Censoreship Intercepts (Page 3 of 3)
9th Feb, 1944

Fin. 1 8547 L.W. 17th July 1944 21st July 1944

PAYMENT TO FRANCE

Writer confirms his letter of 31st January and states:

"I enabled you today that the four lots of "BOGOTA EXCELSO" coffee have been shipped per S/S "ST. GOTTHARD", and gave the net weight of each lot according to which I could draw on you for $103,353.74. ARSTIZABAL preferred, however, to draw only U.S. $102,353.74 against the four Letters of Credit."

Writer adds that the difference of above two sums, i.e. U.S. $883.96 is to be converted into Sw. Francs and used for payments to writer's friends and relatives in SWITZERLAND and FRANCE.

Should it not be possible to convert those dollars into Francs, on account of the new Swiss Regulations, writer requests reimbursement by cheque in U.S. Dollars.

L.K./D.A.G.
20th July 1944

[Signature]

LORD STREP
DATE: 3.6.44

TERMINAL: Air,

EDWARD SCHROEDER
LONDON, C.P. 680
SWITZERLAND.

1.6.44.

TO BE DESTROYED.

Submission slip to T.E.D. for action.
Copy to
" "
CB
D.B.W.

D.R.W., 02.5.44.

TO BE DESTROYED.

REPRODUCTION OF SUBMISSION FROM FOREIGN CENSORSHIP

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBMISSION TO T.E.D., for action.

Copy to
" "
" "
CB

D.R.W.

D.R.W., 02.5.44.

TO BE DESTROYED.

Possible connection with the "visa racket":

Attempts to obtain a TURKISH transit visa for the journey, apparently from HUNGARY to PALESTINE, of a friend of the writer who is already in possession of a PALESTINE Certificate. Suggestion that connections in this country might be of assistance.

Extracite: L.1: "You are probably already aware that a 'veteran-certificate' has been granted to my friend ZARKUNAR under No. 4/39/42/100, 19.

In order to get to PALESTINE now, he should have the

TURKISH transit visa, which in the present circumstances is extremely difficult to obtain. The Palestine Office in BEIRUT would have to send a recalled 'urgency recommendation' to the Palestine Office in EGYPT. In order to obtain the Turkish visa,

/ which ... ...

From E.I. BRANCH, C.G., W.W.

DECLASSIFIED

BY:

NND 817001

194 LORDSHIP ROAD

LONDON, N. 15.
which they only do for the most unusual cases and for LONGER
only. I requested my brother-in-law FREUDER to assist me in
this, but in this case he can do nothing.
I now see no other expedient than to induce the
Jewish Agency in Palestine to issue instructions to the Palestine
Office in IZMIR or ISMAİL that my friend should be given
preference with a view to obtaining the Turkish transit visa.
Perhaps his fiancée there could do something for him, or her
sister-in-law?"

(Letter bears German censorship marks)
SUBJECT: Copies of Intercepts.

TO: WAR Refugee Board.

The enclosed copies of intercepts are forwarded to you for your information.
Comment to I.G.S.

Released

6/29

J.N. London Political Refugees 129th M.A.N.

FREE AUSTRALIA

The financial circumstances of AUSTRIAN refugees living in TANGIER who have applied to AUSTRIAN CENTRE for relief appear to have been brought to light by the investigations of the BRITISH R.D. CROSS there.

A couple, named 'LENNAR' are said by writer to be most worthy of 'relief' since their dreams of returning to Germany are now unlikely to be realized. It is also said to be a FRANCHE lady, friend of the German propaganda chief, there.

TRANSLATION

SIR:

I am extremely sorry that our correspondence has been somewhat delayed these last few weeks. This is not entirely due to the non-reliable air service, but principally to the fact that we have been waiting from week to week in order to be able to acknowledge the regular receipt of the 24 donations. Unfortunately, we only know for certain to-day that we are not yet in the position to do this.

The matter is as follows:

7/25 817001

SIR,

I am extremely sorry that our correspondence has been somewhat delayed these last few weeks. This is not entirely due to the non-reliable air service, but principally to the fact that we have been waiting from week to week in order to be able to acknowledge the regular receipt of the 24 donations. Unfortunately, we only know for certain to-day that we are not yet in the position to do this.

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The matter is as follows:

7/25 817001

SIR,
In the financial circumstances of this government, we
are in a quandary about the situation, and we have not formally expressed
official disapproval of this action. We believe that the situation can be described as more than
admirable. The financial situation is in the form of a loan.

A recent complaint in

...
as, should direct action be taken eventually, we wish to avoid arousing the suspicion with you, that we have not set about arranging the classifications with the most punctilious conscientiousness. We should be very glad if you would give us your views about the matter.

Regarding your suggestion of limiting the prospective participants, we have settled together the 26 bearers of the names on LIST A, and in accordance with your wishes, in every case where belief could be dispensed with, have invited them to retire. You will find hereon a revised list with a reduced number of (Examiner's Note: a space is left here, no number being given) people. Will you kindly tell us whether this reduction meets with your approval.

We are hoping to hear from you again soon. In the meantime we greet you most heartily.

Sincerely yours,

A. RABECK.

RESEARCH LIST

KURT KÖNIG
ROBERTR TRITEN
ERNST DIAMANT
BRUNO BARBIER
JULIUS APPRICH
LEOPOLD KAUFMANN
OSCAR POLLAS
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 532, US Army

DATE: AUG 23 1944

FROM: G-2, (G.O.) SNP.

TO: US. TREASURY Representative, (AMREP)

SUBJECT: Consent Sheets.

The attached consent sheets are forwarded to you for information.

E. F. Overend,
Lt. Col., G.O.,
Communications Censorship,

Donald D. Kooper
Lt. Col., G.S.C.
Communications Censorship.
**COMMENT**

ORGANIZATION IN CHILE, THROUGH INTERMEDIARY OF COMITE D'AIDE AUX POISSONNAIRES FRANCAIS, IN ARGENTINA, SENDS INSTRUCTIONS TO P.O.S. AND ORGANIZATION IN WATERLANDS FOR TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO CIVILIANS, POSSIBLY IN FRANCE.

The writer of the cover-communication forwards today a letter from:

**FRANCE NATIONAL DES COMITÉS DE BON AIDE P.O.S.**

to Madame Solange Gautier

Presidente del Comite D'Aide aux Prisonniers de Guerre Français

68 Kirchenalstraße

Bern, Swaziland

dated: 26th May, 1944

This communication among many parcel - instructions for parcels to be sent to French P.O.S. at 1, Caron - confers a cable sent to Switzerland on May 20, 1944 by the above.

- and states:

> "Ask Deportant to pay to Emile Planche five thousand francs, results agreement letter January 31. Epérit all possible.

An explanation of this cable is further given, as follows:

> "If you have a chance to meet Mr. Planche, you can ask him to pay 5,000 francs - he has already agreed - to Mr. Deportant, the local agent for the Paroles, and also give me news of him, if possible; also of Mr. Georges Danzas, who was in Chile, one of our greatest friends. Mrs. Danzas and her daughter Lucie are in Santiago in very good health, and your letter of January 31st, has just reached us; we are in full agreement with all your suggestions, even if correspondence reached us with difficulty, you can just say you know best, according to each individual case; the same for Mr. Deportant, to whom you can also again express our congratulations for his fine activities."

Enclosures: 30

**Examiner's Report**

1. Addressed's name is similar to Madame A. N. Gautier, Bern, Switzerland

2. NY PN 48890 of May 20, 1944

From: Comité D'Aide aux Prisonniers de Guerre Français

**Special Note:** The original information was taken from private communications, and all names, addresses, and other information must be preserved. The information must be transmitted only as shown above, and any change in any of the information is prohibited. The information must not be widely distributed, or any copies of the original information, and it must not be used in any other manner, except as authorized by the Comité D'Aide aux Prisonniers de Guerre Français.
**COMMENT**

68 Kirchenfeldstrasse
Bern, Suisse (S.R. Gautier)

To: Mr. G. Camm
Pres. De l'Union Nationale Des Combattants
Astorias 719,
Santiago, Chile

reveals that the Comite Blinde was acting as Financial and Personnel intermediary between civilians in France and civilians in Chile, with aid of Neuriet.

