With reference to message transmitted in Board's 513 from Vadamahataza to Sternbuch, latter immediately requested my assistance obtain permission for delegation of five persons from his local organization to visit freed camps in Germany. I conscientiously did not feel able to comply with his request since it seemed advisable to ask our military authorities to grant to a small private committee in Switzerland permission to visit camps at a time when SHAPE had still not settled the question of whether ICRC was to be permitted continue its relief work for surviving inmates of concentration camps in Germany. Delegation proposed by Sternbuch was further composed of five persons having no particular technical competence in matters of emergency, medical or nutritional relief to concentration camp survivors.
May 11, 9 a.m., from Bern

I informed Sternbuch that I was attempting secure a list of Jewish survivors in such camps and information as to their welfare and needs which would be made available to his own organization as well as to many other relief agencies in Switzerland which were anxiously awaiting such news.

HARRISON

LMS
DSH-77

This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government Agency. (Commenced)

Stockholm

Dated May 3, 1945

Rec'd 11:59 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

1667, May 3, 8 p.m.

Report below received April 30 from Amcross represenative, Whisler who visited Malmo in order to investigate condition of 7,000 refugees, majority of whom are women from Ravensbruch Concentration Camp with small number of men from Neuengammen and other concentration camps released and evacuated to Sweden via Denmark through intervention of Count Bernadotte, head of Swedish Red Cross expedition (Legation's 14121, April 17, 2 p.m.). Refugees were transported from camps by trucks, buses and ambulances to Copenhagen and with help of Danish Red Cross placed on ferries.

Breakdown of total 7,000 refugees, an additional 15,000 of which are expected dependent on Swedish Red Cross ability to continue transportation, is as follows:

- 2,000 Swedish Germans or German Swedes;
- 1,000 Poles, men and women;
- 800 French women;
- 20 British;
- 29 Dutch women;
-8- #1667, May 3, 6 p.m., from Stockholm

women; 59 Belgians; 7 women claiming American citizenship; remainder Danish and Norwegian men and women.

Following are claimants to American citizenship:

Mrs. Sumner W. Jackson, last address 11 Avenue Foch, Paris (16), wife of Dr. Sumner W. Jackson who was head of American Hospital, Paris.

Mrs. Max M. Dixon, last address, 1 Rue de General, Lartegau, Paris, sister of Frank M. Dixon, former Governor of Alabama.

Mrs. Gabriel Powell Tritz, last addresses, 22 Rue Riffault, Pantins, France and 33 Rue Madame, Paris (6).

Miss Elsie Reguyn (aged 22) last lived in Rome but cannot remember street address; has two brothers in American Army.

Mrs. Oliver who was in hospital and could not be interviewed for further information.

Mrs. Anna Bolyoa, last address 108 Kiralyi, Budapest.

Miss Berthe Madalaine Du Mont, last address Berlin where she had lived for several years.

Foregoing women extremely nervous and underweight but responding to care and treatment. Mrs. Oliver and Mrs. Jackson are hospitalized for exhaustion and draining ears and ulcerated sores respectively. Morale of women good considering hardships endured. Temporary clothing issued by Swedes to replace their filthy rags which were burned and their owners given necessary baths and disinfected.

None of refugees possessed identity cards or papers for establishing
May 3, 8 p.m., from Stockholm

for establishing citizenship claims. Appropriate action this purpose undertaken by American Consul, Malmo. Citizenship of 4 women appears doubtful. Necessary information to contact relatives, friends through American channels and to secure funds obtained. Small articles of comfort such as cigarettes, toilet articles, candy and cakes as well as fifty Swedish crowns were distributed 9 women immediately with additional articles to be shipped from Stockholm to supplement basic requirements of clothing and food donated by Swedes.

