TO: Mr. I. E. Steinberg

FROM: Joseph H. Murphy

DATE April 4, 1944

At dinner the other evening with a local attorney, Mr. Jerry Low (to 3117), he called my attention to the radio programs of the BBC and asked me the extent to which they were receiving coverage in the United States. Particularly, he asked me whether they were being carried over WNYC. If they were not receiving such coverage, Low indicated that he might be able to do something about the matter. He also asked me if it would be possible for him to get a sample of the scripts which are being used.

I am as much as I expect to be out of town off and on for the next couple of weeks, I am passing this on to you for whatever you may wish to do about it.
October 25, 1944

Dear Mr. Schneider:

Thank you very much for sending the copy of the Robert Magidoff portion of NBC's World News Roundup of October 20, as I requested by telephone. It has been very helpful to us to have an exact account of what Mr. Magidoff said.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Virginia M. Mannon
Public Relations Division

Mr. A. J. Schneider, Acting Manager,
News and Special Events,
National Broadcasting Company, Inc.,
RCA Building, Radio City,
New York 20, New York.
WAR REFUGEES BOARD
Executive Office of the President
Washington

RELEASE NO. 11

(The following radio broadcast by Mr. John W. Pehle, Executive Director of the War Refugee Board, and Baukhage, Blue Network guest commentator, on the program of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine is scheduled for presentation from Washington by the National Broadcasting Company between 12 m. and 12:30 p.m., Eastern War Time, Sunday, May 14, and is for release at that time.)

BAUKHAGE: Baukhage talking. From Washington where on January 22 of this year by executive order the President set up the War Refugee Board consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, "to take action for the immediate rescue from the Nazis of as many as possible of the persecuted minorities of Europe -- racial, religious and political -- all civilian victims of enemy savagery," and quote. Those were the words of the official statement.

A full-time executive director of that Board was appointed. He is John Pehle, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, and on leave as director of Foreign Funds Control. Mr. Pehle is sitting right here with me now.

The driving force in every successful effort is a personality -- a human being -- and I want to bring that personality before you. Mr. Pehle, I want you to tell me in your own words something about the motives behind the formation of the War Refugee Board.

PEHLE: Well, in the first place, Mr. Baukhage, let me say that there is more than a personality behind this effort. A nation is behind it and I think that the effort is typically American. The fact that in the midst of a great war the President saw fit to assign to his three top cabinet officers the task of rescuing the refugees from the clutches of the enemy is significant. It brings home with great force the urgency of the problem.

BAUKHAGE: Yes, I can understand that urgency. We know that thousands of persons are being rounded up every day and shipped to execution centers like those in Poland. We hear about those things, but they seem rather vague.
BAUKHAGE: It was in that particular exile, wasn't it, that over half of 200,000 refugees died of mistreatment and starvation.

FEHLE: That's right. Several months ago — along with 40,000 fellow exiles — David was brought back to Bucharest, Roumania, when pressure was put on the Roumanians to save the surviving refugees from annihilation by the retreating German army.

A few weeks ago, with the help of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, David obtained passage on a ship which sailed from Constantza across the Black Sea to Istanbul. The Joint Distribution Committee provided funds for the voyage. David had no documents — none of the exit and entrance permits required of travelers. But thanks to the efforts of Ambassador Steinhardt and the War Refugee Board representative in Turkey he got through Turkey and on to Palestine. David has been through fire. But now he's safe. He faces life instead of death.

BAUKHAGE: That brings it home. But just how, Mr. Fehle, does your Board function at this end? Where does Washington come in?

FEHLE: Much of the work is done through diplomatic channels, with the assistance of the State Department and its foreign representatives. Today the United States, as one of the recognized leaders among nations, is in a position to bring home to other countries — allies, neutrals, and Axis satellites alike — what the American people want done about refugees. After all, the job of the War Refugee Board is to carry out the desires of the American people on this subject.

BAUKHAGE: What about diplomatic pressure on the satellite countries, Mr. Fehle? Can that actually be used to save lives?

FEHLE: It certainly can.

BAUKHAGE: How?
PERLE: The satellites no longer have any illusions about the outcome of the war.

BAUKHAGE: They certainly shouldn't have.

PERLE: They know that Germany will be defeated. We can bring about a more liberal attitude toward the refugees by making it crystal-clear to these countries that the United States and the United Nations will bear in mind their treatment of minorities when the time for final settlement comes.

BAUKHAGE: Let's see, it was only a few weeks ago, wasn't it, that the President warned Germany and the satellites of the consequences of further persecution of the Jews.

PERLE: That's right. And he called upon all the free peoples of Europe and Asia "to open their frontiers to all victims of oppression."

BAUKHAGE: Have you any way of knowing that such warnings have had any effect?

