party in America.
- (4) -- The Hadassah Women's Zionist Organization in America; this organization contributes particularly to social services and health agencies in Palestine. The Hadassah hospitals in particular were created by this organization.
- (5) -- Girls training farms.
- (6) -- Executive Committee of General Federation.
- (7) -- Hebrew for Sick Fund Center.

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JUL 10 1979

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7 March 1944

Public Funds in Palestine.

Mount Carmel memory Shaver. Opening hospital shortly. Decision house name Shaver whatever institution Kupath-Holim will be housed there. Purchased building 80,000 dollars equipment estimated 30,000 dollars please increase donation. Try get loan and transfer now Kupath-Holim whole amount. Best thanks and greetings Shaver family for comradely generous gift Kupath-Holim will keep in that house proper establishment to honor donor's name and for benefit Jewish Labor Palestine." (314/VC/2838)

A cable from ISRAEL MEREMINSKI, New York, to GERSHON LEVINSON, Tel Aviv, reads: "airmailed February 14 bill lading two rooms modern full equipped laboratory for Kupath-Holim presented laidsmanshaften division Newyork proHlistadruth campaign for new labor and returning soldiers colonization area. Laboratory worth 6,000 dollars but campaign here received and paid 1,400 dollars booked special income 4/3/44...." (339/VC/2928)

Mention of the Federation's funds has also been made in EC-497. See also "Confidential" report, Subject: "Middle East Political Summary--General," dated 19 January 1944, File TC 000.1, and also, "Secret" report, Subject: "Review of Palestine Labor Movement Activities", dated 7 February 1944, File TC 319.1.

THE REVISIONISTS

A pessimistic letter from TEL-HAI FUND (I), P.O.B. 1663, Tel Aviv, to TEL-HAI FUND, P.O.B. 4474, Johannesburg, South Africa, reveals the financial state of the Revisionist Party. The organization has apparently carefully refrained from publishing these figures. "Dear Mr. SEIDMANN, -- In our reply of the 21st Nov. to your last letter of the 21st Oct. we wrote that, in exceptional way, we should not wait until the general solution of the question of the divulging of all our materials, but should bring to your notice...the materials concerning the financial position of the Tel Hai Fund. Our present letter shall be considered as confidential...The first reason for not publishing the balances of the World Management is the fact that our political adversaries would always take advantage of our statistical materials for stressing 'the financial weakness of the great N.Z.O. Movement with its hundreds of thousands adherents...' Our present situation is all the more difficult because we are actually deprived of our main pre-war income source (the countries of Europe), while we wonder what might be the effect of the publication of our financial reports on the T.H.F. activities in those oversea countries from which we actually derive our income

(I) -- The fund-raising organization of the New Zionist (Revisionist) Organization.

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7 March 1944

Public Funds in Palestine.

(apart from Palestine). As to Palestine, for instance, we know that such a publication may cause us great damage, particularly because the figures which would be quoted by the 'Davar' (I) would be correct 'formally and factually', so, not to help our adversaries in attacking us, we, for the time being, do not disclose the size of the income of the T.H.F.

There is still another factor to be taken into consideration...All the time, and especially within the last years the custom was gaining ground with the N.Z.O. in the various countries to collect considerable amounts for all kinds of purposes. These amounts were not delivered to the T.H.F., moreover: we have not even been advised of these collections...As a matter of course, otherwise the extent of our income would be very different....

Activities in Oversea Countries.

To our regret and shame, the picture of these activities is a very poor and sad one (this too, shall not be told to outsiders)... Of the several tens of correspondence-files from before the war, actually 16 have been left to us (of late we renewed the contact with two other countries: Algeria and Tunisia)... With 10 of the countries in question the contact is purely unilateral, we bombarding them with letters and they - keeping silent...

We know that there is a serious defect in our work... We must not content ourselves with a contact by letters only. There are funds richer than ours that perfectly realize that, from time to time, the work on the spot has to be revived and reinforced, and at frequent intervals, by delegates from Palestine...We neither have much forces, nor have we 'fanatics' of the T.H.F....

Income of Tel Hai Fund.

The following schedule shows our yearly incomes...from all countries (regular income, special campaigns, inscriptions in the 'Iron Book' (2), single donations, etc.) beginning from our first financial year in Palestine:

1.5.1938 - 31.3.1939	LP 19,386,000
1.4.1939 - 31.3.1940	LP 9,612,000
1.4.1940 - 31.3.1941	LP 4,849,000
1.4.1941 - 31.3.1942	LP 6,322,000
1.4.1942 - 31.3.1943	LP 7,128,000

- (1) -- Hebrew daily newspaper of the General Federation of Jewish Labor. The Revisionists and the Federation are political enemies.
- (2) -- An imitation of the Jewish National Fund's "Golden Book," known as "Jewry's Roll of Honor." Persons or organizations (and even dates) are inscribed at a cost of LP 20, contributed to the fund.

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7 March 1944

Public Funds in Palestine

...The condition of the Old Zionist Organization is resembling ours to some extent. They, too, have, of course, forfeited their European income sources, the weight of the Palestine income growing accordingly. But at the same time their income from the oversea countries was steadily and tremendously growing. That is the difference between us and them, - a difference which does not add to our prestige!...

The Expenses and Subsidies of the T.H.F.

...Apart from the World Nessim (Pal. Ex.'s Note: Presidency) of the N.Z.O. in London, subsidies have been given during these years to the other institutions of the Movement, of which the most important ones are: Shilton-Beitar (formerly London now Palestine)(I), Vaad Hamurshim (Pal. Ex.'s Note: Revisionist Congress Committee) of the N.Z.O. in Palestine (Pal. Ex.'s Note: called now: Vaad Merkazi; Central Committee), Netzivuth Beitar and its Nests in Palestine, Histadruth Ovdim Leumit (Pal. Ex.'s Note: National Labor Federation), Vaad Hapoel (Pal. Ex.'s Note: Executive Committee), branches and Kupat-Amal (Pal. Ex.'s Note: Workers' Fund), Kupat-Cholim le-Ovdim Leumim (Pal. Ex.'s Note: Sick Fund of the National Labor Federation), Plugot Hagiyus of the Beitar (Pal. Ex.'s Note: Beitar Recruiting Units), Assira-Zion (Pal. Ex.'s Note: Prisoners of Zion in Acre Prison, etc.), Beitar Museum, Marine School in Civita Vecchia, Hazchar (2) branches in Palestine, Metzudat-Zeev (Pal. Ex.'s Note: Jabotinsky Memorial Building), erection of the 'Beit Hatnuah' (Pal. Ex.'s Note: House of Movement), in Ramat-Gen, National Kindergarten in Tel Aviv, Hazchar Center in Warsaw, the Beitar in Poland (Netzivut, summer colonies, instructors' courses), 'Brit Yedidei Haospanut Haivrit' (Pal. Ex.'s Note: Friends of Hebrew Navigation), Aviation League of the Beitar in Palestine, various bodies in Poland (Mifkadath Brith-Hakhayal, Achdut-Israel, the Movement periodicals, N.Z.O. branches, etc.), the Beitar in Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Brit-Nashim-Leumi (Pal. Ex.'s Note: National Women League), Organisation of National Sefardim, Brit-Hachashmonaim (Pal. Ex.'s Note: Religious Revisionists) in Palestine, 'Keren Hasser Avoda' (Pal. Ex.'s Note: Unemployment Fund) at the Vaad Hapoel of the H.O.L. (Pal. Ex.'s Note: Histadruth Ovdim Leumim), Jabotinsky Archives in Tel Aviv, the daily 'Hamashkif', the Ben-Yossef Gravestone Committee, 'Merkaz Haoleh Haleumi' (Pal. Ex.'s Note: The National Immigrants Center), Palestine Beitar Football Team, publication of propaganda materials of the institutions of the Movement in Palestine, 'Gtzar Anami' (Pal. Ex.'s Note: People's Treasury) in Tel Aviv, Political Office of the N.Z.O. Nessim in Jerusalem, the Beitar settlement in Tel-Tzur.

- (1) -- The leadership of the "Betar," Revisionist youth movement.
 (2) -- Synonym for Revisionist Party.

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7 March 1944

Public Funds in Palestine.

...We have given little because our friends in the overseas countries have so little helped us...What matters most is that you and the other friends at your end shall learn the lesson from the actual situation...Strengthening your efforts and extending your activities..." (339/P/00613)

RED SHIELD OF DAVID

The finances of the Red Shield of David (or Red Magen David; Palestine Jewry's equivalent to the Red Cross) are mentioned in a cable from Dr. MESHOUILLAM LEVONTIN, Tel Aviv, to AMERICAN RED MAGEN DAVID, 220 Fifth ave., New York City: "Our approximate estimate for fifty beds hospital is 85,000 pounds detailed plan of building will be forwarded next week cable name of underwriting organization." (930/VC/761)

For the A C of S, G-2:

(S) R. Baird Rider

R. Baird RIDER,
Major, F.A.,
Theater Censor.

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JUL 10 1979

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From: Chief Officer, I.R.B.

JEWISH REPORT

In accordance with the policy of a periodical examination of the usefulness of material distributed by I.R.B., will you be kind enough to let us know:

1. if you find this Report is of use to you
2. if you have any suggestions to make whereby the value of the Report might be increased.

We shall be very grateful to receive any comments you may care to make.

9th August, 1943

1 - NE	4 - CAN	3 - ED
1 - CCC	3 - T	1 - Forbes
1 - CFC	1 - OWI	
1 - FBI	3 - OSS	
1 - DJ	4 - OEA	
1 - IBM	1 - CIAA	
6 - SD	3 - MEG	
8 - MID	1 - PWM	
6 - ONI	1 - BIS	
	1 - BER	
	1 - TRI	

53 - JBS

8/18/43

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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIPREPORT ON JEWRY

(Compiled by Special Examiners)

No. 6.

Period: January to June, 1943

C O N T E N T S

- I. CONDITIONS OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES ABROAD
- II. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
 - 1. The Jewish Army
 - 2. Relations with Foreign Governments
 - 3. Post-War Aims
- III. ORGANIZATIONS
 - 1. Political
 - 2. Women's Groups
 - 3. Youth Groups
 - 4. Religious Groups
 - 5. Miscellaneous
- IV. REFUGES AND RELIEF, EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION
- V. ANTI-SEMITISM

Introduction

There formerly long and detailed accounts concerning the fate of continental Jewry were frequently intercepted, enemy censorship of Swiss mails has now drastically reduced the volume of this type of information. Such descriptions as have percolated through, however, produce an impression of horror of a far greater intensity than has been recorded in previous Reports.

Great hopes were placed - and wrecked - on the Bermuda Conference; since then many writers have drawn up schemes for "immediate rescue", all of which appear to count on the goodwill and co-operation of Germany. Those organisations which feel they can do nothing more at present have turned their attention to post-war aims, and a large variety of plans will be seen in this section, both from groups and individuals. They cover all forms of activity, from food relief to the setting up of an autonomous Jewish State, either in Palestine or elsewhere.

We are once more obliged to record an increase in anti-semitism; the passages chosen for this section represent a negligible proportion of the total number of such comments seen. Many letters from new converts to Zionism, especially young people, have attributed their interest in Palestine to the rapid growth of anti-Jewish feeling which they have begun to sense around them.

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I. CONDITIONS OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES ABROAD

1. EUROPE

General Comment

Sources of information range between long accounts smuggled out through secret channels, and the accumulated evidence of slight personal references to news received from friends and relations of the victims of Nazi persecution.

The full reports which were sent to London by the Jewish organisations in Switzerland ceased when the Germans occupied Vichy France; they have recently been seen again, sent anonymously under a Portuguese postmark. One such report states that "the situation is more or less the same, which means going from bad to worse... There is no form of ferocity, bestiality and sadistic insanity not applied to kill and torture the Jews." The writer (believed to be the director of the Jewish Agency in Geneva), does not believe there will ever be any adequate punishment and sees no signs that any action will be taken to stop these massacres and tortures. (LON/SE/210560/43, 24.3.43)

The American Jewish Congress in New York sent to their office in London (8.12.42) a memorandum detailing the methods by which the mass extermination of the Jewish population in Europe is being accomplished, as follows:-

1. Through mass deportations. Crowded into what are termed "caravans of death" strewn with chloride of lime, sealed, 30% of the victims die of suffocation or starvation.
2. Through extermination centres - where the method employed is asphyxiation either through (a) the fumes of sulphur mines; (b) carbon monoxide from army trucks; (c) special gas chambers.
3. Through cremation in the crematoriums near Cracow, or burning alive in buildings set afire.
4. Through the injection of air bubbles into the veins of the victims.
5. Through machine-gunning.

In addition to these swift methods of slaughter, there are slower processes of extermination; these include planned starvation through 1) "racial" ration systems; 2) slave labour where the victims are worked to death or shot if absent for more than two days through sickness.

Confirmation of the existence of this programme of extermination is offered in (a) denunciations made to representatives of the U.S. Government abroad and transmitted through the State Department to American Jewish agencies, (b) official German admissions as well as confidential German reports, (c) eye-witness accounts received by Jewish agencies in neutral countries, (d) first hand reports appearing in the underground press of Poland and other occupied lands and (e) corroborative evidence received by the Governments-in-Exile through their underground channels.

Religious Persecution:

In their efforts to destroy the spirit as well as the body of their Jewish victims, the Germans and their satellites have accomplished the following:

1. The destruction of the leading synagogues of Europe or their conversion into public latrines, garages, stables and similar uses.
2. The prohibition of public worship.
3. The wholesale and deliberate desecration of the Torah, scrolls of the Law, the most sacred of the Jewish religious symbols.
4. The systematic destruction of ancient Jewish tombstones, which constitute the evidence of the organic place of the Jews in the history of civilised Germany.
5. The desecration and plunder of Jewish religious libraries, involving millions of volumes of historic Jewish writing.
6. The prohibition of the observance of the Sabbath by the Jews, who were the first to give to the world the idea of a universal day of rest.
7. The dissolution of the Jewish religious communities.
8. The liquidation of the institutions of Jewish religious education which also served for the secular education of hundreds of thousands of Jews.
9. The banning of shechitah, the Jewish ritual method of slaughtering animals for food and with it the denial of any possibility for Jews to secure kosher meat.
10. The martyring of Rabbis.

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A report from France said to emanate from one who "plays a big part in the 'Jewish International Movement'" (sic), but of which no corroboration has been seen from any other source, declared that cards received from deportees in different parts of Germany and Poland showed clearly that those who were trained in useful work were allowed to follow their own trade; they were decently fed and treated and were allowed to write to and receive news from their families twice a month; old and unskilled people were employed as domestics; there appeared no longer to be any question of concentrating the old people in ghettos, nor of deliberate assassination. (LON/SE/211174/43)

An underground system is said to be maintained by Hochalutz members all over Europe to aid Jews to escape to neutral countries.

"It is possible to save many comrades from transportation by means of passports of various countries... I am making endeavors to get more comrades away... most of them hide with decent Christians, in monasteries etc."

In Poland, however, says the report, there are almost no connections at all, only with a few provincial towns... There is regular information from Silesia, Germany, Rumania, Hungary, Slovakia, Italy, Holland and Denmark.

"In all the places our comrades are working with much energy. Their spirit seems to be unbroken." (SE/PO/210875/43. 18.2.43)

Changed attitude among the satellites

An underground report said: "It seems as if the Balkan countries are trying to change their attitude towards us in a certain degree." (SE/PO/210875/43. 23.2.43) A statement which might bear out this suggestion was made by a Hebrew-Christian writer (who ascribed it to the intervention of the Pope); he says that there are thousands of Jewish orphans in Bulgaria and Rumania who will be permitted by Hitler to leave, on payment of a tax of \$25. per head. It is more likely, however, that this represents another attempt by the Axis to capitalise its Jewish prisoners into foreign currency. (LON/SE/211030/43. 27.4.43)

A possible relaxation of the extreme policy pursued in the Baltic countries was indicated in a London Board of Jewish Deputies Report, sent to New York (22.4.43) "In these countries the Jews are no longer used for the hardest and dirtiest work. Many have been included in the schemes of total mobilization of labour and are compelled to work for the German war machine."

Children arriving in Palestine from Hungary said that the situation there had improved since the German defeats in Russia and the Allied landings in North Africa. It had, in fact, never been really bad, but now Jews were able to carry on business and live peacefully and the anti-Jewish laws had not been enforced. (Pal.T.A.455/43 Feb.1943).

Bohemia/Moravia

As far back as November, 1942, four letters had been received by the Jewish Agency in Geneva (J.A., Geneva - J.A. Jerusalem, 16.11.42) from Jewish elders in Theresienstadt, despatched from Berlin, S. W. 2. This, combined with the fact that all the writers gave a very favourable picture of the conditions there, suggested that the letters had not been written voluntarily but that they were intended to serve as counter propaganda to the reports published abroad. The Ecumenical Committee for Refugees, Geneva, also reported that, since November, a restricted postal service with the deportees of Theresienstadt had been opened and that the news from there seemed to prove that there must exist a fairly satisfactory organisation of administrative, hygienic and other functions.