Staff of Aliens Commission of Swedish Government in charge of refugees is being assisted by hundreds of volunteers from various organizations in city of Malmo. All schools are closed and are being turned into temporary hospitals in order to supplement overcrowded hospitals. Refugees given three meals daily with special diets provided for sick and undernourished. Volunteers act as orderlies to aid nurses and doctors and extra supplies are being sent from all over Sweden. Swedes are kindly and sympathetic and have done excellent job of organization. Malmo is serving as quarantine and receiving center. When patients are strong enough they will be moved to other camps.

Concerning alleged attacks by Allied aircraft, reports
4. May 3, 8 p.m., from Stockholm

Reports have been contradictory and no military personnel or refugees witnessing such have arrived. (Reference Legation's 1559, April 26, 6 p.m.)

Following facts are corroborated by many persons.

One. German vehicles transporting troops and supplies have been using both the Red Cross and the Danish flag for protection.

Two. Danish patriots have advised Allied persons of this fact.

Three. Danish Red Cross vehicles are now using the Swedish flag plus the Red Cross.

Four. It is expected that the Germans will also use the Swedish flag.

Five. German military cars, when air attack seems imminent, often intermingle with Red Cross convoys to seek protection. In one case three such vehicles were singled out and destroyed by sharp-shooting Allied pilots without damage to Red Cross vehicles.

Six. The attacks between Schenin and Vismar now occur to have taken place at night. Thus the planes could have been unsure of their targets and the persons under attack could not have identified the planes.

The foregoing apparently provides considerable justification for Allied pilots to suspect these convoys of being
May 3, 8 p.m., from Stockholm

being actually Germans in masquerade.

Swedish Army Captain attached to expedition is returning to Fedborg and has promised to obtain evidence from competent military observers and prepare report to be filed with Swedish Legation, Copenhagen from thence to be forwarded to the American Minister, Stockholm.

Following details concerning life at Ravensbrück confirmed by reports of American, British French and Polish refugees.

Roll was called at three o'clock every morning and the women were compelled to stand for two hours in all weather. Clothing consisted of only thin dress without underwear. Breakfast consisted of coffee; lunch and dinner were soup. One kilo of bread was allotted for eight persons per day.

Working day twelve hours duration consisted either of building roads, digging ditches, construction work or making condensers in Siemens factory.

Medical care rudimentary, practically no medicines available. No sanitary measures were taken. At certain periods to relieve overcrowded hospital, patients were arbitrarily selected without regard for their condition and were taken out to be shot, gassed or cremated. Their ashes were used for fertilizers. Punishments ranged from suspension...
May 3, 1945, from Stockholm

Suspension of bread rations, standing on German village streets corners to be jeered at by civilians, to head shavings, beatings and solitary confinement. According to refugees, only persons in best physical condition released from Ravensbruck. Doctors state average patient coming to them was at half her normal weight. Evidently those remaining in worse condition then evacuees.

Report being forwarded by pouch.

International Red Cross ships MAGDALENA and LILLIE MATHIESEN left Luebeck April 30 with 1,000 more refugees who will be unloaded at Malmo.

JOHNSON
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF

CENTRAL SERVICES

TELEGRAM

SECRETARY OF STATE

Washington

2471, April 27, 5 p.m.

FOR ATTORNEY

OF VICE FROM KATZKI AND MOOULAND

LEGATION'S 2290, April 19.

Proposals made by Becker relative to surrender of several unliberated concentration camps intact through Krztnr or with whom Salz Meyer, Herbert and I conferred at length will not, we are afraid, yield any practical results. We have some doubt as to the reliability and sincerity of the proposals and as to Becker's ability to carry them out. Rapidly changing military situation has rendered successful rescue action of this nature conducted by Becker most unlikely. We are, however, attempting to maintain contact with Becker in hope of possible future assistance to detainees taken into the Nazi "result".

