Secretary of State,
Washington.
2552; May 1, 7 p.m.

FOR O'DWYER OF WEB FROM MCCLELLAND

We are making plans send WEB parcels with emergency TCRC truck convoy to Bolzano region in northern Italy for relief several thousands badly undernourished Italian deportees who have been escaping across Brenner into Italy during past 2 weeks under conditions of frightful physical hardship. Concentration camp of Gries near Bolzano reported to still contain several hundred Jewish deportees will also be included this relief action.

Will inform you if and when this convoy can get off.

HARRISON

JMS

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Cohn, DuBois, Gaston, Hodel, Hutchison, McCormack, O'Dwyer, Files.
Dear Mr. Leavitt:

The following message (No. 25) from Joseph Schwarts was received for you through the American Embassy in Rome under date of April 21, 1945:

"In the light of present developments and after full discussion with Resnik, recommend appropriation $50,000 monthly for northern Italy for three-month period beginning May 1st. This represents the same rate of expenditure that we maintained in liberated Italy during early months operation. Important you bear in mind that under agreement U MDMA will not be operating in the forward military areas and while we hope receive some help for displaced persons the major responsibility at least in early phase will fall upon us. Reply urgently to Lisbon."

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Florence Hodel

Florence Hodel
Assistant Executive Director

Mr. M. A. Leavitt, Secretary
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, New York
April 23, 1945

Dear Mr. Leavitt:

The following message for you from Joseph Schwarts was received through the United States Embassy in Rome under date of April 21, 1945, as your No. 25:

"In the light of present developments and after full discussion with Reznik recommend appropriation $30,000 monthly for northern Italy for three month period beginning May 1st. This represents the same rate of expenditure that we maintained in liberated Italy during early months operation. Important you bear in mind that under agreement UNRRA will not be operating in the forward military areas and while we hope receive some help for displaced persons the major responsibility at least in early phase will fall upon us. Reply urgently to Lisbon."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Florence Hodel

Florence Hodel
Assistant Executive Director

Mr. M. A. Leavitt, Secretary,
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee,
270 Madison Avenue,
INCOMING TELEGRAM

DNI-1941

PLAIN
Rome
Dated April 21, 1945
Rec'd 2:16 a.m.

Secretary of State
Washington

1019, April 21, 11 a.m.
TO: ROSES LEAVITT FROM JOSEPH SCHWARTZ NO. 25.

In the light of present developments and after full discussion with Resnik recommend appropriation $50,000 monthly for northern Italy for three month period beginning May 1st. This represents the same rate of expenditure that we maintained in liberated Italy during early months operation. Important you bear in mind that under agreement UNRA will not be operating in the forward military areas and while we hope receive some help for displaced persons the major responsibility at least in early phase will fall upon us. Reply urgently to Lisbon.

KIRK

R
October 9, 1944

Dear Mr. Leavitt:

The following message for you from Salo Mayer was received through the American Legation in Bern under date of October 5, 1944:

"Reference September 27. Valobra of Bolzano was immediately contacted by me and he reports that news received from Northern Italy under date of September 2 indicates there is no extraordinary or urgent need for funds. There is a sufficient balance of lire twenty million sent in August still on hand to take care of current needs. Valobra has been requested to obtain further report as early as possible to determine when additional funds will be required.

"An estimate of approximately fifteen thousand Jews remain in areas of Italy occupied by Germany."

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Mr. M. A. Leavitt, Secretary,
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee,
270 Madison Avenue,

RDrury 10/9/44
MF-427
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government Agency. (0)

Secretary of State
Washington

6881, October 5, 10 a.m.

FOR WRB FROM MCCLELLAND

Departments 3333, September 27.

I immediately contacted Valobra of Delasem who reports that according to news from Northern Italy dated September 2 is no urgent or extraordinary need of funds. Sufficient balance of twenty million lire sent during August is still on hand to meet current needs. Have asked Valobra obtain further report as soon as possible to ascertain when additional funds will be needed.

It is estimated that approximately fifteen thousand Jews remain in German occupied Italy.

Above for Leavill of JDC from Saly Mayer, 27.00.

HARRISON

RR

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

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 111-72
By R. H. Parks Date: SEP. 5, 1972
Original text of telegram sent.

From: Secretary of State, Washington
To: American Legation, Bern
Date: September 27, 1944
Number: 3333

For McClelland from War Refugee Board.

Please deliver the following message to Saly Mayer from M. A. Leavitt of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee:

QUOTE

HAVE RECEIVED INFORMATION URGENT NECESSITY IMMEDIATE FUNDS REQUIRED FOR RELIEF AND RESCUE NORTHERN ITALY. KNOW YOU HAVE BEEN MAKING AVAILABLE THIS AREA BUT WOULD URGE IN VIEW THIS NEW INFORMATION YOU MAKE EVERY EFFORT ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS IMMEDIATELY THIS SECTION. SUGGEST YOU DISCUSS THIS WITH MCCLELLAND AND TAKE ALL NECESSARY STEPS. BEST WISHES HAPPY NEW YEAR UNQUOTE

THIS IS WRB CABLE TO BERN NO. 184.

Hull
CABLE TO MINISTER HARRISON, BEIRUT, FOR MC CLELAND FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

Please deliver the following message to Saly Mayer from M. A. Leavitt of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee:

"QUITE HAVE RECEIVED INFORMATION URGENT NECESSITY IMMEDIATE FUNDS REQUIRED FOR RELIEF AND RESCUE NORTHERN ITALY STOP KNOW YOU HAVE BEEN MAKING AVAILABLE THIS AREA BUT WOULD URGE IN VIEW THIS NEW INFORMATION YOU MAKE EVERY EFFORT ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS IMMEDIATELY THIS SECTION STOP SUGGEST YOU DISCUSS THIS WITH MC CLELAND AND TAKE ALL NECESSARY STEPS BEST WISHES HAPPY NEW YEAR UNQUOTE"

THIS IS WRD CABLE TO BEIRUT NO. 194

3:40 p.m.
September 23, 1944

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mannon, McCormack, Files
FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: Ambassadeur, Lisbon
DATE: March 30, 1944
NUMBER 918

For Joseph J. Scharfe, 945 Beacon Street, Boston.
From Lovett, Joint Distribution Committee.
Can only Mayor make discreet inquiry regarding request for funds to rescue Jews from Northern Italy made by Donati, Volobrand, Lopez, representative of Italian society. Cable reply.

Miss Chauncey (For the story), Abraham, Bobler, Feinberg, DeBevois, Friedman, Green, Zoria, Leroi, Longley, Lewis, Feinstein, Gold, McCaughney, Murphy, Paul, Faller, Weinberger, Gersch, Stenzel, Kiefer, Yaffe, Peck, Fried, Dore, Tabor, Pois, Dore, Hadley, Rodman, Livert, McCaughney, Zaslow.
The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Reference is made to your letter of November 12, 1943, in which you requested the advice of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as to whether it is practicable or possible, in view of the present military situation, to render assistance to the refugees reported to be located on the Adriatic Island of Rab.

The Commanding General, North African Theater of Operations, has been consulted in regard to this matter and, pursuant to his recommendation, it has been determined that the military situation does not permit the military authorities to render any direct assistance to these refugees at this time.

The Theater Commander has reported that supplies and facilities for displaced persons in Italy are already overstrained, and that demands for these items should, if possible, be reduced. Aside from the fact that operational needs do not permit the rendition of assistance to these refugees, it is considered that to take such action might create a precedent which would lead to other demands and an influx of additional refugees for the care of whom the military authorities would be unable to provide facilities and supplies. Although recommending that no direct assistance or funds be provided, the Theater Commander states that he will continue, as in the past, to care for any refugees who should be able to reach Italy as a result of their own efforts.

Our latest information is that the refugees on the Island of Rab, together with those at Otokac in Northwest Croatia, total approximately 1,500, and that the majority of these refugees are Jews.

Sincerely yours,
For the Joint Chiefs of Staff:
D. J. King,
Admiral, U. S. Navy,
Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet
and Chief of Naval Operations

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11662, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or E
JCS memo, 1-4-74
By SLR, NLR, Date JUN 3 1974
Yugoslav Refugees on the Island of Rab and other Dalmatian Coast Islands

(Source of information: Files of State Department, Visa Division, Refugee Unit)

(1) October 2, 1943, Goldman of World Jewish Congress advised Assistant Secretary of State, Long, that he was advised 4,000 Jewish refugees and Yugoslavs from Yugoslav internment camps had been removed by partisans to Adriatic island areas.

(2) A letter from an Army chaplain in Italy states that in October there were 3,000 Yugoslav-Jews on Rab whose safety could be assured by evacuation to the existing Yugoslav refugee camp at Bar. It also stated that if no direct transportation could be furnished, the refugees might be able to hire private boats. (No. 7682 from London, November 4, 1943)

(3) It was reported on November 18, 1943, that a number of Yugoslav partisans were crossing the Adriatic in small boats and that Allied authorities had found it necessary to intern a number of them whose presence in Italy at that time was unnecessary and undesirable. (No. 4652 from Algiers, November 19, 1943)

(4) State asked Admiral Leahy whether the military situation permitted assistance to the refugees on the islands. On December 15, 1943, Admiral King, for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, wrote to State that pursuant to the recommendation of the commanding general in the North African theater of operations it had been determined that the military situation would not permit the rendering of any direct assistance at this time. A copy of the letter is attached.

(5) The North African theater commander reported that supplies and facilities for displaced persons were over strained and that demands for these items should be reduced.

(6) It was stated that giving direct relief might create a precedent which would lead to other demands and an influx of additional refugees for the care of whom the military authorities would be unable to provide facilities and supplies.

(7) The North African theater commander stated that he would continue as in the past to care for any refugees who should be able to reach Italy as a result of their own efforts.

(8) The latest information indicates that the number of refugees on the Island of Rab and at Opatac in Northwest Croatia totals 1,500 the majority of whom are Jews.
(9) On February 1, 1944, FEA advised Cairo that they could not authorize a Lend-Lease charge for twenty tons of clothing for Yugoslav refugees proposed by Cairo on January 7, 1944. It was stated to be an established FEA policy to prevent the use of Lend-Lease for relief purposes. The suggestion was made that the clothing be purchased by M.E.R.R.A. for cash to which FEA would not object. Londis concurred. (No. 304 to Cairo, February 1, 1944).
Yugoslav Refugees on the Island of Dap and other Dalmatian Coast Islands

(Source of information: Files of State Department, Visa Division, Refugee Unit except that of 3000 Jews from Dap and Mljet. Report dated December 15, 1944)

(1) October 2, 1943, Golda of World Jewish Congress advised Assistant Secretary of State, Long, that he was advised 4,000 Jewish refugees and Yugoslav Jews from Yugoslav internment camps had been removed by partisans to Adriatic island area. (No. 7982 from London, November 4, 1943)

(2) A letter from an Army chaplain in Italy states that in October there were 5,000 Yugoslav-Jews on Dap whose safety could be assured by evacuation to the existing Yugoslav refugee camp at Bari. It also states that if no direct transportation could be furnished, the refugees might be able to hire private boats. (No. 7983 from London, November 4, 1943)

(3) It was reported on November 16, 1943, that a number of Yugoslav partisans were crossing the Adriatic in small boats and that Allied authorities had found it necessary to intern a number of them whose presence in Italy at that time was unnecessary and undesirable. (No. 3039 from Algiers, November 18, 1943)

(4) State asked Admiral Leahy whether the military situation permitted assistance to the refugees on the islands. On December 15, 1943, Admiral King, for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, wrote to State that pursuant to the recommendation of the commanding general in the North African theater of operations it had been determined that the military situation would not permit the rendering of any direct assistance at this time. A copy of the letter is attached.

(5) The North African theater commander reported that supplies and facilities for displaced persons were ever strained and that demands for these items should be reduced.

(6) It was stated that giving direct relief might create a precedent which would lead to other demands and an influx of additional refugees for the care of whom the military authorities would be unable to provide facilities and supplies.

(7) The North African theater commander stated that he would continue as in the past to care for any refugees who should be able to reach Italy as a result of their own efforts.

(8) The latest information indicates that the number of refugees on the Island of Dap and at Osowa in Northwest Croatia totals 1,000, the majority of whom are Jews.

In order to Allied forces to feed Jewish people who were probably refugees. Is Foley to report on this?
(9) On February 1, 1944, FRA advised Cairo that they could not authorize a Lend-Lease charge for twenty tons of clothing for Yugoslav refugees proposed by Cairo on January 7, 1944. It was stated to be an established FRA policy to prevent the use of Lend-Lease for relief purposes. The suggestion was made that the clothing be purchased by R.E.R.H.A. for cash to which FRA would not object. Lendis concurred. (No. 204 to Cairo, February 1, 1944).
The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Reference is made to your letter of November 13, 1943, in which you requested the advice of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as to whether it is practicable or possible, in view of the present military situation, to render assistance to the refugees reported to be located on the Adriatic Island of Hvar.

The Commanding General, North African Theater of Operations, has been consulted in regard to this matter and, pursuant to his recommendation, it has been determined that the military situation does not permit the military authorities to render any direct assistance to these refugees at this time.

The Theater Commander has reported that supplies and facilities for displaced persons in Italy are already overstrained, and that demands for these items should, if possible, be reduced. Aside from the fact that operational needs do not permit the rendition of assistance to these refugees, it is considered that to take such action might create a precedent which would lead to other demands and an influx of additional refugees for the care of whom the military authorities would be unable to provide facilities and supplies. Although recommending that no direct assistance or funds be provided, the Theater Commander states that he will continue, as in the past, to care for any refugees who should be able to reach Italy as a result of their own efforts.