"We do not know what has been done and will be done with the people who had to leave Theresienstadt, because it is obviously impossible that all who have been sent to this place are still kept there." (SE/PO/210264/43. 9.12.43)

The Bratislava Jewish Community paper "Vestnik U. Z." (22.1.43) announced that letters might be sent to Lublin, Auschwitz, Birkenau and Theresienstadt. The issue of 5.2.43 announced that money could be sent up to Ks.500, and published a number of letters said to have been received from deportees in Birkenau by relatives. The letters all stated that the writers were well and working at trades, such as masonry, joinery, watchmaking etc. They had received warm underclothing and the food was good and normal. Their living conditions were also good. They even had shops, a cafe with music, a bank and a fine swimming bath. (F.U., Geneva-E.F., London. 15.4.43)

A denial that the possibility of communication actually existed was sent by a writer in Sweden who had been unable to contact his own friends. He relates that Sven Hedin personally saw Goering on behalf of Lamm, the ex-Swedish Consul General in New York, regarding the release of a relative of the latter, "with the only result that the poor woman was sent from Theresienstadt to Poland." (LON/SE/210918/43. 11.4.43) In contrast to this report, an enquirer in Sweden received the information that his relatives had been deported to Theresienstadt, where 80,000 Jews were concentrated in subterranean catacombs, like in ancient Rome. (U.S.A. MI-254558. 27.4.43)

Apart from the above, the only news concerning the Protectorate came from a J.T.A. Report (25.1.43) that 77,000 had died in concentration camps or been deported to Polish ghettos, where they "disappeared." Those who remained in Slovakia were starving or freezing to death, being forbidden to buy essential foods or to receive them from the Czechs. From another source it was learnt that transports from Prague via Theresienstadt to Poland would probably continue up to the end of March, when it was expected that the Protectorate would be clear of Jews. Similar information had been received in respect of Berlin. (E.F., London-W.J.C., New York 27.1.43). In March, a reference from Sweden seemed to indicate that deportations from Theresienstadt had been resumed. (LON/SE/210485/43. 24.3.43)

Bulgaria

Earlier in the year it was reported that the Government had been compelled to revise the restriction forbidding export firms to employ Jews, and had notified them that they might retain their Jewish employees until January 1st, 1945. This was attributed to a weakening of the economic structure of Nazi-dominated Bulgaria, in consequence of the anti-semitic laws; it does not however, appear to have implied any general betterment of the Jewish position. Jews are allowed only 1,000 leras a month, and if found to have more are sent to a concentration camp. Jewish owners of property, under a special law of sequestration, have had to give it up in exchange for 3% special bonds. (LON/22366/43. 28.1.43)

Further acceleration of anti-Jewish measures under Nazi pressure has, according to the British Board of Deputies, provoked considerable opposition among the Bulgarian people and their Parliament. At a meeting of the Sobranje, the leader of the Democratic Group attacked the Jew-baiting policy of the Government and was supported by 30 others, while 26 more abstained from giving support to the Government. (BDBJ., London - JSB, New York 22.4.43) Strenuous protests by members who criticised the recent deportation of more than 10,000 Jews from occupied Thrace to Germany for slave labour brought about suspension of the deportation of 45,000 more who possessed Bulgarian citizenship. The Commissioner for Jewish Affairs, Beleff, is said to have resigned in protest at this decision. It was stated that Jews born in 1916, 1917 and 1918 were to be called up for service in the armed forces. (LON/SE/210675/43. 31.3.43)

At Philipopoli, the population was so indignant at the deportations that the Synod made representations to King Boris; he was then stated to have given orders to cancel the departure of a deportation train which was ready to go. (EGY/02726/43)

Denmark

Danish Jewry, numbering over 5,000 is said to have petitioned King Christian for internment in a Danish concentration camp as a measure to forestall possible deportation by the Germans. King Christian declined the proposal, as being incompatible with Denmark's tradition of religious freedom. The request of the Danish Jews read: "We have always been well treated in this country and we understand that our presence is one of the difficulties between you and the German Government. If we can make things easier for you by being interned, please intern us." Confronted with opposition by King Christian to anti-Jewish measures in his country, the Nazis abandoned their plans to introduce the yellow badge and to segregate the Jewish population into Ghettos. (J.T.A. 26.1.43)

Nine members of the Hechalutz (Jewish Pioneers for Palestine), escaped in March from Denmark to Sweden in a fishing cutter and from there wrote an account of their own organisation, and of the position of Jews generally, in Denmark.

"It was not that there was any urgent necessity to leave Denmark, but we had recently reached the conviction that it would be a good thing to transfer comrades who had the courage and the will for it to Sweden."

Over 500 members of the agricultural training organisations were still there. These were regarded as agricultural learners and could not officially earn more than Kr. 25, and were not allowed to displace any Danish labour on a farm; they had therefore been forced to make private arrangements with the farmers. Caution had to be observed, in order not to draw the attention of "other quarters" to such matters, so that "everything depends on the greater or lesser degree of justice and decency on the part of the farmers." There was, however, unemployment among Danish workers and many of the Comrades had never had the chance to practise the trade they had learned. A difficult problem was presented by Jews, who, for reasons of health, were unable to work any longer in agriculture and, as they could not obtain a working permit for any other trade, they were then driven to depend on the support of the community.

The general position of the Jews in Denmark since the occupation of the 9th April, 1940, had scarcely altered; Jews still held their political and economic posts. A very active Jewish cultural centre existed, and there was in the Royal Library at Copenhagen a Jewish Department, which was probably the largest Jewish library in Europe; it included also every new Hebrew book up to the year 1940. (LON/SS/210720/43)

Finland

The Vice-President of the Finnish Diet denied (to the Budapest "Deutsche Zeitung") the existence of a Jewish problem in Finland. At the same time, he admitted that the position of the Jews could be described as one of complete social isolation - there were only about 800 of them altogether. (J.T.A. Zurich. 1.2.43)

A London Jewish official, on a visit to Sweden, noted that "Finnish Jews enjoy full civil rights in so far as internal Finnish questions and the Army are concerned. Especially in the Army is there no sign of anti-Semitism; Finnish Jews, even in the present war, are being promoted to officers up to the rank of Major. Finnish Jews are sent to all parts of the front, even those mainly defended by German troops. No difficulties have resulted since in this respect the Germans are behaving in an extremely correct manner." (A.R. Sweden-London. 2.5.43)

France

A general proclamation in January, ordering all Jews to register, was reported to have had little effect. For the purpose of searching them out, a "brigade de recherche" was set up in each Department and had to include some representatives of the special anti-Jewish police. Measures for the separation of Jews and non-Jews in living quarters were announced. Youth organisations were forbidden to include Jews in their membership. It was said that a Vichy cabinet meeting had refused the Germans' decree that Jews should be forced to wear the yellow star, but the Germans were implacable. Vichy was also said to be resisting the demand that Alsatian Jews should be declared "apatride", but it was expected that all Jews naturalised since 1927 would be deprived of their nationality. It was estimated after the 1942 deportations that there remained a total Jewish population of approximately 100,000. The general policy, applying primarily to the foreign-born, but likely at any time to be extended to French Jews, was to make them disappear, first from contact with French citizens by internment or incorporation into labour camps and then from French territory by further deportations on the model of those operated last autumn. Of the estimated number of 25,000 foreign Jews still in the former unoccupied zone, 6,000 were children under 18. All foreigners and all unmarried French male Jews were ordered into labour battalions, and there was good evidence that these were placed at the disposal of the Germans.

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All sorts of subterfuges were used to round them up. For example, foreign Jews were forbidden to leave their canton or residence; then a German order would compel them to move elsewhere. When they asked for "sauf-conduits" at the prefectures they were refused; their status thus became irregular and they were sent to the camps.

The Government still continued to recognise the Union Generale des Israelites de France, but de Pellepoix, Commissioner for Jewish Affairs, had ordered that all foreign Jews employed by this organisation be discharged before the end of February. (LON/SE/210106/43. 16.1.43)

A later report (which came, like the above, from a Christian source) showed that the situation was deteriorating. All foreign Jewish internees had been assembled in five camps: Gurs, Nexon, Noe, and two others unnamed in the Department of Haute Vienne. About 6,000 people were concentrated in specially guarded barbed-wire enclosures. Jewish social workers had been expelled from these camps and it was not known to what extent workers from non-Jewish Committees were allowed to visit them. No one was able to claim freedom; the right of liberation had even been withdrawn from pregnant women, from persons having served with distinction in the French army, and from those having French members in their families. There was no attempt to hide the fact that further deportations had been prepared for these unfortunates. Hunger and cold were once more taking their frightful toll. The mortality rate at Gurs had gone up again, having decreased during the first eight months of 1942.

Regarding the French Jews, measures were also becoming increasingly strict and onerous. All had to present themselves by January 12th and have the word "Jew" inscribed on their identity and food cards. They were to be progressively limited as to areas of residence and travel, and those who were to be affected by the proposed denaturalisation of all naturalised French Jews would then come under the above mentioned regulations governing foreign Jews. In short, concludes this letter, a very dark future awaits Jewry in France, both French and foreign. (LON/SE/210075/43. 23.2.43)

That the Jewish relief organisation, Hicem, continues to be able to work there to some extent at least, is indicated by a letter from its Lisbon office.

"M. Alexandre is still working at the Hicem of France, which has now been moved into the interior of the country." (Hias-Ica, Lisbon - D.P., London. 24.5.43)

A recent letter reveals that an ever increasing number of foreign Jews is pouring into the eight departments which one might call the "Italian Zone". This represents an enormous burden on the native population, and, although the Italian authorities treat them very humanely, the writer (who has a scheme for their evacuation) believes the Italians would be glad to see the departure of at least some of these refugees. (LON/SE/211228/43. 27.5.43)

Greece

Of the 55,000 Jews in Salonika, only about 5,000 foreign Jews, mostly of Spanish and Turkish nationality remain, all the rest having been deported to Poland. The entire property of the Greek Jews is said to have been confiscated. (J.T.A. 24/27/5/43) There has been no further reference to anti-semitic regulations in central and southern Greece.

Hungary

A curious reversal of ambition in regard to "race purity" in Hungary, was recorded by J.T.A. (Moscow. 21.12.42) The Jewish Labour Units formed by the Hungarian Government were, it was said, growing by leaps and bounds and were likely soon to have more non-Jews than Jews. The explanation was that many officers and men preferred coming under the anti-Jewish regulations to active service at the front, and declared that they were unable to bring evidence of their Aryan ancestry. As a result, they were transferred to the Jewish forced labour companies. Cases had been reported where mothers of Hungarian soldiers had sworn affidavits for this purpose that their sons were born out of wedlock

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of Jewish fathers; in other cases "Aryan" soldiers had written anonymous letters to the Army authorities, charging themselves with being of non-Aryan descent.

The opening of an "Institute for Investigating the Jewish Question in Hungary" which took place in Budapest in January, was marked by anti-Nazi demonstrations; hostile remarks were shouted and eggs thrown at the speakers. The police had to intervene and made several arrests. (J.T.A. Zurich. 15.1.43)

Italy

The only information regarding Jews in Italy was seen in a letter addressed to the Jewish Refugee Committee in London (14.11.42) via Prisoner of War mail from Lougo, Italy. The senders (presumably internees) had been living there for more than three years and were all well and content with their conditions. They wanted to emigrate to South America and appealed for visas and permits to be procured for them. They appeared to be in a position to pay their own travelling expenses.

Latvia

A private individual's offer of £1,000 for each child brought out of Latvia resulted in a reply from the investigating agency approached that, according to their information, there was not one Jew left in the country. (SE/PO/210397/42. 14.1.43)

A report from a private source in Sweden said that in Libau many Jews had got work and had been released from the ghetto. (LON.SE/210562/43. 23.3.43)

Holland

On 17.12.42, the Geneva Office of the Jewish Agency, reported to their Jerusalem Office:

"In Holland, the concentration camps, especially that of Westerbork, are crowded. It is estimated that about 90,000 people, about one half of all the Jews living in Holland, have been deported. A minority has been sent to Theresienstadt, the only place whence letters have been received. The attitude of the Dutch population is splendid. Although the death penalty has been proclaimed against all Dutchmen aiding the Jews to escape, or hiding them - a threat which has been carried out during the last two weeks, when Dutchmen guilty of helping Jews have been sent to the well known Mauthausen concentration camp, where people are killed in gas chambers - the Dutch people are showing their sympathy in many ways. You are aware that the German authorities in Holland are trying to sell well-to-do Jews against payment of foreign exchange; the price per head has been raised from 50,000 to 100,000 Swiss francs. For a couple, at least Frs.150,000 are required. In some cases, people have escaped to neutral countries by paying ransom of this kind." (LON/3262 J/291/43)

Nearly all foreign Jews have been deported to Poland, the concentration camps in Holland being used for those of Dutch nationality. (LON/SE/ 210918/43. 11.4.43)
The deportations have been speeded up and 9,000 were reported to have been sent away from Amsterdam during a period of a few weeks. (Br. Bd. of Deputies, London - J.S.B., New York. 23.4.43)

Norway

A letter from a non-Jewish source, after describing the sufferings of the Norwegians generally, continues: "But the acts of horror and cruelty was the inhumanity towards the Jews. The Jews have been cleared out of Norway. None is at liberty, but it is said that half-Jews and those married to Norwegians are still in the country. Many of those who managed to get away say that the cruelties practised cannot be exaggerated, they cannot even be described." (SE/PO/200077/43. 7.12.42)

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In January it was announced that half of Norway's Jewish population, which numbered between 1,300 and 1,500 had already been deported; half and quarter-Jews had had to register, and exclusions from certain professions were to be expected shortly. After that, no further news was received until a paragraph in the British Board of Deputies Report stated that "A group of 400-500 Jewish deportees from Norway recently arrived in Upper Silesia. The majority were put to work on the mines near Katowice. The fate of another group of several hundreds is not yet known." (Br. Bd. of Deputies, London - J.S.B., New York. 23.1.43)

Poland

Correspondence on the Jewish atrocities in Poland has been so vast that the following section can only contain a very few typical items of information. There have been gruesome and detailed descriptions of the German methods of mass-extermination; astronomical estimates of the numbers of suicides, of those killed here or left alive there; harrowing vignettes of personal suffering; weak-to-weak evidence of the progressive measures which culminated in the final attack on the Warsaw ghetto in April.

Two German decrees designed to restrict Polish Jews to 42 small townships and to 13 ghettos in the districts of Warsaw, Radom, Lublin and Galicia reached London last winter. These were to be known as "Jewish residential localities", and severe punishment was meted out both to non-Jews found in them and to Jews found outside them. From this, it was concluded:

- 1) that an official comb-out of Jews outside the ghettos has now been announced;
- 2) that this is the final step in organising the extermination of the remnants;
- 3) that even if the Germans only kill a few hundred Jews at a time, this, together with the utter starvation they will have to face, will bring about the complete annihilation of Polish Jewry. (HOL/FCI 7903/43. 13.1.43)

At about this time, a letter which had been addressed to a Jew in Poland was returned to the sender in Sweden, with an official stamp stating, "Died in the course of the liquidation of the Jewish problem." This stamp is apparently being used by the German authorities when returning letters addressed to Jews who fell victims in the mass executions.

Jews from Holland, Belgium and various parts of Poland were being executed daily in Rawa-Rusaka, a large Galician city, according to an underground message; the local Jews were being forced to bury them. (J.T.A. 15/17.1.43. 11.2.43)

Later in the year, trainloads of deported Bulgarian Jews had begun to reach Nazi Poland, and were said to deposit their freight at the notorious Jewish concentration camp of Treblinka, where special "death chambers" can gas 700 people in 45 minutes. The Polish secret radio station SWIT stated that, before being driven into the gas chambers, the victims' heads were shorn and their hair used for industrial purposes. (J.T.A. 7.6.43)

In March, there was still a number of young Jews in labour camps or working for various industries in Poland and Upper Silesia. Cracow and Lemberg were said to be completely emptied of Jews (and even of Poles); there was no news from the 52 other ghettos. (LON/SE/210560/43. 24.3.43)

A report drafted in London on 18th April, by a member of the Polish Peasant Party (a Christian) who had recently been in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Spain, was sent to New York by Dr. Schwartzbart (Jewish representative on the Polish National Council) who said that he knew the narrator personally. With regard to the Jews, relates this author, the whole of Poland was of one opinion - there was now no anti-Semitism. The Jews took an active part in the underground movement.

The news of the final wiping out of the Warsaw ghetto and of the armed and spirited, though hopeless, resistance of the inhabitants, reached the Polish Government through underground channels. Two of these messages, one from the Central Committee of the Jewish Labour Movement and the other from the Jewish National Committee in Poland, describe the "heroic rising without precedent in history of the doomed ghetto." The first message dated April 28th, said:

"This is the ninth day that the ghetto fights back. S.S. and Wehrmacht formations are besieging the ghetto. Artillery and flamethrowers are being used and aeroplanes shower high explosive and incendiary bombs on

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the 40,000 Jews who still remain in the ghetto. The Germans mine and blast blocks of houses wherever there is resistance. The ghetto is burning and the smoke covers the whole city. Men, women and children who are not burnt alive are being murdered en masse. The Jews fight back furiously and have killed and wounded about 1,000 of the enemy. They have burnt down factories and stores of German war industries."

The second message said that only a few strongholds were still holding out, but the Jewish fighting organisations were showing grim determination and courage. House defences were being overcome after stiff resistance. A few thousands remained in the underground storehouses of the ghetto. Hand to hand fighting was going on in the shelters. The water supply had been cut off. The message added that the remnants of the Jewish centres in the provinces were being wiped out completely. (J.T.A. 20.5.43)

According to Polish underground papers reaching Stockholm, partisans had succeeded in rescuing a number of Jewish children and bringing them to a safe place; executions of Polish citizens for giving shelter to Jews fleeing the ghetto were reported. (J.T.A. 20.5.43)

An underground message:- "In spite of all the efforts of the Nazis to destroy the Jewish population, the Jewish working masses of Poland carry on, under the flag of their nearly 50-year-old Socialist organisation the struggle against the occupant, thus fulfilling their duty as a part of the underground movement of all tortured people of Europe." (U.S.A. MI/156438/42)

Rumania

In March, it was reported that the Rumanian Government, impressed by the victorious movement of the Russian Army towards Rumania, were considering returning some of their deportees "who may be considered valuable to Rumanian interests." At the same time, the German Ambassador in Bucarest, von Killinger, was pressing the Rumanian authorities to send Jews to Poland, where the Nazis were building fortifications (4.3.43) Meanwhile, a new decree had been issued in Bucarest which would oust 34,000 Jews from their jobs. Those who thus lose their work will be sent to forced labour camps. (LCN/SE/210523/43. 5.3.43)

Russia

In a memorandum to be submitted to M. Maisky, demanding relief for Jewish refugees in Russia, Agudas Israel declared that although "the Government of the Soviet Union has changed its policy... now allowing religious freedom in Russia... there are hundreds of thousands of Jewish refugees in Russia from Poland and the Baltic States, as well as vast numbers of refugees from occupied Russian territories. Their plight, both spiritual and material, defies all description! (SE/PO/210422/43 15.12.42. SE/PO/300714 16.12.42.)