2. Extraction of above letter has been made.
To: WAR Refugee Board

SUBJECT: Consent Sheets.

The attached consent sheets are forwarded to you for information.

Thomas H. Huntzicker

E. F. Wanner, Sr.
Lt. Col., G.S.C.,
Communications Censorship.
**COMMENT**

HOUSED PAYMENT FROM ARGENTINA TO SWITZERLAND WITH THE PURPOSE OF RANSOMING INDIVIDUALS POSSIBLY INTERRED IN HUNGARY

Sender confirms his letter dated May 5, 1944 and his cable dated May 9, 1944, and advises that he is very hopeful that Addresses will be able to help Sender's relatives by offering the large sums of money Sender can dispose of. As it is so difficult to send funds from Argentina, Sender suggests it would be better to credit the account in Buenos Aires of the person who is going to pay the money in Switzerland.

**NOTE**

SJ FIN 16650-0 covering letter dated May 5, 1944, reports that present Sender is attempting to raise relatives possibly interred in Hungary through the intermediacy of present Addresses.

Cc:

WAN Ref. Board

\underline{Reclassified: \text{16-22}}

\underline{San Francisco, \text{CA} 94158-2013}

\underline{Reclassification:

\text{U.S. Government Security Branch, \text{CA} 94158-2013}}
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

ATTACHMENT 2067

TO: W. S. TREASURY REPRESENTATIVE

SUBJECT: Comment Sheets

The attached comment sheets are forwarded to you for information.

E. F. Lovenblum,
M. C. 5.
Communications Censorship.

Donald D. Hoover,
Lt. Col., C.S.O.,
Communications Censorship.

DECLASSIFIED
N. W. 

MEDICAL

15. 27

MEDIC

15. 74
MEXICAN GENERAL SAYS U.S. ARMY GENERAL $1,000 FOR DELIVERY TO CIVILIAN IN ITALY

Writer states that a friend of his, Mr. Jesus Ferrara, whom he addressed in Mexico, has a relative in Naples, a lady born in Mexico, to whom Mr. Ferrara wishes to send some money. Enclosed is check No. 6014 dated July 20, 1944, drawn by the Credito Industrial De Monterrey, S.A. Monterrey, Mexico, on the Manufacturers Trust Co., 55 Broad St., New York, N.Y., to the order of addresses in the amount of $1,000 (U.S. cly.)

Writer requests addresses to deliver the amount of the check to Serafina F. Vila De Ferrara, Via Luigi San Paolo 17 (Vomero), Naples, 194, Italy.

Writer states that he understands that this lady needs badly economic help of her relatives overseas.

Enclosures: 1
1 check attached.
MEMORANDUM

From: G-2, (G.C.) (AFT)
To: W.A.R. Refugee Board

Subject: Consent Sheets

The attached consent sheets are forwarded to you for information.

E. P. Lovegrove,
Lt. Col., G.S.,
Communications Censorship.

Donald B. Hunter,
Lt. Col., G.S.,
Communications Censorship.

DECLASSIFIED

A.M. Memo 45-72
by DNH
Dec. 10, 1979
NUMERO QUATRE RENVENI SEULEMENT Aujourd'hui votre cable 21 instant on au-train pour votre visa mais actuellement on peut seulement arriver et quitter seulemenl porte aux passorts diplomatiques ou service raison pour la quale Joseph Schwartz revin pas Lisbonne et parti directement Palestine via Egypte stop Aujus on possible on se partagé quelque jours Casablanca en cooperation avec direction contre U.N.R.R.A. FEDALAH devient excellente et fructueuse stop reviendra ensuite 7/18/in Alger pour partir au possible visite Libyene stop l'ecrit vos voeux recus 27 courant

RAHMA SILMAN

TRANSLATION

To: James Bernstein c/o Georqo Lisbona
From: Raphael SPANIAN c/o Geolna 2 Impalne Algors

INTERNATIONAL JEWISH ACTIVITY

Number four I received just today your cable 21st instant I shall intervene for your visa but at present only bearers of diplomatic passports or service may arrive at and leave North Africa reason why Joseph Schwartz did not return Lisbon and left directly Palestine via Egypte. After meeting our committee Monday I shall leave a few days Casablanca where cooperation with Management U.N.R.R.A. centerFedalah is becoming excellent and fruitful. I shall then return Algiers to leave it possible for liberated Italy. Thanks for wishes received 27th instant.

RAHAB
WH Ref. 103
INDIVIDUAL IN NEW ORLEANS GIVES AIR ROUTE AND SCHEDULES FROM ADJUTANTS TO NEW ORLEANS BY ARMY PLANES.

In a very friendly letter, sender states (waiting translation): "So I left Algiers Friday morning around 6:30 and on Saturday, at 202 P.M., I was in Washington. I had landed in Cansino around 9:20 P.M. and I am getting ready to spend the coming "a place to put" in the town. After the hotel formalities were accomplished, I had even asked for a car at the general staff when an American officer came and told me the general had been prepared by the large rapids and that I was to leave immediately. In fact, around 4:20 P.M. I climbed on a splendid Limousine (not in use) which through the hotel street took us to a hotel where we landed at 7:00 P.M., where I was having dinner. I was alone, so we could not leave before midnight. At 6:30 A.M., we were in the poundland to breakfast and left again. Unfortunately we had to travel in a stormy atmosphere and I did not see the Washington Mall. I stayed 4 days in Washington, where I worked with the G.S. Military Intelligence, and as I had expressed the wish to be at home for July 1st, my wedding anniversary, my wish was granted. After a last interview on June 30, afternoon, I took the plane for N. C. at 11:30 P.M., and was at home in 7:00 A.M.

EXAMINATION NOTES: Two other letters in same handwriting on same stationery. Postmarked September and badly signed - show that sender is evidently [illegible].

Previous correspondence: From Lieutenant Longin, Spindler and his wife, 3313 Broadway Street, New Orleans; they reveal that T. Longin was stationed in the French army in command of the 103rd Artillery Regiment, from August 1939 to July 1940. He has a letter from the Adjutant General of the French army (B.P.11414-2-2) to connect his wife to a list of prisoners. (Date of the letter is earlier than the date indicated, due to the delay in the mail.)
MEMORANDUM

Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3

From: G-3 (G-3) AD
To: WAR Refugee Board

SUBJECT: Recent Events.

The attached event charts are forwarded to you for information.

R. P. Luttrell, C.P.M.
Communique Officer

[Signature]

R. F. W. Roster
Q. M. Officer, G-3
Communications Officer

26/7/1945
I. EVASION OF CENSORSHIP

2. JEWISH RESCUE BAND B.O.G., FROM CROATIA

We have met an American pilot and take this opportunity of letting you know that, thank God, your parents are still alive. It really is a miracle.

After the Italian capitulation (September 1943) the partizans transferred us to their territory from the island of Rab (Arbo), where we had been interned. On the island we were treated well, the only thing we lacked was freedom. The partizans are well disposed towards us, but cannot help us. Do, please, knock at every door, at every window, disturb everybody; that we be rescued, otherwise we are lost. Our lives are always in danger. The answer is near to us. Out of the 70,000 Yugoslav Jews only 1200 are still alive! Please try to take us away from here. Only a miracle might save us.
ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEES (PROBABLY SPANISH) HARD WORKING FOR AMERICANS IN ORAN. Sought sponsors in 1943 to travel to Mexico.

Sender tells addressee, in a personal letter, that few "refugees" were killed in the "bombardment" and that "the refugees" are now working for the Americans, are earning good wages and are very happy. (He does not identify the refugees, nor does he locate the bombardment.) Sender remarks, that his "friends" have formed an anti-fascist group and says that he is sure addressee can guess "where the cedets are." After expressing a desire to see addressee and a hope that they will soon be together (this possibly indicating that addressee is himself, a Spanish refugee), Sender concluded (Quote translation): "I want to thank you for all you can do towards arranging my papers for my trip and I am happy that you tell me they have included my name in the list of those of Oran, but in spite of this I am getting together whatever money I can because now I am earning some two thousand francs per month."