Our latest information is that the refugees on the Island of Hvar, together with those at Otokac in Northwest Croatia, total approximately 1,500, and that the majority of these refugees are Jews.

Sincerely yours,

For the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

D. J. King,
Admiral, U.S. Navy,
Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet
and Chief of Naval Operations

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or E

By LRA, NR, Date JUN 3 1974
La Guerra totale

La guerra totale è una condizione di guerra in cui non viene rispettata alcuna legge internazionale o convenzione umanitaria. In questo caso, tutti i mezzi di guerra sono permessi, inclusi attacchi a civili e infrastrutture vitali. La guerra totale si è verificata durante la Seconda guerra mondiale e la guerra fredda.}

Proskurov è caduta

I russi hanno preso Proskurov e la città è stata distrutta. L'esercito dell'Unione Sovietica ha perso molti dispersi. La città è stata completamente distrutta. La guerra continua.

Roosevelt per l'aiuto alle vittime del nazismo

Il presidente Roosevelt ha dichiarato che l'aiuto alla Norvegia e all'Africa orientale è indispensabile per aiutare i popoli di quei paesi ad affrontare la situazione. Ha sottolineato la necessità di supportare le democrazie e di contrastare il fascismo.
Il navi giapponesi attendono degli americani
Washington, 25 marzo
Il naufragio di una nave giapponese e l'attacco di una nave americana nel Mar del Nord, il 25 marzo, causano tensioni accentuate dallo scoppio della guerra in Asia. La nave giapponese, la Mikasa, è stata affondata da una nave americana, la Arizona, che aveva colpito la nave giapponese con una serie di mine e bombe. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave giapponese ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasti indistruttibili. La nave americana ha subito danni gravi, ma i suoi equipaggi sono rimasto
La battaglia di Cassino
1500 voli di guerra alleati

La battaglia di Cassino, conosciuta come l'attacco alleati a Cassino, ha avuto luogo a marzo 1944. L'obiettivo dei bombardamenti fu la città di Cassino, in Italia. I bombardieri alleati, guidati dal generale Henry H. Arnold, hanno volato su centinaia di aerei per attaccare la città e i suoi dintorni, causando gravi danni alle strutture militari e civili. La battaglia di Cassino è stata una delle battaglie più intense e dure della seconda guerra mondiale.

Gli orari di prelievo dell'energia elettrica

Il governo ha deciso di introdurre orari di prelievo differenti per diverse aree. In particolare, nella regione settentrionale dell'Italia, gli orari di prelievo sono iniziati a partire dalle ore 7 del mattino e terminano alle ore 18 del pomeriggio. Questo orario è stato adottato per affrontare la crisi energetica. 

L'Offensiva Aerea
Uno dei più forti attacchi su Berlino

L'offensiva aerea, conosciuta anche come l'attacco a Berlino, è stata una delle tante operazioni di guerra aerea della seconda guerra mondiale. Il 30 aprile 1945, 742 aerei inglesi hanno attaccato Berlino, causando gravi danni alla città e provocando la morte di migliaia di persone. L'attacco è stato un importante passo verso la fine della guerra in Europa.

Batterie usate

I batteri, che erano utilizzati nei naufragi, erano utilizzati per segnalare le coordinate geografiche. In particolare, i batteri erano utilizzati per segnalare la posizione di un sommergibile affondato. Il battero era un dispositivo a base idrostatica che, quando immerso nell'acqua, emetteva una specie di rumore che era utilizzato per segnalare la posizione dell'oggetto. 

Il Vesuvio si è calmato

Il Vesuvio, un vulcano ubicato in Italia, ha erutta varie volte nel corso degli anni. La volta più nota è stata quella del 1631, quando l'eruzione ha causato una grande distruzione nella regione. Durante l'ultimo periodo di attività, il Vesuvio ha eruttato in modo occasionale, ma il recente calmarsi dell'attività è stato vista come un segnale di sollievo per la popolazione della regione.

Gli abitanti tornano nel paesino evacuato - Il periodo di censimento si concluso

Dopo l'evacuazione del paesino, i residenti hanno iniziato a tornare nelle loro case. Il censimento è stato concluso, con l'obiettivo di stabilire il numero di abitanti e delle proprietà utilizzate. La comunità ha iniziato a riorganizzarsi e a riprendere la loro vita normale.

I documenti del soldato

Il soldato ha iniziato a riorganizzare i suoi documenti. Ha prelevato i documenti importanti e li ha conservati in modo sicuro. Ha anche riorganizzato i suoi documenti personali, come le fotografie e le lettere, per essere in grado di portarli con sé quando viene ritirato dalla guerra.

La Rivista del Volante

In questa rivista sono presenti articoli su vari argomenti, tra cui la storia, la cultura e l'arte. C'è un articolo su una battaglia del passato, un altro sulla storia delle armi legislative e un altro ancora sulla cultura dei popoli dell'Asia. 

La Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno

La Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno è un quotidiano italiano che ha iniziato a venire pubblicata nel 1878. L'editore Paolo Giannone ha deciso di creare un giornale che si specializzasse nella cronaca locale e nazionale. La Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno è oggi uno dei giornali più importanti in Italia.
Aumento del soldo alle forze armate italiane

Il Governo italiano ha annunciato un aumento del pagamento dei soldati, marinao e avieri italiani. L'aumento corrisponde a circa il quintuplo del pagamento precedente.

In base a tale disposizione, a partire dal 1º marzo, i soldati, marinao e avieri italiani vedranno il loro stipendio aumentare da 1,50 a 5 lire al giorno; i caporali e caporali maggiori riceveranno rispettivamente una paga di 5,70 e di 6,70 lire giornaliere.

Probabile messaggio del Papa per Pasqua

La radio ha comunicato oggi che probabilmente il Papa indirizzerà un messaggio a tutti i cristiani del mondo per Pasqua. Il messaggio, che verrà trasmesso da 14 inizii del Vaticano, servirà per sottolineare la necessità di un nuovo giorno.

L'OFFENSIVA AEREA

Uno dei più forti attacchi su Berlino

Anche Lipsia, Weimar, Francoforte, Riel, Schwenturft e altri obiettivi bombardati

Bombardieri inglesi in potenza formazione sono penetrati in Germania per la notte ed hanno inflitto un notevole danno alle forze armate. L'attacco è stato Berlino, dove è stato perfezionato il piano di attacco. Le perdite sono state pesanti per le forze armate tedesche.

Il Governo italiano ha annunciato un aumento della paga per i soldati, marinao e avieri italiani. L'aumento corrisponde a circa il quintuplo del pagamento precedente. A partire dal 1º marzo, la paga per i soldati, marinao e avieri italiani verrà aumentata a 5 lire al giorno; i caporali e caporali maggiori ad 6,70 lire.

Probabile messaggio del Papa per Pasqua

La radio ha comunicato oggi che probabilmente il Papa indirizzerà un messaggio a tutti i cristiani del mondo per Pasqua. Il messaggio, che verrà trasmesso dall'ambasciata di Vaticano, servirà per sottolineare la necessità di un nuovo giorno.
Italia ignorata

Per una storia politica di Carlo Rosselli e di «Giustizia e Libertà» - Sull'economia socialista e liberale - La capitolazione - Le quattro giornate napoletane


Gli arresti del 1934, che costrinsero i gruppi di Torino e di Roma a disgregarsi, non furono che un episodio. Nel 1935, Rosselli e molti altri intellettuali furono arrestati e.opengiàconventita la repressione. Nonostante la censura e la cattività, i radicali continuarono a diffondere le loro idee, dando vita a un movimento politico che mai avrebbe smesso di fare rumore. Nel 1936, lo zarismo di Mussolini crollò e con lui anche la Colonna d'oro, che era stata uno dei simboli più importanti della dittatura fascista.

Ma resta questo fatto: che la storia della Resistenza italiana è una storia di lotta contro il potere, di lotta per la libertà. Una storia che non può essere dimenticata, che deve essere commemorata e onorata. La Resistenza italiana è una parte integrante della storia dell'Italia, e non deve essere dimenticata.

In conclusione, l'opera di Gentili è una vera e propria opera di ricerca e di documentazione, che mette in luce l'importanza della Resistenza italiana e del ruolo che i personaggi come Rosselli hanno svolto nella lotta per la libertà. L'opera di Gentili è un'importante contributo per la comprensione della storia della Resistenza italiana.
Il concetto di Giustizia e Libertà si diffusa rapidamente in Italia perché lavorava con un metodo ben delineato. Inoltre, i modelli di giustizia che erano stati creati in altri paesi, come in Spagna, in De Bosis, ecc., venivano ripresi e adattati. Inoltre, il sistema di giustizia era molto più efficiente e rispettoso dei diritti dell'individuo.

Tuttavia, la sociabilità della Liberta' dovrebbe essere vista come una tendenza che va in direzione di una uniformizzazione del mondo pro-
cupità di preferenza, ma il concetto di giustizia non è sufficiente. Le persone devono essere mobili e sensibili a ciò che accade nella società. Il concetto di giustizia è importante, ma non basta. È necessario anche considerare le questioni dell'equità e della mobilità sociale.

Pederico Monti sostiene alcune considerazioni sulle questioni della capitализazione e del progressismo. In particolare, si interroga sul modo in cui le classi lavoratrici non sono sufficientemente rappresentate, nonostante la loro importanza. Inoltre, si chiede se la capitализazione e il progressismo siano realmente benefici per le persone che lavorano nelle classi lavoratrici.

In conclusione, la giustizia e la libertà sono concetti fondamentali per la società. Tuttavia, è importante considerare le questioni dell'equità e della mobilità sociale, non solo la questione della giustizia.
Il Congresso dei lavoratori agricoli del Latte e dell'Agricoltura di Bari, riunitisi nella tenzone locale per l'allestimento di una seduta, ha deliberato di inviare una delegazione a Roma per il Congresso degli agricoltori di categoria. La delegazione è composta da 10 membri, tra cui il presidente, il segretario e il diretto re del comitato di lavoro. La delegazione sarà accompagnata da un gruppo di lavoratori agricoli provenienti dalle province di Taranto e Brindisi.

La seduta del Congresso è stata aperta dal presidente con un discorso in cui è stato ribadito l'importanza di continuare la lotta per la difesa dei diritti dei lavoratori agricoli. La delegazione è stata invitata a portare a Roma le richieste dei lavoratori agricoli, tra cui la necessità di un aumento del salario e la lotta per l'istituzione di una malattia professionale.
E' vietato trasferire
fuori della provincia
i generi alimentari.

Il Prefetto della Provincia:
Istorti l'ordine di trasferire fuori della provincia i generi alimentari senza autorizzazione scritta del Prefetto, il trasferimento sarà vietato.

Per evitare che i generi alimentari vengano trasferiti fuori della provincia, si è deciso di sposare una legge che prevede l'arresto di chi tenta di trasferire i generi alimentari fuori della provincia.

Inoltre, per garantire che i generi alimentari siano disponibili alla popolazione, si è istituito un circolo per discutere dei problemi legati all'alimentazione.

Circolo "Pensiero e Azione"

Il circolo "Pensiero e Azione" ha organizzato una serie di incontri per discutere dei problemi legati all'alimentazione.

Lunedì 25 marzo, alla sede del circolo, si è tenuta una riunione per discutere dei problemi legati all'alimentazione.

Iniziamo il CORSO DI INGEGNERIA

Dominati, lunedì, abbiamo iniziato i corsi di laurea in ingegneria all'Università di Roma. Il corso è diviso in tre parti: la facoltà di laurea, la facoltà di laurea in ingegneria e la facoltà di laurea in ingegneria elettrica.

Jacques Derrida: "La morte dell'osservatore".

Dopo una serie di conferenze nel corso del mese di marzo, Jacques Derrida ha presentato il suo ultimo libro, "La morte dell'osservatore". Il libro è stato presentato alla Facoltà di Scienze della Vergogna, dove ha attirato molte attenzioni.

La facoltà di laurea in lingue straniere ha organizzato un corso di linguainglese per gli studenti della facoltà di laurea in ingegneria elettrica.

La facoltà di laurea in ingegneria elettrica ha organizzato un corso di linguainglese per gli studenti della facoltà di laurea in ingegneria elettrica.

La facoltà di laurea in ingegneria elettrica ha organizzato un corso di linguainglese per gli studenti della facoltà di laurea in ingegneria elettrica.

La facoltà di laurea in ingegneria elettrica ha organizzato un corso di linguainglese per gli studenti della facoltà di laurea in ingegneria elettrica.

La facoltà di laurea in ingegneria elettrica ha organizzato un corso di linguainglese per gli studenti della facoltà di laurea in ingegneria elettrica.

La facoltà di laurea in ingegneria elettrica ha organizzato un corso di linguainglese per gli studenti della facoltà di laurea in ingegneria elettrica.
December 26, 1944

Dear Sirs:

The following message from Reuben Rosnik to Robert Pilpel, Lisbon, was repeated for you through the American Delegate in Rome under date of December 21, 1944:

"8. Distributed today 300 clothing to Italian cities as follows: Rome, Naples, Bari, Salerno, Potenza, Ferramonti, Leghorn, Florence, Perugia, Aquila, Anzio, Pinero, Assisi, Ancona, Teramo, Rimini, Macerata, Frist, Pitigliano, Lucera, Viareggio.