Another letter describes the "horrible situation in which the few hundred thousand Jewish refugees from Poland find themselves. Their situation is particularly bad, due to the fact that the Soviet Government does not recognize them as Polish citizens. Because of that, they cannot benefit from the aid which is being sent to the refugees of Poland, they cannot get exit permits to go to their relatives in other countries and they cannot benefit from the amnesty which was anticipated for the Polish citizens in the Soviet Polish agreement in 1941." (U.S.A. MI/156438/42)

The majority of Polish-Jewish refugees in Russia consists of aged women and children. Only 5 per cent are fit for work and they therefore depend on relief to a larger extent than Poles who have taken to agricultural work. In accordance with the Polish-Russian pact, refugees from Poland receive 1 lb. of bread a day, whether working or not, whereas Russian citizens receive bread only when they work. However, as there is a general bread scarcity in Russia, it is obvious that this also affects the distribution of bread to the refugees. Jewish refugees from the Baltic countries and Bessarabia are classified by the Russian authorities as fully-fledged Russian citizens and cannot receive foreign relief. Nor do they receive any of the medical aid sent by the Jewish Joint Distribution Board to Polish refugees in Russia. (J.T.A. 11.4.43)

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Slovakia

The name of President Tizso has not appeared for some time in connection with anti-Jewish decrees and orders; Sano Mach, the equally pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic Minister of the Interior, now has control of anti-Jewish measures. In February, he announced that all Jews still in Slovakia, "whether baptised or not", would be deported to Eastern Poland within the next two months. The number already deported was said to be 75,000 and it was generally believed in Slovakia that more than 30 per cent of these had been slaughtered. A report from an underground source gave the number of Jews still in Slovakia as 20,000 and said: "the comrades (200) are still working and contacting each other." (SE/PO/210875/43. 23.2.43)

Germany has sent Slovakia a bill for Kr.17,000,000 "to pay for the maintenance of Slovak Jews deported to Poland." Another report mentions Kr.400,000,000 "for the deportation transports of Jews to Poland, because Jewish property in Slovakia has been confiscated by the Slovak authorities." (E.F., London - WJC., New York. 27.1.43)

Turkey

An individual complains of Jews being unfairly taxed in Turkey. "I'll give you one or two examples to show you how the intentions of the Turkish Government are similar to those of the Germans, with the only difference that in Germany the law concerns directly and honestly the Jews, while here indirectly and in a dishonest manner. In one factory where the Jewish workers are 4 per cent of the whole staff, only this 4 per cent has been taxed. In a bank where 8 per cent of the employees are Jews, only these have been overburdened with taxes, whereas the majority (non-Jews) has been spared. Merchants who do not possess a total capital of more than £T 20,000 have been taxed over £T 100,000" (Istanbul to Haifa, HA/285/43)

2. NORTH AFRICA

Two independent correspondents reported attacks on the Jews in North Africa after the Allied landings. They also referred to the ill-treatment and bad conditions of the "engages volontaires" in the labour camps of Morocco, as well as the continued enforcement by the French authorities of anti-Jewish laws. There were even numerous arrests and punishments for demonstration of pro-Allied sympathies. Telegrams to Jewish organisations in London reporting these matters had been suppressed by the French censorship.

There was said to have been a lot of bloodshed in the Jewish quarter of Casablanca:

"It appears that the French had started an anti-Jewish campaign, forbidding the Jews to sit in cafes and restaurants, so when the Americans landed, the Jews rose up to help them and were fired upon by the French." (SE/PO/200028/43. and TCO/PO/220105/43. 31.12.42)

In January, a group known as the Jewish Algerian Committee of Social Studies wrote to the leading Jewish organisations and personalities in London and America, setting forth in detail the injustices which had been imposed upon the Jewish community in Algeria by the Vichy-French, and under which they were still suffering after two months of occupation by the victorious Allies. The documents showed that representations and protests had been made to the Governor General, Admiral Darlan, General Giraud etc., but it was complained that, so far from these protests having had the effect of any amelioration, the Nazi anti-Jewish regulations were being enforced and perpetuated. It was also stated that Jews called up for the army were mobilized for work in labour battalions and were not allowed to enter fighting units. They besought their correspondents to lay the facts before the Allied Governments appealing for redress and the complete restoration of civil rights as well as for a separate Jewish fighting unit. (SE/PO/210919/43. 21.1.43)

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The case of the North African Jews was taken up in America by Baron Eduard de Rothschild (formerly head of the French Consistoire Israelite) with particular reference to the abrogation of the Cremieux Decree of 1870, under which native-born Jews in Algeria had for 70 years enjoyed French political and civil rights of citizenship. Mr. Sumner Welles, to whom Baron Rothschild addressed his protest, replied that, after the abolition of the Vichy decrees by General Giraud, he had received assurances that no further restrictions remained and that the Cremieux Decree would be replaced in the near future by a procedure whereby native Algerian Jews who desired to might acquire French citizenship. The Jewish Joint Foreign Committee, however, including these facts in their Report dated March-April, 1943, added that "Certain doubts as to the exact meaning of the latest Giraud Decree have arisen and the Committee are obtaining the opinions of authorities on the legal position and the effects in practice of General Giraud's decree." (J.F.C. London - J. S. B. New York. April 1943 & LON/ULD/112529/43. 5.4.43)

"One aspect of the situation" said a correspondent, "needs particularly to be watched. It is not inconceivable that, in the proposals for French unity, the abrogation of the Cremieux decree would be part of the price which the Fighting French would be called upon to pay. We might even be put into the position of being accused of standing in the way of French unity. So far as we here are concerned, we are making it clear to the representatives of the Fighting French that we shall in no circumstances yield on the principle involved and that we look to them to stand firm... The attempt to bring Arab opinion into play leaves us cold... The true meaning of this conflict is to be found elsewhere." (LON/SE/211164/43. 15.5.43)

The World Jewish Congress in New York decided to take the necessary steps, on the appeal of 900 Jews interned in six concentration camps in Algeria and Morocco, to secure their release and to obtain permission for them to join an Allied Army. The French authorities in North Africa were said to have declared that the 900 refugees would be released from the camps only if they joined the Foreign Legion or left North Africa immediately. The refugees, who had declared a hunger strike, replied that they would join any other army of the Allied Nations, but not the Foreign Legion, on account of the anti-Semitism prevailing there. (LON/ULD/112529/43. 5.4.43. LON/SE/211161/43. 5.4.43)

Jewish boys arrested and flogged for applying at the French Consulate in Tangier for work in liberated North Africa, have been "pardoned", following official representations by the British Consul General.

Tangier authorities are refusing permission for Polish Jews to leave Spanish Morocco. A number suspected of spreading pro-Allied propaganda are reported to be held under supervision by Spanish police. Polish representatives in Madrid have intervened with the Government on their behalf but have succeeded neither in securing their emigration nor in obtaining labour permits which would enable them to earn a living as long as they have to remain in Spanish Morocco. (J.T.A. 7.6.43)

3. WESTERN HEMISPHERE

It may be of interest to record the estimated figures of the Jewish population in the United States, Canada and the South American Republics at the end of 1941, as prepared by the Institute of Jewish Affairs, New York, six months ago:-

U.S.A.	4,900,000	Bolivia	12,000
Canada	180,000	Peru	3,500
Argentine	270,000	Colombia	3,500
Brazil	50,000	Paraguay	2,500
Chile	15,000	Ecuador	2,000
Uruguay	19,000	Venezuela	1,500

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While European correspondence deals largely with the immediate problems and persecutions of Jewry, it has been observed that American Jews are more concerned with matters of general policy. Their activities are therefore recorded under the sections dealing with the Jewish Army, Post-War Plans, and so forth, and the

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following paragraph is the only extract which may be said to comment on their position in American life:-

"As regards the Jewish problem, the attitude of the Government and the public here is very much less sympathetic than in England. Nobody has yet ventured to submit a resolution of sympathy to Congress, because fears are entertained either of abstentions, or even of opposition, which would obviously be disastrous. The President himself has not mentioned the Jews as he mentioned the victims of Lidice in a previous speech. The public reacts only sporadically. This can of course be put down to fatigue after ten years of news concerning the persecutions of the Jews; but, all the same, in face of the extent of the tragedy, one could expect a little more."
(LON/SE/210462/43. 4.3.43.)

Events do not seem to have induced any particular religious reaction throughout the general body of American Jewry, according to a poll taken among Rabbis. (SE/PO/210054/43)

Mexico

Earlier in the year General Sikorski visited Mexico, and in the course of a public speech warned the Jews in that country against engaging in any "dirty business"; he was speaking on the authority of information received from a "high official." The following extract is only one of a number of indignant comments on this episode:

"What can Sikorski mean by 'dirty business'? There are absolutely no Jews engaged in the White Slave Traffic; there are no Jewish professional thieves. There are no Jewish owners of pubs or even canteens; only Spaniards own these. No night clubs are run by Jews. There are no Jewish opium traffickers. The majority of Polish Jews are engaged in commerce and industry, a few in banking. Could Sikorski's imaginary high official possibly consider these occupations as dirty?" (LON/ULD/112551/43. 3.4.43)

West Indies Area

A Zionist propagandist, on a fund-raising tour throughout the Caribbean Jewish settlements, complains of the attitude of the Jews there and the difficulty of her task. They have never even heard of Zionism, she says, and they definitely are not interested in Palestine nor do they care about learning of the precarious position of European Jewry. "These people actually live on isolated islands (sic) where, being away from the world, they are smug and self-satisfied, prosperous and indifferent."

Nevertheless, the writer seems to have raised fairly considerable sums and to have established committees. (U.S.A. MI/222401. 5.3.43)

The same correspondent visited Jamaica, and found 1500 Jews on the island, some of whom had intermarried with white Christians and negroes. From this group, she raised £500, with the promise of further considerable sums. She remarks that these Jews had given £60,000 towards the War Drive recently held there, which, she said, had netted £100,000. "Yet when England permitted 3/0 Jewish refugees (Dutch, Polish and a few Germans) to be interned there for the duration, not only did the Jamaicans refuse to contribute (to their relief), but they actually resented having additional Jews on the island!"

In Curacao she found practically the same conditions as in Jamaica - inter-marriage and marriage with negroes, yet also here she was very successful. Generally, she states, there is very little Jewish cultural life or Zionism among these islands.

South America

A Jewish official who toured this continent last year reported that Latin American Jewry, consisting of some 650,000 souls, has been much neglected by the big organisations, political as well as economic. He visited all the British and some of the U.S. Ambassadors in these countries and was received by the Presidents of Peru and Colombia.

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"Everywhere I told the story about our work and our achievements in Palestine, about the war effort of Palestine Jewry and about the spirit of Palestine. The Press gave me much space." (HER/4407-S/42. 15.12.42)

Proposals have been made for an international Zionist Congress in Chile, which "could be the start for a systematic political action in all Latin-American countries, helping towards mobilising the whole of the Jewish public in favour of Zionism and Palestine." Communist propaganda was said to be gaining ground among the Jewish public, and assimilationist tendencies were a great peril; such an event as a Congress and a tour by leading Zionist personalities should therefore achieve valuable results.

Besides the Zionist Federation, which comprises all the other Jewish groups, there is a Polish-Jewish association in Santiago, and an Hungarian Jewish contingent which has created a "Free Hungary" communist movement. It is estimated that about 25,000 Jews live in Chile, 10,000 of them being German refugees. (LON/SE/210655/43. 22.2.43)

II. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

1. The Jewish Army

So far as the official Zionist Organisation is concerned, the question of the Jewish Army seems to have receded from the fore-front of their discussions and appears now only as a secondary item in their larger programme for a Jewish State. There seems even in certain quarters to be some sense of disillusionment in it as a mistaken policy. A member of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem wrote:

"How long did we cling to the illusion of a Jewish Army, seeing it as the main political task, and, to no purpose whatever, have kept the Jewish youth in a state of suspense, inaction, hope and denial! To-day, when the short-sightedness of such a policy has been proved, it is not easy to achieve that our battalions should be sent to the front." (PAL. JA/18,516/43)

The American Committee for a Jewish Army, however, continues to put out its fiery propaganda, based on full coffers and wide support, while the junior branch in England struggles along in its wake, trying to do the same things without adequate funds. Its constant appeals to the parent organisation for help and comfort fall on deaf ears; the American Committee is either too absorbed in its own work, or, if it has any funds to spare, considers the English effort of insufficient value to merit the expenditure of time or substance.

In January, the American Committee announced that the friction which formerly existed between it and the Zionist bodies had subsided and was practically non-existent. They had had a conference with Lord Halifax and Field Marshal Sir John Dill, which, however, "did not get them anywhere." Their "Proclamation on the Moral Rights of the Stateless and Palestinian Jews" (see last Report) had been signed so far by 38 Senators and 22 Congressmen, but they had lost the adherence of the leader of the Jewish State Party (a body within the Zionist Organisation), because he considered the Proclamation "a non-Zionist document." (SE/FO/210705/43. 11.1.43) Dr. Samuel Marden Church, President of the Carnegie Institute, who had been an Hon. Chairman, resigned in November believing the Committee's policy to be contrary to the known wishes of the British Government. The Committee blamed certain American Jewish circles for this and similar "casualties". In the same month the "National Chairman", Pierre van Paaszen, resigned on grounds of ill health. The vacant post was accepted by Senator Edwin C. Johnson, who may have taken a more humanitarian than political view of this office, for the Committee report him as stating on this occasion: "It will be my proud duty to aid... in advancing our three-point program for the salvation of European Jewry", and an article written by him for their publication was entitled "Stop Mass Murder". (LON/SE/210355/43. 6.3.43)

The American Committee produced a new fortnightly publication in March, called "The Answer", the first number of which appeared with a portrait of the new Chairman, Senator Johnson, on the cover. The publication was to concern itself not only with the activities of the Jewish Army movement and affairs, but also with ideological and political discussions and post-war plans. (LON/SE/210692/43. 27.3.43)

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An unexpected reverse occurred in May as the result of an attack by the Committee on the Bermuda Conference. By means of an advertisement in the New York Times and other papers they had denounced the whole proceedings as "a cruel mockery", alleging that the word "Jew" had been deliberately banned. This attack was in turn denounced in the Senate by some of those who had figured among the signatories to the advertisement, including Senator Johnson; they repudiated it utterly. It was described as a "diabolical untruth" and the Senators complained that they had not been consulted prior to its publication. Senator Lucas declared that the statement of the Committee for a Jewish Army had injured the Jewish cause. (J.T.A. 7.5.43)

In the meantime, the Anglo-American Committee for a Jewish Army in London (Captain Helpersn) reported in January that their work had developed well. They had established an office at 85, Cavendish Street and increased their working staff and financial resources. Their immediate aims were to secure the setting up of an Inter-Departmental Committee of the Government to examine their proposals and the tabling of a motion for a special debate in the House. (SE/PO/210311/43. 7.1.43) They asked the American Committee for a grant of £10,000 for the purpose of launching a really large newspaper campaign in Great Britain, as "the only way of putting the Jewish Army campaign on the map in this country." (HOL/PO/8612/43. 12.1.43) By February, however, the financial situation was "again catastrophic"; intrigues on their own staff had lost them the support of their chief financial resource, Mr. Cyril Ross. He had provided £1,000 and had promised another £4,000, "but Ross wanted to buy us with his money, a thing to which we could not agree." In addition, there was the "continuous silence" of the American Committee. "You know yourself how difficult the work is here", wrote Captain Helpersn, "the opposition of the Government to our idea and the opposition of the Zionists and .. the Jewish Agency, which did everything possible to undermine my work at the very beginning." (LIV/13662/43. 15.2.43) Complaints of neglect by the New York Headquarters and of their failure to send financial support continued through March and April. A "Proclamation campaign", similar to that in the U.S.A., with public meetings and press conferences, had to be postponed for lack of funds.