PERLE: We are sure that they do, although it is obviously difficult to measure their effectiveness exactly. The fact that Roumania permitted the refugees to return from Transnistria to Roumania proper may well be an example of the success of this technique. We have evidence that those warnings have injected new life and hope into thousands of downtrodden, tormented people — have been "booster shots" to sinking hearts.

BAUKHAGE: Is the work which the 'War Refugee Board is doing in any way duplicating the activities of private agencies such as those which are represented in the United Jewish Appeal?

PERLE: Definitely not, Mr. Baukhage. Private agencies and the Board work as a team. Through the Board things are done that only Government can do. Private agencies meet the principal costs and assist in functional ways. We need them and they need us.

BAUKHAGE: Well, Mr. Perle, can you tell us a little more concretely how this works out?

PERLE: Let me tell you about Leon and Ruth, a Jewish couple whose martyrdom began when the Germans took France. For a time they hid in the outskirts of Paris and then in the surrounding country. Last winter they made their way to Spain. Their only possessions were the clothes on their backs. After making this treacherous journey they were held in custody until provision could be made for them. The Joint Distribution Committee — one of the agencies in the United Jewish Appeal — secured their freedom by guaranteeing their maintenance. Leon and Ruth are in Barcelona now. They are candidates for evacuation to a camp which the United States and Great Britain have set up near Casablanca in North Africa. The War Refugee Board is going to see that they get there — soon.
BAUKHAGE: That's fine.

PEHLE: You see, Mr. Baukhage, the agencies in the United Jewish Appeal — the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal, and the National Refugee Service — have a very distinguished record of achievement. We want to supplement and reinforce their activities. We want to cooperate with them wherever it is appropriate. We hope that those who wish to further the program of the War Refugee Board will do it by responding generously to the campaigns of effective private agencies such as those in the United Jewish Appeal. As President Roosevelt said, through them "the American people can make their contribution to the fight for decency, human dignity, and freedom for all to live in peace."

BAUKHAGE: Now there's one more question I want to ask you, Mr. Pohle. How is the present military situation — the invasion we're all waiting for — affecting your work?

PEHLE: Mr. Baukhage, we realize that the exigencies of war may suddenly reverse or delay some of our plans. We realize that the very nature of our problem may change. But let me assure you that we are determined to save as many lives as we can, as fast as we can. We are prepared to use this Nation's growing power and our coming victory for the humane purposes for which we fight.

BAUKHAGE: Thank you very much, Mr. Pohle, for giving us this clear picture of the part the War Refugee Board is playing in helping the refugees.
CHANNELS OF ESCAPE

By the War Refugee Board and the United Jewish Appeal Are Collaborating in Major Rescue Efforts

An Interview With JOHN W. PEHLE
Executive Director, the War Refugee Board

Recently, Mr. Pehle was interviewed by H. K. Banker, the radio commentator, on the measures which are being taken by the American Government in speeding the rescue of the victims of oppression and the role which the agencies of the United Jewish Appeal are playing in saving large numbers of refugees. The following is the text of this interview—THE EDITOR.

Mr. Banker: Banker talking from Washington, where on January 22 of this year by executive order the President set up the War Refugee Board consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, and the State Department, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War and the President of the Board were authorized to take action for the immediate rescue from the Nazi-dominated countries of millions of people who are in danger of being killed or exterminated.

Banker: Now.

Pehle: Now.

Banker: Now.

Pehle: The satellites no longer have any illusions about the outcome of the war. They certainly should have known.

Banker: Let's see. It was only a few weeks ago, wasn't it, that the President warned that Germany will be defeated. We can bring about a more liberal policy toward the refugees by making it crystal-clear in these countries that the United States and the United Nations will bear in mind their treatment of refugees when the time for final settlement comes.

Banker: You have any way of knowing that such warnings have had any effect?

Pehle: We are sure that they do, although it is obviously difficult to measure their effectiveness exactly. The fact that the United States and the United Nations have urged the surrender of Germany and the activities of the League of Nations have made the outcome of the war certain.

Banker: Yes, I can understand the incentive, but... the War Refugee Board is doing its utmost to facilitate the activities of private agencies and to work with the agencies of the United Nations, under whose auspices operations of this kind are conducted. This week, for instance, the Board has made arrangements for the shipment of supplies to the war-torn countries. Let me tell you, Mr. Pehle, one typical story—a story that began in Poland, but now has been extended to other countries. A little Jewish boy of about eight years old, who was arrested in a German camp, was released recently and is now living in Israel. He has been transplanted to a new country. His parents, who were also released, are living in Israel.

Banker: Well, Mr. Pehle, I understand that you have been able to alleviate the sufferings of many thousands of refugees through your organization. Is it true that you have been able to assist the refugees in their efforts to reach freedom?