Sender encloses two letters to addressee, both written in Oran. One is dated November 5, 1943 and is signed "Melita" and "Paco." The other is dated October 30, 1943 and is signed "Antonio." The latter, expressing a hope to see addressee soon, further states (Quoting translation): "What we must do first is get the papers, passports, etc., etc., and, if things are as you say, not being on Dr. Gomez's list is the best way to get there. If we can not, I can write to Dr. Doctor Tomas Torres, who lives at the following address: Dr. Tomas Torres, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil. Mexico, D.F. to obtain a letter of request and you can write another one for Carlos. I believe this would be the best thing to do."

ENCLOSURES: Two personal letters
July 11, 1944—3p

Record No. 6J PIN MT728
Page 2 of 2 pages

mentioned in TRI PIN 4003/44.

TRI 10951/43-R (Nov. 26, 1944) reports Riccardo Ottolenghi
consulting Joseph Calabi in New York for the help of
Jewish refugees from Italy and asking his consent for
financial help of a friend to whom he remitted after-
wards 50, Fr. 2508 as reported in TRI PIN 4003/44.

Enclosures: 2

2 Letters

The contents information herein should be classified
only as confidential character must be preserved. This infor-
mation is confined only to those officials whose knowledge of it is
necessary in prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely dis-
tributed, or copies made, or its information used in legal investigations, or to any
other public or political agencies except of the Office of Censorship.

[Signature]

DECLASSIFIED

NN Memo 16-15-20
or GAP

[Stamp]
SUBJECT: Copies of Intercepts.

TO: WAR Refugee Board

The enclosed copies of intercepts are forwarded to you for your information.

DONALD D. HOOVER, 
Lt. Col., G.S.C., 
Communications Censorship.
DATE: JUNE 12, 1944

TO: JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE

FROM: MILAN SAVICH

LOCATION: MEXICO, D.F.

OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Date of communication: JUNE 22, 1944
Date of postmark: JUNE 23, 1944
Kind of mail: SUB/S
Mail No.: 36366
Register No.: 36365
Address: Swiss Committee for Jewish Refugees, Rome, Italy

Language: ENGLISH

Previous relevant records:
SA FIM 9313 R
SA FIM 3664 R

To be photographed: NO
Photo No.: 18
To whom photograph is to be sent: NONE

DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:
R C

Date of examination: JUNE 20-24, 1944

COMMDDNT

YUGOSLAV REFUGEES IN MEXICO SENDS MESSAGES THROUGH JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE IN ITALY TO RELATIVES RECENTLY ESCAPED FROM YUGOSLAVIA

Writer uses envelope bearing printed return address of "Unis" (see note, para. 2)

Transfer-Boheme-Exportbones, Calle Victoria No. 6 - Dep. 2, Mexico, D.F., which address has been marked out.

Cover contains a letter for Mrs. Vera Ehrlich Stein from Zagreb, Yugoslavia, whom writer greets as "my dear sister."

Writer states, "Through Mr. Alfred Bendy, (see X:2243)) I have been informed that you and Ina, thank God, have been saved and are present at Bad.

Unfortunately I was unable to communicate with you by cable, so I asked you what you can do for you, what you need and so on to ask you whether you have some more about Anna and Branko. I can't tell you how happy I am to know that you succeeded in escaping from that hell, and now I am longing for more news."

Writer says he is in all right with Adika, Walter and Sophia, and awaiting already the moment to return to our home country."

EXAMINER'S NOTE: 1. On January 5, 1944, writer, a former Consul General of Yugoslavia in Switzerland, in a letter to Arthur C. Frommberg, Department of State, Washington, D.C., requested suggestions as to the best way of obtaining a U.S. visa quickly in the present case. Writer states he escaped from Europe at the very moment of the second coming of his country. (SA FIM 9011)

2. On November 8, 1943, a letter from "Edna" (now 3664) says: "I never heard from Robert T. Superbino (now 3664), of the 1900s, Dep. 503, Mexico, D.F., to Salonik Watch Company, 1419 Broadway, New York, N.Y., referred to a request for Mr. Louis From, (now D4 3660) and of Mr. Alfred Bendy to Mexico to discuss current business transactions. (SA FIM 3664).

Conclusion: None

For the Office of the Secretary of State

From: SMI Branch, Cio., NYC

Special Notice: All essential information that may affect security of communication, and other confidential matter must be protected. The information must be watched only by those officials known to need it and it is not to be published. It is not to be shown to any other person and without written consent of the Director of Censorship.
ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
Communications Censorship Branch
APO 512

JUN 16 1944
(Date)

SUBJECT: Copies of Intercepts;

TO: WAR Refugee Board.

The enclosed copies of intercepts are forwarded to you for your information.

DONALD M. NOOT, M.
Lt., Col., G.S.,
Communications Censorship.
### COMMENT

**TRAVELER CARRIES JAN. 1944 PROGRESS REPORT OF CATHOLIC WAR RELIEF ORGANIZATION, SHOWING:**

I. **BUDGET FOR FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1944**

II. **AID TO INTERRED STUDENTS IN SWITZERLAND AND OCCUPIED EUROPE**

III. **RELIEF IN MIDDLE EAST TO POLISH REFUGEES AND POLISH ARMY, WHICH IS IN THE MOVES**

IV. **RELIEF IN NORTHERN AFRICA**

V. **REFUGEES RELIEF IN PORTUGAL AND SPAIN**

VI. **ACTIVITIES IN PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS, INCLUDING USE OF INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS DIPLOMATIC COURIER TO SWITZERLAND FOR CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS**

Customs Intercept: Subject inbound report was intercepted by customs and referred to censorship on April 24, 1944, at the Greenville airport from Traveler, who was returning via Pan American Airways. A week of study sponsored by the Confederación de Estudiantes Católicos, held in Santiago, Chile, March 24-27, 1944.

A copy of the progress report read to the Advisory Committee of the National Catholic Welfare Conference (NCWC) on Jan. 28, 1944, gives the following information:

1. **Budget for First Nine Months of 1944**

   - The War Relief Services, created by the Administrative Board of the NCWC in early 1943, plans to distribute the following sums directly during Jan. 1 - Oct. 1, 1944:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polish refugees in the Middle East</td>
<td>$76,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico - Polish refugees colony</td>
<td>$36,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal and Spain</td>
<td>$135,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Aid to Interred Students in Switzerland and Occupied Europe**

   - The International Catholic Students Organization (FSSKP), in collaboration with Fonds Européen de Secours aux Étudiants, the student section of the Mission Catholique Pour les Victimes de la Guerre, and the European Student Relief Fund, in assistance to refugees and civilians has helped 957 Belgian, 3057 French, 947 Polish, and 36 Serbian students. They have been instrumental in sending 1137 parcels and 40,620 books to student prisoners.
Report summarizes a communication from Rev. Gerard Schiller, D.M., Cap., Fribourg, Switzerland, which states that there are in Switzerland approximately 40,000 interned military persons, of whom 36,000 are Catholics; plus 4,900 Catholic refugees and 4,000 Protestant refugees. The latter have not been supplied funds. Fak Romana has tried to give educational services to all three groups.

Fak Romana is carrying on in its own name, through its national federations, direct student relief in Switzerland, Hungary, Romania, Lithuania, France, Spain, England, Canada, U.S.A., Finland and other countries on both sides of the battle. It has such national federations in every country in Europe — those of Germany, Austria, and Luxembourg are dissolved, but collaboration can be re-established if the opportunity offers — and can carry on relief work in any of them where political conditions permit.

As the student section of the Swiss Catholic Mission, Fak Romana has charge of all student relief under the title of Auxilium Studiorum Oris. Much of the work consists of being a correspondence center, re-uniting dispersed families, obtaining scholarships, and registering families. It is likely that after more detailed information and requests are received from Fak Romana, additional funds will be needed for Switzerland.