The future policy of the Committee, included the creation of separate Jewish units in the American Army for transfer to the Middle East, the transfer from Russia of non-Russian Jews to the Jewish units in the Middle East, the necessity of the publicisation of Jewish participation in the war, in order to counter anti-Semitism, and the creation of a branch of the Committee in South Africa. (LON/SE/210191/43; LON/SE/210353/43. 18.3.43) No item from this programme has yet been realised. They have been given very little publicity in the non-Jewish press, wrote Captain Helpersn, adding that without it "the whole work is of little value." Their recent activities have included the following: a ball at Grosvenor House for Jewish members of the Services, with Lady Simon as hostess; the establishment of a special Military Advisory Committee with distinguished members; the formation of a Women's Division and of a Youth Council. The latter has opened a platform in Hyde Park "with tremendous success", and has already secured a number of Jewish and non-Jewish signatories to the Proclamation. (LON/SE/210680/43. 8.4.43; LON/SE/210943/43. 28.4.43; LON/SE/211090/43. 21.5.43)

Captain Helpersn plans to organize in London a monster meeting, to be called "The Day of the Fighting Jew", with the object of getting the Jewish war effort known to the man in the street. "There are over a million Jews serving to-day in the Allied Armies", he wrote, "and nothing is known about it. It can bring about a very dangerous situation after the war." He is anxious to open a branch of the Committee in the Near East, as well as in South Africa and also to form an Inter-Allied Committee. (LON/SE/211077/43. 26.5.43) Meanwhile, he has to face considerable unpleasantness in the office. The resignation of a number of officers and members of the Anglo-American Committee was announced in June; they included the Hon. Mrs. FitzPatrick, who had been acting as the Hon. Secretary, Brig. General Gribbon, C.M.C., D.S.O., Mr. H. Underdown, J.P., Mr. Cyril Ross, Hon. Treasurer and Mr. Landman. The reason given by one of the resigning members was that, since the inaugural meeting in October, 1942, the Committee had never met, nor had an executive body been elected. They also objected to certain public statements made by the Committee in America which they considered incompatible with the non-political character of the Committee. (J.T.A. 8.6.43)

A meeting of the Jewish State Party in London expressed regret that the efforts made by themselves and other bodies to unite the Anglo-American Committee for a Jewish Army and the Jewish Fighting Force Committee had failed. The struggle for the formation of a Jewish Army, they said, was still one of Jewry's most important tasks. This meeting also stated that their Chairman, Mr. Meier Grossman, had resigned as Vice-President of the Anglo-American Committee, because the Committee had renounced its non-partisan character. (Ibid. 1.6.43)

The New Zionist Organisation in London announced that their South African Branch had petitioned the South African Government for the creation of a Jewish Army. The petition was submitted on December 29th, South Africa's day of mourning for the victims of the massacres in Europe, and was signed by 18,000 Jewish nationals of the Union, representing half the adult Jewish population. Field Marshal Smuts stated that the petition would be forwarded to the British Government. (Ibid. 3.1.43)

As an example of the sharp division among Jews themselves on the whole subject, a member of the Progressive Judaism movement in New York wrote that there was a turmoil in Liberal Jewish circles there because of the hue and cry raised by the proponents of the Jewish Army:

"Progressive Jews are almost unanimously against it. (Their) protest against the clamour..has created bitter antagonism on the part of our conservative and nationalist-minded friends.. It has come very nearly into creating a new group., and has temporarily succeeded in causing the resignation of a number of our colleagues from the New York Board of Jewish Ministers." (LON/SE/210207/43. 9.2.43)

And a young Jew wrote from New York to Haifa:

"Most of my friends have either been drafted or volunteered for the U. S. Army. I'll wait to be drafted, because I'm still waiting for a Jewish Army to be formed. The Jewish Army movement is tremendous here." (HA/8946/42)

2. Relations with Foreign Governments

Poland. - In addition to the two Jewish members of the Polish National Council in London, representing the Zionist and the Bund groups respectively, the Agudas Israel World Organisation, which had long been agitating for their own representative, claim reason to believe that this request may be granted very soon. In the meantime, the suicide of Mr. S. Zygelbohm (of the Jewish Labour Bund) as a protest against the Jewish atrocities in Poland, left Mr. Schwarzbart for the time being as sole representative on the Council. (LON/SE/21220/43. 8.3.43; LON/SE/211120/43. 12.5.43)

Meetings have been taking place in the U.S.A. between representatives of the Jewish and Polish parties. Their aim is said to be, in the first place, to reach an agreement about the complaints which are being made by the Jews; secondly, to plan a joint Polish Jewish declaration concerning the common fight for Poland's freedom; thirdly, to discuss the status of Jews in the future Poland. One writer takes exception to the fact that the representative of the Polish Ministry of Reconstruction in New York is negotiating (as far as the Jews are concerned) with "people who are not connected with the Jewish National Movement." (LON/SE/211159/43. 5.4.43)

Official Jewish Labour in New York, criticising the Polish National Assembly, "with its reactionary anti-Semitic majority", considers that, far from occupying itself with the Jewish problem or the establishment of a Jewish State, "it would be better advised if it tried to combat the underground anti-Semitic activities of certain Poles in Poland itself and in its own ranks, and set about preparing such legislation as would allow the Jews in Poland to lead a peaceful and useful existence, as befits any minority in a well organised and civilised State." The writer asserts that this view represents the general Jewish feeling towards the Polish Government. (N.Y., New York - B. L., London. 19.1.43) This opinion was expressed after a member of the Assembly with known anti-Semitic views had proposed that Jews should be given a country of their own after the war, with the obvious interpretation that they should be compulsorily evacuated from Poland. Zionist leaders in New York interviewed the Finance Minister of the Polish Government concerning similar "propaganda in certain Polish circles"; they

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received the Minister's disavowal of any anti-Semitic intentions and the assurance that no distinctions would be made between different elements of the population. The Delegation then put forward a request that Jewish experts should be included on the committee considering reconstruction. At a subsequent interview, General Sikorski was said to have conceded this point. Closer collaboration between the Polish Government and the World Jewish Congress in refugee matters was also discussed at this meeting (J.T.A. 31.3.43)

The Revisionist Supreme Committee in Jerusalem protested against the appointment of General Haller as Polish Minister of State in the Middle East. His political past, they said, offered no guarantee that he would continue the policy of his predecessor, Professor Kot, in the endeavour to foster sympathy and understanding between the Jewish population and the Polish military and civilian refugees. (J.T.A. 31.5.43)

Soviet Russia. - Orthodox Jewish quarters approached the Soviet Embassy in London with a request that they should permit individual postal and telegraphic communication with the Jewish refugees in Russia and the organisation of relief work there. It was also desired to send a delegation to Russia for the purpose of making contact with the refugees. They asked for the fixing of a favourable rate of exchange for relief purposes. (SE/FO/210422/43. 15.2.43)

Yugoslavia. - The World Jewish Congress have obtained from the Royal Yugoslav Government a letter specifically stating the Government's unanimous resolution to do away with all anti-Semitic decrees and enactments and declaring that such enactments are contrary to the Yugoslav Constitution and to the liberal traditions of the country. (J.T.A. 8.6.43)

Spain. - The British Section of the World Jewish Congress, through the Spanish Embassy in London, obtained a declaration of policy by Spain towards the refugees. This included solemn assurances that no Jewish refugee would be repatriated to any German occupied territory; no anti-Jewish legislation would be introduced into Spain; Jewish refugees able to maintain themselves would not be molested in any way; internment camps for those unable to provide for themselves would be administered in the best way possible. Assurances were also given that the Germans would not exercise any influence on the Spanish Government in their determined policy to treat refugees on a humanitarian basis, so far as their economic and administrative resources would allow. (SE/FO/210509/43. 27.1.43)

POST WAR AIMS

3. Palestine

Eugenio Villa, active Zionist leader in Buenos Aires and the author of a plan for a post-war Jewish Commonwealth, (i.e., Palestine plus a "colony" - see previous reports), has published a book ("New Ways") containing his ideas for a solution of the Jewish problem - the basis for which would be the removal of the entire race from Europe. In this particular, he apparently agrees with the "mass migration" idea of the Revisionists; he has, in fact, appealed to them to support his propaganda for a single Jewish Representation, or Government-in-Exile, recognised as such in international politics and with full authority to set forth Jewish peace aims. Because its people are so widely scattered, it would be impossible to found the new Government on the ordinary diplomatic principle, and the Jewish people must therefore look to a new prophet to name their leader. There is no doubt, says Villa, that this prophet is F.D. Roosevelt, and that he should appoint a Jewish dictator. For the composition of the proposed Government-in-Exile, he suggested Rabbi Herzog (of Jerusalem), Judge Frankfurter, Professor Klausner, Pierre van Paassen (prominently connected with the American Committee for a Jewish Army) and Professor Weissmann.

With regard to territory, the author demands that the separation of Transjordan should be revoked, and he goes on to discuss a scheme known as the Hulton Plan, which proposes Cyrenaica with a part of Libya, or alternatively Eritrea with a part of Abyssinia, as Jewish colonies. The Greater Palestine thus formed would eventually become a Dominion, such as Egypt or Iraq (sic).

"Our politics must be based more and more upon the U.S.A. as our treaty partner, and no longer upon Great Britain. We must above all claim with the necessary energy from Great Britain a British territory, in addition to Palestine. We must defend the claim on Palestine to the Euphrates, in order to solve the migration problem."

This accomplished, the Jewish people should officially unite with the Allies and build a Jewish Army to fight for the principles involved. For financial support in the establishing of the new State, they should turn to the U.S.A. for a political loan. A plebiscite of Jews in all free countries is advocated to present these aims to the Peace Conference. (MI/138908. 22.10.42; MI/131747. 10.0.42; TRI/1227/43. 14.1.43; U.S.A. No.29078-42. 22.1.43)

A Jewish correspondent in Sweden considers it a dangerous doctrine that Palestine should be the only solution of the Jewish post-war problem. Their claims in other countries should by no means be renounced, but, on the contrary, must be one of their main causes. Discussing the proposal of a post-war loan of 500 million dollars to the Jews, he raises the point as to "who shall become the possessors of the properties of the Jews who are no more alive." He considers that the legitimate claim for compensation or reparation under this head would amount to such a sum as would render a loan unnecessary. (LON/SE/210676/43. 16.1.43)

Mr. Ben Gurion, Zionist leader in Palestine, on the theme of Arab-Jewish relations, said:

"We do not take from the Arabs any of their houses or land. Their property will remain in their hands. But we disclaim their right to hold 18 million dunams of desert land between the Gulf of Akaba and Jericho and between the territory south of Telaviv and the Negeb. We have plans for the development of these desert lands." (J.T.A. 26.1.43)

Discounting the idea of a bi-national solution, one individual suggests that all Arabs who came to Palestine after 1919 should be settled on land in other Arab States. "The land should be bought by a bank, which would finance both the immigration of Jews and the emigration and settling of Arabs. After the war, there would be great changes in frontiers, many people would be shifted from one land into another; it should not be an insuperable task to shift half a million Arabs from Palestine to other countries." (SE/PO/210879/43. 16.2.43)

The first result of a plebiscite on post-war Jewish problems, organised among the South African community, showed strong support for the annulment of the White Paper of 1939, for the opening of Palestine to Jewish immigration, for the formation of a Jewish Army and for a grant to the Jewish people of the status of equality among the other Allied Nations. Field Marshall Smuts told a Jewish deputation that he favoured the establishment of a Semitic Confederation in the Middle East, of which an independent Jewish Commonwealth of Palestine would be a member. (Br.Ed. of Deputies, London - J.S. Bureau, New York, 23.4.43)

Lady Reading feels that it is necessary to focus on one point - Palestine. "If we achieved that alone in our generation, it would indeed be an historic and tremendous achievement." (R., London - A.S., Toronto. 27.5.43)

In the personal view of a recognised authority on the Middle East, Colonel S.F. Newcombe, the importance of our future policy lies not so much in the Jews - versus - Arabs problem of Palestine, as in the fact that Moslems in general interpreted our support of the Zionists as a breach of faith. To ensure the safety of sea communications in the Middle East, the British Empire must co-operate with and defend the Arab countries. Then Syria, Palestine and Transjordan would combine - to be joined possibly in twenty years' time by Iraq. The Zionists could come to terms with Arabs in this larger Syrian State and the White Paper be altered to suit an Arab and Zionist agreement. "In other words, keep to the White Paper as a principle, to be altered only by request of Arab and Zionist, who are free to put up their own proposals." (SE/PO/210997/43; SE/PO/210886/43. 26.2.43)

The longing for Palestine as their own country is epitomised in a letter from two refugees who admit that, while they are pleased and happy with their conditions and the kindness they have received in England, "we would immediately change our present life for Palestine, although the climate there is unpleasant, the work hard and the wages small. To know that you are at home out-weighs everything." (SE/PO/210961/43. 22/2/43)

2. The Bi-National State

Pursuing their policy of Jewish-Arab co-operation, the Hashomer Hatzair organisation issued a pamphlet, entitled: "Whither Zionism? the Case against the Jewish Commonwealth and for a Bi-National Solution." This suggests a transitional programme combining two considerations: the final goal in view and the necessity of seeking Allies. While their demands as regards free immigration into Palestine etc. are identical with those of other groups, they base their policy on recognition of Arab rights and aspirations; other parties, they assert, offer only protection and guarantees. They admit that there has been, as yet, no response from the Arab national Movement, but H.H. are not deterred from proclaiming their demands for co-operation.

They envisage the temporary maintenance of the Mandate system, but under administration by an International Forum which will eventually lead to self-government. The great mass immigration to take place after the war must be a staggered process; the recognition of all civil rights for Jews outside Palestine and the re-building of the disrupted Jewish communities must therefore be striven for in the meantime.

Capitalism might be forced to grant the Jews the right of immigration, but the complete national emancipation of Jewry will not be fulfilled until the advent of the Socialist epoch; Hashomer Hatzair looks to Soviet Russia as an ally. (SE/PO/210445/43. 28.1.43)

The American Jewish Committee has adopted a policy in favour of repatriation and rehabilitation, complete restoration and safeguarding of equal civil and religious rights and co-operation with Jews wishing to settle in Palestine even although Palestine cannot alone solve the problem. The Committee urges active Jewish-Arab collaboration and approves of an internal trusteeship for Palestine which should be responsible to the United Nations. This trusteeship would have to 1) safeguard Jewish settlement in Palestine; 2) safeguard the rights of all inhabitants of the country; 3) safeguard the holy places of all faiths, and 4) prepare Palestine to become within a reasonable period of years a self-governing commonwealth. The declaration emphasises that there cannot be any political identification of Jews outside of Palestine with whatever Government Palestine may have. (J.T.A. 2:2:43)

3. Re-Settlement, Migration and Colonisation

That Palestine should form part of an Arab Federation is supported by Agudas Israel - (Orthodox), whose standpoint is a purely religious one. No guarantee at all, they say, has so far been given by the champions of the Jewish State that it is to be a genuinely Jewish one, - a haven for the Torah and not only for Israel. Politically they hold that free immigration to any country should cease to be the exclusive competence of the single sovereign state; it should ultimately be dependent on the decision of a Supreme Court of Justice. However, immigration to Palestine and the Middle East alone will not be sufficient; Jewry must consider the alternatives of re-settlement in the former native lands or in the land of adoption, of emigration to other continents, and of Jewish agricultural and industrial collective settlements on "empty" colonial territory. Failing Palestine, Agudas Israel proposes the settlement of 80,000 Rumanian Jews in Abyssinia. (SE/PO/210445/43. 28.1.43; LON/SE/210327/43. 15.2.43)

A writer, apparently of some influence in Jewish circles in Sao Paulo, Brazil, emphasises the important role which Russian Jewry will play, "better skilled in organising, better led, and more united in their political aims than any other group." The present position of Russia, he suggests, alters the attitude of the City and Wall Street towards a future Palestine under Russian influence. (LON/SE/210314/43. 12.1.43)

Another proposal is the assignment by the United Nations of some enemy or ex-enemy-occupied territory, to be liberated and defended by a Jewish army of occupation, organised by a Free Jewish Government. The first step would be to create a new Jewish organisation, designed to establish a Jewish State, under recognition of the Allied Governments and composed of non-members of the Zionist Organisation. This body would negotiate with the Allied Governments as a separate Jewish Dominion (outside Palestine) for territory in New Guinea, which would operate under Dutch and British Governors and also collaborate with Australia and New Zealand, under a constitution granted by a constituent National Assembly. The first tasks of the new Government-in-Exile would be to establish a fighting force.

for the occupation of the assigned territory and the raising of the necessary funds. The powers concerned should grant "conditional cession" of their possessions in New Guinea, including the adjacent islands, which form a geopolitical entity with New Guinea. Funds from a Jewish War Loan would be used to equip land, air and naval forces and to purchase a spacious fleet after the war for foreign trade and immigration. (U.S.A. KI/171443. 26.11.43)

A German Jew in Sweden thinks it would be the greatest misfortune that could happen to the Jews, if, after the war, the respective countries were to give them equal rights, "for that would not exclude the Jewish question again being brought up by some criminal or madman in some corner of the world." The only solution would be the founding of a Jewish State. The writer does not favour Palestine for this, not only because it is too small but because it also lies on a main transport artery and could always stand in the centre of world politics. The writer admits, however, that former attempts at colonisation by the Jews - for instance, in South America - have been insignificant. (LON/SE/27033/43. 6.5.43)

While rejoicing at the signs of approaching victory, refugee Jews are showing increasing apprehension at their own future prospects.

"But what is going to happen to us Jews?" writes an individual in New York.

"I fear we shall be sent packing. I do not see any signs of a new Liberation-Era. On the contrary, everything seems to indicate that a period of black reaction is approaching." (HOL/PO/16845/43. 29.12.42)

An Austrian Jewess in England does not want to go back.

"Where would I find an employer who has not learnt to think of 'Aryans' and 'non-Aryans'?... In England one is a refugee and remains one till the end of existence. In America, one is a newcomer - one of the many thousands - one can become a citizen... What are charity and kindness compared with equal rights amongst human beings on this earth?" (HOL/PO/192185/43. 8.12.42)

4. Compensation

One correspondent considers that the question of compensation or reparations in respect of the murder and sufferings of Jews, and the confiscation of their property, may be approached, either from the legal point of view or from that of statecraft. The former should be avoided, as it would lead to a morass of problems of municipal and international law. The statesman's approach, while it might do less than full justice in individual cases, would, over the whole field, approximate to something that was equitable and practical. The Allied Governments should fix a global sum as compensation payable by the Axis Governments and their satellites; this sum should be divided into two parts, communal and private. The communal portion should be set aside under trustees for later determination as to its allocation, while the private portion should be divided into three parts: one to meet individual claims, one to meet the needs of those wishing to settle in Palestine and one to meet the needs of those wishing to settle outside Palestine and Europe. (LON/SE/210925/43. 4.5.43)

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III ORGANISATIONS

General Comment

1. POLITICAL

World Jewish Congress
Zionism
New Zionist Organisation
Jewish Unity Group
American Jewish Conference
Labour Zionist Movement
Jewish Labour Bund
Free Jews Government League

2. WOMEN'S GROUPS

W.I.Z.O.
Hadassah

3. YOUTH GROUPS

Hashomer Hatzair
Inter-University Jewish Federation

4. RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Council of American Judaism
Agudas Israel
Jewish Fellowship

5. MISCELLANEOUS

Keren Hayesod
Keren Kaymeth
O.R.T.
Assoc. of Jewish Refugees
Jewish Committee for helping the Allied Nations
Jewish Labour Bund

(Political, Women's Groups, Youth Groups, Religious, Miscellaneous)

General Comment

Prospects for the achievement of a single united policy for the whole of Jewry seem to be as poor as ever. Opposing factors have tended rather to stiffen their attitude. For the first time the forces of anti- or non-Zionism have combined in an organised movement in defence of the conception of a purely religious community and against the demand for a political or national status of Jewry. This movement, inaugurated with the title of "Council for American Jewry", appears to be gathering support in England under the recently formed "Jewish Fellowship." Among the already existing organisations, with or without avowedly political aims, agreement is still far off.

Officially, the Board of Deputies has stated that they are not prepared to work with the World Jewish Congress. The difference between them is that the Board is definitely a British institution, as expressed by their full name, 'Board of Deputies of British Jews', whereas the World Jewish Congress is an international institution and largely governed by the Jews of the United States.