"At present we are studying possibilities of securing more clothing from civilian relief and military channels and some of these are promising. In the meantime orders will be sent clothing transmitting to us complete details shipping instructions. There follow full report."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J.W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee,
270 Madison Avenue,

RDrury 12/26/44
SECRET

Secretary of State,

Washington.

1018, December 21, 3 p.m.

FOR ROBERT PILPEL FROM RUEBEN RESNIK

8. JDC clothing distributed today to following cities
Italy: Rome, Bari, Naples, Potenza, Salerno, Ferramonti, Florence, Leghorn, Aquila, Perugia, Assisi, Ascoli Piceno, Teramo, Ancona, Macerata, Rimini, Pitigliano, Pisa, Lucca, Viareggio.

We are now exploring possibilities of securing clothing here from military and civilian relief channels some of which promising. Meanwhile order Magnes ship clothing sending me full details shipment instructions. Full report follows. Sent to Lisbon, repeated to the Department 1018.

KIRK

RR
Revised to Rome.

The Italian Government has been informed by its Minister in Bern that the Swiss Federal Council has agreed to admit into Switzerland all Italian civilian and resistance group refugees from the Modena Valley. These refugees number more than 7,000 now. The reoccupation of Modena by Germans and neo-Fascists was carried out with well-armed units following the plan of Marshal Graziani. In number and equipment the patriots were entirely inferior.
October 24, 1944

Dear Mr. Leavitt:

The following message for you from Arthur Greenleigh was received through the American Delegate in Rome under date of October 30, 1944:

"Reurteal October 6 have completely cleared subject debt repayments with Finance Subcommission and am hereby requesting remittance 5,000,000 lire for immediate repayment in accordance with terms your cablegram. Letter follows regarding remainder."

Very truly yours,

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

Mr. N. A. Leavitt, Secretary,
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee,
270 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.
Secretary of State,
Washington.

556, Twentieth

FOLLOWING FOR H. LEAVITT ALERICAN JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE NEW YORK FROM ARTHUR GREENLEIGH

REURTEL October 6th have completely cleared subject debt repayments with finance subcommission and am hereby requesting remittance five million lire for immediate repayment in accordance with terms your cablegram. Letter follows regarding remainder.

Kirk

CAW.
FROM: Secretary of State, Washington  
TO: American Consul, Naples  
DATED: October 14, 1944  
NUMBER: 622

From War Refugee Board.

Please deliver the following message to Max Perelman from Joseph Schwartz of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee:

QUOTE Your memorandum September 6 for cemetery Ferramonti Camp authorized. You may take this amount out of funds your disposal. UNQUOTE

Hull
CABLE TO AMERICAN DELEGATE, NAPLES, FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

Please deliver the following message to Max Perlman from Joseph Schwartz of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee:

QUOTE YOUR MEMORANDUM SEPTEMBER 6 LINES 62,000 GRANT FOR CEMETERY PERMANENT CAMP AUTHORIZED. YOU MAY TAKE THIS AMOUNT OUT OF FUNDS YOUR DISPOSAL UNQUOTE.

October 12, 1944
11:00 a.m.

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrasamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mannor, McCormack, Files

RDrury 10/11/44
ROME ZIONIST URGES
JEWS TO GO TO LAND

ROME, Sept. 23—The recurrent suggestion that more Jews should work on the land and at manual tasks and cease in commerce and the professions was made again by Dr. Ferruccio Bombino, who heads the Jewish Youth Center here.

In a small way, Dr. Bombino and the little Zionist center here are doing their best to further the suggestion. The group has obtained bits of land outside Rome and Bari

Jewish youths from many lands are getting the rudiments of farm training. Many American soldiers of the Jewish faith have visited these plots, which suggest in embryo the great Jewish farmlands in Palestine.
LPG-594
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government Agency. (COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS)

Secretary of State,
Washington.

[Signature]

433, September 16, 5 p.m.

FOR JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE 270 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, PROF. PERILAY.

Confidential. Advise Schwartz arrangements evacuation approximately 650 Jews Yugoslavia. Composition group 519 Yugoslavs, 7 Austrian, 16 Polish, 14 Hungarian, 0 Czech, balance miscellaneous. Includes approximately 150 orphan children. Age groupings: 11 infants under five years, 177 children to 17 years, 36 adults to 35 years, 70 persons to 50 years, 152 persons under 70 years, 17 over 70 years. Since these persons will fall in saved category can British Government be urged make Palestine certificates available for them. Nominal role being mailed you and will cable notification when operation completed. Am also attempting arrange evacuation further groups.

[Signature]
September 20, 1944

Dear Mr. Leavitt:

The following message for you from Mr. Parelman was received through the American Delegate in Naples on date of September 16, 1944:

"Confidential. Please advise Schwarz arrangements are being made to evacuate about 650 Jews from Yugoslavia. The group is composed of 419 Yugoslavs, 16 Poles, 77 Austrians, 9 Czechs, 14 Hungarians, and the balance is miscellaneous. These include about 150 orphan children. Groupings by age are 41 infants below five years of age, 177 up to 17, 76 adults up to 35, 137 up to 50, 192 below 70, and 17 above 70 years of age. In view of the fact that these people fall in category of saved persons, can the British be urged to make available to them Palestine certificates. Nominal role is being mailed to you and I will cable notice when the operation is concluded. I am also trying to arrange for the evacuation of additional groups."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Mr. H. A. Leavitt,
Secretary,
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee,
270 Madison Avenue,

EDRURY 9/20/44
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government Agency. (Approved)

Secretary of State

Washington.

463, September 16, 5 p.m.

FOR JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE 270 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, FROM PERLMAN.

Confidential. Advise Schwartz arranging evacuation approximately 650 Jews Yugoslavia. Composition group 519 Yugoslavia, 77 Austrian, 16 Polish, 14 Hungarian, 9 Czech, balance miscellaneous. Includes approximately 150 orphan children. Age groupings 41 infants under five years, 177 children to 17 years, 86 adults to 35 years, 127 persons to 50 years, 163 persons under 70 years, 17 over 70 years. Since these persons will fall in saved category can British Government be urged make Palestine certificates available for them. Nominal role being mailed you and will cable notification when operation completed. Am also attempting arrange evacuation further groups.

BRANDE

Miss Chamney (For the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Akzin, Cohn, DuBois, Drury, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Manning, Marks, McCormack, Pohle, Sargent, Standish, Weinistein, Cable Control Files.
Referring to an article on the Italian food situation by Anne D. Hare McCormick published in the NEW YORK TIMES, the Rome newspaper IL TEMPO of August 11 reports her as saying that in a difficult matter of this kind criticisms are useless; that actually, the difficulty is one of transport to bring in foodstuffs from the districts where they are grown and transport is impossible without fuel; that to speak of fuel for civilian services is a delicate matter in a country which is still a battlefield, it being obvious that war needs must be given absolute priority over fuel.

IL TEMPO comments as follows: "We cannot agree entirely with Mrs. McCormick. The problem of feeding Rome is not primarily a fuel problem but-"
as we have had occasion to say over and over again—a problem of freedom of transportation. As long as transportation is subjected to licensing, Rome will continue to starve. The primary maladjustment lies in the scarcity of transport and its high cost.

On the other hand, we are completely in agreement with Mrs. McCormick when she acknowledges our capacity to get out of our troubles with the few means we have, on the condition of course that we are allowed to do so; in other words, provided we are given that minimum of freedom of action without which it is impossible to begin to rebuild our life from the very foundations.

Repeated to AMPOLAD as 31,

KIRK

CAW
Dear Len:

I am sending you herewith the third supplement for "War Refugee Board - Projects and Documents".

Included with the material is a set of instructions indicating the order in which the new material is to be inserted and which of the old material is to be deleted.

Sincerely,

(Signed) John

Mr. Leonard E. Ackermann,
Special Representative of the
War Refugee Board,
c/o American Consulate General,
Naples, Italy.

Enclosures.
FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD TO ACKERMANN.

The War Refugee Board has no objection to your adding a man to your staff pursuant to the arrangements mentioned in your cable of July 29.

THIS IS WRB CABLE TO NAPLES NO. 41.

STETTINIUS  
(Acting)
CABLE FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD TO ACKERMANN, AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, NAPLES, ITALY.

The War Refugee Board has no objection to your adding a man to your staff pursuant to the arrangements mentioned in your 104 of July 29.

THIS IS WRS CABLE TO NAPLES NO. 41

4:20 p.m.
August 3, 1944

Miss Chauncey (for the Secy) Abrahamson, Cohn, DeBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Mannon, McCormack, Cable Control Files

MMarks/ag 8/3/44

[Signature]
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington.
TO: American Delegation, Rome.
DATED: August 3, 1944.
NUMBER: 31.

The following message for Myron Taylor is transmitted.

We refer to message dated July 24, Number 59, from you.

A copy of letter dated July 7 from Judge Marchisio to you has neither been received nor seen by the Department. We are told by the War Relief Control Board of the President that, with reference to the statement made by Judge Marchisio regarding the amount of clothing collected up to the date July 7th, the earliest date at which Judge Marchisio's organization and Judge Marchisio himself would be able, at all, to get together and deliver any appreciable amount of clothing ready for shipment to Italy would be September 1st. In addition, we are told that the ruling of the War Department was that that Department would ship, within 90 days of the date when it was consigned to the War Department, amounts of clothing put at its disposal suitably packed and at certain designated stations and ports. Of course this ruling is subject to agreement to the proposed arrangements by the commander of the theater. The
War Department has asked for the views and the approval of the theater commander in this matter.

It is understood that Judge Marchisio is coming soon to Washington to take up the discussions again, but the War Department is still of the opinion that his visit to Italy would not be timely.

With reference to the method in which the clothing is consigned, the War Department’s position is as you set it forth in Point 3 of your message; this, also, is subject to the recommendations and views of the theater commander as to the most suitable manner of handling the clothing which the War Department has requested. The cause of the delay, and the chief difficulty in accomplishing the arrangements is said to be the insistence on free distribution of the clothing.

In the last paragraph of your message you made reference to a statement about all supplies which were contributed being put in an Allied pool and being turned aside to other countries. This statement is not correct; the supplies of clothing will be shipped to the areas or the countries for which they were intended or for which they were contributed. Untrue rumors and statements on this subject have been circulated, for the purpose of making mischief, according to the War Relief Control Board. The correct facts about the distribution of clothing
clothing will be published very soon in Italy and elsewhere; arrangements are now being made for this.

With reference to the activities and the status of private relief agencies on a voluntary basis, such agencies as the American Relief for Italy, Incorporated, the State Department, after consulting the President's War Relief Control Board and other agencies that are interested, has taken the position that relief in freed areas during the period of the emergency should be carried out through governmental channels, and that voluntary private relief agencies should complement and supplement action of the government so far as such complementary activities are possible within the limits of the supplies available and other facilities essential to relief operations, such as shipping space, port acceptances, and others. Also, this is the view of the Department with reference to American Relief for Italy, Incorporated, and the nature and extent of its present plans for operations in Italy and its plans for the future operations.

It is requested that Murphy be informed of the above.

STETTINUS
(Acting)

PARAPHRASED BY
DOR: LGW 8/9/44
JCG - 169
Distribution of true reading only by special arrangement. (W)

Secretary of State,
Washington.

2546, July 29, 7 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM SAXON.

JDC representative states JDC New York has not (repeat not) been able to remit funds to Italy from New York. JDC requests your urgent assistance.

CHAPIN

HTM
20, July 28, 6 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM ACKERMAN NO. 101.

Have been at office of United States Political Adviser AFHQ in Italy for several days where have read cables for period of last five weeks. Due to my rapid movement I have not seen many of them before. Also just received several official communications sent to Consulate, Naples. After discussion with American Ambassador Murphy have decided make this my headquarters reason communication facilities here, although expect spend much time elsewhere. Since message numbers from we since arrival Italy are somewhat confused have numbered this message 101 and will continue this series. If possible arrange for WRB cipher to be used here.

REPEATED TO ALGIERS FOR SAXON AS 57.

MURPHY

DU WTD
Secretary of State
Washington

27, July 29.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM ACKERMANN 104.

James Murphy, coworker with Arthur Goldberg, talked to me in Rome about adding man to my staff. All arrangements can be made here providing you agree. Please reply urgently.

MURPHY

DU

NPL
A message in paraphrase, from Emerson, IGC, for Pehle, WRB, is as follows:

"A message has been received recently from our representative in Italy which states, in effect, that there have been discovered records which are now available in Italy and which give complete lists of names of more than 15,000 individual refugees -- Yugoslavs who are not Jews, Jews, and other people -- who have been, at one time or another since the start of the war, in Italy. To trace many of them now is impossible. Other data is available which gives the names of refugees at free detention places and those held at certain camps at certain times. Our representative suggests that notification be given the Axis authorities that this information is in the possession of the Allies and that due punishment will be inflicted upon those responsible for the ill treatment or death of these people. I am referring this matter to you, since agreement has been reached with Washington that the field of action of the Inter-governmental Committee does not cover psychological action of this kind. Since it would possibly be of special interest to the War Crimes Commission, the information has also been sent to the British Foreign Office."

DGR:LOW 7/17/44

WINANT.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 5 1972
Secretary of State

Washington

A-2, July 20, 5 p.m.

For the Secretary Department's 365 July 14, 6 p.m.

The following is the real situation of the Jews in Rome as of this date:

First: As a general brief statement there were 12,000 Jews in Rome before the operation on September 2, 1943. There were 12,000 there after we liberated Rome on June 4, 1944.