III. Relief in Middle East to Polish Refugees and Polish Army, Which Is "On the Move"

Fak Relief Services has undertaken to provide welfare centers for Polish centers in the Middle East and funds were transmitted to the following:

- Bishop Chelchak, Southern Rhodesia
- Bishop Lavranos, Northern Rhodesia
- Bishop Laskayar, Cairo, Egypt
- Bishop Bruno Hovik, Jerusalem
- Rev. Reginik, Russia
- Archbishop Sula, London, England

Rev. Alphonse J. Wieland, project director and Joseph Begley, his assistant, went to England to clear with the Polish Ministry of Social Welfare in London before continuing to the Middle East area. While in London, they learned of the potential for a Polish center "in the Polish military in England and civilian intemis located there." As a result of a survey of these problems 10 welfare and recreational centers were established.
The representatives continued to Cairo, where they learned that a heavy migration of Polish refugees through Iran and Iraq toward south and east Africa would require new centers than originally planned. Report states, "It is not unlikely that a considerable number of these refugees recently found their way onto Russia and the Balkans."

The chief of the Polish Chaplains, Father Brandys, called upon the New Relief Services to provide a special service to the Polish military. Report states, "They learned that the Polish Army is now on the move. Their exact destination and the number of troops involved could not be forwarded to us from Cairo. Our confidential estimate is 120,000 military."

Brandys made it clear that no welfare centers are at present available for the Polish military. He presented a plan to organize 100 to 150 small centers, working around larger mobile units which will move with the smaller units as the troops move and re-establish them at the troops' next stopping point. It is planned to take this service to the front with the army. This will be an exclusive service, rendered only by New Relief Services under the N.R.C.

The representatives in the Middle East have received excellent cooperation from government and other officials. They have met some difficulties with visas and the slow pace of the authorities in the countries in which they are working, but on the whole have made rapid progress.

The tentative budget for this project for the first 4 months of 1944 was set at $378,000 (U.S. Co.) to cover costs of operations of 22 Welfare Centers in the Near East and 10 in England. Based on reports from Cairo, an additional amount of $120,755.75 (U.S. Co.) for 4 months is needed to establish and run 35 additional refugee welfare centers.

IV. Welfare in North Africa

The White Fathers and White Sisters, who had previously been doing charity work in North Africa, undertook relief work following military campaigns in Algeria and Tunisia. To coordinate these efforts, the American Catholic Welfare Committee was organized with Bishop Joseph H. Geraghty, Bishop Capdes of Algiers, as chairman. Bishop Molin has conferred with the committee and a plan of operations for 1944 has been developed. The committee has 10 districts, 13 hospitals, 6 dispensaries, 15 Infirmaries, 6 orphanages, 10 homes for refugees, 7 youth centers, 2 rural education centers, and 25 workroom centers to be established as soon as possible to render maximum service. A home visiting and nursing service are to be added.
I. Refugee Relief in Portugal and Spain

During the last of 1943, War Relief Services laid groundwork for a program of relief and assistance to Catholic refugees in Portugal and Spain, and forwarded $40,000 (U.S. C.) to Cardinal Cerejeira in Lisbon and $50,000 (U.S. C.) to Archbishop Ciosagrand in Madrid to inaugurate a relief program. N.C.W.C. is planning to send representatives to both countries to direct the program. Bruce M. Oliver, director of the Immigration department of N.C.W.C. recently visited Portugal and Spain and made arrangements for these representatives.

Add in the amount of $7,500 (U.S. C.) per month is needed in Lisbon, Carlos da Neiva, Lisbon, and Miranda de Ebro, Portugal, and Cardenal Cerejeira has $20,000 (U.S. C.) on hand for this purpose.

There are several thousand stateless refugees in Madrid and Barcelona, many of them Catholic. French refugees are arriving at the rate of 500 per month and Italian refugees, already coming in great numbers, are expected to increase during 1944. Included in these groups are many destitute children. $10,000 (U.S. C.) per month will be needed to carry on this work, and a supplementary budget of $20,000 (U.S. C.) is needed above the $13,500 (U.S. C.) originally allowed.

II. Activities in Prisoner of War Camps, Including Use of International Red Cross Diplomatic Courier to Switzerland for Confidential Communications

War Relief Services has completed arrangements for the Swiss Catholic Mission, of which Bishop Maurice Heslen is chairman, to distribute religious, recreational, occupational, and educational materials in prisoner of war camps in Germany and in the occupied countries. An initial sum of $10,000 (U.S. C.) has been sent to Bishop Heslen to provide for additional facilities to carry on War Relief Services work.

Report states that War Relief Services is receiving excellent cooperation from the International Red Cross delegation in the U.S. and continues in completing arrangements with the Swiss Catholic Mission. They (i.e., the International Red Cross) granted us the use of the diplomatic courier to Switzerland, which is at our disposal for the transmission of confidential communications in the future.

We have been granted full use of the International Red Cross label to gain entry for our materials into the camps in the United States and abroad.

War Relief Services is faced with difficulties in getting materials to prisoners of war camps in Japanese-dominated countries, but if and when the Japanese government permits a flow of supplies to these camps, War Relief Services is prepared.
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**COMMENT**

EXAMINER'S NOTE: It is reported that:

1. On even date Kirchnormalie per an agreement dated at Genoa, Switzerland on Aug. 21, 1943, providing for the creation of the World Student Relief (W.S.R.) by the following organizations: the International Student Service, F.A. Rome, and the World Student Christian Federation (W.S.C.F.). The purpose was to assure the full coordination of student relief activities all over the world and to plan those activities during and after the war (SA-FIN-252162).


Enclosures: Numerous.
FILIPPO ZIZA 
3/0 K.V. 
MANOLO MARMI 
VIA MARAT SELLA 26 
STIANY (ITALIA)

TO: 
SENOR FRANCO 
FRANCISCO 
CALIF. AMERICA 
1057 
FRANMAI G.A.B.

(ARGENTINA)

Date of communication: Jan. 11, 1944

Language: Italian

Previous relevant records: No records

Re: To whom photograph is to be sent: No

DR use only

Comment:

Father informs that she even applied to the Ministry in Cairo but she has not received any reply.

The then suggests (quote transfer): "Please send him (fr. Vigo) news of me as quickly as possible and let me know his address. On Christmas Day I personally sent my greetings and my wishes home through the BBC radio. I wonder if anybody heard me and advised somebody here.

Sender states that she has no money and no overseas or dreams and that whatever article is to be found is very expensive. She asks addresses to send her some money if possible, so that she may use it to go back home whenever possible.

Sender asks addresses to send a card of thanks to the families that have been good to her and closes by saying (quote transfer): "My dear brothers, write to me as soon as possible. Love and kisses to your Ziza."

 Examiner's Note: There is a Casa Primus' Santiago Del Estero 166 y Pedro Eugenio 695, Buenos Aires, Argentina (proc. list: Nest 1000)
Note: Malia and Trasae are located in Lievia, and Porto in Piedmont, both regions of enemy hands. Campobasso is Agrosh--Wallis, is occupied by the Allies.
Date: 10 June 1944

**SUBJECT:** Censorship reports from G-2, USAFRC.

1. Attached are two censorship reports from G-2, USAFRC.

1. TC319.1 Subject: Jewish Refugees: Direct Relief.
2. TC319.1 Subject: Joint Distribution Committee Relief Survey.

These reports are forwarded for your information.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

DONALD D. HOOVER, Lt. Col., G-2, USAFRC, Communications Censorship.
10 June 1944

Censorship reports from G-2, USAFFE.

1. (528, ING WAP) 10 June 1944 reports from G-2, USAFFE.

A. TFB19.1 Subject: Jewish Refugees! Direct Relief:
   B. TFB19.1 Subject: Joint Distribution Committee Relief Survey.

2. These reports are forwarded for your information.

DONALD D. HOOVER
14. Col., G.O.C.
Communications Censorship.
CONFIDENTIAL

TOP SECRET

1. GSO, IND War 10 June 1944 reports from G-2, USAFINS,

attaches are two censorship reports from G-2, USAFINS,

2. 1. These reports are forwarded for your information.

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TO G-2.

SUBJECT: Jewish Refugees: Direct Relief.