It is not only in the Board of Deputies that there are differences of opinion about co-operation with the World Jewish Congress, but also in leading Jewish circles opinions differ. We understand the same differences exist in the U.S.A. One of the representatives of the American Joint Distribution Committee told us that under no circumstances would the A.J.D.C. work with the W.J.C., and if the Jewish Council for Refugees decides to do so, then the A.J.D.C. will find it difficult to co-operate with them." (LON/SE/210736/43. 16.4.43)

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Disagreements seemed at one time about to lead to a split between the Weizmann following, i.e., the Zionist Organisation, and the A.J.D.C. Proposals were, however, made for a round table conference, on the ground that, while there appeared to be little chance for political unity, there might still be a chance of creating a united economic front, which would be of particular importance when the time came to deal with the question of collective compensation. The query, it was stated, as to whether the Jewish organisation on the one hand or the Governments of the liberated countries on the other would be entitled to claim such collective compensation on behalf of their respective Jewish communities, was an important and complicated problem. (LON/SE/210087/43)

A director of the Anglo-Palestine bank in London, whose interest lies in the economic side of reconstruction, has no doubt that "the powers-that-be wish to deceive us" and that no results will be obtained unless there is unity in the ranks of American Jewry.

"We shall be told that Hitler has destroyed Jewry and that there no longer exists the people in whose name we are building Palestine. (HOL/PO/196010/42. 28.12.42)

(1) POLITICAL

World Jewish Congress

The British Section claims the sole credit for any results achieved by political action in the endeavour to save European Jews, notably the Allied Declaration of December. It details its activities in this connection as follows:- heads of Allied Governments approached and specific proposals made; consultations in New York with the United Nations; demarches at the Vatican; communications to the heads of English, Scottish and Welsh Churches also the principal political parties, the Trades Union Congress, the International Co-operative Alliance and other bodies, urging them to use their influence with the Allied Governments; conferences with the Press, applications to the M.O.I. and the B.B.C. for broadcasts, etc. (SE/PO/200615/43. 9.12.42)

Zionism

The Biltmore Programme, the name given to the post-war political programme of the Zionist movement, expresses three main demands: a) Palestine to be opened to Jewish immigration; b) the Jewish Agency to have entire control of immigration and the whole work of colonisation, c) Palestine to become a Jewish Commonwealth. This is opposed by Orthodox and Liberal Jewish circles on religious grounds, and by Agudas Israel on the point of their rejection of the Jewish Agency as representative of the whole of Jewry. There is another dissident within the very ranks of the Zionist Organisation, viz., Hashomer Hatzair, Socialist Youth Organisation and active proponent of the idea of the bi-National State. Opposition also exists within the Jewish Agency itself, one member of which, connected with the Central Bureau for the Settlement of German Jews in Palestine, takes a rather despondent view of the present day trend of Zionism. The golden era of Jewish Palestine's upbuilding closes, he considers, with Biltmore Zionism. What had been the great reservoirs of Zionism - Zionist youth and the Zionist intelligentsia - no longer exist in Eastern and Central Europe, nor in Palestine, and only questionably so in America. He predicts that the Biltmore programme will have an even shorter span of life than the illusion of the Jewish Army. The excitement which it had at first created has now calmed down, but if anything should happen to rekindle it, it will become the pyre of the Zionist Organisation. He stresses that the possibility of a lasting alliance of the people and the solution of many political difficulties depend on the moral character of the Yishuv (Jewish population in Palestine), but he finds small comfort in his contemplation of the latter:-

"On the whole, the private use of violence has become a characteristic of the Yishuv. Terror reigns. Bombs are thrown. Bombs against writers whose political opinion differ from the official one. Bombs for the protection of the Hebrew language and against newspapers published in German.. Bombs against cinemas or cafes which do not strictly observe the Sabbath hours.

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Bombs, assaults, castor oil and other means against shirkers etc...
 An administrative system without recognised and efficient centralised power - unfairly encourages the rise of secondary powers, while the brutalisation of the times has inspired the use of terrorist means."
 The Arabs, he says, are preparing a new Palestine-Arab national representation. It will be difficult for these people to divert themselves from the Mufti party...
 "The Zionist Organisation, as well as the Arabs, are obsessed with the idea of achieving immediate and immense political successes. It seems to me, however, that after this war, events will not depend on whether political ambitions are being satisfied, either ours or those of the Arabs. The Near East has, as yet, no spiritual share in the great upheavals of our times. It also contradicts the education of generations to realise that, after this war, everything will depend on economic reconstruction and social justice. In Palestine, the word will not go forth from the guardians of the old parties, nor from the protagonists of antiquated political formulae, but from those who abstained from such clamorous political activities and followed the spirit of the times." (LON/SE/210579/43, 8.4.43; PAL. SP. Report No. 231; Js/18.5162098)

The Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland has become very active, and aspires to establish itself as a mass movement which will express the conviction of British Jews that a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine is the radical solution of the Jewish problem. The Scheme calls for an enrolment of 50,000 English Zionists; it is to be widely publicised, and will link up with the Jewish National Fund drive which aims to raise £250,000. Each subscriber will automatically become a member of the new movement, and will be asked to sign a form stating his or her conviction that Palestine is the only solution to the Jewish problem. Committees will be set up in any town where the size of the Jewish population warrants it, new recruits will be taught exactly what are the Zionist aims and will then persuade others to support the campaign. (SE/PO/210869/43 15.2.43)

The Zionist Actions Committee (the Supreme Zionist body in Jerusalem) has decided to establish a political office in Washington and to strengthen the Jewish Agency office in London. (J.T.A. 21.5.43)

New Zionist Organisation (Revisionist)

The London "Presidency" claimed in January that it was steadily re-establishing contact with the other national branches of the movement. A general consultation of the leaders was contemplated, possibly in New York, which should be attended by Mr. Abrahams, of London, and Mr. Robert Briscoe, of Dublin. The "Presidency" claims that the N.Z.O. in Great Britain has now become an effective force, with properly functioning branches in all the large cities, notably in Manchester, Cardiff and Liverpool; this raises the question of the world leadership. In Canada a re-organisation of the movement is said to be taking place, and they are considering affiliation with London, rather than with New York, whose "activities leave much to be desired", but it is noteworthy that Canada corresponds in this connection with one of the members of the rebel Emergency Committee and not with the official Presidency.

Indeavour by the leader of the Emergency Committee to bring about a judgment on the matters at issue between themselves and the remaining members of the truncated "Presidency", Abrahams and Briscoe, appear to have failed. These issues also involve the Galil Publishing Co., responsible for the N.Z.O. organ, the "Jewish Standard", as well as the newspaper itself, and the Emergency Committee are now negotiating for the purchase of a newspaper of their own.

As far as the activities of the movement are concerned, the London N.Z.O. claims that their ideas on the solution of the Jewish problem and the evacuation of Central European Jewry to Palestine after the war are gaining gradual support both in Jewish and non-Jewish circles. They propose putting out feelers to the Old Zionist Organisation with a view to co-operation based on the aim of Palestine as a Jewish State with sovereign rights. The 'Presidency' is also concerned that the World Jewish Congress should be reorganised to include the N.Z.O. and Agudas Israel "for the purpose of ensuring a single representation at the Peace Conference.

In the U.S.A., the movement is running a campaign which would almost appear to be trying to outdo that of the Committee for Jewish Army. They appeal to "the conscience of America" to subscribe to a political fund of a million dollars, to help in the "fight to save the persecuted and uprooted Jews of Europe through the formation of a Jewish State in Palestine." Their aims are: the immediate admission of Jews who can be saved into Palestine, the establishment of a Jewish State, a Jewish Army and the admission of Jewry to the Councils of the United Nations as an equal partner. They have received messages of support from various well-known people, including Mr. Lloyd George.

The Jerusalem Branch decided on a campaign of utter non-co-operation with the Palestine Government in its new taxation policy and its reconstruction schemes, so long as they are based on the White Paper. The Organisation in London, however, strongly deprecates this campaign, which it regards as an ill-advised form of propaganda.

"We should not talk ourselves into the belief that any great power would ever stage a conflict or even permit a considerable disagreement to arise, simply because of the Jewish problem. No country will ever fight a war over us, nor will they exchange harsh words in our interest. Our sole hope lies in a harmonious co-operation in our interest among a number of governments... It is our job to hammer away at the publicisation of our programme, to secure influential non-Jewish support for it and to try and set up some sort of mechanism by which Britain might be induced to share the constructive side of Jewish national rehabilitation with America and with other European countries who are interested in Jewish mass emigration." (LON/SE/211242/43. 1.6.43; 210545/43. 6.2.43; 210577/43. 17.3.43; 210899/43. 29.4.43; 211175/43. 28.4.43; 210993/43. 7.5.43; 211065/43; 18.5.43; J.T.A.31.3.43; 211242/43. 1.6.43.

Jewish Unity Group

This movement wishes to create a Jewish World Agency, with international guarantees to achieve a) the rebuilding of Palestine as a Jewish State; b) civic rights for Jews throughout the world; c) facilities for migration; d) an international ban on anti-semitism. The Group sets out to heal the rift between Revisionists in this country and calls for an immediate united war policy and a five-year reconstruction plan, a Jewish Army and Zionist unity. It collaborates actively with the Anglo-American Committee for a Jewish Army, and has a special sub-committee affiliated to it. "The American Committee for a Jewish Army was right in divorcing the Jewish Army idea from an exclusive Palestinian background and giving it an all-Jewish international character." (LON/SE/210008/43. 23.2.43)

American Jewish Conference

As a further effort to achieve unity of aims, a conference of 32 leading Jewish national organisations, under the powerful aegis of the B'Nai B'Rith (Masonic) with its own 150,000 membership, was held in Pittsburgh. This resulted in the formation of the American Jewish Conference. Agudas Israel hesitated long about joining this Conference, considering that, as the Zionists would have a secure majority on this body, there was not much chance for their own moderate proposals. (SE/PO/210766/43. 26.1.43) LON/SE/210327/43. 15.2.43) A later report, however, claims that all leading Jewish organisations are now united in the American Jewish Conference, whose programme is:-

- A. To consider & recommend action on rights and status of Jews in the post-war world;
- B. To consider and recommend action towards the implementation of rights with respect to Palestine. (J.T.A. 25.4./ 2.6.43)

Labour Zionist Movement (America)

This group summoned a "national convention" to formulate a political platform. A seven-point declaration was adopted, embracing proposals for present rescue of Jews from Europe and for safeguarding the future of the Jewish people after the war. These included appeals for the removal of all quota restrictions and admission of all Jews who can be saved; for the dropping of the White Paper and the opening of the doors of Palestine; for the right to establish a Jewish

Commonwealth after the war and safeguarding of equality of rights in the Dispersion; the outlawry of all forms of anti-Semitism; a Jewish Army and the right to settle on the whole land of Palestine, including Government lands. (SR/PO/210811/43. 21.2.43. J.T.A. 30.3.43)

The Jewish Labour Bund

The execution by the Soviet Union of the two Polish Bundist leaders, Henryk Ehrlich and Victor Alter, aroused violent reaction in Bundist circles in the U.S.A. and a "protest campaign" was organised throughout the Western Hemisphere denouncing the "bloody terror of the Soviets," the "black deeds of the OGPU", etc. Their efforts in this direction were not very successful in Mexico, where "the Communists succeeded in influencing the Mexican police that our meetings were being planned and organised by the Fascists."

That every effort was made to extract the last ounce of political capital out of this affair against the Soviet Union is somewhat naively shown in a letter from the New York Jewish Labour Bund, which announced that certain meetings had been a tremendous success and "yielded a maximum political harvest" and that the Communists had been isolated.

Other Jewish sources, however, took up a different attitude and accused the dead leaders of having caused friction between the U.S. and Russia and of indirectly "betraying the interests of suffering Jewry the world over" by activities against the Soviet regime, through secret cells of the Polish "Ochraha", working underground in Russia. (LON/ULD/112085/43. 8.3.43; 112417/43. 17.3.43; 112418/43. 17.3.43; 112419/43. 19.4.43; 112420/43. 21.4.43; 112576/43. 3.4.43)

Free Jews Government League, Palestine.

This new group has for its aim the immediate establishment of a provisional Jewish Government on a broad coalition basis, with a framework similar to that of other Free Governments. This is considered to be the only way to obtain recognition of Jewry as an Allied Nation, and to put an end to the problem of Jewish homelessness. The President is Professor Klausner, of the Hebrew University. (PAL/J/7783, Dec. 1942)

(2) WOMEN'S GROUPS

Women's International Zionist Organisation (W.I.Z.O.)

The W.I.Z.O. has been very successful lately in founding new branches and raising funds, especially in South America. This organisation devotes itself mainly to its own welfare institutions in Palestine. There are reported to be flourishing W.I.Z.O. groups in nearly all the countries of Latin America.

In the Argentina, there were already about 7,000 members, in Chile 2,000, in Peru 600-700 and in Uruguay several hundreds. (U.S.A. MI/181994. 31.12.42. BER/44077-8/42. 15.12.42)

Hadassah

The great Jewish Women's Zionist Organisation of America found themselves in a dilemma in consequence of the political activities of Dr. Judah Magnes, of Palestine, leader of the Bi-National State Party, who was supported by their own leader, Miss Henrietta Szold. His description of Jewish nationalism as "chauvinistic, narrow and terroristic in the best style of European nationalism" caused a storm in Zionist circles and there was a growing demand in Hadassah that he should be asked to resign from their various institutions in Palestine. (SR/PO/210643/43. 6.1.43)

(3) YOUTH AND STUDENT GROUPS

Hashomer Hatzair

Advocate of the Bi-National State in Palestine. "H.H. is the most left-radical party we have in the country and demands no less than the bolshevizing of the Near East," declared an opponent (PAL/5122. 20.12.42)

According to a member, it is "not a party as well as a youth movement... a revolutionary vanguard for the Palestinian working class", (from whom it is said to have 20% backing) with an "uncompromising Marxist policy". It has formed a United Revolutionary Socialist Front with Poale Zion, without amalgamating, "representing 30% of the Jewish working class and a percentage of the Arab working class, a position unequalled except in the Soviet Union." They hope to be joined soon by 20% to 30% of the left "MAPAI" party. (LGE/SE/211065/43. 14/5/43)

Inter-University Jewish Federation

The English Branch has received the affiliation of the Dublin and Belfast University Jewish Societies. It considers that "in these times, the Jewish student body has a great task to perform... to contact a mass of educated, even if somewhat prejudiced non-Jews and both in discussion and by example.. impress truth on a distrustful and often a bigoted mind" and "achieve the solidarity of Jewish students throughout the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland." (I.U.J.F. Oxford - Dublin Jewish Soc. 14.1.43) It appealed to Dublin University to arouse public opinion in support of aid to European Jewry, to arrange mass meetings with co-operation of other political as well as religious student societies. (SE/PO/210454/43. 26.1.43) Dublin Jewish Students' Union held a symposium on Zionism, where they had both official Zionists and Revisionist Zionists on the same platform, "something that had never been done before since the inception of Revisionism." (SE/PO/210461/43. 27/1/43)

(4) RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Council of American Judaism

The Council is anti-Zionist, and was formed by a group of Reform Rabbis under the leadership of Dr. Morris Lazaron, of Baltimore, to oppose the establishment of a Jewish State and a separate Jewish Army, while favouring the recognition of Palestine as a homeland for the Jews. This attitude is based on the belief that political nationalism is opposed in essence to the Jewish religion. It marked the first attempt at organized anti-Zionism in the U.S.A. and its inception was greeted by the Zionist organisations and the Zionist movement in general with a storm of bitter fury. (SE/PO/210514/43. 23.12.43) They were asked by the Central Conference of American Rabbis to liquidate in return for certain concessions, which included a promise to take no official stand on questions of Zionist principles, but to leave these to the individual discretion of their members, and to endeavour to negotiate with the Zionist organisations a common ground in regard to Palestine and methods of co-operation; the Council refused to liquidate. (L.W.Philadelphia - L.H., London. 17.2.43)

Agudas Israel World Organisation (Orthodox)

The Agudas Organization in this country have asked the Colonial Office to consider the possibility of asylum in parts of the Empire other than Palestine, and have drawn their attention to the dangerous situation of the rabbis and communal leaders in occupied countries. They have also asked that refugee children arriving in Palestine who come from orthodox families should be entrusted to orthodox Jewry and not to the Jewish Agency, and that there should be an Agudist representative on the Selection committee. There has in fact been a considerable controversy over the religious education of some 700 Polish children recently brought from Teheran to Palestine. The Mizrahi (orthodox and Zionist), who incidentally received a much larger group of the children than did Agudas, supported the latter in their impeachment of the Jewish Agency, which was accused of having handed over some of the children to a completely non-religious education. The two Orthodox groups, with the Chief Rabbi of Palestine, are mobilising Rabbis on both sides of the Atlantic to fight the Agency on this question.

Agudas also raised with the Colonial Office the question of the status of independent orthodox communities and institutions in Palestine, asking that they be accorded equal treatment with the other Jewish bodies; otherwise, the curious

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position would arise that religious Jews received less favourable treatment than secular groups.

They wish the system of Youth Aliyah (Palestine immigration) to be extended to become a joint Agudah-Zionist effort, particularly in view of the large number of Jewish children who are coming to Palestine from Central Europe. (A.I.W.O., London - J.R., New York J.3.h3; LON/SE/210991/43. 17.5.h3)

Jewish Fellowship

In February, plans were started by prominent Jewish personalities in London professional and political circles to found a Jewish Fellowship movement. Its principal aims were declared to be 1) to uphold, the principle that the Jews are a religious community; b) to strengthen the influence of religion in the life of the nation, with Jews sharing fully with others in the responsibilities of citizenship and service; c) to assist Jews in other lands by helping them to obtain freedom from discrimination by the economic development of Palestine and by helping to settle emigrant Jews. Although it is not specifically stated, this idea may have been inspired by the organised anti-Zionist movement started in America under the title of "Council of American Judaism" (SE/FO/210514/43. 23.12.h2; SE/FO/210689/43; 4.2.h3)

(5) MISCELLANEOUS

Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund)

Membership has greatly increased:- "We are witnessing .. a great revival of Zionist life in this country and a vast expansion, or perhaps we are only giving concrete shape to a movement which has been in progress for decades, which has expressed itself in larger increases for the national Funds, in a Zionist President of the Board of Deputies and in other forms which we are now canonising into a complete organisational structure." (LON/SE/210659/43. 7.h.h3)

"Keren Hayesod also conducts ceaseless fund-collecting activities over the whole continent of America, particularly in the south. It has an ambitious programme for Latin America and proposes to issue pamphlets, cards and an illustrated monthly review in Spanish, dealing with Palestine and showing the steps taken to prepare the land for a Jewish mass emigration immediately the war is over. They describe their propaganda tours as "essentially political, suggesting actions or attitudes for the Jewish masses concerning Palestine and the future of the Jewish people." A series of conferences for the Argentine was arranged on the themes: 1) The present political movement in Zionism; 2) Why Palestine? 3) What do we expect from the coming Peace Conference? 4) Plans and Provisions for the Post-war in Palestine." (LON/SE/210782/43. 22.2.h3)

Keren Kayemeth Leisrael (Jewish National Fund)

The Presidential Address of the Fund stated that during the last year some 49,000 dunams of land had been acquired in Palestine and the record sum of £582,000 raised. The land holdings purchased since September, 1939, constituted approximately 30 per cent of their standing at the outbreak of war. The President entered into a brief review of what the Keren Kayemeth had achieved in the 20 years of its existence. "The first great project of the K.K. was the redemption of the Eneq, the Valley of Jezreel, whereby we linked up the settlements in the North of Palestine with the newer development in the coastal plain. We laid the basis for the creation of a real Jewish peasant class which must be the backbone of the Jewish Commonwealth of the future.