Pehle: Yes, I believe we have. But there are still many who need our help. We are working hard to provide assistance to as many as possible.

Banker: That's right. Several countries have already agreed to accept a large number of refugees. The United States, for instance, has agreed to accept a large number of refugees. The United States, for instance, has agreed to accept a large number of refugees. The United States, for instance, has agreed to accept a large number of refugees. The United States, for instance, has agreed to accept a large number of refugees. The United States, for instance, has agreed to accept a large number of refugees.

Banker: You see, Mr. Banker, the agencies in the United Jewish Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee have been working closely together to provide funds for countries, Mr. Pehle? Can that actually be used to save lives?

Pehle: It certainly can.

Banker: Please, the satellites no longer have any illusions about the outcome of the war. They certainly should have known.

Pehle: It's true. The United Nations has urged the surrender of Germany and the activities of the League of Nations have made the outcome of the war certain.

Banker: That's right. We are sure that they do, although it is obviously difficult to measure their effectiveness exactly. The fact that the United States and the United Nations have urged the surrender of Germany and the activities of the League of Nations have made the outcome of the war certain.

Pehle: The Board is working to provide assistance to as many as possible. We are working hard to provide assistance to as many as possible.

Banker: That's right. The Board is working to provide assistance to as many as possible. We are working hard to provide assistance to as many as possible.

Pehle: That's right. The Board is working to provide assistance to as many as possible.

Banker: That's right. The Board is working to provide assistance to as many as possible.

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Banker: That's right. The Board is working to provide assistance to as many as possible.
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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

TO
Mr. J. W. Pehle

FROM
I. M. Weinstein

Columbia Broadcasting System will broadcast a program for the War Refugee Board over a national hook-up at 11:15 tonight, Saturday, May 20, 1944.
May 20, 1944

Mr. J. W. Pehle
I. M. Weinstein

Columbia Broadcasting System will broadcast a program for the War Refugee Board over a national hook-up at 11:15 tonight, Saturday, May 20, 1944.
There are not many items in today's war news that can give much satisfaction to our enemies. The Japanese have taken beatings in the Central and southwest Pacific. The German retreat in Russia continues; in fact, the Germans admit that they have begun to withdraw in two regions on the central and southern fronts where the Russians have not yet claimed any gains. In Italy, the American and British troops on the Anzio Beachhead just south of Rome have stopped the heaviest German attack yet - inflicting big losses on the enemy. And American and British bombers are steadily stepping up their attacks on Germany's vital aircraft industry.

The final defeat of Germany and Japan never looked so certain as it does right now. But it is equally certain that we cannot hope to make that defeat complete without still greater efforts and sacrifices. Our fighting forces have now gained the initiative and gone onto the offensive almost everywhere. But any offensive is a costly, risky business. It's therefore none too soon to begin asking what we expect to gain and accomplish as a result of our efforts and sacrifices - past, present, and future.

A short time ago, President Roosevelt made clear to all the world at least one of the things that this country proposes to do. He set up a new organization known as the War Refugee Board. The purpose of this War Refugee Board will be to save the lives of some two or three million persons in Europe whom the Germans are going to try to exterminate before the war ends. As you know, Hitler has already made it the settled policy of Germany to kill every one of the five million or more Jews who were living in various parts of Europe when the war began. So far he has gotten rid of nearly half of them. But it is not only the
Jews that Hitler is after. The Germans have also exterminated hundreds of thousands of Poles - and in every country that the Germans have occupied, thousands of men, women, and children are marked for annihilation at the hands of the Nazis.

Now that the fortunes of war have swung our way, President Roosevelt has decided that the time has come when the United States of America can do something to save all these people - who number several millions. He therefore selected an extremely able young administrator - John Faley - to set up a small, efficient organization with wide powers to get these intended victims of the Nazis out of Nazi hands. Most of the intended victims live outside Germany in the various satellite countries - especially Romania, Hungary and Spain.

The satellite countries do not persecute the refugees from Germany as ruthlessly as the Germans do - and as the satellites begin to lose faith in a German victory they will want to get in well with the winning side by refusing to play Hitler's game. In some cases, the leaders of the satellite countries are only too glad to break away from the Germans; in other cases, they are reluctant. But the determining factor will not be their own preferences, but our power and our policy.

This is where the War Refugee Board comes in. From now on it is going to be the policy of the United States to use its power to get some millions of helpless persecuted people in Europe out of the hands of the Germans. It is to be a life-saving expedition - nothing more and nothing less. For the storm that the Nazis released over Europe has worked like a natural catastrophe - an earthquake, a flood, or a famine - and it has always been the policy of the
United States government and the desire of the American people to save human lives. We have done the same thing again and again - for the Chinese, the Armenians, the Belgians, the Russians. Twenty years ago at the time of the Tokyo earthquake we even sent relief to the Japanese.