This summary contains information on the provision by various agencies of direct relief to Jewish refugees. The report, dated 31 January 1944 to 15 May 1944, was prepared by U.S. Army and British Middle East Command.

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

Of the various agencies providing direct relief to Jewish refugees, the Joint Distribution Committee is most frequently mentioned in the report. Several agencies, including the American Legation, make frequent requests for funds and supplies.

In a letter to Mr. & Mrs. T. E. TRENIT & Family, 4,319 MOncalhy Ave., Dallas, Texas, the American Legation representative in the Middle East, makes frequent appeals for funds and supplies. The letter states that there are many refugees who are in need of assistance and that the committee is working to meet their needs.

FOOD AND SUPPLIES

The report states that food and supplies are not always available, and that the committee is working to ensure that refugees receive the necessary assistance.

(1) - See "Joint Distribution Committee: Relief Survey," 20 JUN 1; 20 May 1944.
In another letter to "The YIVO Family" 6319 Malclaire Ave., Dallas, Texas, DREHER wrote: "In addition to aid to the occupied countries and to those who once sat (will tell you some hair raising tales about that phase of activity now day) we are extending aid to five different communities (1) in Turkey - Istanbul, Izmir, Sivas, and Edirne. All of these communities have been badly hit by the Warlik (a compulsory tax on minorities largely) and it has been necessary to raise quotas to them to keep up their local institutions and services." (3/31/A-1304; Aug. dated 6 May 1944)

To EDWARD GREEN, 1601 Leavenworth St., San Francisco, California, DREHER wrote: "I have gotten a number of freight (food) shipments into occupied countries; in fact, yesterday I received confirmation that 5 freight cars containing 50 tons of food and supplies reached their destination safely in Romania." (3/31/A-1303; Aug. dated 5 May 1944)

A telegram from MOSHE I. WEIN, Joint Distribution Committee, New York, to JUDAH MAGID, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, reads: "...we applied income tax to various thousand pounds for bulk purchases also fifteen thousand dollars unused balance clothing. This will reduce 139,000 dollars to one hundred thousand dollars. In addition holding eight thousand dollars for purchase shoes Netherlands for 1944. Received January February installments totaling forty thousand dollars. Making to no further contributions thereto except on your instructions." (3/31/A-3525; Aug. dated 27 February 1944)

In reply, CHARLES POWER, B 6 Alfred St., Jerusalem, cabled to WEIN: "...forward office received forty thousand dollars January February contributions. Dispatched during February your lists (a) fourteen to eighteen excluding fifteen which asked HEbrew clothes (b) list sent mail, also dispatched second time packages listed one to three. Advise whether additional lists after eighteen on way and package HIAS (c) orders. Due small number addressing your end was compelled reduce quality (quantity?) packages dispatched February. Situation worse regarding troops unless you authorize an dispatch any quantity from parcels to ensure minimum monthly dispatch five thousand parcels." (3/31/A-6077; Aug. dated 29 February 1944)

The JDC's representative in Lisbon cabled as follow to Dr. JUDAH MAGID:

(1) - Presumably Jewish communities.
(2) - Presumably of refugees in Russia.
(3) - JDC. representative who visited Middle East.
(4) - Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, an American Jewish charity.

- 2 -
...making [date] suitable for lists and will do whatever possible, but
wish point under license cannot be satisfied packages will
reach persons for whom destined. (4) Also arrange for bulk food through International
Red Cross. (5) We are sending very small cable quantities food in individual
parcels and bulk to Thessaloniki. (2) Our telegram number seventy-three definitely
includes work and wish make other arrangements this program through Switzerland
considerably greater than all arrangements made through Istanbul despite fact we
not publish them. Our information no food packages may be sent to Russian Colle (3)
but investigating rather further. (50/16/710); Reg. dated 19 March 1944.

A letter from LOIS GORDEL, New York, to CHARLES PASSIN, Allied Eq.,
Jerusalem, reads: "Your second appreciation your cooperation DAVID JACOBY.
Your idea (6) interest in Russia (5) desire your help create permanent Russian office
Jerusalem and cooperate in activities. Likewise interested Joint activity Russia.
Joint agreed that more should accept package colors for individuals utilizing Joint
merchandises Europe. This service already started. Have yours individual receipt
for each package. Send packages direct from New York. If successful, present
arrangements do not exist. Joint will be discontinued. As therefore anxious receive your
reply to previous inquiries about what arrangements can be made for receiving and
making these packages Europe and to payment custom duty there, also whether
unlimited number such packages may be sent to Russia. Our desire you take personal
interest these matters also supervise Joint packages activity. (50/16/711/2)
Reg. dated 19 March 1944.

A letter from CHARLES PASSIN, P.O. B. 394, Jerusalem, to EBENSTEIN, P.O. B.
American Consulate, Istanbul, reads: "...to the Loan-Lend goods (6), it is
next under the control of Mr. E.B. (1). He was extremely willing to help us in our
parcels - service relief work for the refugees in Russia, but found it difficult
to do anything in this matter, because prior to my coming to Cairo, he had cable to
Isfahans also to [name] with regards to the Polish parol-servies from Yomlina, which
was stopped, and also with regards to the request of the Polish authorities
for the Loan-Lend supplies in Iran. After I explained to him the situation, he told me that he realized that he complicated matters by sending these cables.
I tried to persuade him to separate the parol-servies of the J.D.O. from the Polish
compliamentary, and be finally agreed, but in order to enable him to help us out he
asked me to get from the Russian authorities a statement that they look with favor.

1. - Richard Liebknecht, Jewish agency representative in Geneva.
2. - [Name]
3. - Organization comp...
4. - [Name] from International.
5. - [Name] from [Organization].
7. - [Organization] activities.
8. - A suggestion by the writer to utilize Loan-Lend material for relief was
   contained in "Joint distribution Committee Relief Survey," 29 March 1944,
upon the relief work in Russia done by the J.D.O., and if I could not get a statement in writing, he will be satisfied if that information could reach him through the Russian representation in Cairo... Dr. SIEBERT also cabled to the J.D.O., New York, giving them briefly the information contained above, and asking them, independently of my efforts in Teheran, to take up this matter with the Russian authorities there... another difficulty which the J.D.O. raised, and that difficulty has been pointed out from New York, is that Lancastere goods are given only to Governments and could not be given to the J.D.O. However, after a number of suggestions, the J.D.O. made a way of overcoming this difficulty, and if we succeed in getting the statement from the Russian authorities, we will not doubt get a substantial amount in reply..." (430/6/23/12; Reg. dated 26 March 1944)

A telegram from M. H. REZUK, Recep, Istanbul, Turkey, to JID: H. 3.13, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, reads: "Your information and publication, thousand food parcels left two days ago for Ramon, weighing over fifty tons for evomene from Transcaucasia and for transnational associates Therofom: This initial shipment on license for sending thousand fifty tons food supplies. Joint also financing now the care of several hundred Turkish Jewish nationals repatriated from Russia who arrived during past weeks destitute. Focusing of straitened local conditions expect you to lenient (1) soon, although re-entry uncertain may force change plans. Acknowledge Ramon办公厅." (430/6/7/10; Reg. dated 3 April 1944)

Cooperation by the J.D.O. with other bodies in relief work is also mentioned in the mail. A letter from JID: 3.13.13, David Library, 330 East 42, New York, to Zealot Labor Committee, 2313 East Broadway, New York, reads: "We sent 305 parcels to Russia, detailed report follows. Pans on Turkey refugees and parcels omitting confident our list from Joint 3.13.13. Independently Joint action all Turkish and absolutely necessary continue our special action. Actually all means exhausted, action stopped. Cable answer." (430/6/9/10; Reg. dated 12 March 1944)

A cable from E. S. M. 3.13.13.13.13, New York, to JID: 3.13.13, 330 East 42, and DAVID BESER (2), 11 Allenby St., Tel Aviv, reads: "Last conversation J.D.O. desire personal friendship and full confidence. Letter indicates they are very disappointed in J. C. O. activities, in case of 30,000 dollars monthly granted..."

(1) - of Istanbul, J.D.O. representative there.
(2) - All members of the General Federation of Jewish Labor.