"The second great project was in the Haifa Bay.. We have planned the development of this vital area, which will be the site of the industrial metropolis of Palestine. The third great project was the acquisition of Eneq Nepher in the coastal plain, by which we were able to link the colonies south of Haifa with the settlements north of Tel Aviv. More recently, the K.K. has been making important purchases in the Jordan Valley. In Galilee, we have acquired more than 96,000 dunams of land, thereby consolidating the northern frontier of Palestine. In this way the great master strategic plan of the K.K. unfolds itself aiming at

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nothing less than the establishment of a solid and permanent territorial foundation for the Jewish Commonwealth. If it is possible today to travel from the Syrian border down the Jordan Valley, west across the Euphrates to the Mediterranean and then along the coastal plain to the south of Rehovot almost the whole of the way on Jewish territory, it is due to the achievements of the Keren Kaymether." (Extract from Presidential Address, J.N.F., London. 22.1.42)

The Jewish National Fund, with its sale of Tree Certificates, i.e., subscription for the planting of one or more trees in Palestine as memorials to mark anniversaries etc., continues to raise considerable sums. A large proportion of the appeals is sent to Eire, which apparently yields a good harvest; Belfast also is fruitful ground. (Torah V'Avodah, London - Dublin, Feb. 1943)

The Fund arranges lectures on Palestine in Sweden both to Jewish and non-Jewish audiences. (SE/FO/300632/42. 11.12.43)

O.R.T. (Organisation, Rehabilitation, Training.)

Three workshops and one training farm for Jewish youths have been established by the O.R.T. organisation in Algeria. Other O.R.T. workshops have been functioning in Algeria since their establishment twenty months ago; they managed to continue in the period following the complete occupation of France, although they were cut off from the Marseilles office and unable to obtain their monthly allotment. (J.T.A. New York. 7.6.43)

Association of Jewish Refugees, London.

This group is training a unit for relief work on the continent. "Some organisations here see a difficulty in taking on Jewish people for such work, but I am certain that a good end of this war will give more personal freedom to everybody." (Illkley - New York. 16.5.43)

Jewish Committee for helping the Allied Nations, Buenos Aires

"There are in this land some 70-80,000 Jewish families. Up to now, we have sent to Russia in four transports, products and other things to the value of 575,000 pesas. The fifth transport, now in preparation, will exceed the million." (A.I. Buenos Aires - Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, Kuibyshev. 2.2.43)

Jewish Labour Bund Relief Committee U.S.A.

The Bund has a "Labour War Chest", which allocates sums to China, England and Russia; it also contributes to various other American war funds. It is extending its assistance to the underground resistance movements in occupied countries. For this purpose, the Jewish Labour Committee is forming a Council of Representatives of the occupied countries through which the War Chest will dispense its help. It has been suggested that a similar Council should be formed in London, and that it should establish close contact with the International Federation of Trade Unions. (LON/ULD/112579/43. 16.4.43)

IV

REFUGEES AND RELIEF, EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

1. REFUGEES AND RELIEF

Enemy and Occupied Countries

The urgent problems of relief and "the efforts made in various quarters to save at least some of the Jews of Europe" are, said a report from Geneva, concentrated in Switzerland and also to a certain extent in Istanbul. Permission had been obtained by the International Red Cross to send foodstuffs and medical supplies to Theresienstadt, which seemed to be still in a somewhat privileged position, but a similar request with regard to Poland had been rejected and this negative reply referred also to the other occupied countries in the East, as, for instance, the Baltic States. (LON/SE/210560/43. 43)

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Food Parcels. - The sending of food parcels to Poland from Lisbon appears to have been suspended about the end of last year. There was a certain amount of evidence that some at least of those sent under British Government permission were allowed to reach the consignees, through the Jewish community centre in Cracow. Subsequently, however, bulk shipments to this formerly recognised agency had not been permitted and the individual packages had to be sent separately.

A Christian Mission source in Sweden said in February that Germany had prohibited the receipt of food parcels anywhere on the continent and in consequence they were having to close down that branch of their relief work. About the same time, however, members of a Jewish organisation in Sweden were regularly sending money to Switzerland for parcels to be sent from there to the deported in Poland and were also, to a small extent on account of the rationing, sending parcels of food and clothing from Sweden. Only rarely was the receipt of the parcels acknowledged. (SE/PO/300667/42. 20.12.42; HOL/PO/10287. 15.1.43; SE/PO/210569/43. 30.1.43; LON/SE/210180/43. 19.2.43; 210273/43. 23.2.43; 210589/43. 2.4.43; 210796/43. 16.4.43; 21161/43. 5.4.43)

Neutral and Allied Countries

Spain: - In January, it was reported that the total number of refugees who had so far succeeded in escaping from France to Spain was about 5,000, 35-40% of whom were Polish Jews. The Spanish authorities interned or imprisoned illegal immigrants, and refused to grant exit visas to men between the ages of 18 and 40. Consulates and Red Cross Agencies in Madrid made efforts to obtain the release of those not falling in this category, offering in many cases a guarantee of maintenance, coupled with the assurance that the individuals would be evacuated from Spain at the earliest possible moment. This, however, did not solve the problem of the stateless; the majority, being allegedly Poles, were maintained by the American Joint Distribution Committee, which had been successful in effecting the release of a substantial proportion of the other refugees.

The Spanish authorities subsequently relaxed their stringency towards the illegal immigrants, but in view of the difficulty of establishing the civil status and nationality of many of them and thus enabling them to be directed to the proper channels for assistance, the Hicem Organisation submitted that Governments should extend their liberality to the extent of authorising the delivery of a temporary passport to their would-be nationals.

A testimony to the work of the Jewish relief organisations in Spain was given by a non-Jewish member of the Polish Peasant Party. Crossing the Spanish frontier on his way from Poland he was imprisoned in Barcelona, and the Polish Red Cross working with the representative of the A.J.D.C. secured his release. On his arrival in London, he sought out Schwarzbart, Jewish representative on the Polish National Council to thank him: "The A.J.D.C." he stated, "gave the prisoners help without differentiating between religion or nationality. I came to you especially as a non-Jew to thank you for their attitude. I shall never forget what they did for me and the others..." (J.T.A. 7.1.43; A.J.D.C. Lisbon - J.R.C. London 22.2.43; LON/SE/210693/43. 8.4.43; 210771/43, 15.4.43; 210900/43, 27.4.43; U.J.R.A. London - A.Y. Dublin. 1.5.43)

The Political Head of the World Jewish Congress in New York expressed the pleasure and deepest appreciation of his organisation at the "quite extraordinary efforts which the British Embassy has made in Spain to help the refugees in that country .. Sir Samuel Hoare himself has made personal contributions running into thousands of pounds for supplies for these refugees and we have received a most moving account of the way in which a representative of the British Embassy regularly visits places of detention and brings encouragement to people who have virtually no other source." (LON/SE/210787/43. 15.3.43)

Portugal: - Refugees in Portugal at the middle of April were estimated to number about 700 to 800 and the Jewish organisations, as a condition of their release from internment, were under pledge to the Portuguese authorities that none of them should become a public charge. They were restricted to Ericeira, a little seaside village. (U.J.R.A. London - A.Y. Dublin. 1.5.43; LON/SE/210771/43. 15.4.43)

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Sweden: - The United Jewish Relief Appeal states that Jewish refugees in Sweden number over 2,000 of whom 700 are from Norway. Relief is being arranged by the organisation. Jewish sources express great appreciation of the generosity of the Swedish Government, and of the Norwegian Legation in Stockholm especially for their care of refugees without regard to creed or race. (U.J.R.A. London - A.Y. Dublin. 1.5.43; ION/SE/210020/43. 8.2.43)

A refugee from Denmark wrote:

"We who have come to Sweden have received a marvellous welcome, both from the Organisation and from the Swedish authorities. We are expecting to receive Swedish foreign permits and then to begin work." (ION/SE/210720/43. 2.4.43)

Switzerland: - Jewish refugees in Switzerland now number over 6,000 states the U.J.R.A., the bulk of whom are in camps. They are sent supplementary help by this organisation in the form of clothing, pocket money etc. Those who are outside the camps are receiving full maintenance. (U.J.R.A. London - A.Y. Dublin. 1.5.43)

Russia: - The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee states that no foreign relief agency, not even the American Red Cross, has been permitted to function in Russia. The only officially recognised relief project operates on behalf of the 2,000,000 refugees from Poland, in which the Jewish organisations are collaborating with the Polish Government. Under this arrangement, shipments of clothing, medicines and concentrated foods are being sent by Russian chartered boats, without charge and free of duty, to the Polish Embassy in Kuibyshev, which assumes responsibility for the distribution through specially chosen committees of Polish nationals. A number of former leaders of the Jewish communities in Poland have been appointed to these committees and complaints of discrimination against Jews by Polish relief officials have now ceased.

Mortality among Jewish refugees in Russia was said to be extremely high, ascribed to the appalling conditions under which both Polish and Jewish refugees had to live. A great number, it was stated by the late Dr. S. Zygelbojm, succumbed to the hardships of the mass transports to the interior of the Soviet Union; there were always some dead in every carriage when the trains arrived at their destination. In different districts and internment centres, the death rate varied from 16% to 50% annually; there was a particularly high mortality among children. Pointing out that Jewish refugees in Russia formed the main contingent for a possible reconstruction of Jewish life in Poland, Dr. Zygelbojm made a strong plea for granting these refugees temporary shelter in some place where they might await in safety their return to their own homes.

It is stated that Samarkand and other Uzbek cities have launched a housing programme to accommodate some of the thousands of Jewish refugees from the Ukraine, White Russia, Lithuania and Latvia, these being regarded as Russian subjects. Similar building activity is said to be proceeding in other parts of Russia. The United Jewish Relief Appeal stated that there were altogether 600,000 Jewish refugees in Russia, half of them Polish, mostly women and aged people unfit for work and in a most precarious position. According to a J.T.A. correspondent who arrived in Teheran from Russia, of the estimated number of 24,000 Jewish refugee children from Poland, the majority were orphans. (A.J.D.C., New York - M.D.S. London. 8.1.43; U.J.R.A., London - A.Y. Dublin. 1.5.43; J.T.A. 8.1./4.2./8.2./43)

Schemes for Immediate Rescue

Ever since a resolution expressing sympathy for European Jewry was moved in Parliament last winter, the question of immediate rescue has received an increasing amount of attention. Great hopes were placed by Jewry on the Bermuda Conference, and the limited scope of rescue work subsequently announced caused corresponding disappointment. A Consultative Committee was formed by the leading Jewish organisations, and is endeavouring to obtain immediate application of the practical measures that can be undertaken and the adoption of more comprehensive proposals.

An appeal submitted to the Bermuda Conference by the Palestine Committee for Aid to Jewries stressed the duty of the United Nations to give to the Jewish people such a status as would preclude the recurrence of the catastrophe that had befallen

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them and advanced the following proposals for the present emergency; 1) To secure through neutral countries the consent of the enemy governments to the departure of the Jews; 2) Exchange of Jews in occupied countries for enemy subjects in allied countries and to open Palestine to refugees; 3) To secure for evacuees from German-held lands admission into allied and neutral countries under guarantee of subsequent removal; 4) Facilities for transport and maintenance for the refugees and for sending food and other aid to Jews unable to leave, in the same way as this is being provided for Greece, etc.

The British Section of the World Jewish Congress considers that the discussions initiated at Bermuda should be continued in a Conference of all the Allied Governments, certain of whom have a duty as well as a right to propose measures for the rescue of their Jewish citizens affected by the Nazi extermination policy. (J.T.A. 23.11.43; LON/SE/211232/43; 31.5.43)

In the programme of action proposed by the Emergency Committee of the leading Jewish organisations of America, there is a clause suggesting that the United Nations should declare their willingness to feed the Jews in the ghettos, and to treat them as prisoners of war in concentration camps. (LON/S/210797/43. 31.3.43)

Agudas Israel (Orthodox) made their own independent demarches; they approached the Vatican, asking the Pope's personal intervention and submitting practical proposals. They were encouraged to try and obtain visas to the Vatican City for refugees, who could then be helped further. They also conducted negotiations with Eire, and asked for the granting of blocks of unnamed visas to Irish Consuls abroad and also of temporary visas to enable refugees to obtain transit rights through neutral countries to Britain. They suggested the establishment of an internment camp in Eire for a limited number of people. (LON/SE/210021/43. 19.2.43; 210796/43. 27.4.43)

The proposals of the Board of Deputies for British Jews included, besides similar ones to those put forward above, the establishment of temporary camps in North Africa, Cyprus, Kenya etc. (SE/FO/300641/43. 21.12.42) The Jewish Agency considered that some leading international figure should be appointed by the Allied Powers to deal with the Jewish problem in Europe and to establish contact with the Axis Governments; they proposed that Mr. de Valera be asked to act in this capacity. (J.A. London - Zionist Emergency Committee, New York. 25.11.42)

Mr. Albert Cohen liaison officer between the World Jewish Congress and the Allied Governments, believed that an exchange with Axis citizens detained in the democratic countries was the only practical way of saving the lives of the remaining Jews of Europe. (SE/FO/300547/42. 10.12.42)

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., is anxious that a committee should be set up in America similar to the "National Committee for Rescue from the Nazi Terror" that has been formed in this country. It is being considered whether a version of the Victor Gollancz pamphlet, "Let My People Go", should be published in the U.S.; this, she claims, has produced a tremendous effect on public opinion in England and it is about to be republished in Canada, Australia, Palestine and in French for the Fighting French. Alternatively, her own book, "Rescue the Perishing" is being considered for the American market. (LIV/SE/1963/43. 14.5.43)

Lord Dunsany suggested to the Chief Rabbi a method of restraining the Germans by a threat to their pockets; a scheme should be broadcast outlining a system of fines and penalties for every murdered Jew or Pole, these indemnities to be taken out of specified German funds. (SE/FO/210922/43. 22.2.43)

A Swedish journalist in London propounded a plan whereby Swedish food-boats on their return journey from Greece would carry refugees (Jewish and others) from south-east Europe to Palestine or to Canada. The refugees could be taken on board at Salonika or Istanbul. He stated that the English publisher, Gollancz, had started a campaign for his scheme, and that it had the approval of the "Yorkshire Post". (LON/SE/210801/43. 19.4.43)

Plans for Post-War Relief

A four-point programme for the immediate relief of Jews in countries liberated from the Nazis was adopted by a Conference of 70 Jewish organisations, under the aegis of the Joint Foreign Committee. The temporary Executive (which includes Sir Max Bonn, Lionel Rothschild, Prof. Norman Dentwich and others) is entrusted to carry out the following decisions. 1) To enrol and train Jews for relief work in Europe; these volunteer units will be sent immediately after the Armistice to areas largely inhabited by Jews, and will operate under the military command of

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the United Nations. 2) To raise funds. 3) To enter into negotiations with the Council of Voluntary Organisations in Britain, which co-operates with the military authorities in planning post-war relief missions. 4) To attempt the formation of a world-wide Jewish Relief Committee in which American, British, Palestinian and other Jewish groups would participate. Jewish organisations, it was announced, will have special ambulances operating in the Jewish-populated zones in Europe; they will supply medical equipment, distribute large quantities of clothing, etc. Wherever possible, this form of relief will be given even before the conclusion of an armistice. (J.T.A. 26.1.43)

The Chief Rabbi's Emergency Council announced that it had become a member of the Standing Conference of Voluntary Societies for Post-War Reconstruction organised by the Red Cross, which will advise the Government on these questions. The Board of Deputies of British Jews was also a member and the Central Council for Jewish Refugees had decided to apply.

The C.R.R.E.C. has submitted to the Ministry of Post-War Reconstruction suggestions that 1) a leading Jewish ecclesiastic should proceed armed with diplomatic privileges, to the larger ghettos and cities of Europe where some of the expelled Jews might conceivably return. He should form part of any military commission appointed to direct the immediate steps within the ghettos. 2) The Reconstruction Commissioners would act as a controlling and guiding influence over the Jewish population; extremism of all kinds would be curbed, absolutely essential action carried out forthwith, etc.

The Labour Zionist Youth organisation, Mishmar Habonim, and others, are arranging lectures on Post-War relief, and compulsory contributions are levied from their members for this purpose.

An organisation of Refugee Industrialists in Lancashire has circulated a scheme based on the existence of "one big united Jewish effort" which is to be actively concerned with the administration of Jewish relief, resettlement and re-employment. It lays down, as one of the most important matters of principle, that Jews should not be forced against their will to re-settle in Germany or any other anti-Semitic country. With regard to finance, it suggests that "every Jew should contribute whatever the reduction of the present income tax rate would save him."