Yesterday's New York Times contained a dispatch from Ankara, the Turkish capital, showing how the War Refugee Board has begun to operate. It seems that Mr. Ira A. Hirschman, vice president of Bloomingdale's big department store, here in New York, arrived in Turkey to see what he can do to get people out of neighboring countries to places of safety. Mr. Hirschman will be the first and only United States citizen in Turkey to be allowed to trade with the enemy - and the enemy includes the satellite countries as well as the Germans - if he can get them to release some of the men, women, and children whom the Germans have marked for extermination.

Once these unfortunate people get out of Hitler's clutches, the responsibility of the United States Government ends. From that point on, private charities and relief organizations will take over. Camps are available in which the refugees will be able to live in safety. As for their future - where they will go and what will become of them when the war is over; that will be a matter for all the nations who take part in the final peace settlement to decide.

What the War Refugee Board has only one concern - to save lives now.

The program of the War Refugee Board is one of which all Americans can be proud. It shows that as the climax of the greatest war in history draws near, we are preparing to use our growing power and our coming victory for humane purposes. And it has great practical importance, too. This move to help those who have suffered most from Nazi oppression reassures everyone who wants to see the Nazis crushed that we are not fighting for ourselves alone.
And this is an important idea to get across— if only as a means of saving American lives. For we have in Europe many millions of allies— far more numerous and far more powerful than the two or three million helpless refugees whom the Nazis want to exterminate. And there is no better way for us to show our determination to help the victims of the Nazis help themselves than this move to help those who stand in the greatest need. A year or two ago, a War Refugee Board could have accomplished little or nothing. We did not have the power then to bring any pressure to bear on Rumania, Hungary, Spain, and other countries more or less in the Axis camp. But the approach of victory changes all that. The time has therefore come for us to make some positive move that will weaken our enemies where they are weakest and to strengthen ourselves where we are strongest. Our enemies have used cruelty and oppression for all they are worth—and defeat has now begun to overtake them. We are preparing to use our power in behalf of the humane purposes for which we fight. And an investment in humanity is also an investment in victory.
February 1, 1944

Secretary Morgenthau
J. W. Pehle

I think you will want to look at the attached statement of Congressman Celler in which he comments at length on Breckinridge Long's testimony before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

/s/ J. W. Pehle
Entrance of Refugees Into the United States

SPEECH OF
HON. EMANUEL CELLER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, January 24, 1944

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on November 26, 1943, and testified concerning House Resolution 350 and House Resolution 532. His testimony has been printed, and in reading that testimony I find there are so many faults and errors with reference to the subject matter of the resolutions in question that I deem it incumbent to point them out and highlight them. They indicate a culpability that cannot go by unnoticed. They must be corrected, because they caused grave and erroneous impressions in the minds of the committee members, and false notions in the minds of the public generally. They seem to indicate not only a lack of appreciation of the subject matter of the resolutions but seem to indicate that the gentleman, in questions in his testimony, went pretty far astray in
his desire to bolster his forced and fell statement. A little research would have told him of his blunders. He declares against criticism. It implies that he is no longer entitled to hold sway over refugees and the State, as, for example, he said, in his testimony as it appears on page 22, as follows.

We have been treating in refugees, and I think there has some indisposition on the part of some others to accept a thought that the American Government ought to specialize and make it particularly direct that we are interested only in the Jews. We have felt from the start that we could not exclude differences from our governmental and official activities.

On page 45 appears the following as Mr. Long's testimony.

The State Department's policy, I think, must be that we cannot exclude persons from our sympathy and our sympathetic attention if they are not Jews.

No one asked Mr. Long or anyone connected with the State Department to exclude non-Jews. It is too degrading and shameful that an official of our administration should imply, much less say, that we intend to withhold aid from non-Jews. We are in favor of aid to all that can be helped and not an official that, and not an official that serves as a substitute for a special and an extraordinary aid companion with especial consideration to medical treatment of Jews and all others threatened with death. No minority people are treated so cruelly as the Jew. All others are in prison, but the Jew is in a death chamber—most of them already are in the sepulcher.

The gentleman from California (Mr. Rouess) who is present in the Chamber, has just offered us a number of the affidavits to the point that the affidavit to the Department of State are embodied in the so-called Rogers resolution. It is granted for the Congress to pass acts with reference to immigration, and it is another thing for those in charge of the administration of the statute to administer it as to deny the intent of Congress as embodied in the statute. Mr. Long, for example, set up a renewed application for a visa for a refugee. It takes months for applications to be acted upon. Five departments must report on each sponsor and each immigrant, whether the latter be in Europe or in this country or wherever he may be. The Departments involved are the State War, Navy, and Justice Departments, and the President. Mr. Long, for example, in the year 1943, only 23,725 persons entered the country, 13,800 of them being Jewish. Mr. Biddle emphatically and scorchingly took issue with Mr. Long. You can see how serious was the misstatement. It is rare that a Cabinet officer challenges the statement of any Assistant Secretary. It is only done when a serious and dreadful error has been made.