Kaszner visited Theresienstadt on April 16 while two I.ORG delegates, Lusand and Lehner, were there on April 7. From these two independent sources we have received...
CORRECTED PAGE TWO

IF-301
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government Agency. (secret)

—2— #2471, April 27, 6 p.m., from Bern

received following information concerning this ghetto:

As of mid-April there were still somewhat over 20,000 Jewish detainees in Theresienstadt: 8,000 former Germans, 8,000 Czechs from the "protectorate", 1,900 Hungarians, 1,000 Slovaks, 800 Dutch and about 300 Danes who, according to Knastner (unconfirmed), were removed from the ghetto on April 15 by Swedish Red Cross trucks.

Roughly 40% of these 20,000 detainees seem to have been transferred to Theresienstadt in the course of the past two or three months, particularly the Czechs and Hungarians, latter from Austria. Most of the holders of Latin-American documentation and Palestine certificates who remained in Bergen-Belsen have also been apparently transferred to Theresienstadt where they now are.

Four truck loads of relief goods shipped to the ghetto (last paragraph, Legation's 2045, April 7) under ICRC control were satisfactorily received and distributed according to both Knastner and ICRC men.

As of beginning

0000025
As of beginning of April, Kasztner reported that there were close to 30,000 Hungarian Jews on former Austrian territory, two-thirds of them being Hungarian army forced labor battalions sent to Austria to construct fortifications, one-third being persons absorbed there in June 1944. His estimate that about 80% of those Jews were left behind by Germans when they withdrew.

With reference to your 506 (Department's 1501, April 18), Kasztner also reported that he was in the concentration camp of Harburg Neuengamme, which he described as a relatively good one, on about April 12. At that time there were some 9 to 10,000 inmates half of whom were Danes and Norwegians, remainder being Russians and Poles. The Danes and Norwegians enjoyed fairly good treatment and were actively assisted by the Swedish Red Cross.

HARRISON
London

Dated April 27, 1945
Rec'd 2:53 p.m.

Secretary of State
Washington

FOR O'DWYER FROM MANN.

Information believed reliable transmitted to
JDC by Army chaplain indicates that there are 3000
Jews at Buchenwald of which approximately 600 are
orphan children. Please advise Leavitt.

WINANT

REP

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES TELEGRAPH SECTION

DRM-1936

PLAIN

London

Dated April 27, 1945
Rec'd 2:53 p.m.

Secretary of State
Washington

4293, Twenty-seventh.

FOR O'DWYER FROM MANN.

Information believed reliable transmitted to
JDC by Army chaplain indicates that there are 3000
Jews at Buchenwald of which approximately 600 are
orphan children. Please advise Leavitt.

WINANT

REP
This telegram must be paraphrased before 20 April 1945.

For use from Higashihara.

Kasztnor, Stornbush, Musy and Swiss police all informed me that small group of 69 Jewish refugees apparently mainly from Bratislava reached Konstanz yesterday and would be admitted to Switzerland today.

It is not clear due to whose efforts these people reached Switzerland although Musy is already claiming credit.

Stornbush has undoubtedly reported this matter by wire to Yad Hahatzala.

Kasztnor arrived in Switzerland yesterday and according to report from Nathan Schwalb of Hechalutz, after an extended trip with Kurt Becker of SS which reportedly included Theresienstadt (April 10) and Bergen-Belsen (day or so before liberation). Kasztner apparently
April 19, 7 p.m., from Bern

apparently has considerable interesting information on Jewish survivors in Austria, Slovakia, and Theresienstadt, where he stated there were 20,000 Jews, including many new arrivals from Austria and Slovakia. According to Kaustner Becher "organized" capitulation of camp of Bergen-Belsen with all inmates remaining on spot.

Kasztner further reports to be bearing important proposals concerning possible rescue of Jewish deportees in camps still under German control.

As soon as Kasztner is released from temporary Swiss custody, I shall secure all details possible and report to you.

HARRISON

LMS
UNCLASSIFIED

The following for McClelland is WBD 802.

Reference your no. 2174 of April 13, 1948.