Swedish Jews have submitted a Memorandum to Governor Lehmann, asking to be allowed to take part in the organised relief work after the war, particularly in Poland. (SE/FO/210322/43. 9.1.43; LON/SE/210717/43. 6.4.43; 211126/43. 18.5.43)

2. EMIGRATION

Situation in Europe and North Africa

The Iberian Peninsula. - Clandestine immigration into Spain has decreased. The efforts of the various organisations are directed towards obtaining facilities for the further emigration of the people liberated from internment under guarantees, which apply also to a certain number of refugees in Portugal. The Unitarian Service Committee in Lisbon, reporting the sailing of a small group of children for the U.S. in January, wrote of the many difficulties confronting them in their efforts to get several hundred children out of Spain; they have to contend "not only with governmental red tape, but also with the necessary interviews with parents, who are sometimes in different prisons in Spain." (U.S.A. Lisbon - Y.A. London. 8.1.43)

The Portuguese authorities make difficulties for emigrants to Palestine in the matter of transit through Lourenco Marques, although the situation with regard to transit visas for emigrants to North America is still satisfactory, with the exception of holders of Nansen passports or apatrides born in Russia. The absence of diplomatic connection with Russia and the absence also of Nansen representation in Portugal create a problem which has never been resolved, and cases where Russian emigrants have been able to secure a transit visa via Portugal are extremely rare. The number of refugees still in Portugal can be estimated at between 700/800. (Hias-Isa, New York - I.C.A. London. 21.3.43; LON/SE/210717/43)

Switzerland: - Owing to the impossibility of obtaining the necessary transit visas to a port of embarkation, the U.S. Legation was reported in April to be no longer issuing emigration visas, though it was thought there might still be ways of leaving via Italy. Some isolated cases were known to have arrived in Spain from Italy, having travelled by way of Yugoslavia.

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North Africa: - After three years' wandering a group of 80 Polish Jewish refugees in Tangier heard that the Mexican Government had granted permission for 23,000 Polish refugees to enter Mexico and remain there for the duration of the war. They wrote to the Polish Jewish representative in London, begging to be included in this opportunity for a safe harbour. (LON/SE/210787/43. 15.3.43; BER/9972/43)

France: - Switzerland is said to have been negotiating with Germany since November for the release from Southern France of those children who had visas for America; there has been no result so far. This is considered a final proof of the uselessness of negotiations with Germany for the release of Jewish adults. (LON/SE/210540/43) The general situation was recently reported to be stationary. The Argentine had offered to take 1,000 children, but it was feared that exit permits would not, in any case, be granted. For fear of deportation, there exists a "veritable peregrination from zone to zone and from town to town." Foreign employees of Jewish welfare associations were no longer protected and the situation was expected to deteriorate. (LON/SE/210771/43. 15.4.43. TRI/20111/42. 25.11.42)

Immigration possibilities

U.S.A.: - The issue of American visas for refugees now in Spain and Portugal has been accelerated and the number of Advisory Appeals granted is steadily increasing. The State Department is said to be now prepared to alleviate considerably the whole procedure of immigration, so far as the law allows it.

"The condition for any success in this direction is, however, the avoidance of any kind of publicity, because the new Congress is anti-immigrationist in its big majority and even now a strong pressure is exerted by this majority on the administration for further restriction of immigration." (LON/SE/210540/43 3.3.43)

Central and South America: - Mexico has granted a number of visas for Polish-Jewish refugees in Lisbon, "still, however, neglecting the problem of those in Spain, whose number is estimated at between 300-400 families, and whose transport to Mexico is at present the subject of negotiations."

There were difficulties regarding visas for Colombia and Ecuador, as the airlines between Caracas and Quito touch on the Canal Zone, but special arrangements for ground transport have been made to obviate this and emigration to South American countries, especially Ecuador, continues.

Paraguay, it is stated, has granted a number of visas for Jewish immigrants, but demands that they should declare themselves as Catholics. Many of the people who entered South American countries in that way, says the writer, have remained Catholic. "But now comes the most beautiful part", he continues,

"Argentina will not allow these immigrants transit permits, because they are not real Catholics and therefore, in their opinion, would not be allowed to enter Paraguay and might be sent back to the Argentine."

The writer hoped that intervention by Washington would induce the Paraguayan Government to give up "this demoralising (sic) formality" and that a guarantee of their not remaining in the Argentine would induce that country to grant transit permits. (U.S.A. MI - 246774. 6.4.43)

Palestine: - In January the Children and Youth Aliyah organisation reported the safe arrival in Palestine of 50 youngsters from Hungary via Turkey and Syria and the departure from Persia of 836 more. It had taken about 18 months to arrange the journey of the first group.

The British Consulate in Lisbon received 200 certificates for Palestine, and the late Mr. Wilfrid Israel, who lost his life returning home in the Lisbon 'plane shot down by the Nazis, went there to arrange the distribution of these certificates to suitable candidates. (LON/SE/21161/43. 5.4.43; IHas-Ica New York, Ica, London. 21.3.43; U.S.A. MI - 246774. 6.4.43; ION/SE/210771/43. 15.4.43; BER/9972/43. 24.4.43)

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V. ANTI-SEMITISM

A considerable number of letters have reported an increase of Anti-Semitic feeling among Allied and neutral countries, particularly in England. Some of them attempt to ascribe causes and suggest remedies, but the prevailing note is one of alarm and apprehension. The following examples are typical of a large volume of mail.

At Home - The Report of the Jewish Joint Foreign Committee, London, took note of the "increasing manifestations of anti-Semitism in this country and the publication of defamatory statements against the Community" and "considered the question of seeking to introduce legislation to make this type of propaganda a punishable offence." (Bd.o.D., London - J.S. Bureau, New York, 22.4.43)

A correspondent in Leeds is inclined to lay the trouble at the door of the Conservative Party:

"Mr. Pollitt .. devoted nearly ten minutes of his one-hour speech in denunciation of anti-Semitism, which has lately assumed menacing proportions. The Communist Party is thus, despite its faults, the first party in this country to awake against the anti-Semitic peril. I doubt if other parties will follow suit; indeed, even if the Communists champion us, there is a grave danger that other parties, notably the Conservative Party, will grow correspondingly more hostile to the so-called 'Jewish Bolsheviks' ... The reasons for the spread of the anti-Semitic poison are manifold, though alleged Jewish black-marketeering or other misbehaviour are quite subsidiary and unimportant. German radio propaganda and Lord Haw-Haw, who are listened to by many, have a certain amount of success, if not in weakening English patriotism, at any rate in increasing the national dislike of the British of foreigners and diverting it on to the Jews .. Above all, the rich - i.e. the right wing of the Conservative Party - are getting anxious about the probable spread of Communism after the war and want to meet the danger by preparing a reactionary change of government, which can best be brought about by whipping up anti-Jewish feeling .. (M.A., Leeds - A.S., Halifax, Canada. 5.5.43)

A member of the National Union of Students in Oxford writes that the parallel growth of Fascism and anti-Semitism there is very noticeable:-

"Here in Oxford is a band of about fifty people, students; partly, I think, Duke of Bedford fascists, but all near the British National Party. So far they have confined themselves to distributing leaflets, making Nazi salutes at a Red Army Celebrations procession, and writing up anti-Semitic slogans on walls. But elsewhere their brethren have been more active ... Counter-acting measure have been and are being taken, however: Manchester Tech. Union has ruled that any member heard uttering anti-Semitism phrases will be expelled from the Union and here and elsewhere N.U.S. and others have been very active in the campaign for better treatment of Jewish refugees by the Government." (M., Balliol College, Oxford - W., R.A.F., Canada. 15.3.43)

"We must awaken Jews to their grave danger", wrote an active anti-Zionist, "because, regardless of the fact that 52,000 Jews are serving in all branches of the armed forces (13% of the population as against 10% of Gentiles) anti-Jewish slogans are being chalked on walls, swastikas are making their re-appearance, and reaction, encouraged on all sides by the attitude of leading members of the governments both here and in America, is making the most of the situation." (LON/SE/210151/43. 5.3.43)

A nurse at an Epsom hospital wrote to Jerusalem:

"In view of .. the anti-Semitism that is growing at a horrifying pace in England, I feel that English Jews are going to suffer. I love England and I shall be sorry to leave, but I think we shall be better off with you after the war." (PAL/J/1189/43)

A private citizen in East Finchley, London, appears to have started "a movement to work against the growing propaganda of the Fascist anti-Semites - Jews and non-Jews working together." It was stated that, within a few weeks, the movement had taken root and many other suburbs of London had followed the example of East Finchley. (LIV/SE/1627/43. 2.4.43)

In the Army: - A lecturer under Adult Education in the Army wrote: "Wyndham Deedes and I, too, are writing for them another pamphlet on the Jewish

000487

question. The soldiers are interested enough in that and, whenever I talk on it, there is a volley of questions, usually ill-informed and not very friendly questions; and one realises how hard it is for the average man to understand the position." (Prof. N.B., London - D.D., New York. 28.1.43)

Among Poles in England: - A Manchester Jewish writer, anti-Zionist, stated: "At a conference of international students, a vote was taken on a resolution condemning anti-Semitism. The Polish delegate refused to vote. This was later condemned by the Polish National Council, but the fact remains. There are in England a number of Polish papers issued... some of them are openly anti-Soviet, others are veiled, all are anti-Semitic. Another paper was started, advocating a progressive attitude to the Soviet and the Jewish question. Their supply of paper was stopped, reason not given..." (LON/SE/210890/43. 21.4.43)

Scotland: - In Glasgow anti-Semitism was said to be growing by leaps and bounds, and this writer taking part in a series of discussions and debates on 'what's to be done with Jewish youth after the war': "We mostly debate with the Glasgow University .. The students are 50% Socialist Zionists and the other 50% are Socialists, who contend that, by smashing Fascism, the Jewish problem will automatically be solved. The Socialist Zionists, on the other hand, say that only by obtaining Palestine and letting the Jews build it themselves will anti-Semitism disappear." (L.M., Glasgow - E.R., Dublin. 20.1.43).

Ire: - A Jewish doctor in Dublin informed the Chief Rabbi in London that two eminent surgeons of his acquaintance had told him of "a ring of blackguards who taught candidates for the army to feign epilepsy", asserting that all the candidates and many of the doctors concerned were Jews. The writer appealed to the Chief Rabbi to investigate this charge and make a public condemnation: "It is dreadful for those of us who have sons in the Services and children growing up." (SE/FO/300361/42. 3.12.42)

Canada: - Discrimination against Jewish students at Toronto University, and examples of increased anti-Semitism affecting all phases of Canada's war effort, were reported in the monthly bulletin of "The Canadian Conference of Christians and Jews." Inter alia, the City Council of Quebec was accused of violating religious freedom by prohibiting the building of a synagogue on a site purchased by the Jews. (LIV/SE/861/43.

The Canadian Jewish Congress informed the Jewish Board of Deputies in London of a statement which was being spread in Canada to the effect that the majority of the directors of the Bank of England consisted of international Jews; those same men were also directors of the national banks of the principal continental countries. The C.J.C. asked for a list of the directors of the Bank of England for the purpose of refuting this allegation, which, they said, was being widely exploited by Social Crediters and anti-Semites in general. (LON/SE/210090/43. 4.2.43)

United States: - The International Missionary Council, New York, reported in mixed metaphor but with obvious concern: "We have, of course, to contend with the rising tide of anti-Jewish prejudice, which temporarily has been driven underground, but it is smouldering and I fear will break into flame after and when the war is over." (C.H., New York - Rev. H.L.E., Wellington, Surrey. 21.12.42)

A member of the same council, on a visit to the Pacific Coast, reported that: "Everywhere there was vital interest in the question of the Jews... Everywhere I was conscious of a strong undertow of anti-Jewish prejudice which at times became strongly articulate. The problem seems most acute in the high schools and colleges .. (the Christian students) are baffled and perplexed as to how to proceed." (SE/FO/210777/43. 13.1.43)

"As far as I know", said another writer, "there is a big wave of anti-Semitism spreading throughout the U.S. and the rest is done by Nazi propaganda, which is still working and will, I think, for several years after the war is finished." (TRI/19006/42. 3.11.42)

"The wrecking of three synagogues in the Adirondacks region of New York State and the renewed attacks by gangs of young rowdies on individual Jews in Lower East Side of New York appeared to confirm the suspicion that some secret organization was stirring up trouble." (SE/PO/210513/43. 6/1/43)

One writer in Lake Forest, Ill., blamed President Roosevelt for putting "radical Jews" in conspicuous positions. There was, he said, an underground resentment of very considerable magnitude which "has created a certain climate here which does not promise well for the Jews." (SE/PO/210883/43. 17.1.43)

An interesting comment on this aspect of the question was provided by the Political director of the World Jewish Congress in New York, on the appointment of Governor Lehman as director of Post-War Relief and Rehabilitation. He wrote that, while Governor Lehman was undoubtedly appointed solely because of his merits, his appointment represented a most important reaffirmation of principle. It was not so long since the presence of Jews in certain high offices might have caused embarrassment in Franco-German relationships and he recalled the terror of some Jews when Blum was appointed Prime Minister... the sort of problem that French "non-Aryan" Ministers solved by simulating illness when Nazi envoys visited Paris. The appointment of a Jew to an office which was going to play a decisive part in the reconstruction of Europe was, therefore, a fact of far-reaching historic significance. (SE/PO/210849/43. 24.2.43).

South America: -

Argentina: - An attempt was recently made in a national school to divide the Jews from the Christians and to group them in separate rooms. Protests and representations to the directors brought about an abandonment of this policy, which the writer described as "the thin end of the wedge."

"One of the candidates for future presidency is a Mr. Rothe, and out and out Nazi Fascist, and this same man is one of the principals of the National School Councils, so everyone thinks that he had a finger in the pie." (LOH/31934/43. 22.3.43)

The May issue of "Clarinda", a violently anti-Semitic, anti-American and pro-Nazi Argentine magazine, which was nearly twice its usual size, contained vicious anti-Jewish articles, editorials and cartoons. Most of the cartoons signed "Lata Jacoibos", which means, "Kill the Jews". In the past, Argentine anti-Semites had paraded up and down the main streets of Buenos Aires carrying the cartoons and slogans from "Clarinda" on placards, provoking protests from members of the Jewish community there. (J.T.A. 21.5.43)

Bolivia: - "There is now, unfortunately", says one writer, "once more great anti-Semitism here." (LIV/23139/43. 24.11.42) Another gives some details of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Bill to prohibit ingress of "negroes, Mongolians and Semites."

"In the debate, vehement attacks were made against the inferiority of the Jewish race, arguments quoted from the 'Protocols of Zion' and from Henry Ford's book, 'The International Jew', with no mention that the author had retracted it meanwhile. Several deputies attempted to instigate assault upon the Jews, then gathered in the Synagogue for the celebration of their New Year .. No day passes which does not bring inciting and slanderous articles in certain papers... Army and Civil Boards are outspoken pro-totalitarian and hostile to the Americans .. The indolence of the masses, particularly the half-caste, feels itself touched by the greater agility of the immigrants. They impute the rise of prices - a mere consequence of war and money stabilisation - to Jewish manipulations. Everything like in the Third Reich." (SE/PO/300485/42)

000689

South Africa: -- Strong anti-Semitism has been evident among opposition members during the present Parliamentary session. A so-called "social security" plan proposed by the anti-British Herenigde (Nationalist Party) claimed to secure to the State effective control of all industries, under which Jews would be regarded as a foreign and unassimilable race and would participate only on a strict quota basis. A quota system for Jews would be introduced also into the professions. The South African Jewish community, said the report, stood firmly behind Field Marshal Smuts and his Government and over 8,000 South African Jews were on active service. (J.T.A. 8-3-43)

Quite the opposite point of view may be expected from a Gentile writer in Palestine, who gives a different set of figures:
"I am really very surprised here at the Jewish population of Palestine ... one would think that these people would be so mad for revenge that they would be joining the Army in thousands - but not a bit of it. The fighting force of any nation at any time and in any circumstances is always considered as 10% of the population: The Jewish population is officially about 520,000 .. this should mean an army of 52,000 but they can't get more than about 20,000, including women A.T.S. Yes, they have much to be ashamed about and it is difficult to have sympathy for such people." (5232/HA/229/43)

ENQUIRIES OR CORRESPONDENCE
REGARDING ITEMS IN THIS REPORT
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE
CHIEF OFFICER, I.R.B.,
(TELEPHONE: CHANCERY 8866; EXT: 224)

000190

Censorship Intercepts

*(1 copy file
in [unclear])*

February 22, 1944

MEMORANDUM

Clandestine Activities of
the Jewish Labour Movement
in Enemy Territory--Censor-
ship Intercepts.

With reference to Censorship intercepts which should be obtained by the War Refugee Board, special attention is directed to reports on clandestine activities of the Jewish Labour Movement in enemy territory. A report (apparently the fifth in a series) was found in the files of the Visa Division, State Department, but because of its length and the press of time, it was not copied. The report bears the following caption:

GD 17.11.43

2281

Tel Aviv Postal and Telegraph Censorship
Special Report No. 122

Clandestine Activities of the Jewish Labour Movement
in Enemy Territory
(Fifth Report)

J. H. [unclear]

000691

FROM:
REV. EDMUND WOLKOWSKI
1120 N. Leavitt St.
Chicago, Ill.

TO:
SEN. FLORIAN PISKORSKI
% American Legation
Rua A Lapa 105
Lisboa, Portugal

OPTION Information 3-37
Enforce. Flexalline
Compliance
For. Enfor.

LIST: None

Ba 4600

Date of communication
Feb. 13, 1944

Date of postmark
Feb. 14, 1944

Kind of mail
None

Language
None

Index No.

Serial No.

Language
Polish

Previously censored by
None

Station distribution
DR

Other: Standard

DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION

Previous relevant records

For interoffice use

CPC-FIN

No Records

To be photographed
No

Photo No.

To whom photograph is to be sent

H
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Sent with comment to

Division
(Speciation)

Table
4

Examiner
33084

D. C.
53288

Reviewer
53288

Examination date
Feb. 23, 1944

Typing date
Feb. 25, 1944

DR
use only

COMMENT

I FORMER POLISH CLERGYMAN NOW RESIDING IN CHICAGO, INFORMS POLISH DELEGATE IN LISBON PORTUGAL, OF CHANGES IN POLICY OF POLISH AMERICAN COUNCIL.

II FORMER POLISH CLERGYMAN NOW RESIDING IN CHICAGO, INFORMS POLISH DELEGATE IN LISBON, PORTUGAL OF LARGE UNALLOCATED SUMS OF MONEY HELD IN THE TREASURY OF THE POLISH AMERICAN COUNCIL.