Second: Deportations and massacres. During the German intermezzo September 1943 to June 1944 the Jewish population decreased by about 2,000 (The DELUSH two months ago gave this figure as approximately 4,000) of which a) deportations to Germany and raids to collect workers approximately 1,750; b) shot by the Germans in the 24 March massacres 66, making a total of approximately 2,000.

Third: Influx during the German intermezzo. a) Jewish Italian citizens from Northern Italy 600 (NOT: this may have been up to 900); b) Foreign Jewish Refugees from France 600; from concentration camps in Northern Italy 700, totaling about 2,000.

It would therefore appear that there are still approximately 12,000 Jews in Rome and Southern Italy.

These figures were prepared specially by Westcote Smith, representing the Intergovernmental Committee now permanently residing in Rome who made a careful investigation yesterday to provide this information.

Taylor
American Consul
Naples

FOR MYRON TAYLOR

New York Times published a story on July 9 from Rome to the effect that half of Rome's Jewish colony of 11,500 have been deported or killed by the Germans during the period of their occupation. Reports from the Joint Distribution Committee indicate, however, that from eight to nine thousand of the Roman Jewish community were found in Rome after its liberation. In view of the size and importance of the Jewish community in Rome, its fate is, of course, of interest to Jewish organizations in this country. It is suggested that you report by airgram or airmail such details as may be available to you.

Null (USF)

SE1WJ2JJF WRB S/CR
7/13/44
Dear Len:

I am sending you herewith the second supplement for "War Refugee Board - Projects and Documents".

Included with the material is a set of instructions indicating the order in which the new material is to be inserted and which of the old material is to be deleted.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Mr. Leonard E. Ackermann,
Special Representative of the War Refugee Board,
o/o American Consulate General,
Naples, Italy.

Enclosures.
Relief work in liberated Italy is being stepped up, Joseph C. Hyman, Executive Vice-Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committees, reports following cabled word from Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, chairman of J.D.C.'s European Council, that aid is being planned for Jews in Northern Italy as rapidly as the Allied armies liberate the territory.

"The nucleus of the refugee committee which has been functioning in Rome since 1933 still exists and has been functioning throughout the occupation of Italy by the Nazis," comments Dr. Schwartz. Investigation recently completed by Dr. Schwartz definitely established that refugees continued to receive aid from the J.D.C. during the occupation of Rome by the Germans through diplomatic personnel attached to the Vatican and through other means.

The opening of two J.D.C. offices in Italy forecast increased aid and supervised rehabilitation for the Italian refugee Jews. The office at Bari is headed by Max Perlman, Mr. Hyman explained. Mr. Perlman did an excellent job in North Africa and J.D.C. transferred him to Southern Italy once it was freed. J.D.C. is preparing to send a second experienced worker to Rome.

"Groundwork for our greater relief undertaking in Rome was laid by Dr. Schwartz," said Mr. Hyman. "Dr. Schwartz conferred with Allied military and civil officers while he was studying the requirements of the Jews in the area."

J.D.C.'s activity has not halted once since it began to function in 1933.

"Our work in Italy highlighted itself after Italy entered the war," Mr. Hyman recalled. "We had informed the local committees that, if war came, they could borrow against J.D.C.'s credit, for six months, at the last monthly rate of spending. That rate was $7,600, and borrowing was accomplished the last six months of 1942. This was $46,000. We learned later that the local committees had continued to borrow in 1943, whereupon we notified them we would approve their 1943 borrowing at the same rate, for a yearly total of $90,000.

"J.D.C.'s officials believed it better to have the local relief paid for out of internal funds than to attempt to send United States money into the land, and,
when war came, it, of course, would have been out of the question to try to use American monies.

"Entering 1944, word came to us that the monthly allotment would require increase, and the rate was lifted to $20,000, and our budget allocation for occupied Italy was $120,000 for the first six months of 1944."

When the tyrant's weight was first lifted from the toe of Italy, J.D.C. approved $10,000 for speedy use through the Intergovernmental Committee. More recently J.D.C. has spent $40,000 in Palestine for purchase of clothing which will be used to aid Jews in Italian camps. These facts Mr. Hyman stated as he detailed the interesting rescue work which has already been started and as a result of which 571 refugees have already been transferred from Italy to Palestine.

J.D.C. has allocated other funds for Italian relief, Mr. Hyman's statement shows. $12,500 monthly for three months will make possible reopening and continuation of Jewish schools and institutions, a one-time grant of $4,600 to develop workshops in camps. Another one-time grant was for equipment of hostels in Naples as well as for reopening of schools, synagogues and for purchase of medical supplies. Those sums, to which must be added a one-time grant of $20,000 for immediate emergency relief, bring to $66,300 the total of funds which the J.D.C. has specially allocated.

Mr. Hyman stressed particularly the fact that the J.D.C. operates in Italy under the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees with the approval of the Allied Control Commission. "We expect to soon send a worker directly to Rome to organize the work of assistance to the Jews there who suffered untold torture and hardship at the hands of the Nazis," he said. "As you can see, continuous aid has been given the Jews in Italy throughout their period of suppression, but now, thanks to the Allied victory, the work can be developed by our J.D.C. staff men who will be on the actual scene."

It is interesting to note that one of the particular duties for J.D.C. second worker will be the task of helping in the reorganization of the Jewish community of Rome so that it will shortly be in a position to provide assistance with a minimum of outside help, Mr. Hyman added.

Reviewing the situation, Mr. Hyman said that Dr. Schwartz found 3,000 Jewish refugees in Southern Italy, most of them stateless, although a substantial number of them are Yugoslavs. With 571 of them already transferred to Palestine, effort is being made to secure additional certificates for those desiring to go to Palestine. In the Rome area Dr. Schwartz also found between 8,000 and 9,000 Italian Jews as well as about 2,000 refugees of whom 1,400 had fled to Rome to
escape the Germans when they took over the southern French provinces formerly occupied by many Italians. There are also in Rome about 600 Jewish refugees from Northern Italy who sought haven in Rome.

"The J.D.C. will continue to explore all emigration possibilities for the refugees in Italy and provide for their stay," explained Mr. Nyan. "Many of them are old and sick, showing signs of having been confined to one camp or another for the past five years. We also plan to open workshops where skilled people will be employed to train others for jobs when they emigrate. Jewish institutions, many of them closed since 1940, will gradually be reopened. Dr. Schwartz has informed us that our grants will permit the opening of a number of Hachsharot projects for the training of Jewish youth desiring to work on the land when they reach Palestine.

"Dr. Schwartz is continuously surveying the scene and is constantly in touch with our offices here. Upon his recommendations, based on actual observation, we are constantly making allocations, knowing that the funds are going precisely for their announced needs through the most effective channels."

6/29/44
FEB-728
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government Agency. (22 SPOTTED)

Secretary of State,
Washington.

238, June 19, 4 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM ACKERMANN ITALY No. 1.

This is my first message from Italy. ACC is well aware of problems involved in refugee movement and are giving full cooperation. Local United States Army section which will make medical examination and aid documentation has not received its orders yet but expects them soon. Leaving for Bari on June 20 to work on selection. Send all messages to me here. If important that Saxon also be advised of if it concerns strictly North African matters repeat messages to Algiers. Budget Bureau Form 47804C not used in Italy. ACC has different form containing substantially same information but also covers other matters to fit in with International Red Cross requirements. Assume use of substitute from satisfactory.

BRANDT.

EDA
WMB
May 8, 1944

Mr. Lawrence S. Lesser
War Refugee Board
Executive Office of the President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lesser:

I thought you might be interested in a letter which Chaplain (Captain) Samuel Teitelbaum wrote to me on May 3rd, a copy of which is attached.

I would like to discuss this letter with you during our next meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. A. Leon Kubowitzki, Head
Rescue Department

[your signature]

Enc.
Dr. A. Leon Kubowitzki  
World Jewish Congress  
1834 Broadway  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Kubowitzki:

The group of shipwrecked and other refugees concerning whom you inquired in your letter of April 6th are being issued certificates to Palestine, according to the information I have received from Chaplain Urbach of the Palestinian contingents of the British Army.

You are quite correct in stating that there has been little if any improvement in the material status of the refugees. The support they are receiving does not attain even a minimum of adequacy. Neither Chaplain Urbach nor I are so located as to be enabled to undertake any negotiations with the authorities on this problem. I have time and again however suggested that either your organization or some of the relief agencies in the States impose power in the Jewish Chaplains in Italy to act as semi-official agents and to let us handle such funds as may be necessary until such a time as official representatives can be sent here for this purpose. I must impress upon you that what is most essential is money. Both the Palestinian and American Jewish troops have made generous contributions of money and material for refugee projects. But I am sure you appreciate the fact that we are unable to conduct campaigns among the troops and therefore cannot undertake to afford the refugees adequate minimum maintenance allowances.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)

SAMUEL HETTELAUM  
Chaplain, Captain

P.S. The censorship regulations prohibit the mailing of the publications issued by the Palestinian Jewish units.
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Mission, Algiers
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: May 6, 1944
NUMBER: 1472

Following is from Murphy.

A message has just been received by me from the Allied Control Commission at Naples that they agree that the Jewish Distribution Board and the American Society of Friends should send representatives to Italy and that later we will be advised concerning Friends ambulance service. Please refer to Algiers message of April 29, no. 1398.

CHAPIN
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: AMREP, Algiers,
TO: Secretary of State, Washington,
DATED: April 29, 1944
NUMBER: 1398

Murphy sends the following:

The recommendation of Malin, Vice Director of the Intergovernmental Committee on refugees, looking to representation of Joint Distribution Committee and American Friends Society in Southern Italy under regulation of AFHQ was supported by me at yesterday's meeting of the Supreme Allied Commanders Political Committee. The Committee and the Commander in Chief approved such representation.

CHAPIN
In cable from Lisbon 1145 April 18, 8 a.m.,

War Refugee Board page 2, line 4 insert "can arrange"

after "believe".

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

CSB
Joseph Schwartz requests that following message be sent through War Refugee Board to Leavitt Joint Distribution Committee New York.

"For your information Ferramonti camp southern Italy contains 1100 Jewish refugees including 200 women 100 children. Of these 737 have registered for immigration Palestine, 87 USA, 61 England, 66 other countries. They receive food plus fifteen cents adults, ten cents children cash daily which camp committee considers insufficient. Food and clothing situation generally very bad. Camp committee consists Herbert Landau, Doctor Max Perles, Sigmund Guttman who ask that remittances be sent their account Banco di Napoli Cosenza. Wish advise Jewish Agency has sent Ferramonti 1500 pounds clothing 500 pounds supplies also about 7000 pounds cash for distribution to all refugees southern Italy."
Italy numbering approximately 6000. Have asked you several times previously advise us whether remittances to southern Italy possible. If remittances possible believe for representative Intergovernmental Committee Italy handle distribution our funds until our own representative able function. Advise urgently.

NORMEB

WSB

April 14, 1945, read letter enclosing HC 15 and HC 16.

$10,000 to A. C. W. R.

Deceased work and JLP c/o.

Checks WSB should push on this.
Dear Mr. Leavitt:

The following message for you from Dr. Joseph Schwartz was received from Lisbon under date of April 18, 1944:

"For your information Ferramonti camp southern Italy contains 1100 Jewish refugees including 200 women and 100 children. Of these 737 have registered for immigration Palestine, 87 USA, 61 England, 66 other countries. They receive food plus fifteen cents per adult and ten cents per child's ration daily which camp committee considers insufficient. Food and clothing situation generally very bad. Camp committee consists Herbert Landau, Doctor Max Fereles, Sigmund Guttman who ask that remittances be sent their account Banco de Napoli Cosenza. Wish advise Jewish Agency has sent Ferramonti 1500 pounds clothing 500 pounds supplies also about 7000 pounds cash for distribution to all refugees southern Italy numbering approximately 6000. Have asked you several times previously advise us whether remittances to southern Italy possible. If remittances possible believe for representative Intergovernmental Committee Italy handle distribution our funds until our own representative able function. Advise urgently.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Mr. Moses A. Leavitt,
Secretary,
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee,
270 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

PHilab 4/19/44
April 19, 1944

Dear Mr. DuBois,

I am sending you a short memorandum on a group of five hundred evacuees from Slovakia who are now stuck in southern Italy, and also a copy of a letter from their spokesman to myself.

Their problem is to get immigration certificates to Palestine. I do not know whether this is a case for the War Refugee Board. I have been impressed by what we have done and I thought that it was just the kind of a problem that the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees could tackle.

Do you think you could do anything in the matter, either yourself or by recommending it to the attention of the Intergovernmental Committee?

By the way, I notice in Mr. Zeitlin’s letter that there are now only four hundred. I know that some of the original five hundred have died. What happened to the others who are missing I don’t know.

Thanking you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Eri Jabotinsky

Enclosures

Mr. Josiah E. DuBois,
War Refugee Board,
Treasury Building,
Washington, D.C.
Allied troops occupying southern Italy took over a camp located at Ferramonti-Tersina in the Province of Cosenza. In that camp they found over a thousand internees of which 500 were Jews who had been ship-wrecked near Rhodes in the summer of 1940 on their way to Palestine.

These 500 originally came from Slovakia. They got organized in 1939 and were preparing to make their way to Palestine. A French ship was to take them from a Yugoslavian port and land them on the Palestine beach. At the outbreak of the war, however, the French Government ordered all its ships confined to their ports, and the 500, who were ready to start on their voyage and who had already paid the ship owners for the charter of the ship, remained stranded in German-dominated Slovakia, already at war with France and Great Britain.