Mr. Long has sought to give the impression that the immigrants mentioned by Long include visas authorized for 580,000, nonquota persons, and that in transit. Often a visa authorized for one immigrant is reversed by the Board. Mr. Long had the good fortune to find havens and refuse for the victims of Nazi Germany. The President in his wisdom last year set up the War Refugee Board, similar to the authority the gentleman from California (Mr. Rouess) advocated, and the President stressed in an accompanying statement to his directive the very details that are censured in the so-called Rogers resolution, and he asked directly and by inference that special treatment be accorded the Jews, who are being heartlessly tortured and pilled and plundered by Nazi Germany. Further, on page 22 of the testimony of Mr. Long we find the specific statement that the point is made that the historic attitude of the United States in providing a haven to the oppressed has not been stopped. The State Department has kept the door open. It is perfectly open. The door is open. * * * There are vacancies on the list for entry. The claim is that this is an astonishing statement and does not square with the facts. The door is not open. It is only a tiny, very tiny crack. For example, among the nonquota immigrants entered during the past fiscal year and that entered during the last 80 years are not less than 6.9 percent of the population in the United States was 54,000, Jews being 1.8 percent of the population. Moreover, while in 1920 the aliens constituted 10 percent of the population in the United States, at the present time the percentage is little more than 3 percent of the population.

In contrast to Mr. Long, Mr. Biddle gives facts, not fancy. It is one thing for the Congress to pass acts with reference to immigration, and it is another thing for those in charge of the administration of the statute to administer it as to deny the intent of Congress as embodied in the statute. Mr. Long, for example, set up all manner and kinds of conditions and constraints that bear no reference to the applications for entering of immigrants, and among them said that no one shall be permitted entrance if the person intending to enter has relatives in Axis-controlled Europe, and he laid down as a condition precedent to entrance that the Interdepartmental Visa and Control Committee cannot receive if the intended immigrant has such a relative in Nazi-controlled Europe. This fact, that regulation cut off well-nigh 90 percent of all potential refugees from Europe, be advised that must refugees have some relatives in Axis-controlled Europe. That regulation in and of itself cut down immigration to the bone. Long had the hardihood to say that he was still adhering to the historic attitude of the United States as a haven for the oppressed. Frankly, the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor is supposed to hold up a light beside a golden door to welcome the tempest tossed of all lands. If Mr. Long has passed, that light will turn out to be blotted out and the Statue of Liberty can no longer welcome in immigrants.

Mr. Long argued that the Interdepartmental Visa Committee could not give a visa for rejection of an application for a visa for a refugee. It takes months for applications to be acted upon. Five departments must report on each sponsor and each immigrant, whether the latter be in Europe or in this country or wherever he may be. The Departments involved are the State, War, Navy, and Justice Departments, and the President.

The Departments involved are the State, War, Navy, and Justice Departments, and the President. Mr. Long, for example, in the year 1943, only 23,725 persons entered the country, 13,800 of them being Jewish. Mr. Biddle emphatically and scorchingly took issue with Mr. Long. You can see how serious was the misstatement. It is rare that a Cabinet officer challenges the statement of any Assistant Secretary. It is only done when a serious and dreadful error has been made.

Mr. Long has sought to give the impression that the immigrants mentioned by Long include visas authorized for 580,000, nonquota persons, and that in transit. Often a visa authorized for one immigrant is reversed by the Board. Mr. Long had the good fortune to find havens and refuse for the victims of Nazi Germany. The President in his wisdom last year set up the War Refugee Board, similar to the authority the gentleman from California (Mr. Rouess) advocated, and the President stressed in an accompanying statement to his directive the very details that are censured in the so-called Rogers resolution, and he asked directly and by inference that special treatment be accorded the Jews, who are being heartlessly tortured and pilled and plundered by Nazi Germany. Further, on page 22 of the testimony of Mr. Long we find the specific statement that the point is made that the historic attitude of the United States in providing a haven to the oppressed has not been stopped. The State Department has kept the door open. It is perfectly open. The door is open. * * * There are vacancies on the list for entry. The claim is that this is an astonishing statement and does not square with the facts. The door is not open. It is only a tiny, very tiny crack. For example, among the nonquota immigrants entered during the past fiscal year and that entered during the last 80 years are not less than 6.9 percent of the population in the United States was 54,000, Jews being 1.8 percent of the population. Moreover, while in 1920 the aliens constituted 10 percent of the population in the United States, at the present time the percentage is little more than 3 percent of the population.
Congressional Record—Appendix A

Statement by the Commission on Jesuit of the American Jewish Conference

In presenting statistics on the number of refugees admitted to the United States, Mr. Long gave the State Department’s total—580,000 in a 10-year period—of visas issued, quota, nonquota, and even treasurers. Let us deal with that again, we have three figures. I must set the record completely straight.