Information concerning condition in which concentration camps are found upon liberation is received in Washington from 6-6 of SHAPE, Paris. No information is available here to date on camps named in your no. 2174. It is suggested that you may be able to obtain desired information through the American Embassy in Paris. Board will send you any data received in Washington.

WARNING

For security reasons the text of this message must be closely guarded.
CABLE TO MARIKAN, BENG, FOR FIGLIEGLAND FROM WAR REPORT BOARD

Reference your No. 3174 of April 16, 1945.

Information concerning condition in which concentration camps are
found upon liberation is received in Washington from G-8 of SHAEF,
Paris. No information is available here to date on camps named in
your No. 3174. It is suggested that you may be able to obtain de-
sired information through American Embassy in Paris. Board will send
you any data received in Washington.

THIS IS WEB SERN CABLE NO. 502

11:15 a.m.
April 17, 1945

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Cohn, DuBois, Gaston, H del, Hutchison,
McCormack, C'Deyer, Files.

Elive 4/16/45
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

SECRETARY OF STATE

Washington

2174, April 13, 1 p.m.

FOR O'DRISER OR W. R. MCCLELLAND

It would be of greatest value to me if Board could obtain as soon as possible from our competent military authorities information concerning condition in which following concentration camps (in immediate line of advance of our armies) are found upon liberation: Bergen Belsen, Krichow (20 kilometers N of Gelle), Buchenwald midway between Erfurt and Weimar and Hamburg-Neuengamme in environs of former city.

HARRISON

WASHINGTON

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

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

0000032
STOCKHOLM

650, Tenth
The cable below for cling in W 3 647.

Please deliver the following message to Hiel-Storch,
Postbox 7506, Stockholm, from Arifh Trachtman of World
Jewish Congress:

"JACOB. Intercrese informs us that for Jews from
France and Belgium regardless of their nationality the
Red Cross authorities have agreed that HIC delegates can
visit camps and distribute foodstuffs clothing medicines
to them. Red Cross delegates will also receive lists of
names persons detained concentration camps. Consider
this situation important for your action. UNWRO

STEPHENTIUS
(ABM)

11:15:01
4/10/45
LOC

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES

PLAIN

1945 APR 12, PM 2 00

DC/L
LIAISON

CONTROL COPY

DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

April 10, 1945

O. Zeyen

300033
CABLE TO AMERICAN LEGATION, STOCKHOLM, FOR GKHL, FROM WAR REFUGE BOARD

Please deliver the following message to Hillel Storch, Postbox 7306,
Stockholm, from Arieh Kartaker of World Jewish Congress:

CROSS INTELCROSS INFORMS US THAT FOR JEWS FROM FRANCE AND BELGIUM REGARDLESS OF THEIR NATIONALITY THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES HAVE AGREED THAT RED DELEGATES CAN VISIT CAMPS AND DISTRIBUTE FOODSTUFFS CLOTHING MEDICINES TO THEM. RED CROSS DELEGATE WILL ALSO RECEIVE LISTS OF NAMES PERSONS DETAINED CONCENTRATION CAMPS. CONSIDER THIS SITUATION IMPORTANT FOR YOUR ACTION. UNQUOTE

THIS IS WRL STOCKHOLM NO. 347

Copy sent to WJC 4/5/45

4:15 p.m.
April 6, 1945

Miss Chauncey (for the Secy), Cohn, Dalbois, Gaston, Hodel, Hutchison, McCormack, O'Dwyer, Eles.

RHH: 4/5/45
In reply refer to: No. 381

Brig. Gen. William O'Dwyer, Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Treasury Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear General O'Dwyer:

May I ask you to be good enough to have the following message transmitted through the facilities of the Department of State:

"To: Hillel Storch, Postbox 7306, Stockholm, Sweden
From: Arieh Tartakower

Interredcross informs us that for Jews from France and Belgium regardless of their nationality the German authorities have agreed that IHRO delegates can visit camps and distribute foodstuffs, clothing, medicines to them. Red Cross delegate will also receive lists names persons detained concentration camps. Consider this situation important for your action."