Early in 1940 a small ship was provided for them in Romania. It was a Danubian paddle boat of Italian registry which was overhauled and made seaworthy according to the standards of the Romanian Maritime Commission. It was given Bulgarian registry and renamed the S.S. RENGO. In the spring of 1940 the boat went up to Bratislava, took on board the 500, and paddled with them down the Danube, through the Black Sea and the Straits into the Aegean and the Mediterranean.

An unfortunate boiler explosion occurred off Rhodes and it is understood that one of the paddle wheels came off. Italy was already at war with Great Britain and the 500 were naturally very worried as to their fate. Four of them left in a row boat and made in the
general direction of Crete where they hoped to make contact with the
British. They were sighted by a plane after several days of rowing
and were later picked up by a destroyer which was part of a large
formation of British warships. They witnessed a naval battle and
were brought by the destroyer to Alexandria, and owing to their
indeterminate status they were detained there and later transferred
as "sick" to the local Jewish hospital where they may still be res-
idning.

Those who remained on the PENCHO were picked up by the Italiens
end interned on Rhodes and later transferred to Ferramonti.

For three years, until the Allied occupation, they lived under
very bad conditions. It is understood that about twenty of them
died.

Until the entry of America into the war the Joint Distribution
Committee was able to provide them with some measure of comfort, of
which they were later deprived.

When taken over by the Allies they were found to be in fairly
good moral condition. Their camp was clean and well organized, they
had schools and social functions. They had also organized the part
of the camp to which the Italians assigned several hundred other Jewish
refugees brought in from various places.

Their problem today is to reach Palestine.

Washington, April 17, 1944.
Emergency Committee to Save Jewish People of Europe,
C/o Eri Jabotinsky
2317 - 16th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Eri,

With greatest pleasure I got your message through the American Red Cross and I hurry to answer your questions. More than 400 persons of the Pentcho group are still here. Our aim remains the same: reach Palestine as soon as possible. We appealed to all competent institutions to assure certificates and transport possibilities. Our situation asks for quick departure.

There are more than 6 months that the Allies delivered our camp. Nevertheless nothing positive was done until now in the interest of the Palestine Immigrants. We beg you to intervene at all institutions in question, so that we might get the certificates promised by the Jewish Agency and the transport possibility from here to Palestine.

Until now we did not succeed in finding the direct connection with the Joint. We need this connection firstly because the ex-internees get 15 L. daily and cannot live upon it, and secondly because after 4 years of suffering and internment our underwear and clothes are worn out and we could not afford other ones. The majority of the internees are without any means. We beg here to remark that in spite of several promises by the different institutions we did not get any financial help. After the arrival of our group in Palestine a considerable help will be necessary.

I cannot lay enough stress upon the fact that our stay in this malaria territory is unbearable. Our deliverance came and we want to re-enter normal life. Therefore I beg you to undertake whatever you can to bring a solution into our affair.

Please inform us of your interventions. With our heartiest thanks in advance and best Zionist greetings,

Yours,

(Signed) A. Ozitrom

(Above letter sent by Alexander Ozitrom, ex-Internment Camp, Ferramenti, Prov. Cosenza, Italy, through the
American Red Cross. The American Red Cross adds:

"You may be interested to know that in the accompanying letter from our special representative in Italy it is stated that the camp in which Mr. Outrom was located has been moved to a better area and much more assistance given to all the people interned there. We are sure that the conditions under which they are now living are better than those that existed at the end of February."
This telegram must be passed on before being communicated to anyone other than a government agency. (PR)

AMLEGATION

BERN, 1944

Please deliver the following message to McClelland from Var Refugee Board.

Suggest you contact Rev. Gustavo Castelbolognesi, former Chief Rabbi of Milan now at Touring Hotel at Lugano, concerning evacuation of refugees from Northern Italy.

HULL
(GLW)

WB: GLW: KG
4/15/44

SE

WE

SWEP

Cleared over telephone with

Mr. Jones

Mr. Higgs

000320
TO HARRISON AT BERN FOR MO CLELLAND FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Suggest you contact Rev. Gustavo Castelbogomesi, former Chief Rabbi of Milan now at Touring Hotel at Lugano, concerning evacuation of refugees from Northern Italy.

Dear Dr. Kubowitski:

I have your letter of April 6, 1944, quoting excerpts from a letter written to you by Mr. Augusto Levy, a former Italian Jewish leader now in Palestine.

The War Refugee Board is presently working on the problems presented in your letter.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Dr. A. Leon Kubowitski,
Head, Department European
Jewish Affairs,
World Jewish Congress,
1834 Broadway,
PLEASE NOTE NEW ADDRESS

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
1834 BROADWAY
New York 23, N. Y.

Circle: 6-1900
Dear Mr. Pehle:

May I call your attention to the following excerpts from a letter we received from Mr. Augusto Levy, a former Italian Jewish leader now in Palestine:

"Every day we get news of the escape of someone to Switzerland and we think that it is only a question of money to increase the rising tide of refugees. I.e., means of livelihood have to be given to those who escaped already and funds are necessary to help others to escape through bribery in Nazi occupied countries.

"At Lugano (Touring Hotel) has arrived Rev. Gustavo Castelbogiosi, who was Chief Rabbi at Milan. He can freely work for rescue. I believe it would be better for you to get in touch with him directly. It appears from a letter of his that up to the first half of January no concentration camps existed in Italy, so we are still in time to try something. Generally the Jews are dispersed and hidden among other people.

"Therefore, the US War Refugee Board can rescue a great number of Italian Jews through Switzerland. Your urgent task is to hasten this work to avoid help arriving too late, as has happened heretofore in the other countries under nazi power.

"In the meantime we have arranged a possibility of immigration into Palestine for those who are in Southern Italy; we have certificates for them, but the difficult question in which the Jewish Agency is acting is to get a ship for the refugees liberated at Ferramonte and for the few Italian Jews arrived there from the north and ready to come here."

This letter, as you will see, deals with two problems, that of rescue from Northern Italy and that of the outflow from Southern Italy.

With regard to the first question, may I suggest that the War Refugee Board Representative in Switzerland be instructed to get in touch with Rev. Caste!bogiosi in order to take counsel with him as to ways and means for the rescue of Jews from Northern Italy?

As far as the outflow from Southern Italy is concerned, it appears from Mr. Levy's letter that this is, above all, a problem of shipping. In this respect I beg to refer to the pertinent suggestions contained in the memorandum the World Jewish Congress submitted to you.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Dr. A. Leon Rubovitski
TO Miss Hodel
FROM Mrs. Shwartz

The following excerpts are taken from a report on Italy, dated February 17, 1944, relate to the status of refugees in Italy:

**Displaced Persons and Refugees.**

21. On 4 February Allied Control Commission issued instructions for the formation of an Italian Refugee Branch of the Regional Control and Military Government Section. This Branch will deal throughout Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia with all matters concerning Italian refugees, which were formerly conducted by the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, while the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission will continue to deal with all matters relative to ex-internes and displaced persons not being of Italian nationality.

22. The Displaced Persons Sub-Commission has, at least for the time being, been very considerably reinforced with surplus personnel from the Prisoners of War Sub-Commission (a War Office organization), and is now adequately staffed and equipped to undertake the functions assigned to it, including the care and administration of refugees from Yugoslavia of whom some 12,000 have been evacuated from Italy and the Middle East.

23. There are now attached to the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission accredited representatives of the Czechoslovak, Dutch, Polish, and Norwegian Governments, in addition to representatives of the Allied Governments represented on the Advisory Council.

**Red Cross and Civilian Welfare Organizations.**

27. Present arrangements are that Red Cross civilian relief in Italy is dispensed by the American Red Cross, assisted by the British Red Cross. Relief is dispensed without discrimination as to nationality. The Italian Red Cross is being re-organized for operation solely in relation to Italian nationals; and is functioning in Sicily, while in Italy and Sardinia the process of re-organization is under way. The International Red Cross has established agencies in Naples, Palermo, and Cagliari, but is not concerned with civilian relief. Supplies have been received by the American Red Cross from the U.S., and further consignments are phased for delivery. Present arrangements are considered to be satisfactory.
28. Requests have been received from the Greek, Yugoslav, and Polish Red Cross organizations for permission to enter Italy. The Greek and Yugoslav requests have been refused on the grounds that we are anxious to avoid duplication of efforts, or any suggestion that preferential treatment is accorded to certain nationalities. The Polish request has just been received and is pending. In addition, co-ordination of the work of a number of Allied Red Cross organizations would be a matter of difficulty, and to permit the entry of any one would create a precedent which would render it difficult to refuse others. Experience in Europe after the last war indicates that confusion results when numbers of such civilian organizations take the field bent upon performing the same, or similar tasks. It is intended also to refuse the Polish request on these grounds.

29. As it is anticipated that further applications will be received from other Allied Red Cross and Welfare organizations, it is intended to co-ordinate the present policy with GHQ Middle East Forces prior to submission to the Combined Chiefs of Staff for approval.
MEMORANDUM TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR, MOSLEY

It would be extremely helpful to the Board if we could obtain promptly from the appropriate military authorities information with respect to non-Italian refugees in that part of Italy under the control of Allied Forces. In particular we should like to ascertain, among other things:

(1) Number of non-Italian refugees living in camps in Bari or elsewhere;

(2) Adequacy of camp facilities for present occupants and possibility of receiving others;

(3) Number of such refugees outside of camps with indication of arrangement under which they are living.

We have information indicating that the British military authorities are presently evacuating refugees from Italy to camps in Egypt. Reports indicate that this is a fairly large scale movement. It would be extremely helpful to have more details of this operation including an indication of whether refugees are being taken from existing camps in Italy, the program contemplated and the basis upon which it is being carried out.

If the War Department does not presently have in its possession the above information, I suggest the possibility of asking the appropriate Theater Commander to furnish it.
February 1, 1944

The American Jewish
Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Sirs:

We are enclosing a copy of note, No. 598, which we received from our Headquarters in Geneva, concerning the aid given to Jewish persons in Italy.

Very truly yours,

/ 
Marc Peter
Delegate

PW: JMH
Enclosure 1
NOTE FOR THE DELEGATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS IN WASHINGTON

Re: Assistance to Jews in Italy

We are glad to inform you that our representative in Rome was able lately to extend efficient and prompt aid to numerous refugees who passed through Rome. Among them were stateless Jews who had arrived in that city deprived of all means. Our representative succeeded in organizing food distribution and "Delasem" assisted our delegation to a large extent, regarding a group of 400 Jewish refugees from the Haute-Savoie and the Alpes Maritimes (two French Departments) who were joined by a large group of Jews, ex-internes of Northern Italy.

On the other hand, our Rome delegation requested us to take care, if possible, of the luggage which the Jews, who had departed from St. Gervais-les-Bains (Haute-Savoie) at the beginning of September 1943, had to leave behind in Nice.

In accordance with an arrangement made between the British and Italian governments this Jewish group was supposed, at the time, to be sent to North Africa. We shall follow up this question but are unable to say whether our intervention in Nice will be possible.

For the International Committee of the Red Cross

Division of Prisoners of War, Interned and Civilians

nd
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

MEMORANDUM

March 4, 1943

U. S. Mr. Yelles;

Mr. Taylor asked me to submit to you
the attached copy of a memorandum which he
received in a personal letter from Mr. Tittman
in Vatican City. The copy has not been sent
to Mr. Morgenthau, as suggested by the writer.

Eu: J. W. Jones
To His Excellency Myron Taylor, the extraordinary
Ambassador of the United States of America at the Holy See.

We have the honor to hand you the enclosed twofold Memorandum about the possibility of an emigration of foreign Jews from Italy, with the polite request to send one copy officially to your Government in Washington. The other copy should be sent to Dr. Morgenthau, State Secretary of Finances, Washington, personally.

We should be very obliged if you could dispatch these documents to their place of destination as soon as possible and should be very grateful to you if you could point out their urgent character.

In this hope we beg to remain, dear Sir, yours very obedient

DR. ERWIN TAUSSEI
In the name of the Jewish Committee

Ferramonti—Tarsia, Christmas, 1942
Consenza Italia
The attached memorandum accompanied a letter of Dr. Erwin Taussig, Ferramonte di Tarsio, Italy, dated Christmas, 1942. The writer requested that a copy be delivered to Secretary Morgenthau. A note to Under Secretary of State Welles from J. W. Jones states that a copy of the letter had not been sent to Secretary Morgenthau as suggested by the writer.
About the emigration of alien Jews from Italy.

At present there are staying about 10,000 foreign Jews in Italy, some 1500 of them are living in a concentration camp called Ferramonti-Tarsia, province of Cosenza, Calabria. The others are inmates of some smaller camps or spread all over Italy, confined in different little towns or villages. Besides them there are some thousand of foreign Jews confined in two concentration camps on Croatian territory controlled by Italian military authorities, Porto Re, Cupari.

They are all recognized as civil war prisoners and the poor among them receive a daily relief from the Italian authorities which amounts eight Lire for a single person, 12 Lire for a married couple and three Lire for every child. It is worth mentioning that this relief is the sole income for most of the prisoners though it hardly covers the cost of the rationed provisions foreseen by the law of war restrictions. These minimum food rations are periodically reduced by fluctuations in the supply of foodstuffs caused by the war, and thus it results that the majority of these prisoners is living in an advanced stage of under-nourishment which lowers all human resistance and prepares the way for diseases and affections. There is an acute danger of tuberculosis among the children and many cases of abdominal diseases among the grown-up persons and a continued captivity and daily deteriorating war conditions will prove the most ruinous results.