- 4 -
particularly due to efforts after they refused request Jewish agency representative here and before Delacour recently visits. Unsolicited they withdraw our above budget thereafter I propose postponement and send you our April report until conclusion presents present agency request and other International Labor Organization reports. Presently your cable figures budgets attached. Urgent send us reports and Kuykend all our behalf also cables report on current work and plan. Inform Delacour (1) above sending blank (2) and we direct this report because unfortunately J.O. identifying others with American Jewish Committee and only Harcourt representative able on work team. Self-understood fully cooperation unthinkable. Orthodox Salmon..." (339/40/7297; Dated 19 March 1944)

A cable from GEORGE DICKINSON and DAVID BLISS, P.O. Box 305, 216 E. 112th St., New York, to ERNIE RIEHERS, P.O. Box 9687, New York, reads: "In the 13th March (3) April, Kaplan states Jewish Agency has not approached J.O. Desirable you advise J.O. contains Jewish Agency which closely handles J.A. refugee establishment." (339/40/936; Dated 26 April 1944)

A cable from ERNIE RIEHERS, New York, to DAVID BLISS, 115 Allen, reads: "We have received from J.A. re refugee relief the first will reach next week but I am still not positive because nothing from blank. For further negotiations essential your cable addressed report as Harcourt special unparalleled activities rescue relief reporting and concern with Jewish Agency's act precaution. J.O. asks as you can work plans and J.O. cabled to yesterday..." (339/40/938; Dated 27 April 1944)

A cable from STILLKIRK, 305, New York, to ERNIE RIEHERS, 305, New York, reads: "No information spoken Re visit stand information from blank." (339/40/939; Dated 3 May 1944)

The J.O. is also mentioned in a letter describing relief work in Turkey. A letter from JACOB KIRNER, PO. Box 1015, Istanbul, Turkey, to ERNIE RIEHERS, P.O. Box 987, New York, reads: "Due to the many requests those who have come out from Europe, I have decided not to devote special to Jewish but to those matters which may be suitable in furthering our interests (a). So far the JERUSALEM (5) has contributed nothing to this..."
work, neither with a coat of material help, nor with a real moral help. Yet this is the only place in the war in which something concrete has been done. You can imagine that hundreds of letters and cables from persecuted persons are received daily and which I am unable to deal with. Horrifying, too, who has gone to the mountains to Palestine but who will return, and before him, Horrifying, have worked in a humourous capacity, and have even destroyed all expenses from their own pocket, the same as I am doing now... 

On the occasion of the presence of Mr. SHAREVAH from the 'Joint', I obtained by my own initiative the organization for the supply of foodstuff to concentration camps. Not a single packet has gone out as yet, although the money set aside for this purpose suffices for 100,000 parcels and despite the fact that a commitment to make up 10,000 parcels was laid in store for months. The reason is very simple - lack of capable men with capacity for organization.

I am convinced that too much is expected from these BUREAUS (1). All things considered, not even BUREAUS, the (2) could have attended to all the things by himself alone. Furthermore, I consider it to be a mistake that the management has been placed into the hands which I can only characterize under the name of small officialdom and thus in how the things were done. We have here all the possibilities but no most capable persons to do the work. Believe us dear Horrifying, that it is at the time of the IRRATIONAL (3) distribution we had not acted to the Joint need of our own resources, not a single parcel would have had been sent out by BUREAUS who was in charge. Amongst so many capable men it is a misfortune to choose the most incapable ones, but this seems to be the case..." (52/25/60,99; Eng. dated 19 February 1944)

A telegram from MEIR BENOS, Editor, to CHIEF OF POLICE, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, reads: "There are only ten thousand pounds. There are only ten thousand pounds. There are only ten thousand pounds. The rabbi said two thousand pounds. Agency Jerusalem requested local parcels from six thousand pounds available since July, please send agency cable I had you agreed price seventh July. Cost ten thousand parcel thousand fifty."

(52/03/600; Eng. dated 31 January 1944)

A cable from BUREAU OF JUDEA, New York, to BUREAU OF JUDEA, Cairo, reads: "Price 240 per month, to Jewish community of Tripoli, 1000 Cairens, Bible, Tripoli, 250,000, which we have been promised by the committee of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee Inc." (52/03/850; Eng. dated 6 April 1944)

(1) - Jewish agency representative in Turkey.
(2) - Director for the Biblical Union.
(3) - Unaccompanied bread taken during Resemovor.

728144
Dear Mr. Hilles,  
Rabbi of Church "Nehorah",  
Heida, Palestine  

At the end of March, 1914, I received 8,000 Frs. through the  
Palestine office which I handed them to Lova and informed you about it. Since then  
I had no reply from you in my 2 letters.  

About 5 months ago (1) from (2) and 6,000 to Lova (b) in your name.  
For lots of trouble I at last succeeded in  
doing my and today I have received a confirmation from a friend of L. that the  
money had been handed to him. To my great grief, I got to know from the letter  
you sent, that Lova’s son, Gershom, had died in the hospital, and Lova’s mother  
and sister were taken away from her. Lova begs for money to be sent to him, as he is in great need for  
rent and still bigger sum than before, as huge sums are used up for lawyers, etc.,  
in connection with those who were taken away. I repeat all this just as it has  
been written to me. By the way, I informed you that I have received from Lova  
(3) all the 5,953 Frs. It would be nice if you would arrange to send me a sum  
more in the near future. I hope you are well and will be glad to get good news  
from you.  

I am well, working hard for the (J.D.M.) at the moment our main work is  
the care for the 6,000 children, who are maintained entirely by us. As it happens,  
we are receiving more money for this from Palestine too.  

If you would be so grateful if you could also find it possible to send us  
a certain sum for this good cause.” (17/12/1914; eng. dated 6 February 1915 --  
Reopen pending.)  

From Mr. Hilles  
Jewish agency,  
Jerusalem, Palestine  

To Mr. Hilles,  
Pamplona Hotel,  
Istanbul, Turkey  

(1) = A Jewish charity.  
(2) = Lova’s daughter.  
(3) = Jewish agency.  
(4) = Lova’s sister.  
(5) = Lova’s son.  

For Mr. Hilles,  
Rabbi of Church "Nehorah",  
Heida, Palestine  

Other messages dealing with direct relief work of both individual and  
organised efforts.  

From Mr. Hilles,  
Rabbi of Church "Nehorah",  
Heida, Palestine  

...
"Palestine government cabled London for authority to transfer pounds 5,000 to International Red Cross Bureau for medical supplies for Transjordan (deported Jewish refugees)." (20/1/47/392/3, Urg. dated 01 February 1944)

From: [Name]
To: [Name]

"...may I suggest that you discuss with the proper authorities of the UNRA the following:
1. The immediate sending of sufficient quantities of clothing and especially of shoes to leaves and Tripoli, children's clothing being given special consideration.
2. The providing for immediate sources of maternity and child care.
3. The establishment of nurseries and kindergartens.

(230/201/3420; Urg. dated 17 March 1944)

From: Representation Polish Jewry,
To: SOLAIRE (1),
Tel Aviv, Palestine

"Acceding resolution passed latest Executive meeting on matter relief refugees Russia, beg you apply government (Polish) for corresponding sums be given our dispositions to arrange sending parcels. As new created conditions we think this may much more efficient." (315/75/792/2, Urg. dated 29 March 1944)

From: [Name]
To: [Name],

"Russian relief refugees Russia beg you submit our desiderata despite psychological reservations mentioned your letter." (315/75/792/2, Urg. dated 29 April 1944)

From: [Name]
To: [Name],

"Russian relief refugees Russia beg you submit our desiderata despite psychological reservations mentioned your letter." (315/75/792/2, Urg. dated 20 April 1944)

(1) - Jewish Member of Polish National Council.
(2) - Association of Jewish Immigrants from Romania.

DECLASSIFIED N.E. 15-27
BY R.F. NAMS, DESU, 10/1979

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108746
...most by aircraft full lists people arrived lately (1). Majority particularly destitute, deprived masses, 300,000 men, women, and children immediately helping. Local institutions and organized local brotherhood help insufficient. American brotherhood must help urgently. All cables before annual convention.