To whom were these visas issued? Mr. Long’s testimony in the House of Representatives, and that of all of them were Jews. Furthermore, it should be pointed out that during the same period, 137,834 aliens were deported from this country, thus reducing further the total number of immigrants accrued in the 10 years under consideration.

The official figures of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reveal that in the period between January 1, 1943, and June 30, 1943, 93,000 aliens came under the national quotas totaling 100,000. The total number of Jewish aliens admitted on emergency visas was 235,899, but some of those were included in the 100,000. The last figures received under the national quotas. These totals include Jewish immigrants from all over the world. The number of aliens not refugees from Hitler

The restrictions on immigration imposed by the State Department are a definite hindrance to the rescue program. In the past year, only 5.5 percent of the immigrants permitted under the law were admitted. This is due, in part, to the elaborate “screening” process employed by the State Department. We agree that every precaution must be taken in the interest of security to preserve the admission of enemy aliens. But existing procedure is unnecessarily cumbersome. In other countries, refugees are admitted, interred and released without complete investigation. A Jewish quota was added on January 1, 1943. That has been running to many people in need of a haven.

Mr. Long has released the text of the House of Representatives. The Committee is now functioning in London and declared that the Committee was ready to issue a “quota” to any country that could accommodate the Jewish people. The quota was made available to any country that would take it. The quota is based on the number of immigrants who have been persecuted in Europe.

In view of these contradictory interpretations, we urge immediate clarification of the situation. Colloquial and credence of opinion at this date are inadmissible.

The failure at the Balkan countries was not attributable entirely to the opposition of the Nazis, as Mr. Long’s testimony has indicated. It is known that red tape and delay on the part of the British authorities were responsible for the fact that such advantage was not taken of all the opportunities presented.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I desire to offer the Aide Memoire of the American Jewish Conference, which I had to heretofore, and for which I have received unanimous consent to include in the Record as my own remarks.

American Jewish Conference—Research Department—Aide Memoire on Jewish Refugees, 1943-44

Contents

I. Displacement of Jewish population in Europe

What happened to the 2,500,000 Jews who in September 1939 lived in the countries now dominated by Nazi Germany and its satellites? Countries of immigration who admitted refugees and evacuees. Countries of which Jews have been deported by the Nazis.

II. Jewish immigration into the United States


III. United States visa procedure in wartime


IV. Comments on visa procedure

Raising of application often delayed on account of difficulty in obtaining information from applicants abroad. Lateral changes in BC form complete procedure. "Heritage state" (European approval). Occupations examined not useful to war effort. Application from Spain and Portugal has not been received. Committee has no record of which country they worked those countries. Refugees not admitted by the Allied Red Cross. The wartime cannot obtain visas unless they reach the United States or are kept out of United States.

American Jewish Conference—Aide Memoire on Jewish Refugees, 1943-44

Since the advent of Hitler in 1933, and particularly since the outbreak of war in 1939, the Jewish population in the countries that have been occupied by the Nazis has been reduced by mass deportations. The purposes of the report are to give a clear picture of the situation and to make recommendations for the future.

The report is based on information which has been gathered by the Committee in London and by the American representative committee in London. The report is the result of investigations made in British and American camps and in the United States. The report is a summary of the committee's findings and recommendations.

In view of these circumstances, we urge immediate clarification of the situation. Colloquial and credence of opinion at this date are inadmissible.

The following table gives the number of refugees and deportees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of Refugees</th>
<th>Number of Deportees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>1,545,000</td>
<td>1,545,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The report is a summary of the committee's findings and recommendations. The report is intended to give a clear picture of the situation and to make recommendations for the future.
It appears from this table that 5,261,000 Jews out of a total of 8,200,000 Jewish population in the same area in 1909 have been uprooted from their original homes. The refugees who escaped Nazi domination and occupied European countries have found their way to various parts of the world to countries of immigration overseas, to the terror of U.S. S. F. and to neutral countries in Europe.

The following table gives the distribution of these refugees (and exiles) in the various free countries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Refugees (thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1,990,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>170,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Latin American countries</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Tables II and III are compiled on the basis of data in *Jewish Refugees*.*

1. General immigration

The total number of alien immigrants entering the United States during the same 10-year period was 4,124,840. Of these, 1,990,000 were Jews. The total quota for the same period was 3,317,640. This means that less than 10 percent of the quota was actually admitted to this country.