But there is another terrible danger which threatens the mere existence of all foreign Jews in Italy. According to news that reached the concentration camps some time ago, the German government had asked from Italy to deliver up all civil war prisoners of Jewish origin and to deport them to Poland. Italy at that time refused to comply with this request. Thenceforth a dreadful awe keeps the minds of the Jewish prisoners because almost everybody among them has near relatives which had been deported to Poland some months ago and they know that there is no hope to see them any more, because there is no way back of that hell of despair.

What would happen if Italy could not oppose a second German proposal?

Some richer Jews managed to leave Italy for South America and it needs to be remarked that the Italian Government gave
gave them all possible facilities. This way out however is barred for others because of their poverty.

The humanity of the Italian authorities allowed to many of thousands of persons to cross their borders especially after the collapse of Jugoslavia and offered them a shelter against persecutions and this noble attitude can be really appreciated only by comparing it with the intolerance of the British Government against Jewish refugees which were not even allowed to remain in Gr. Britain after their arrival at Croydon aerodrome some years ago. In the concamp of Ferramonti are living some hundred Jewish refugees which had shipwrecked on their illegal voyage to Palestine. Their ridiculously primitive ship ran aground near off Crete and they were saved from sure starvation on an isolated and uninhabited island by Italian warships. In the same time hundred thousands of Jews from all parts of Europe were transferred to Poland. In the same time the British Government requires an entrance certificate for emigrants to Palestine and in spite of all humanity phrases broadcasted all over the world such a permit is almost impossible to obtain, nothing to say of the Turkish transit visa which is very scarcely granted.

The humanity of the Italian government with regard to the Jews compared with that of the British can be only realised by the following facts: Italy is a belligerent and alien state with a racial legislation and lives under a steady pressure from the side of Germany and nevertheless treats the Jews decently allowing many of them to enter its territory without any visa, whereas Gr. Britain is continually repeating illustrious promises for a better future after the war. These promises given to Jugoslavia, Greece and other nations are likely to be fulfilled, but there is a reasonable doubt whether the miserable Jews will be able to survive this present process of systematical physical annihilation.

In a short time there will remain only the tombs of the Jewish European population which always longed for the only victory of freedom and justice. These 10,000 foreign Jews in Italy are the last alive remnants of Jewish refugees in Europe. What would happen to them if Germany renew its pressure upon Italy as to their delivering up? Is there no chance of practicable help?

In the Christmas Holydays some new alarming news reached
reached the Italian conc. camps. It is reported that the Government of the U.S.A. together with their allied governments addressed some note to the German government protesting against the cruelties, oppressions and deportations of European Jews under German domination. Though the content of this demarch is not exactly known there was an official answer of the German government reprinted even in Italian newspapers, pointing out that there had not been never a doubt about the German goal, to clean Europe of the Jews and to drive them out of their native countries. The Jews, are said, had a plenty of time and opportunities to get out of Europe and even now there are always still opportunities for them to leave Europe in certain European countries.

This cynical answer leads to a desperate conclusion drawing into consideration the following facts: Some time ago the British government permitted to some 30,000 Italian colonists to return to their country from Abyssinia and East Africa. In compensation to this noble concession the allied governments could easily ask that all foreign Jews living in Italy should be delivered up and transferred to a territory of some allied government in Near East or Africa.

As a matter of fact, the real difficulties do not seem unsurmountable with regard to the relatively small number of miseries in question and the undoubtable readiness from the side of the Italian Government to let them go out if there be a concrete and practical proposal from the side, of a powerful institution or government to offer a practical and efficient help.

The emigration of foreign Jews from Italy under American control by means of negotiations of the Holy See with the Italian Government represents the ultimate chance of rescue and it could be easily carried out provided that there exists any sense of human responsibility and willingness to help.

If there should arise some doubts from side of the allied governments as to the political trustworthiness of some persons or some fear that among the people to save could pass some unwished for elements, it would be an easy matter to intern those till the end of the war. But it is worth mentioning that there is a lot of people of high social qualifications among them, both tradesmen as physicians, engineers,
engineers, scientists, lawyers, artists, as well as mechanicians, artisans, agriculturers, etc., which will be a great help for every country or preliminary or final destination.

This cry for help is an appeal upon the conscientiousness of all leading men of the world and the above mentioned victims eagerly hope that this proposal will meet the thorough consideration of U.S.A. statesmen and induce them to take immediate measures by means of an intervention with the Holy See, to save ten thousand souls which otherwise are most probably to perish.
Statistics and Information on Measures by German Occupation Authorities with Respect to Jews in Italy
(Source of information: Files of State Department, Visa Division, Refugee Unit)

(1) In 1938 the Jewish population in Italy was 60,000, 40,000 being native Italians and the balance refugees. It is estimated that in October 1943 there were 55,000 Jews left in Italy, 25,000 being Italian and 30,000 refugees. (Statistics supplied by World Jewish Congress).

(2) Bern reports a dispatch from Rome stating that after the armistice the flight of Jews toward the American and British lines had been greatly accelerated with the result that a great part of the Jewish population is no longer under German control. (No. 6427 from Bern)

(3) In the early part of December 1943 the German press reported the following measures taken by Mussolini’s government against the Jews:

(a) Decree of November 29, ordering confiscation of Jewish art works, antiques, and libraries.

(b) Cancellation of orders and titles conferred by the crown upon Jews.

(c) Decree of December 1 ordering Jews without exception placed in concentration camps, their property to be seized, and sold for the benefit of persons whose property was destroyed by air raids.

(d) Regulations placing half of Jews previously considered Aryan under police control. (No. 7662 from Bern, December 7, 1943).

(4) On December 12, 1943 it was reported that the new anti-Jewish measures would be enforced first in the province of Rome toward the end of the month. It was hoped in Vatican circles that suitable accommodations would be found in hotels so that concentration camps would not be necessary. (No. 7792 from Bern, December 12, 1943). On January 20, 1944 it was reported that these measures had not as yet been invoked in the Rome area (No. 447 from Bern, January 20, 1944).

(5) On January 4, 1944 it was reported that armed Germans and Fascists had forced their way into the Lombard and Russian colleges and the Oriental Institute in Rome (all Vatican property but not extraterritorial) in search of refugees. Italian Army officers, several Jews and a Communist leader were found, all of whom were carried off. The Holy See protested to the German authorities and asked the release of these persons. The matter, however, was said to be of some embarrassment in view of the persons apprehended on the premises. (No. 62 from Bern, January 4, 1944).
Evacuation of Refugees from Southern France to Italy
(Source of information: Files of State Department, Visa Division, Refugee Unit)

(1) On September 4, 1943 the British Embassy sent to State a copy of a telegram addressed to the British Foreign Office on August 24, 1943 by the British Minister to the Vatican concerning a proposal for the evacuation of Jewish refugees from Italy and Southern France. A Mr. Donati, representing the Delgazione Emanzione Emigrati, stated that they wished to make arrangements for the entry into Italy of 15,000 more refugees from France in addition to the 14,000 already there. Italian authorities were said to be cooperative but food resources would not permit them to accept this large group. Donati therefore urged that arrangements should be made for their transfer at the earliest possible moment to Algeria, Tunisia, or Morocco. He stated this could be done with the aid of the International Red Cross and the Vatican.

(2) On August 20, 1943 a report of Tittman from Rome stated that De la San (a Jewish agency in Italy) reported the Italian government prepared to provide the steamships Vulcainia, Saturnia, Duilio, and Giulio Cesare which were capable of transporting 30,000 Jews from Italy to North Africa in three voyages. Expenses would be $5,500 per day while under navigation, plus insurance, fuel, lubricants, and food, to be borne by a Jewish agency in the United States. Fuel and lubricants were to be furnished by the British against reimbursement. Personnel of the ships had been recently cleared by British and American governments upon the return from East Africa of ships with Italian repatriates. "Early action must be taken." On September 7, 1943 this matter was referred to London for reference to the Intergovernmental Committee. (No. 5494 to London, September 7, 1943). Whether or not any action was thereafter taken is not indicated.

(3) On September 9, 1943 Bern advised that the Italian government had authorized all French and foreign Jews in that part of France over which Italy had control to transfer to Alpes Martimes Department of Italy over which Italy would still continue to have jurisdiction. The Italian government was giving many of these persons police escort. The Italian government would have been willing to care for them from its own funds but evacuated Italians from bombed areas were already too heavy a burden for the government. Therefore the purpose of the De la San proposals was to assist the Italian government in carrying out these proposals. On September 28, 1943 this information was sent to London for the Executive Committee. (No. 594 to London, September 28, 1943).
Camp Ferramonte di Tarsio, Italy
(Source of information: Files of State Department, Visa Division, Refugee Unit)

(1) Camp Ferramonte di Tarsio prior to reoccupation of Southern Italy was an Italian concentration camp located at Ferramonte di Tarsio near Cosenza in the instep of the Italian boot. A number of persons interned at this camp appear to be still located there.

(2) The region of the camp is malarial but not otherwise unhealthy. The incidence of malaria is high but fatalities from this source are few, the disease being of a mild form.

(3) The camp, construction of which was commenced in 1940, consists of wooden hutsments. These buildings are well designed and satisfactorily constructed. Fresh water supply is adequate.

(4) When the Allies occupied the area the camp had approximately 2,000 internees; the majority were Jewish. On October 26, 1943, the grouping by nationalities was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavs</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poles</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechs</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austrians</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German-Jews</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turks</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romanians</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungarians</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,866</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) The camp is no longer under guard and those living in the camp can come and go as they please. Instructions were given to the Prefect of Cosenza by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer to provide camp residents with rations superior to those being given to the local population. Many camp residents have their own funds and manage to buy extra articles in the black market.

(6) The Chief Civil Affairs Officer, attached to Allied Force Headquarters, states in his report that the residents of the are "very difficult" and that there is lack of discipline and organization.
(7) A Displaced Persons Subcommittee was appointed by the Chief of the Military Government Section of Allied Force Headquarters and directed to deal among other things with this camp. It has authority to arrange for accommodations, food and employment of internees subject "to the existing policy of this theater that for the present they are to remain in the camp where they are found." The Chief Civil Affairs Officer states that the only way he can insure proper management of the camp would be to reinterne its members which he does not propose to do.

(The foregoing appears in Report No. 350, dated November 6, 1943, from the Civil Affairs Office, Allied Force Headquarters and attached memoranda.)
MEMORANDUM for Secretary Morgenthau

Subject: Wheat for Italy

Reference is made to our telephone conversation of this morning concerning the stockpile of wheat in the Middle East. This stockpile, which is estimated by British sources in Washington to amount to 70,000 tons on December 31, 1943, is under the jurisdiction of the Middle East Supply Council, which handles supplies of wheat and other grains for military forces and civilians in the Middle Eastern area.

Approximately 35,000 tons of Canadian wheat and flour are regularly moved to the Middle East, including the Persian Gulf, each month for consumption. This wheat and flour is purchased by the Ministry of Food for the M.E.S.C. and funds for the purchase thereof presumably are obtained under the Canadian Mutual Aid agreement with the U.K. Shipments have been made both on British and United States controlled ships from the eastern seaboard of the United States. An estimate of the amount moved on United States vessels is being obtained.

It was arranged by the British that an additional 25,000 tons of wheat a month would move from Australia to the Middle East starting in August or September of 1943. This wheat, in theory, was destined for a Balkan relief stockpile although, in fact, it is intermingled with other M.E.S.C. supplies. The movement was interrupted by the diversion of some 30,000 tons to India, but it may be assumed that 50,000 out of the 70,000 tons stockpiled in the Middle East on December 31 is set aside for the Balkans. It is now planned by the British Government to bring the total wheat and flour stockpile in the Middle East to 225,000 tons by the end of March, 1944, to provide for Balkan relief on a larger scale. This is to be accomplished by increased liftings from Australia. We understand that additional ships, beyond those necessary to move the above mentioned 25,000 tons, are being laid on in January.

Thus far, all wheat lifted in Australia is believed to have been purchased by the Ministry of Food and to have been lifted in British controlled ships.

F. Schneider
Associate Deputy Administrator
MEMORANDUM for Secretary Morgenthau

Subject: Wheat for Italy

Confirming our conversation of this afternoon, allow me to state the following:

1. From our shipping standpoint, Argentina is a very expensive source of wheat for Italy. The War Shipping Administration has no surplus supply of ballasters available in the region and would have to send the necessary ships out from the United States. We have told the Army that we are not prepared to lift wheat for them in Argentina.

2. Other sources of supply
   
   a. Canada - While the War Food Administration has been unable thus far to secure additional supplies of Canadian wheat for its purposes, the British are continuing to take large amounts. January shipments of 228,000 tons for United Kingdom are scheduled, and War Shipping Administration is placing twenty (20) ships in the Maritime Provinces during January to assist in this movement. Stocks of wheat, dilution grains and flour (as flour), in the United Kingdom on September 30, 1943 amounted to twenty-five (25) weeks' supply.

   War Shipping Administration has arranged to load four cargoes of wheat from Vancouver to Italy during the next two or three weeks and has offered to move two cargoes of flour in the same area if flour is available. It was able to do this on account of a temporary surplus of ships on the Pacific Coast which was caused by failure of military authorities to provide cargo for all the ships they had requested.

   b. Australia - The British are now moving wheat from Australia (where there is a surplus) to the Middle East to stockpile for prospective Balkan relief at the rate of 35,000 tons a month. It is the War Shipping Administration
contention that, after providing a stockpile of 35,000 to 50,000 tons, this wheat should be kept moving so as to land it in Italy. At SEXTANT, War Shipping Administration offered to provide the British Ministry of War Transport with five sailings in the North Atlantic for every 35,000 tons so diverted from the Middle East to Italy. We understand that there is now a stockpile of approximately 75,000 tons in the Middle East.

c. War Shipping Administration has been credibly informed that there are in Syria 80,000 tons of wheat and 20,000 tons of other grains that are being held for a higher-than-market price, but which are for sale.