(2/13/45/3606; Msg. dated 27 April 1944)

From: ADAM ABA, ELIA MODIJOY, NORM LIOO LOW, YOAK LOW, SHABD BILASHAIJ,
H. E. GLOD, BARUCH PAOLI,
N. D. AVY, RUDITIEMO.

To: Association of Bulgarian Jews,
120 Liberty St.,
New York, N.Y.

The Salvation Committee, which is represented by the Bulgarian immigration in Palestine, together with the settlement, Bat Zion (2), Kfar Hittin (3), Nazereth, Maon, and Bat Zion, etc., continue to act energetically for the salvation of the Bulgarian Jews. Our representative in Constantia, Yabl, Ibarom, is showing great activity and we are waiting every moment for large immigration from Bulgarian Jewish Alliance (4). The official institutes (5) helping us very much and they put money at our disposal. All you can collect and only to be done for Jewish Alliance. Do not send any sums to Haim Berz and his group. They are acting apart and without any responsibility. Letter follows.

(2/11/56/397; Msg. dated 15 May 1946)

From: Association Polish Jews,
Joint relief Committee,
39a Tel Aviv St.,
Jerusalem.

"Following successful endeavor aid refugees USSR through postal clothes parcels scheme, have launched campaign view giving dispatch 20,000 additional parcels, average value 5 pounds each, primarily to thinly refugees. Clothes collection proceeding satisfactorily, already obtained clothing valued 50,000 pounds. Hove and handling 20,000 parcels aggregate 40,000 pounds, towards which Palestine contributing 10,000 pounds, whilst 30,000 pounds anticipate associations Polish Jews abroad. As help for refugees urgent, please make every possible effort and cable maximum contribution." This telegram was signed by: Mr. LEIB KUB,
From Dr. Moshe Dinur, Hayyam Alabin (1), Tel Aviv, Palestine, to Controller, Inter-American, 16 Rue Renaud, Cairo, Egypt.

"Applied to Controller of Foreign Exchange of Palestine for transfer permit to Inter-American Geneva for amount five thousand pounds, awaiting Goverment reply." (5/0/0/7602; Reg. dated 5 May 1944)

For the A.G of S, Q-2:

[Signature]

Capt. C.E. M. Acting Theater Censor.

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(1) Hebrew for 'Red Shield of David,' Jewish equivalent of Red Cross in Palestine.

- 30 -
HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES NAVY FORCES
LT. THE MIDDLE EAST
office of the A 6 of S, S-2
30 May 1944

TO: G-1

SUBJECT: Joint Distribution Committee Relief Survey.

The report contained herein, dealing with the work of the Joint Distribution Committee in providing relief parcels to Jewish refugees in Russia, was carried by the writer, Charles Paskin, from Palestine to Cairo. Paskin is one of the administrators of the Committee's funds in the Middle East. Dated 28 February 1944, the report was examined by Palestine Consulship.

XXX

The refugees in Asiatic Russia have come from Poland, Lithuania, and the Baltic States. There are also amongst them a small number of Rumanians, Germans, and Austrians. The Polish refugees make up about 60-70% of the total number of refugees.

There are no accurate figures of the total number of refugees. At one time the estimate reached a few million people. A recent estimate gives a figure of about three quarters of a million Polish refugees, still left in Asiatic Russia, of whom 40-50% are Jews. However, I doubt whether even this figure is correct. From all information we obtained from refugees that have come out of Russia, as well as from various other sources, I believe that the correct estimate of Jewish refugees will be about 200,000 persons.

The Jewish Agency and various Landsmannschaften (1) in Palestine as well as the Yehuda office of the Jewish Agency, have compiled addresses of about 20,000 Jewish refugee families. The Polish Red Cross in TIASA has a file of about 300,000 individual names of refugees, and so far as I know, there are many Jewish names appearing on the records of the Polish Red Cross, which are not included in the names of the 20,000 families in our possession. The New York office of the Joint Distribution Committee began recently to send to us lists of refugees which they obtained from relatives and other sources in the United States. We have checked the first lists containing about 2000 names and we find that from 90-95% of the names, there are names of which we had no previous

(1) - Societies of immigrants of same origin

DECLASSIFIED
M.N. Memo: 1-5-77
By: 646
HSR Date: 10-27-77
records, either in PALESTINE or in the USIA. This is due to the fact that practically all the names of the 80,000 families referred to above, were obtained from relatives or from Landesamtes in PALESTINE, who have contact by correspondence with refugees in the USIA. It is therefore to be assumed that amongst the American Jews, there is a large number who receive letters from relatives and friends in the USIA, of whom we have no records as yet.

The Joint Distribution Committee - New York, however, is making efforts to obtain the addresses of these refugees. In addition, we are constantly receiving letters of acknowledgments from refugees who receive parcels from us, and in a great many cases, they give us names and addresses of other members of their families who are amongst the refugees, asking us to send relief to them. These letters will increase in number, in proportion to the number of parcels we will send.

Up to a certain time, direct relief was given to Polish refugees by the Polish Red Cross, which operated through Polish Delegations located in the various refugee centers. The Polish Red Cross had been sending supplies of food and clothing, in bulk, which was distributed by the Delegations. When the Polish delegations were liquidated by the Russian Government, the supplies on hand, were left in control of Refugee Committees for further distribution, but no further supplies were permitted to be sent into USA for direct distribution amongst the refugees.

For a time, the Russian Government permitted the evacuation of Polish refugees (amongst whom was included a small percentage of Jews) and it appeared that the evacuation process would be enlarged, so that a great number of refugees in Asiatic RUSSIA, will be taken out and distributed in various countries. Arrangements were made for bringing over the greater number of the Jewish refugees to PALESTINE. We are informed that the policy of the Russian Government in this connection has changed, and it appears that there will be no further evacuation of refugees from Asiatic RUSSIA.

From the information received through correspondence and especially from those refugees who have come out of USIA, it is clear that the position of the great majority of the refugees is such, that unless they receive relief from the outside, a great number of them will not survive. The only relief possible to extend to them at the present, which the Russian Government permits, is through individual parcels-service. In other words, through the sending of parcels of food and clothing addressed to individuals.

Assuming we could reach 40,000 Jewish families to whom we would send parcels only once in two months, we would have to send about a quarter of a million parcels a year, and as each parcel weighs about 40 lbs., we will require about 1,000 tons of supplies of food and clothing.
The program of the Joint Distribution Committee for the present is more modest, but even for a reduced program, the question of supplies is one of the main obstacles.

From Iranian supplies, we are permitted to send only a few hundred parcels monthly. Therefore, all supplies have to be brought from other countries. We have succeeded in getting as far as some supplies from INDIA, EGYPT, and PALESTINE. We expect to get soon a small quantity of supplies from SOUTH AFRICA. In order to meet the requirements, we are now looking for further sources from where to get additional supplies.

The parcels-service from TIBERIAS to Asiatic RUSSIA in which the Joint Distribution Committee participated financially was commenced in October 1942. Up till July 1943, an average of about 200 - 300 parcels per month were dispatched, and beginning with August 1943, and until the end of that year, through the efforts of the Joint Distribution Committee, the parcels-service was increased to about 400 parcels per month. Up till the end of 1943, all parcels sent from TIBERIAS contained only Iranian supplies. In addition, a few thousand parcels of clothing were sent during 1943, from PALESTINE through TIBERIAS.

During the latter part of 1943, the Joint Distribution Committee made efforts to acquire supplies from INDIA and PALESTINE and after it succeeded in getting supplies for about 20,000 parcels, it took over the entire parcels-service and for that purpose set up an office in TIBERIAS, which began operating at the beginning of this year.

In order to be able to send from TIBERIAS a larger number of parcels monthly, the Joint Distribution Committee made endeavors, and succeeded in getting the following facilities:

(a) Permission from the Iranian Government to bring into TIBERIAS supplies from any part of the world, without having to pay the Iranian customs duty (which is about 25% of the value of the goods).

(b) Arrangements with the Russian military authorities, to facilitate the transport to TIBERIAS of all supplies for the parcels-service, arriving at any Iranian border.