Quotas for immigration are based on agreements with the country of birth. The proportion of the total annual quota allotted to any country is 5 percent to Germany and Switzerland, 3 percent to Austria, 1 percent each to the other countries.

2. Jewish immigration

The total number of Jewish immigrants entering the United States during the same period was 2,900,000.


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**Table IV**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Refugees (thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>616,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>61,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>37,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Latin American countries</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Table IV is compiled on the basis of data in *Jewish Refugees*.**
3. Preparation of Application for Primary Committee

Form BC must be filled in on typewriter or typewriter and signed by the applicant.

4. Action by the Primary Committee

The Primary Committee will deliberate on the case and may grant or deny the application.

5. Period of Validity of Advisory Approval

An advisory approval is valid for 60 days from the date of issuance.

6. Interdepartmental Visa Review Committee

This committee will review the application and may grant or deny it.

7. President's Board of Appeals

The Board may grant or deny the application and may remand it to the Primary Committee for further consideration.

8. Applications on behalf of Family Members

Family members of the applicant may be included in the application.

9. Visa Issuance

The application will be processed by the Department of State and the applicant will be notified of the decision.

10. Annual Visas

Visa numbers are issued annually and must be used within one year.

11. Filing of Applications

Applications must be filed with the Department of State within 6 months of the issuance of the quota number.

12. Changes in Visa Law

Any changes in the law governing visa issuance will be applied retroactively to all applications pending before the Board of Appeals.

13. Status of Personal Data

All personal data collected in the process of issuing visas will be kept confidential.

14.Miscellaneous

Other miscellaneous issues related to visa issuance will be handled as per the policy of the Department of State.
The second consideration is that the Department of State refuses to consider visa applications for refugees who are interned in camps in Marseilles, Cyprus, etc., which are under British rule. The attitude of the Visa Division is that it cannot act on these applications as long as these people are not released unconditionally from their internment so that they may appear at the consulate in person. On the other hand, the British Government will not release these people unless they show valid visas for another country. The result is a vicious circle. It should be noted that the Jewish refugees in Marseilles were deported there in 1940 after they had tried to enter Palestine with exit certificates. Many of them have families in the United States who are anxious to bring them to this country. To date their applications have not been acted upon for the reasons indicated.
March 14, 1944

I talked to Raymond G. Swing today concerning the psychological warfare side of the War Refugee Board's problems. Swing seemed very sympathetic with the purposes of the War Refugee Board, but was very discouraging generally on what could be done through propaganda. He made the following points:

(1) Swing did not think it would do any good at all to try to bring home to the German people the German Government's activities in murdering the Jews since the German Government would deny the accuracy of any statements which were made and was in a position to neutralize the effect of any such statements without any trouble. He felt that the German people would not be particularly concerned about the problem and even if they were somewhat concerned Swing felt it would not have any effect, at this stage of the war, on the German Government's position.

(2) Swing did not feel that any approach to the German Government would be worth while and felt that any publicity given to any failure of an approach to the German Government would only result in intensification of measures against the Jews. He said the only possibility of doing anything with the German Government would be to make a deal with some faction in the Nazi party, such as Goering, and he felt it would be very bad policy to make such a deal.

(3) Swing said he thought much could be done by directly pressing the satellite governments and some good might be done in propaganda aimed at the satellite people. He said that if the Russian Government were willing to bring pressure on the satellite governments it would increase many fold the effectiveness of such pressure.

(4) Swing thought possibly something could be done by way of pressure on the Vichy Government.

Swing was very cordial and said he would be glad to help out in any way which he felt was practical and would really do some good.

/s/ J. W. Fohle
The Russians were closing in on Sevastopol today, where the final victory now is in sight, and with it the control of the Black Sea for the Russian navy. But the weight of the war fell chiefly from the skies today, and nothing could proclaim more emphatically the approach of the invasion.

Following yesterday's daylight attack on Berlin by the 8th Air Force, the RAF sent the greatest number of Lancaster and Halifax bombers ever used over occupied territory to disrupt German railroad communications in France. They dropped more than 4,400 tons of bombs on the Noisy-le-Sec and Juvigny railway yards and workshops outside Paris, and the freight yards at Rouen and Tergnier, 15 miles northwest of Leau. The operations cost 14 British bombers.

Today nearly 2,000 American bombers and fighters attacked a fighter plant at Kassel, and 5 aircraft parks in the Ruhr. The weather was clear and the bombing was accurate. But German resistance was light. These operations cost 5 bombers and 2 fighters. 500 or more planes made the now routine attack on the French invasion coast. The record for 30 hours is that perhaps 9,500 tons of bombs were dropped on the Axis fortress by 6,500 planes. And this leaves out of account a Russian air attack on Ivol in Poland where a concentration of troop and freight trains was smashed and set afire.