F. Schneider
Associate Deputy Administrator
MEMORANDUM

about the emigration of alien Jews from Italy.

At present there are staying about 10,000 foreign Jews in Italy, some 1800 of them are living in a concentration camp called Ferramonti-Marsia, province of Cosenza, Calabria. The others are inmates of some smaller camps or spread all over Italy, confined in different little towns or villages. Besides them there are some thousand of foreign Jews confined in two concentration camps on Croatian territory, controlled by Italian military authorities, Forte Re, Supari.

They are all recognized as civil war prisoners and the poor ones among them receive a daily ration from the Italian authorities which amounts eight lire for a single person, 12 lire for a married couple and three lire for every child. It is worth mentioning that this relief is the sole income for most of the prisoners though it hardly covers the cost of the rationed provisions foreseen by the law of war restrictions. These minimum food rations are periodically reduced by fluctuations in the supply of foodstuffs caused by the war, and thus it results that the majority of these prisoners is living in an advanced stage of under-nourishment which lowers all human resistance and prepares the way for diseases and affections.

There is an acute danger of tuberculosis among the children and many cases of abdominal diseases among the grown-ups; persons in a continued captivity and daily deteriorating war conditions will prove the most ruinous results.

But there is another terrible danger which threatens the mere existence of all foreign Jews in Italy. According to news that reached the concentration camps some time ago, the German government had asked from Italy to deliver up all civil war prisoners of Jewish origin and to deport them to Poland. Italy at that time refused to comply with this request. Thenceforth a dreadful and keep the minds of the Jewish prisoners because almost everybody among them has near relatives which had been deported to Poland some months ago and they know that there is no hope to see them any more, because there is no way back of that hell of despair.

What would happen if Italy could not oppose a second German proposal?

Some richer Jews managed to leave Italy for South America, and it needs to be remarked that the Italian Government...
gave them all possible facilities. This way out however is barred for the others because of their poverty.

The humanity of the Italian authorities allowed to many of thousands of persons to cross their borders especially after the collapse of Yugoslavia and offered them a shelter against persecutions and this noble attitude can be really appreciated only by comparing it with the intolerance of the British Government against Jewish refugees which were not even allowed to remain in Gr. Britain after their arrival at Croydon aerodrome some years ago. In the concamp of Ferramonti are living some hundred Jewish refugees which had shipwrecked on their illegal voyage to Palestine. Their ridiculously primitive ship ran aground near off Crete and they were saved from sure starvation on an isolated and uninhabited island by Italian warships. In the same time hundred thousands of Jews from all parts of Europe were transferred to Poland. In the same time the British Government requires an entrance certificate for emigrants to Palestine and in spite of all humanity phrases broadcasted all over the world such a permit is almost impossible to obtain, nothing to say of the Turkish transit visa which is very scarcely granted.

The humanity of the Italian government with regard to the Jews compared with that of the British can be only realized by the following facts: Italy is a belligerent and alien state with a racial legislation and lives under a steady pressure from the side of Germany and nevertheless treats the Jews decently allowing many of them to enter its territory without any visa, whereas Gr. Britain is continually repeating illusorous promises for a better future after the war. These promises given to Yugoslavia, Greece and other nations are likely to be fulfilled, but there is a reasonable doubt whether the miserable Jews will be able to survive this present process of systematical physical annihilation.

In a short time there will remain only the tombs of the Jewish European population which always longed for the only victory of freedom and justice. These 10,000 foreign Jews in Italy are the last alive remnants of Jewish refugees in Europe. What would happen to them if Germany renew its pressure upon Italy as to their delivering up? Is there no chance of practicable help?

In the Christmas Holidays some new alarming news reached
reached the Italian concentration camps. It is reported that the Government of the USA, together with their allied governments addressed some note to the German government protesting against the cruelties, oppressions and deportations of European Jews under German domination. Though the content of this despatch is not exactly known there was an official answer of the German government reprinted even in Italian newspapers, pointing out that there had not been never a doubt about the German goal, to cleanse Europe of the Jews and to drive them out of their native countries. The Jews, are said, had a plenty of time and opportunities to get out of Europe and even now there are always still opportunities for them to leave Europe in certain European countries.

This cynical answer leads to a desperate conclusion drawing into consideration the following facts: Some time ago the British government permitted to some 30,000 Italian colonists to return to their country from Abyssinia and East Africa. In compensation to this noble concession the allied governments could easily ask that all foreign Jews living in Italy should be delivered up and transferred to a territory of some allied government in Near East or Africa.

As a matter of fact, the real difficulties do not seem unsurmountable with regard to the relatively small number of miserable in question and the undoubted readiness from the side of the Italian Government to let them go out if there be a concrete and practical proposal from the side of a powerful institution or government to offer a practical and efficient help.

The emigration of foreign Jews from Italy under American control by means of negotiations of the Holy See with the Italian Government represents the ultimate chance of rescue and it could be easily carried out provided that there exists any sense of human responsibility and willingness to help.

If there should arise some doubts from side of the allied governments as to the political trustworthiness of some persons or some fear that among the people to save could pass some untrusted for elements, it would be an easy matter to intern those till the end of the war. But it is worth mentioning that there is a lot of people of high social qualifications among them, both tradesmen as physicians, engineers,
engineers, scientists, lawyers, artists, as well as
mechanicians, artisans, agriculturers, etc., which will
be a great help for every country or preliminary or
final destination.

This cry for help is an appeal upon the conscientiousness
of all leading men of the world and the above mentioned
victims eagerly hope that this proposal will meet the
thorough consideration of U.S.A. statesmen and induce
them to take immediate measures by means of an inter-
vention with the Holy See, to save ten thousand souls
which otherwise are most probably to perish.
Evacuation of Refugees from Southern France to Italy
(Source of information: Files of State Department, Visa Division, Refugee Unit)

(1) On September 4, 1943 the British Embassy sent to State a copy of a telegram addressed to the British Foreign Office on August 24, 1943 by the British Minister to the Vatican concerning a proposal for the evacuation of Jewish refugees from Italy and Southern France. Mr. Donati, representing the Bulgaro Americano Migrazi, stated that they wished to make arrangements for the entry into Italy of 15,000 more refugees from France in addition to the 14,000 already there. Italian authorities were said to be cooperative but food resources would not permit them to accept this large group. Donati therefore urged that arrangements should be made for their transfer at the earliest possible moment to Algeria, Tunisia, or Morocco. He stated this could be done with the aid of the International Red Cross and the Vatican.

(a) On August 20, 1943 a report of Tittann from Rome stated that De la Sce (a Jewish agency in Italy) reported the Italian government prepared to provide the steamships Vulcania, Saturnia, Giulio, and Giulia Cesare, which were capable of transporting 30,000 Jews from Italy to North Africa in three voyages. Expenses would be $5,500 per day while under navigation, plus insurance, fuel, lubricants, and food, to be borne by a Jewish agency in the United States. Fuel and lubricants were to be furnished by the British against reimbursement. Personnel of the ships had been recently cleared by British and American governments upon the return from East Africa of ships with Italian repatriates. "Early action must be taken." In September 7, 1943 this matter was referred to London for reference to the Intergovernmental Committee. (No. 504 to London, September 7, 1943). Whether or not any action was thereafter taken is not indicated.

(3) On September 9, 1943 Rome advised that the Italian government had authorized all French and foreign Jews in that part of France over which Italy had control to transfer to Alpes Maritimes Department of Italy over which Italy would still continue to have jurisdiction. The Italian government was giving many of these persons police escort. The Italian government would have been willing to care for them from its own funds but evacuated Italians from bombed areas were already too heavy a burden for the government. Therefore the purpose of the De la Sce proposals was to assist the Italian government in carrying out these proposals. On September 20, 1943 this information was sent to London for the Executive Committee. (No. 504 to London, September 20, 1943).
Statistics and Information on Measures by German Occupation Authorities with Respect to Jews in Italy

(Source of Information: Files of State Department, Visa Division, Refugees Unit)

(1) In 1933 the Jewish population in Italy was 60,000, 40,000 being native Italians and the balance refugees. It is estimated that in October 1943 there were 55,000 Jews left in Italy, 25,000 being Italian and 30,000 refugees. (Statistics supplied by World Jewish Congress).

(2) Bern reports a dispatch from Rome stating that after the armistice the flight of Jews toward the American and British lines had been greatly accelerated with the result that a great part of the Jewish population is no longer under German control. (No. 6447 from Bern)

(3) In the early part of December 1943 the German press reported the following measures taken by Mussolini's government against the Jews:

(a) Decree of November 27, ordering confiscation of Jewish art works, antiques, and libraries.

(b) Cancellation of orders and titles conferred by the crown upon Jews.

(c) Decree of December 1 ordering Jews without exception placed in concentration camps, their property to be seized, and sold for the benefit of persons whose property was destroyed by air raids.

(d) Regulations placing half of Jews previously considered Aryan under police control. (No. 7662 from Bern, December 7, 1943).

(4) On December 12, 1943 it was reported that the new anti-Jewish measures would be enforced first in the province of Rome toward the end of the month. It was hoped in Vatican circles that suitable accommodations would be found in hotels so that concentration camps would not be necessary. (No. 7794 from Bern, December 12, 1943) On January 20, 1944 it was reported that these measures had not as yet been invoked in the Rome area (No. 447 from Bern, January 29, 1944).

(5) On January 4, 1944 it was reported that armed Germans and Fascists had forced their way into the Lombard and Russian colleges and the Oriental Institute in Rome (all Vatican property but not extraterritorial) in search of refugees. Italian Army officers, several Jews and a Communist leader were found, all of whom were carried off. The Holy See protested to the German authorities and asked the release of these persons. The matter, however, was said to be of some embarrassment in view of the persons apprehended on the premises. (No. 62 from Bern, January 4, 1944)
Jewish Children in Rome

(Source of information: Files of State Department, Visa Division, Refugee Unit)

(1) On December 28, 1943, it was reported that funds in Rome of charities taking care of children of Jews who had been deported to Germany were running low. Inquiry was made as to whether Jewish organizations here would help. (No. 9021 from London, December 28, 1943)

(2) London was advised that at the request of the Treasury J.D.C. had been approached and was willing to supply $20,000 which Treasury would license. Inquiry was made as to transmission of this amount through London, and for advice as to how future remittances might be made directly to Rome. (No. 52 to London, January 4, 1944)

(3) On January 7, 1944, London was advised that Bern had been requested to communicate to Tittman in Rome that State and Treasury had agreed that funds up to $20,000 would be forthcoming and that necessary assurances to the effect would be given. (No. 143 to London, January 7, 1944)

(4) On January 5, 1944, Assistant Secretary of State, Long, conferred with Messrs. Goldman and Wise of the World Jewish Congress, relative to a cable received by the latter from London asking that $50,000 be sent to the Vatican for Jewish children. Long stated that we are considering submitting the matter to Congress for adequate funds to carry on some of our relief activities. He said if private charities advanced $50,000 for this purpose it would not be considered a precedent for the position that this was a matter solely for private charities. A memorandum of State dated January 10, 1944, refers to this conference, stating that in view of the $20,000 now being provided it was felt that no action should be taken to make government funds available unless there was further evidence of need.

000351
Camp Ferramonte di Tarsia, Italy
(Source of Information: Files of State Department, Visa Division, Refugee Unit)

(1) Camp Ferramonte di Tarsia prior to reoccupation of Southern Italy was an Italian concentration camp located at Ferramonte di Tarsia near Cassano in the instep of the Italian boot. A number of persons interned at this camp appear to be still located there.

(2) The region of the camp is malaria but not otherwise unhealthy. The incidence of malaria is high but fatalities from this source are few, the disease being of a mild form.

(3) The camp, construction of which was commanded in 1940, consists of wooden huts. These buildings are well designed and satisfactorily constructed. Fresh water supply is adequate.

(4) When the Allies occupied the area the camp had approximately 2,000 internees, the majority were Jewish. On October 28, 1943, the grouping by nationalities was as follows:

- Yugoslavs: 553
- Poles: 454
- Czechs: 428
- Austrians: 250
- German-Swiss: 133
- Chinese: 39
- Turks: 9
- Austrians: 2
- Hungarians: 2

Total: 1,886

(5) The camp is no longer under guard and those living in the camp can come and go as they please. Instructions were given to the Prefect of Cassano by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer to provide camp residents with rations superior to those being given to the local population. Many camp residents have their own funds and manage to buy extra articles in the black market.

(6) The Chief Civil Affairs Officer, attached to Allied Force Headquarters, states in his report that the residents of the camp are "very difficult" and that there is lack of discipline and organization.
(7) A Displaced Persons Subcommittee was appointed by the Chief of the Military Government Section of Allied Forces Headquarters and directed to deal among other things with this camp. It has authority to arrange for accommodations, food and employment of internees subject "to the existing policy of this theater that for the present they are to remain in the camp where they are found." The Chief Civil Affairs Officer states that the only way he can insure proper management of the camp would be to reinstate its members which he does not propose to do.