Thank you for giving this matter your kind attention.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Re: IHRO
Rescue Department
June 22, 1944.

In reply refer to letter No. 195

Dr. Benjamin Aksin
War Refugee Board
Treasury Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Aksin,

With reference to our telephone conversation some days ago and our letter of June 19, I am enclosing a new list of concentration camps as we received the names of new camps in Poland.

Very truly yours,

KURT R. GROSSMAN
Rescue Department
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Camps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brandenburg</td>
<td>Bernau, Boernicko, Brandenburg, Jüterbog, Cranienburg, Sachsenhausen, Soldin, Sonnenburg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hess-Nassau</td>
<td>Bad Duerkheim, Weichenbach, Ginsheim, Kassel, Boedelheim, Wetzelar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hanoveri</td>
<td>Barenshoestel, Papanburg-Esee, Mostingen, Wilsede, Biben-Bergen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Prussia</td>
<td>Brandan, Labian, Schultzhoft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palatina</td>
<td>Bayenburg, Branwiler, Colben-Kamerita, Colben-Karthaue, Dueren, Juulich, Kanne, Siegburg, Wuppertal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxony</td>
<td>Erfurt, Lichtenburg, Greifenheinrich, Zoerbik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schleswig-Flens</td>
<td>Glueckstadt, Rickling.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silesia</td>
<td>Frankenthal, Gross Rosen, Leiteritz, Muensterberg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Silesia</td>
<td>Bialitz, Frauen Arbeitslager, Birkenau bei Neu Berun, Auschwitz, Jawischowitz, Monowitz, Sonowitz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Israel, Zivilarbeitslager Fankbruck, Grittaitz, Kreis Reichenbach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posenland</td>
<td>Hohenbruck</td>
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<tr>
<td>Westphalia</td>
<td>Bergkamen, Boergermoor, Neusarden, Sennelager, Wanne-Ellic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anhalt</td>
<td>Dornburg, Rosselau.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baden</td>
<td>Ankenbuck, Russberg, Kisslau, Rastatt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bavaria</td>
<td>Dachau, Floesenberg, Bernau, Leussen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Branden</td>
<td>Hasteet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brunswick</td>
<td>Wolfenbuttel (Brunswick)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>Fuhlsbuttel, Wittmoor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hessi</td>
<td>Langen, Osthofen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mecklenburg</td>
<td>Ravensbruck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldenburg</td>
<td>Putin, Vechta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxony</td>
<td>Bautzen, Colditz, Ortsmitshagen, Dresden, Greifenheinrich, Rechnich, Heinwald, Hohenstein, Sachsenburg, Sonnenburg, Osterstein.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thueringen</td>
<td>Blankenhain, Bucchenwalde, Jena, Ohdruf, Untermassfeld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wurttemberg</td>
<td>Gotteszell.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AUSTRIA:
Mauthausen, Woelkerndorf

BELGIUM:
Huy, Breendonck, Boboken, Perijwen, Hasselt. (These are the five official camps. Besides these, there exist about ten smaller camps, the names of which are not known to the Belgian Information Service.) Lokoren (said to be used for deserters from the Wehrmacht).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:
Fischorn, Milovice, Pilsen, Stepenov, Terezin, Klany, Horna, Kutna, Kilin.

DENMARK:
Horsens; and a camp in the neighborhood of Frederiksværk.

FRANCE:
Gurs, Beaune, St. Denis, Doullens, Argelès, Rivesaltes, Orleans, Viadieu, Vittel, Mere, Nœux, Issy, Bruxelles, Bruxelles, La Roland, Compiègne, Schizneck, Brux, Starn, Masson, Gurs, Centre de Reha, Cornil, Oppe, OMT-701, Miramas, Bouche, Rhone, Sanas (Sanatorium?), PTT Montfaucon, Lot, Landes.