I FORMER POLISH CLERGYMAN NOW RESIDING IN CHICAGO, INFORMS POLISH DELEGATE IN LISBON PORTUGAL OF CHANGES IN POLICY OF POLISH AMERICAN COUNCIL.

Sender thanks addressee for many past favors in contacting his relatives and asks him to make a special effort to continue to send packages to them, to reassure them that they are not forgotten. Sender states that he is impatient for the end of the war, so he may return to his country and begs addressee to inform his sister "Martha" and his sister-in-law "Wanda" that he is constantly thinking of how to help them and their children, after the war, even if he should stay here in America.

Sender writes of the changes in the future program of the Polish American Council (Ba 4600) as follows (Quoting translation):

"No doubt, you have been informed of the change in the policy of the Polish American Council. Around here, they say with open satisfaction, that Swietlik* committed 'Harakiri' resigning from the political program and keeping for himself only the Relief. An entirely new Organization is to be formed, which will look after the defense of Poland and will represent the opinion of the entire Polonia*, which is warmly demanding political action, in its name. It is well, that the ulcer broke and that the imaginary leadership has slipped out of Swietlik's hands. It is now important, that the new body shall have a President of great caliber and be independent of the great organizations which only comprise 10% of the entire Polonia. The battle is on, as Rozmarek* would like to take over the leadership of the new work. The Eastern leaders will not agree to this. At the present moment, it makes no difference, who shall be the Director, for the present belief is that whoever shall be in charge, just so he is a Pole of a great and noble heart, shall do alright, just so Swietlik cannot hamper and betray the Poles with his cowardice."

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

DECLASSIFIED
By *NN* Memo, 11-15-79
NARS, Date *JUL 10 1978*

(Form OC-8a)
(24 Rev. 2-19-43)

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 copied, made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Director of Censorship.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943 16-23125-3

BYRON PRICE
Director

000192

FROM: WOLKOWSKI		TO: PISKORSKI				
LIST:						
Communication	Date of postmark	Kind of mail	Mail No.	Register No.	Serial No.	
Language	Previously censored by	Station distribution		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R O RR Sent with comment to—		
Previous relevant records	For interoffice use	To be photographed	Photo No.			To whom photograph is to be sent
Division (or section)	Table	Examiner	D. A. C.	Reviewer	Examination date	Typing date

DR use only

COMMENT

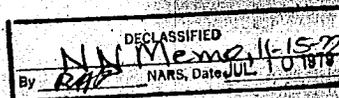
II FORMER POLISH CLERGYMAN NOW RESIDING IN CHICAGO, INFORMS POLISH DELEGATE IN LISBON, PORTUGAL OF LARGE UNALLOCATED SUMS OF MONEY HELD IN THE TREASURY OF THE POLISH AMERICAN COUNCIL.

Sender commends addressee upon his great work in Portugal and writes: (Quoting translation):

"At the present time they have so much money in the Council, that they do not know, what to do with it, while Washington demands that it should be allocated, for on this depend further contributions from the War chest. I think, this is the time, that you should not of your own accord, but thru your co-workers, demand all the help possible, financially, for your packages. The Council is ashamed that they have failed, so the Directors will not permit Swietlik to continue to be a Director-miser, who has been saving all the money for post-war expenditures. I have contact with many of the Directors and I know from their conversations, that they are particularly anxious to support the Delegation in Lisbon, just so it will produce concrete results. The greatest trouble-maker Mr. H.* is not here any more, so you now have a chance."

- EXAMINER'S NOTES:
1. Further research reveals that Mr. Swietlik has been chairman of the Polish American Council since its organization.
 2. The term Polonia applies to all American born Poles.
 3. Further research reveals that Mr. Rozmarek is President of the Polish National Alliance—one of the largest Polish organizations.
 4. Further research reveals that the Mr. H. referred to is Mr. Hoinko, former Secretary of the Polish American Council, who is now in London.

ENCLOSURES: None



(Form OC-8a)
(24 Rev. 2-15-43)

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.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943 16-29125-3

BYRON PRICE
Director

700143

FROM: FEDERACION DE ORGANISMOS DE AYUDA A LOS
REFUGIADOS EUROPEOS
F. O. A. R. E.
PASO DE LA ALFONSO NO. 9, DEP. B
MEXICO, D. F.

TO: SR. JOSE SILVA MARTINEZ
AP. POSTAL 2459
BOGOTA (COLOMBIA)

LIST 7900

LINE NONE

Date of communication Feb. 24, 1944	Date of postmark Feb. 25, 1944	Kind of mail A	Mail No.	Register No. None	Serial No.	
Language Spanish	Previously censored by None	Station distribution D.R. T.O.D.		DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION H R C RS Sent with comment to—		
Previous relevant records None Relevant	For interoffice use	To be photographed No	Photo No.			To whom photograph is to be sent
Division (or section) Examination	Table 2	Examiner 13	D. A. C. 5			Reviewer 2994
					Typing date March 20, 1944	

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3-1-44
2-1-44
3-5-44
1-5-44
1-1-44
B

COMMENT

- MORE SPANISH AND MEXICAN ORGANIZATIONS PROTEST AGAINST FRANCO BELLIGERENCY
- UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD REFUSES FRANCO GIFT

- MORE SPANISH AND MEXICAN ORGANIZATIONS PROTEST AGAINST FRANCO BELLIGERENCY

In a mimeographed copy of letter entitled Information Bulletin No. 569, writer states that according to a bulletin issued by F. O. A. R. E. the mobilization of organizations and persons to protest against FRANCO belligerency has increased. Among these, who also have requested the ENGLISH and U. S. Governments to continue the suspension of oil shipments to SPAIN, are the following:

- SINDICATE OF MEXICAN ELECTRICIANS, THROUGH JUAN JOSE RIVERA ROJAS, Gen. Sec
- NATIONAL R. R. SINDICATE OF SPAIN " SATURNIO JIMENO CORTES Gen. Sec
- ANTONIO HUERTA, Newspaperman, of Exco. Council. SPANISH WORKERS SOCIALIST PARTY
- PABLO TREMOYA, Ex-Diplomat of SPANISH REPUBLIC
- CENTRO ANDALUZ OF MEXICO THROUGH ENRIQUE LARA, Pres.
- Newspaper men and writers among SPANISH EXILES, through ARTURO MORI, Pres.

- UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD REFUSES FRANCO GIFT

Writer states that Prof. ALLAN J. P. TAYLOR has refused a gift of books made by GENERAL FRANCO, saying that "in reality FRANCO is an ally of our enemies." The F. O. A. R. E. sent the professor a message of commendation for his stand.

ENCLOSURES - None

ACTION Information 4-4-44
 Before Flexline
 Compliance
 Rec. Major
 Licensing
 Other *Standard*
 Readers *mcc*

DECLASSIFIED
NN Memo 11-15-77
By BAP NARS, Date JUL 10 1979

1000194

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION NO. NYC-409441-B

TYPYST:	TYPE-MSG.:	SERIAL NO.:	FILE DATE:	COPY DATE:	CENSOR'S ACTION:
MC GLUSKEY	53249	5348 ITT	12/31/43	1/2/44	<i>[Signature]</i>

ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: DOR

REFER NO.:

COO NO.:

PREAMBLE: NY J461 MGR2N (NINE) 88/85 VIA AAC PZMG NEWYORK NY 31

TO: WLT JACOB HELLMAN
CORRIENTES 2024 (BUENOSA IRES ARGENTINE) (VIA AAC)
B7000

FROM: WISE GOLDMANN ZUCKERMAN
STEPHEN WISE/
B7000 5057/ GOLDMANN, NAHUM OR NACHUM (DR)
GOLDMAN) 41 E 42 ST & 300 W 42ST NYC B7000

LIST: DR USE ONLY LOCAL DISTRIBUTION: LIST: LANGUAGE: NSL

DONT SEND IREGNER MONEY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE STOP \$10,000,000 RELCROSS
PLAN PROPOSED ORIGINALLY BY US NOW IN-PROCESS MATERIALIZATION PROB-
ABLY ENTIRE AMOUNT WILL BE CONTRIBUTED BY BRITISH AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS
IF HOWEVER JEWISH ORGANIZATION MUST FURNISH 2,000,000 WE WILL ATTEMPT
INDUCE JOINT CONTRIBUTE STOP CONCERNING BOLIVIA ARE IN CONTACT WASHINGT-
ON AND ENRIQUE LOADA REPRESENTATIVE FORMER BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT AND OLD
FRIEND WISE GOLDMANN SITUATION BEING CAREFULLY WATCHED STOP REGARDING

Form OC-108a

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.

DECLASSIFIED
NY Memo, 11-5-77
JUL 16 1978

BYRON PRICE
Director

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-30721-1

000696

ENSORSHIP
OF AMERICA

CABLE CENSORSHIP

STATION No. NYC-409411-8

TO: JC CLUSKEY

TYPE MSG.: 139249

SERIAL NO.: 5348 ITT

FILE DATE: 12/31/43

COPY DATE: 1/2/44

CENSOR'S ACTION:

ACCOUNTING AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:

REFER NO.:

CCC No.: 1/30

PREAMBLE: NY 4461 MGB2N (NINE) 83/55 VIA AAC PZMG NEWYORK NY 31

TO: TO: HLT JACOB HELLMAN
CORRIENTES 2024 (BUENSAIRES ARGENTINE) (VIA AAC)

FROM: FROM: WISE COLDMANN ZUCKERMAN

LIST:
DR
USE
ONLY

LOCAL
DISTRIBUTION:

LIST:

LIST:

DECLASSIFIED
By: *RAO* *NN Memo, (1-15-77)*
NARS Date: _____
LANGUAGE: *RU 10-1979*

DATE CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE DECIDING SUNDAY WILL IMMEDIATELY WIRE YOU
CENSOR: DR RIEGNER IS THE DIR OF OUR OCS IN GENEVA AND JUST AS THE NY OFF
ICE SEND HUNMCNEY FOR VARIOUS RELIEF WORK SO DOES OUR BUENSAIRES (FS
THE DIR OF WHICH IS DR HELLMAN. THE \$10,000,000 RED CROSS PLAN REFERRED
TO IS A PLAN WHICH OUR GOVT AND BRITISH GOVT HAVE SANCTIONED FOR EXT-
ENSIVE RELIEF WORK TO BE CONDUCTED IN EUROPE AMONG WAR VICTIMS AND REFUGEES
THE WORLD JEWISH CONGR ORIGINALLY BOT THIS PROPOSAL BEFORE THE AUTHORITIES
AND DR HELLMAN IS ANXIOUS TO KNOW WHERE THIS PLAN ORIGINATED THE SOLV-
ING MATTER REFERS TO THE WAY ON THE ISSUANCE OF BCLIMAN EXIT AND ENTRY

Form OC-108a

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.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-30721-1

CONFIDENTIAL

BYRON PRICE
Director

100697

Cable Consularly

Station No.: NYC-40942-B

Dist:	Type Msg	Serial No.:	File date:	Copy date:	Consent's Action: Pass (D-2)
NY	MIAS 29249	5348 INT	12/31/43	1/2/44	

Accounting and Miscellaneous Information:
DCM

Doc No.:
1890

Transmits:
NY. 3461 MOW24 (MIAS) 01/05 VIA AAG P2MG NEWYORK NY 31

To:
TO: MR JACOB HELLMAN
CORRIENTES 2024 (BENSON ATRES AR-
GENTINE) (VIA AAG)

From:
FROM: WISE GOLDMANN RUCKENMAN

STEPHEN WISE/
87000, 29277/ GOLDMAN, MARSH OF MADRID (DR)
GOLDMAN) 41 E 42 ST & 308 W 42ND STS NYC
3437
NYC

87000

DONT SEND HIMSELF MONEY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE STOP \$10,000,000 RED CROSS
PLAN PROPOSED ORIGINALLY BY US NOW IN PROCESS MATERIALIZATION PROB-
ABLY ENTIRE AMOUNT WILL BE CONTRIBUTED BY BRITISH AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS
IF HOWEVER JEWISH ORGANIZATION MUST FURNISH 2,000,000 WE WILL ATTEMPT
INDUCE JOINT CONTRIBUTE STOP CONCERNING BOLIVIA ARE IN CONTACT WASHINGTON
ON AND ENRIQUE LOADA REPRESENTATIVE FORMER BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT AND OLD
FRIEND WISE GOLDMANN SITUATION BEING CAREFULLY WATCHED STOP REGARDING
DATE CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE DECIDING SUNDAY WILL IMMEDIATELY WITH YOU
GENSOR, DR RUCKENMAN IS THE DIR OF OUR OPS IN OSNEYA AND JUST AS THE NY OFF-
ICE SEND HIMSELF FOR VARIOUS RELIEF WORK SO DOES OUR BIRMINGHAM OPS
THE DIR OF WHICH IS DR HELLMAN.. THE \$10,000,000 RED CROSS PLAN REFERRED
TO IS A PLAN WHICH OUR GOVT AND BRITISH GOVT HAVE SANCTIONED FOR EXTEN-
SIVE RELIEF WORK TO BE CONDUCTED IN EUROPE AMONG WAR VICTIMS AND REFUGEES
THE WORLD JEWISH CONGR ORIGINALLY MET THIS PROPOSAL BEFORE THE AUTHORITIES
AND DR HELLMAN IS ANXIOUS TO KNOW WHERE THIS PLAN ORIGINATED THE BOLIV-
IAN MATTER REFERS TO THE BAN ON THE ISSUANCE OF BOLIVIAN EXIT AND ENTRY
PERMITS TO JEWS.

DECLASSIFIED
BY SP4
NANS, DAN
JUL 15 1979

CC - Messrs. White, Felt, Leland, Nichols, Fox, Schmidt, Miss Gandy, Mr. C. G. ...

000198

Station No.: NYC-469411-8

Typist:	Type Msg:	Serial No.:	File date:	Copy date:	Censor's Action:
MC CLUSKEY	HEAD 89249	5348 ITT	12/31/43	1/2/44	Pass (D-3)
Accounting and Miscellaneous Information:				CUG No.:	
DCH				1830	

Preamble:

NY. J462 MISHAN (HIND) 88/85 VIA AAG FROM NEWYORK NY 31

To: TOP HIR JACOB HELLMAN
CORRIENTOS 2024 (BUENOS AIRES AR-
GENTINE) (VIA AAG)

From: WISE GOLDMANN ZUCKERMAN

STEPHEN WISE/
NY 7000, 3037/- GOLDMANN, HANUN OR HACHUM (DR)
GOLDMANN) 41 N 43 ST & 300 W 42ND NYC 87000
3037
ISL

NY 7000

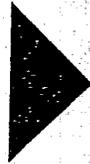
DONT SEND HINDNER MONEY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE STOP \$10,000,000 REDCROSS
PLAN PROPOSED ORIGINALLY BY US NOW IN PROGRESS MATERIALIZATION PROB-
ABLY ENTIRE AMOUNT WILL BE CONTRIBUTED BY BRITISH AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS
IF HOWEVER JEWISH ORGANIZATION MUST FURNISH 2,000,000 WE WILL ATTEMPT
INDUCE JOINT CONTRIBUTOR STOP CONCERNING BOLIVIA ARE IN CONTACT WASHINGT-
ON AND ENRIQUE LEADA REPRESENTATIVE FORMER BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT AND OLD
FRIEND WISE GOLDMANN SITUATION BEING CAREFULLY WATCHED STOP REGARDING
DATE CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE DECIDING SUNDAY WILL IMMEDIATELY WIRE YOU
CENSOR: DR HANONER IN THE DIR OF OUR OPS IN GENEVA AND JUST AS THE NY OFF-
ICE SEND HINDNER FOR VARIOUS BELIEF WORK SO DOES OUR BURESAIRES OPS
THE DIR OF WHICH IS DR HELLMAN.. THE \$10,000,000 RED CROSS PLAN REFERRED
TO IS A PLAN WHICH OUR GOVT AND BRITISH GOVT HAVE SANCTIONED FOR EXT-
ENSIVE BELIEF WORK TO BE CONDUCTED IN EUROPE AMONG WAR VICTIMS AND REFUGEES
THE WORLD JEWISH CONCERN ORIGINALLY BUT THIS PROPOSAL BEFORE THE AUTHORITIES
AND DR HELLMAN IS ANXIOUS TO KNOW WHERE THIS PLAN ORIGINATED THE BOLIV-
IAN MATTER REFERED TO THE BAN ON THE ISSUANCE OF BOLIVIAN EXIT AND ENTRY
PERMITS TO JEWS.

By *[Signature]*
NY 7000
RECLASSIFIED
DATE 11-15-79
BY 101879

CC - Messrs. White, Fehle, Lufford, Dubois, Fox, Schmidt, Miss Hesel, Mr. O'Flaherty

200699

**ACCIDENT
and FIRE PREVENTION
TOPICS**



...for SAFETY

June 1979

Gas Cans Can Be 'Dynamite' In The Trunk

Carrying or storing gasoline in a portable container in the trunk of a car is like "riding around with dynamite that can explode at any time," the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) has warned.

The explosive power of a gallon of the fuel has been compared to that of 14 sticks of dynamite, NHTSA said in an advisory to consumers.

"We have an extremely dangerous situation developing," NHTSA administrator Joan Claybrook said in the advisory. Concern over the availability of gasoline is prompting an increasing number of people to store the fuel in their homes and cars, NHTSA said, reporting that its inquiries show that the recent sale and production of gasoline cans has risen by as much as 100 percent.

"Even a minor rear-end collision or a spark from a short in a tail light or brake light could set off an inferno resulting in injury or death," Claybrook said. The advisory explained that gasoline vapors "expand and can split the seams of an unvented can or plastic container," and that the expansion can even "cause vapor leakage from a vented 'safety' can."

"Storage of gasoline in portable containers in the car or around the home always involves a high degree of risk," Claybrook said. "We strongly advise consumers to avoid carrying or storing fuel in such a manner."

NHTSA said motorists should consider transporting fuel "only in the most extreme emergencies." The container used "should be rugged, securely closed but vented, and protected against accidental spillage or damage," it advised. The agency cautioned that glass and plastic containers are especially hazardous, and said rusted metal containers also should be avoided. Stored gasoline should be kept out of the reach of children and in a well-ventilated area away from any flame sources, it added.

ACCIDENT and FIRE PREVENTION BRANCH

GSA
region 2