(The foregoing appears in Report No. 360, dated November 9, 1943, from the Civil Affairs Office, Allied Forces Headquarters and attached memoranda.)
MEMORANDUM

Evacuation of Bulgarian Jews to Palestine.
(Statute of projects as disclosed by files
of Visa Division, State Department.)

I. Reports on Bulgarian atrocities during March and May 1944.

On March 13, 1944, Barry in Istanbul wired the Department that
on March 10 Bulgarian authorities had ordered the arrest of Sofia
Jews preparatory to deporting them. Prime Minister Filev personally
intervened to rescind the order temporarily. It appeared that a
final phase in the Jewish crisis had begun.

In the town of Kyustendil every Jew had been ordered to
prepare 50 kilograms of baggage in preparation for deportation to
Poland. These people were kept under arrest for one week during
discussions between local police and central authorities. Finally,
it was decided not to send them to Poland. A statement was issued
to the effect that Jews who are in Bulgaria proper would not be
deported to Poland, but that Jews in Macedonia, Thrace, and other
regions occupied by Bulgaria would be sent to Poland. Jewish
detention camps were opened at Gorna Dzhumaya, Depatieh Radomir Pirov.
These are temporary camps from which the Jews would be sent to per-
manent camps in Thrace and Macedonia. Local Americans received
numerous appeals from Bulgarian Jews for assistance in obtaining
visas.

On March 25, Barry reported to the Department that the Bulgarian
Government's policy is to eliminate the Jewish population. I/ The
British have authorized 8,000 Palestine visas for refugees Jews and
the Turkish authorities will grant transit visas for refugees who
are assured of visas for countries beyond Turkey. However, a short-
age of transportation facilities has been a retarding factor.

On March 25, Barry gave the Department supplemental information
on the plight of Jews in Bulgaria. 2/ He stated that a non-Jewish
member of the Bulgarian Parliament who came to Istanbul, alleged that
the total Jewish community in Bulgaria was threatened with immediate

1/ Paraphrase of this telegram No. 94 R 23, March 25, is attached
here to.
2/ Paraphrase of this telegram No. 101 R 50, March 25, is attached
here to.
On 11 November 28, Barden in Bern reported that a Sofia ATS dispatch of May 26 stated that expulsion of the Jews created great popular emotion there. The police were compelled to intervene to disburse sympathetic demonstrations.

On May 31, Berry in Istanbul reported that Grabowski, Bulgarian Minister of the Interior, ordered 25,000 Sofia Jews to the provinces on May 27, on the ground that they had participated in sabotage and murder. The order provided that each Jew must depart within three days after receiving notice. Confirmation by telephone revealed that during the past two days the Jewish population of Sofia had been removed and that the remainder would be removed in another day or so. Deported Jews have been concentrated in schools and buildings in Ruse, Stara Zagora, Karnobat, Plovdiv, and other provincial towns. They may be evacuated to Poland. No word had been received of protests by the Bulgarian population such as prevented deportations in March.

II. Attempted Protest of American and British Governments to Bulgaria: Request to Turkey to accept 50,000 Bulgarian Jews.

A. Attempted Protest to Bulgaria.

Despite Barry's intimation that a protest by the United States would not be practicable, the Department wired the American Legation, Bern, on March 27, instructing them to request the Swiss Government to communicate to the Bulgarian Government the protest of the U.S. Government against the persecution of the Jews. 1

On April 1, Harrison in Bern wired the Department that the Swiss Government would not convey this protest to the Bulgarian Government.

1/ Paraphrase of this telegram No. 762, dated March 27, is attached hereto.
since the Bulgarian Government had recently refused to receive a communication from the British on this subject. However, Mr. Filet-
Golas would inform the Bulgarian Minister of the contents of the
telegram.

On April 11, Harriss reported Mr. Filet-Golas's conversation
with Kiossewano, who apparently is the Bulgarian Minister in Bern.
Kiossewano stated that he understood that only Jews in annexed areas
had been affected by the deportation order.

The file does not disclose that any further efforts were made by
the State Department to communicate the above-mentioned protest of
this government to Bulgaria.

B. Proposal to Turkey to accept 50,000 Bulgarian Jews.

The first information concerning this proposal is contained in
the Department's wire to Ankara, dated March 30, which states that
the British and American Governments had agreed to request the Turkish
Government to accept 50,000, or more, Bulgarian Jews who might be
bitten out of Bulgaria if that Government allowed them to depart. 1/
The cost of evacuating and maintaining the refugees in camps in
Turkey would be defrayed by the American and British Governments,
and after the war the refugees would be repatriated. Ankara was
instructed to make this proposal to the Turkish Government at once.

On April 5, Steinhardt in Ankara wired the Department that the
Turkish Government had raised certain practical objections to the
proposal: 2/ (1) A shortage of materials made construction of new
camps almost impossible; (2) No existing shelter was available; (3)
There was a food shortage in Turkey. Even though food were shipped
from the United States and Great Britain, transportation facilities
within Turkey were inadequate; (4) Moreover, the Turks would resent
Bulgarians eating white bread while the Turks starved; (5) There
would be many Axis agents in such a large number of refugees, which
would require a great deal of policing.

However, the Turkish Foreign Minister stated that the Turkish
Government would transport the refugees from Thrace to Istanbul."1

1/ Paraphrase of this telegram No. 288, dated March 30, is attached
here-to.
2/ Paraphrase of this telegram, No. 648, April 5, is attached hereto.
the British and American Governments would transport them from Istanbul to Palestine or elsewhere.

An Aide Memoire of the British Embassy in Washington dated April 19 recalled that there was no prospect of inducing the Turks to receive 20,000 Bulgarian Jews and that the only possible solution of the problem would be to arrange for their transport to some other destination. The Memoire also stated that the State Department is aware of the Swiss Government's attitude that it cannot communicate to Bulgaria a request that no obstacle be placed in the way of deporting 26,000 Jews from Bulgaria. In reply to representations which had been made to the British Ambassador by Rabbi Wise and Judge Proskauer, the British Ambassador was instructed to say that a project for evacuating 4,000 Jewish children and 500 adults already is under way and that communication to the Bulgarian Government of a further scheme before this first scheme is complete might give the Bulgarian Government an excuse to delay the present operation while considering the more ambitious proposal. Lord Halifax was also authorized to call attention to the improbability of the Bulgarian authorities agreeing to the issue of exit permits to any man of military age.

After April 19, it appears that the plan to evacuate 26,000 Jews was dropped for the reason given.

III. Evacuation of 4,000 children and 500 adults from Bulgaria to Palestine.

The file does not contain documents which describe the early stages of this project or its details, since it appears to be primarily a British plan. However, there was a reference to it in Berrys's telegram to the Department dated March 25, and in the British Aide Memoire, dated April 19, which is summarized above.

A document entitled "Text of Telegram received from the Foreign Office dated May 11/45" states that the project for evacuating 4,000 (?) children and 500 adults from Bulgaria appears to be in danger because of difficulties connected with selection and transport. The document states that the Bulgarian Government have all along stipulated that they should select the refugees who are to go and have refused to deal with Mr. Bernath of Sofia who was nominated by the Jewish Agency for Palestine to make the selection. The British acquiesced in this latter method of selection and proposed to

1/ Copy of Aide Memoire, dated April 19, is attached hereto.

2/ A copy of this document is attached hereto.
approach the Swiss authorities with a request that they should convey
such acquiescence to the Bulgarian Government.

The Turkish Government was unable to allocate more than enough
rolling stock to carry 150 persons across Turkey per month. However,
if sea transport could be provided from Istanbul, the Turkish
authorities could probably carry more persons by rail from the Bulgarian
frontier to that port. The Bulgarian railway authorities stated that
they could carry 480 per persons per month and the Turkish Government
was being asked whether they could increase their capacity to a similar
limit. The Bulgarian authorities have approached the Romanian Government
with a view to chartering the Romanian liners Transylvania and
Beusereabiu, now at Istanbul, for shuttle service between Istanbul and
Haifa.

The United States Government was asked to associate itself with
(A) the approach to the Swiss to communicate the British consent to
selection by the Palestine Agency, and (B) the British approach to the
Turks regarding transport.

In compliance with the British request Hull wired the American
Legation, Bern, on May 15, to associate themselves with the British
approach to the Swiss in regard to selection of the refugees; and on
May 20, Hull wired the American Embassy, Ankara, to associate with the
British in their approach to the Turks respecting the possible charter
of the two Romanian liners.

Apparently, the Romanian Government agreed orally to the charter
of these liners on condition that they be manned by Turkish crews and
that a guarantee be made against loss of the vessels. However, the
Romanians were unable to give a final answer until the matter was
referred to Berlin. 1/ No further mention is made in the file of the
proposal to charter these vessels, and it would seem that the matter
was dropped. 2/

On May 24, Harrison in Bern reported to the Department that
information received from the British revealed that German pressure
had led the Bulgarian Government to adopt a stiffer attitude. The
Bulgarian Minister of Interior had intimated to the Swiss Charge
d'affaire at Sofia that the Bulgarian Government had decided to close
the Turkish Bulgarian frontier to all Jews.

1/ This information was received in a letter from Heyter of the British
Embassy in Washington, according to a memorandum from Reams to Long,
dated May 21.
2/ Long's excuse at the hearing of the House Foreign Relations Com-
mittee was lack of funds. See criticism of this in letter of Mrs. de
Sola Pool to Long, dated Jan. 13, 1944, which is attached hereto.
About a month later Burne Selles conferred with Viscount Halifax concerning the need for action in getting the Jewish refugees out of Bulgaria. Selles stated that the Jewish organizations in this country feared that if there was further delay none of the refugees would be permitted to leave Bulgaria, in which case the United Nations would be properly held responsible for the situation that would then develop. The Ambassador inquired whether any definite word had yet been received with regard to constructing reception camps in North Africa for European refugees. Selles told Halifax that Roosevelt had given Churchill a memorandum on the subject which Churchill said he would discuss with his cabinet. However, Churchill apparently was maintaining that the President did not disapprove the matter with him.

It would seem that at the time Selles and Halifax conferred, strong notes had already been sent to Bulgaria by the British and American Governments with respect to the project to evacuate children. Thus on June 22, Harrison at Bern reported to the Department that the British Legation in Switzerland had received instructions on May 31 to consult with the American Legation and see that the Swiss Government left the Bulgarian Government in no doubt that if the letter persisted in refusing to let Jewish children leave, this would be a flagrant breach of understanding. It was disclosed that notes in this effect from both the British and American Governments were communicated to Bulgaria by the Swiss. (Copies of these notes were not found in the file). The Swiss Legation at Sofia reported that Bulgarian authorities had been compelled to suspend the movement of Jews to the Turkish frontier because Jewish travelers were turned back by the German secret police.

On July 5, H. C. Hayter of the British Embassy in Washington wrote to Boston that the Bulgarian Government had confirmed that the frontiers were closed to all Jews except those selected by themselves. Mr. Hayter stated that this may be a bluff and that Mr. Eden had attempted to call it by instructing the British Minister at Bern on June 28 to inquire of the Bulgarian Government through the Swiss how many Jewish refugees may leave under the procedure proposed by Bulgaria. The file does not disclose any further information respecting this instruction.

Some doubt as to the accuracy of the information given by Mr. Hayter is raised by a letter dated July 15 from Goldman, of the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, to Travers. In that letter Mr. Goldman stated that a representative of the Jewish Agency for Palestine in Istanbul

---

1/ Memorandum of conversation, dated June 24, is attached hereto.

2/ Copy of Hayter's letter of July 5, in attached hereto.
had cabled that Sofia had agreed to the exit of 1,000 persons until the end of July on condition that sea transports could be arranged. Goldman stated that delay in obtaining transport during the last few months was responsible for the lack of success. He suggested that the British Embassy be allowed to make decisions on the spot instead of being compelled to refer every question back to London. The file does not reveal that any action was taken by the Department with respect to Mr. Goldman's suggestion that 1,000 persons could be rescued.

On September 25, Goldman wrote to Long concerning a conversation he had with Mr. Hayter in which Mr. Hayter stated that the British authorities in Turkey have now received full authority to act immediately, without consulting London, on evacuating Jews from the Balkans to Palestine when shipping is available. Apparently, one of the difficulties suggested by Goldman has now been eliminated.

It will be seen from the above that the file does not definitely disclose what became of the plan to evacuate the 5000.

III. Policy of British Government toward admission of Jews into Palestine and other neutral countries.

R. I. Campbell of the British Embassy in Washington wrote to Cordell Hull on September 9 that the British Government had decided that in the future all Jews who may succeed in escaping to Turkey will be eligible for onward transport to Palestine where they will be placed in camps and if found satisfactory will be gradually released as legal immigrants into Palestine against the current immigration quota. 2/ By "Onward transport" is meant such transport by sea or rail as may be arranged by the British with the appropriate diplomatic mission.

This policy will also apply to Jews who manage to escape to other neutral countries, but where they have escaped to countries in which they are safe they will normally remain there. The letter emphasized its confidential nature, stating that secrecy was essential to the interests of the refugees themselves and that His Majesty's Government intend to make no public announcement of the policy. However, the Jewish Agency for Palestine was informed in confidence.

IV. Policy of Turkey toward Transport of refugees through Turkey to Palestine.

A letter from the Foreign Office, dated December 12, to Bucknell of the American Embassy, London, states that the Turkish Government is allowing in principle the transport of a limited number of refugees (75 every 10 days) through Turkey to Palestine or other countries of asylum. 2/

1/ A copy of this letter, dated September 9, is attached hereto.

2/ A copy of this letter, dated December 12, is attached hereto.