GREECE:
Salonica, Larissa, Serres, Patras, Messina, Crete, Kavala.

HUNGARY:
Gyergyoes, Satoral jaufély

ITALY:
Ferramonti

LITHUANIA:
Vilijampole, Petrasvieni

NETHERLANDS:
Haaren, Uithuizen, Schæveningen, (Orange Hotel), Barneveld, Utrecht, Winterboer, Hoogheem (cost)

NORTH AFRICA (probably omitted by the Free French):

NORWAY:
Grini, Brøndtvedt, Sen, Fjæstad, Ulven, Oslo, Hedmark District, Østerdalen, Verdal, Røa, Kranangen.

SLOVAKIA:
Ilava, Bojnice, Galma, Opočany, Jewish Work Camp, Sered nad, Vahun, Jewish Work Camp, Vyhna, Vyhna, Work Camp 1/9, Novaky, Prividza

YUGOSLAVIA:
Ruma.
Arbeitslager, Lublin, Alter Flugplatz G.G.

Arbeitslager bei Gorlice, Galizien

Breslau, Distrikt Lublin

Dolina bei Strzyż

Drohobycz, Distrikt Lublin

Drohobycz

Gemeinschaftslager der D.A.F. "Humus", Posen

Hojowice, Distrikt Lublin

Horodenka

Nowy Sącz

Lemberg, Lublin

Lemberg na Wieprze, Kreis Krasnistow, Distrikt Lublin

Jasieniec, Rosolina bei Sanok, Kreis Krasnistow

Jasieniec, Distrikt Radom

Jeziora bei Tarnopol

Kamienica, Lublin

Kazimierz nad Wisłą

Klimontów, Kreis Opole

Końkowola, Kreis Putawy

Kielce

Komarów bei Zamość

Kasimirsky Delny, Kreis Pulawy

Kamionka bei Lubartów, Distrikt Lublin

Kraków-Podgorze

Karlów bei Oświęcim

Krasnokazan, Kreis Krasnistow

Krychów, Arbeitslager, Kreis Choma

Leszno bei Opole,

Lublin, Lipowa

Lublin, Lager Lindenmühle

Luta, Post Sobibor, Kreis Choma

Lubków

Lublin

Litomierz, Distrikt Lublin

Lubartów

Legow bei Opaw

Magdeburg bei Lublin

Marciszów, Kreis Pulawy

Maly Bab bei Lublin

Miedzyrzecz Podlaski

Minek

Mikołaj, Galizien

Novy Salas bei Lubartów

Opole, Kreis Pulawy, Kreis Choma

Osowa, Kreis Choma

Görlitz, Posen
Ostrow Lubelski
Oswiecim, Arbeitslager
Oswiecim, Frauen-Starfgefangenen Lager
Pienki bei Lublin
Pinek l. Bezirk Lublin
Piatowy
Podolonek Lublin
Przysiat
Radlowa bei Brezno
Bejowyce, Kreis Chelm
Bounistow, (Ukraine)
Sanok, Bezirk Krakow
Sajeczyno, Post Staw, Kreis Chelm
Sawin, Distrikt Lublin
Sieloscisce, Kreis Chelm
Sochow, Distrikt Lublin
Sowiasowice,
Sandomierz
Sadurko, Kreis Pulawy
Stanislaw
Strud
Stalow, Kreis Radczyn
Tarnow
Trawniki, Distrikt Lublin
Tumacze bei Stanislaw
Uher, Kreis Chelm
Ujjasow,
Warschau
Wieschnik bei Radon
Włochow
Wojciechow, Radonow
Bakow bei Stassow, Bezirk Opatow
Wielisane bei Lublin
Wisemlown, Post Sadanik, Kreis Pulawy
Wieliska-Bochnia
Zabin bei Tarnow
Zemius bei Lublin
The names underlined mark concentration camps in Poland and in Germany in which Poles are held.
June 19, 1944.