(c) Arrangements with the Russian authorities to enable the agent of the Joint Distribution Committee in TIBERIAS, to make out and sign all Russian customs licenses, which are sent with each parcel, without having to present these documents for signature to the Commercial Department of the Russian Government in TIBERIAS. The Joint Distribution Committee also does not have to pay the Russian customs duties for each parcel separately, but instead, pays the duty...
on a monthly basis, which it transmits to MOSCOW together with copies of all the customs licences for the parcels sent during that month. We also obtained the consent of the Iranian Government to fix the customs duty on the basis of the value of the goods in the parcels from there it came to TEBRIZ, and not on the basis of the price of the goods in TEBRIZ; this reduces considerably the amount of duty we pay.

(d) Arrangements with the Iranian customs authorities to consider our warehouses, where our goods are kept and packed, as a branch of the Customs House. A customs official checks the supplies in the parcels at our warehouses, so that our parcels do not have to go through the regular customs channel, which would slow down considerably the work, and would limit the number of parcels that can be dispatched monthly.

(e) Arrangements with the Iranian postal authorities so that we do not have to bring our parcels to the Post Office, which is equipped to handle only a limited number of parcels daily; instead, our warehouses are considered as a post-office. Each parcel is checked by a postal worker, who pays the weight and number of parcel into a book, and we pay to the Post Office, from time to time, the postage for the quantities of parcels sent in accordance with the entries in that book.

(f) Through a combined arrangement with the Iranian postal authorities and the Russian transport authorities, the parcels, when ready for dispatch, do not have to be sent through the regular postal channel to Pahlava (which is the Russian-Iranian border at the Teheran end) but instead the parcels are loaded in large quantities on trucks at our warehouses, and these trucks proceed with the parcels directly to Pahlava, where they are taken over by the Russian authorities and sent by boat to NAQ, which serves as a centre of distribution.

(g) Arrangements with a Russian Government Insurance Co., whereby each individual parcel is insured, and the cost of the parcel will be refunded to us in the event of the parcel not reaching the destination or if it is not returned to us by the Post Office, on account of an incorrect address.

It is only through the various arrangements enumerated above, that a parcels service on a large scale was made possible. As stated, the Joint Distribution Committee office at TEBRIZ, began functioning at the beginning of this year, and there are still a great many things
to be adjusted. And difficulties to be overcome, before it will function properly. However, we can be satisfied that it will work, judging by the fact that during the first five weeks, while our organization was not as yet in proper working order, we nevertheless succeeded to send out from our warehouses at ZUWAU, over 7,000 parcels, which is about equal to the number of parcels sent from ZUWAU by the Joint Distribution Committee and the Jewish Agency during the preceding 16 months.

The Polish Government in London, has come to the same conclusion that it could help its refugees in the USSR, only through the parcel service, and for that purpose has set up in ZUWAU a Parcel Commission. The Polish Red Cross in ZUWAU has set aside out of its stock, a few hundred tons of supplies suitable for parcel service, while the Polish authorities have set up in ZUWAU their own parcel-service machinery and are endeavouring to send parcels through their organization, they have realized the great progress made by the ZUWAU office of the Joint Distribution Committee, and have therefore agreed to place at the disposal of the Joint Distribution Committee's ZUWAU office, a certain quantity of supplies for parcel to be sent to the USSR. Of these supplies, 50% is to be used for parcels to be sent to Polish Jewish refugees, selected by us out of our lists, while 50% will be used for parcels to refugees, whose addresses will be supplied by the Polish Parcel Commission. So far, they have put at the disposal of our ZUWAU office, the first lot of 45 tons, which will make up 10,000 parcels.

Having set up at ZUWAU, the machinery for a parcel service which can be increased from month to month to meet the actual need, we have to deal now with two problems: first - financial, as the cost of a parcel averages between 50 to 550; second - supplies in sufficient quantities to assure a steady and uninterrupted parcel service.

With regard to supplies, we are making every possible effort to get additional export permits from ITAL and ITALIA. But of course, we do not know as yet, the results of our endeavors. And in all events, the quantities we will get, will be limited. There is however in ITAL, a source of supplies which can meet all requirements. I refer to the food goods sent by the U.S. Government to the Polish authorities in ZUWAU for the purpose of forwarding them for distribution amongst the refugees in the USSR. These supplies reached ITAL, when the Polish Delegations in ITALIA were no longer functioning, and the supplies could therefore not be forwarded.

For distribution amongst the refugees in the USSR, we have to be assisted by the Jewish Agency in London, which has undertaken to assist us in this respect.
to RUSSIA. As the supplies were intended for refugees in
RUSSIA, and as there is now a possibility of helping those refugees
by sending to them food and clothing through the parcel-service,
it seems proper that a part of those lease-land supplies should be
placed at the disposal of the Joint Distribution Committee parcel-
service at TARCHAN. The lease-land supplies that could come into
consideration for the parcel-service are various food articles,
shoes, new clothing and blankets (the Russian Government does not
permit the sending of used clothing).

For the A C of B, 9-2:

[Signature]

Alfred F. Zink
Captain, M.C.
Acting theater censor.
SUBJECT: Copies of Intercepts.

TO: WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

The enclosed copies of intercepts are forwarded to you for your information and review.

DONALD D. HORNER

DONALD D. HORNER,
Lt. Col., USA,
Communications Censorship.
U.S. RESIDENT TO HELP REFUGEES IN SPAIN IMMIGRATE TO THE U.S.

Writer who signs "Consul Sara" states that she received a letter from addresser's brother, "Hersch", in Spain, and that she sent him $25.00, which he has acknowledged. Writer is very happy that Hersch was able to find refuge in Spain, and is going to do everything possible to permit his immigration to the U.S. (writer states (quoting translation): "We will send him the necessary papers and hope that nothing will then hinder his coming here."

Writer continues (quoting translation): "I can imagine your joyful excitement when you heard that your brother had fled to Spain....."

In a marginal note writer gives Hersch's address as follows:

R. E. c/o Solero - Oliva
Cl. Carren A3
Barcelona, Spain.

From Siria Blanch, C.L. N.Y.
The writer, addressing the Representative of the Portuguese Red Cross in New York, states:

For whatever purpose it may serve, I inform you dear Madame, that Japan allows the prisoners of Java to receive 100 yen (100 Swiss francs) per month through the intermediary of Mr. M. Reis, of the International of Geneva, and I am desperate for, unfortunately I personally can do nothing in my country, and as far as I know, no one else can do anything about it. I am sending a letter to Mr. M. Reis with the request that he send this letter to Jean and his little girl, the money for a few months, to Mr. M. Reis with the request that he send it by cable. To Mr. M. Reis, the representative of the G. Intern., of Geneva, at Yokohama, Japan.

Jean, dear friend,

Dutch Prisoners-Of-War
No. 23401
Camp of Java
C/o J. & F. L., Jakarta
Near the Ministry of War
Hayasaka, Tokio, Japan.

Enclosures: Numerous, consisting of letters, papers, clippings, photographs.

From Mrs. Branch, Dig. Mid.
I. Refugees in Portugal Able to Transmit Relief to Others in France and Spain

Refugees in Portugal Able to Transmit Relief to Others in France and Spain

Writer states that he has just heard from Lisbon, Portugal, that a certain number of refugees coming from France and from the concentration camps in Mirandela, Portugal, Spain, recently arrived there and that it appears there is no actual possibility of conveying these refugees to the American continent; that they must be taken care of in Lisbon.

Writer's group understands that these refugees have actually the possibility of transmitting relief to other refugees still in Spain and France.

II. Other Refugees in Portugal Scheduled for Delivery to the Castapo

Refugees in Portugal Scheduled for Delivery to the Castapo

Other refugees in Lisbon are scheduled to be brought to the Castapo, and that work of the newspaper actually reported the extradition, but that this was never confirmed, nor have there been any further cases.

War Refugee Board: arrangement with President Roosevelt, would have been

War refugee Board: arrangement with President Roosevelt, would have been

EXAMINER'S NOTE: Allied War Refugee Board.