Mr. Benjamin Akzin
War Refugees Board
Treasury Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Akzin,

With reference to our telephone conversation of today, I enclose herewith a list of all the camps where Jews have been held, as far as we know.

Very truly yours,

Kurt E. Grossman,
Rescue Department

[Handwritten note: Signed by Kurt E. Grossman]
CONCENTRATION CAMPS

GERMANY:
Brandenburg: Bernau, Boernicke, Brandenburg, Jüterbog, C ranenburg, Sachsen- hausen, Goldin, Sonnewal.
Hesse-Nassau: Bad Duerkheim, Wechenbach, Gulsheim, Kassel, Koeselheim, Wetzlar.
Hanover: Saarenhostel, Papenburg-Esterwage, Mooringen, Wilsede.
East Prussia: Brandens, Labiau, Schultoff.
Palatine: Bayenburg, Bower, Coblenz-Karneritz, Coblenz-Karthäuse, Duren, Juelich, Kemna, Bieburg, Wuppertal.
Saxony: Erfurt, Lichtenburg, Granfenheinichen, Eschig.
Schleswig-Holstein: Glessstadt, Rosting.
Silesia: Frankenthal, Gross Rosen, Leiteritz, Neustadt.
Fenorgania: Bohlenbruch.
Anhalt: Dornburg, Rosslau.
Baden: Ankenbuck, Neuburg, Kisslau, Rastatt.
Bavaria: Dachau, Flossenbarg, Beram, Lauffen.
Bremen: Hastedt.
Dreschweig: Wolfenbuttel (Brunswig)
Hamburg: Fuhlsbuttel, Wittmoor.
Hessen: Langen, Osthofen.
Mecklenburg: Ravensbrück.
Oldenburg: Batin, Vechta.
Thuringia: Blankenhain, Sachenwalde, Jena, Obdrup, Unterausfeld.
Wurttemberg: Gotteszell.
AUSTRIA:
Mauthausen, Woellersdorf.

BELGIUM:
Huy, Breendonck, Hoboken, Perwez, Hasselt. (These are the five official camps. Besides those, there exist about ten smaller camps, the names of which are not known to the Belgian Information Service). Lokeren (said to be used for deserters from the Wehrmacht).


DENMARK: Horserode, and a camp in the neighborhood of Frerikervek.


Greece: Salonica, Larissa, Samos, Patras, Nauplia, Crete, Kiry.

LITHUANIA: Viliampoles, Petrasiuma.

NETHERLANDS: Haaren, Oudluedden, Scheveningen, (Orange Hotel).


NORWAY: Grim, Breidveld, Sen, Falstad, Ulven, Oslo, Hægmark Distrikt, Vesteraalen, Verdal, Kvenangen.

SLOVAKIA: Iava, Bojnice, Chalmora, Opeva.

YUGOSLAVIA: Ruma.
POLAND:

Bielsko bei Gorlice, Galizien
Chelm, Bezirk Lublin
Ozenstochowa
Domowino bei Lukow
Debliń-Irena, Distrikt Lublin
Deutsch Horst, Arbeitslager, Post Hansky, Kreis Chelm
Dorohosza, Post Travniky, Distrikt Lublin
Drohobycz
Finicz, Distrikt Lublin
Gajary, Distrikt Lublin
Gemeinschaftslager der D.A.F. "Romus", Posen
Hołowice, Distrikt Lublin
Izbia na Wierzy, Kreis Krasniestow, Distrikt Lublin
Jeziora bei Bornopol
Klimontow, Kreis Opatow
Konskowola, Kreis Pulawy
Kielce
Komarov bei Rzemosos
Kanisiersky Pajmy, Kreis Pulawy
Kołonica bei Lubartow, Distrikt Lublin
Kraków-Podgora
Kulejko bei Osowiecin
Krasnogosin, Bezirk Krasniestow
Krychow, Arbeitslager, Kreis Chelm
Luba, Post Sebitzer, Kreis Chelm
Lubow
Lublin
Litmannstadt
Lukow, Distrikt Lublin
Lubartow
Lage bei Opatow
Najdzek bei Lublin
Marknow, Kreis Pulawy
Maly Saph bei Lublin
Miedzyrzecz-Pedlaski
Ninak
Nikau, Galizien
Novy Salass bei Lubartow
Oplei, Kreis Pulawy, Bezirk Lublin
Ostrawa, Kreis Chelm
Ostrawa, Posen
Ostrów Lubelski
Oswiecim, Arbeitslager
Oswiecim, Frauen Strafgefangenen Lager
Piaski bei Lublin
Piaski I, Bezirk Lublin
Przemyśl
Radilew, Kreis Chelm
Bejowice, Kreis Chelm
Rzeszów, (Ukraine)
Czarno, Bezirk Kraków
Rzeszów, Post Staw, Kreis Chelm
Sewin, Distrikt Lublin
Beleńszew, Kreis Chelm
Bębior, Distrikt Lublin
Stryj
Scharow, Kreis Radzyń
Sarnow
Trawniky, Distrikt Lublin
Uhor, Kreis Chelm
Warschau?
Wlodawa
Wojciechów-Radzyn
Raków bei Staszów, Bezirk Opatów
Wieliony bei Lublin
Wiermilin, Post Sadenki, Kreis Psawy
Włodawa-Szczytna
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS

FRANCE:
Brenets, Tarn
Massoube, Gers
Centre de Babas, Germi, Garresse
Gaz - 701, Miramas, Bouches Rhone
Sana (Sanatorium?), PTT Montfaucon, Lot
Beaudessert

HOLLAND:
Barnseveld
Vught
Westerbork, Hoogelen (oost)

GERMANY:
Israel: Sitzlager Getto, Graitzitz, Kreis Reichenbach

SLOVAKIA:
Jewish Work Camp, Served nad, Vahun
Jewish Work Camp, Vyhne, Vyhne
Work Camp 1/9, Novaky, Prividza

HUNGARY:
Gosorgoe, Sateral janjhely

POLAND:
Arbeitslager, Lublin, Alter Flugplatz 0.9.
Lublin, Lipowa 7
Lublin, Lager Lindenstrasse 7

ITALY:
Ferramonti
June 6, 1944,

In reply refer to letter no. 76

Dr. Benjamin Akzin
War Refugee Board
Treasury Building

Dear Dr. Akzin:

With reference to the conversation that you had with my colleague, Dr. Schira, at the time that he saw you in Washington, I take the liberty of enclosing some information on the Camp Beelenberg-Geile, which, as you know, is an unassimilated camp.

Should we be able to secure further information, I will not fail to forward it to you.

Very truly yours,

Kurt R. Grossman,
Assistant, Rescue Dept.
MEMORANDUM ON THE CAMP BELSENBERGEN-VELLE

A certain number of people in this country whose relatives (Dutch Jews) were interned in Westerbork and who were in possession of Palestine Certificates, have been informed that these internees have been transferred to the camp of Belsenbergen-Celle. It must be pointed out that as far as we could ascertain, this transfer has been based on the possession of Palestine Certificates only. Yet, we had learned previously that Jews who had Latin-American passports had been sent to the above camp. It results from additional messages we received that this camp comprises only a few hundred internees.

According to a letter which we received from the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross in Washington, on May 27, 1944 the American Red Cross had been sent a cable from the International Red Cross. It was dated May 23, and stated that "International Red Cross unable visit, forward relief Belsenbergen."

It should be mentioned in this connection that a message from a certain Sidney Rickheimer who has been transferred in March from Westerbork to Vittel, states clearly that inmates of Westerbork have a good chance to return to Amsterdam if they are placed on the so-called "Haneman" list.

We are still investigating the significance of this list.

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