From the Burma front comes the news that the defenders of Kohima have been relieved, by an advance guard which is being followed by tanks and artillery reinforcements. The English garrison had been surrounded for a week in the ruins of the village and had beaten back almost continual attacks. As the heaviest force of the Japanese campaign had been shifted to this sector, and as Imphal itself is now considered out of danger, the crisis of the invasion of India appears to be over.
In the workers residential section of Odessa is an abandoned quarry adjoining a bombed house. And about 200 yards from it is a worker's home. Some day this home will be historic. For from its kitchen, a ladder leads down a kind of well, and gives entry to the catacombs of Odessa. Out in the quarry there are other small and half-hidden entrances to the catacombs, through which a man or woman could pass if crouching low. But the entrance through the workman's kitchen was a secret one, and remained a secret until two days before the Germans evacuated Odessa. One could use this entrance if he knew the password: "I am a friend of Harry." The Axis garrison of Odessa knew about the catacombs, knew, too, about the entrances in the quarry. They stationed guards there in the daytime, but so many guards were killed at night they gave up trying to maintain night sentries.

During the Axis occupation, the catacombs of Odessa were themselves a besieged city beneath an occupied city. For the two and a half years the men and women of the catacombs held out. And then, in the days when Odessa's liberation loomed up as a possibility, the small band of refugees was organized into a Partisan guerilla army to write one of the most romantic chapters of the war.

The catacombs of Odessa have a history that goes back 150 years, when Catherine the Great ordered the city to be built on the site of an old Russian trading post. Limestone was quarried out of the ground below the site, to erect the regal city. The quarrying left sizeable chambers below the city and also innumerable passages. Later, smugglers extended the passage to join the center of the city with the waterfront. In the 1917 revolution, the catacombs were used by the Bolsheviks. Later the Soviet government mined the passages to prevent their being infested by thieves and smugglers. In 1941 the catacombs became air raid shelters. Then, when the Germans and Roumanians closed in on Odessa in that year, the Russians hid
From the start of the Axis occupation, the catacombs came into use by small bands of guerrillas. But in January of this year, when the German retreat began, a real organization was put through. It was under the command of a chemical engineer, Major Anatole Loschenko, an angular, sandy-haired Ukrainian. His own story was told to correspondents who were taken into the subterranean city. "We collected money and started a store of food in the catacombs," he said. "We got a small mill for flour, and a sausage maker. We set up a printing press and renovated the artesian wells inside the caves. We installed a radio, and even had connections with the Russian front. The print shop turned out pamphlets instructing the citizens about their dangers. When the Red Army started approaching Nikolaev, we went underground. By night we came out, and killed German patrols and the police. It was our work that prevented the Germans from blowing up the city. We cut the wires to the mines under the opera house, and to each of the piers, from number one to number thirty. For two weeks before the Germans left, we became the rulers of the city by night. Had it not been for us, the Germans would have blown up the water and sewer systems. We saved the telephone exchange by planting smoke bombs inside it so the Germans thought it already was burning, and did not put it to the torch."

One night these partisans touched off a bitter all-night battle between two German military police battalions, each believing the other to be a partisan force. During the day partisan women circulated through the city, and bought food, and still more important, arms. They could buy weapons from the Germans themselves in the open market, for the Germans were even greater speculators than the Romanians. They sold their rifles for from twelve to forty dollars, pistols for sixty to eighty dollars, and Tommy-guns with cartridges for a hundred dollars. A loaf of bread would pay for a grenade.
The marketplace for weapons was quite out in the open, near the cathedral.

This story was told to the correspondents by Major Loschenko in the general partisan headquarters underground, which they reached by crouching along limestone passageways that broadened into a chamber 20 by 20 and 8 feet high. Here was the reception desk with a stone barricade, where all were stopped and their weapons taken from them. The Partisan HQ was another block inside where Major Loschenko worked at a stone block desk. Adjoining was an ammunition works, where the flaming cocktails to attack enemy tanks were made from gasoline-filled bottles. Further on was a prison chamber for Germans, Roumanians and Ukrainian traitors.

One of the prisoners had been a pretty woman who had sought admission to the catacombs as a Russian parachutist. She was admitted and then plied with liquor, and under its influence confessed that she had been sent by the Roumanian secret police. The Roumanians had imprisoned her and her mother, and promised them liberty if she would spy on the partisans.

Two days before the Axis gave up Odessa the Germans learned of the secret entrance in the workman's kitchen. They sent 200 soldiers to attack the district with rifle and machine-gun fire. The Partisans came up out of the ground and gave battle. The Germans set fire to houses near the opening, but they never attempted to enter. For 10 days before the Red Army reached the city on April 10th, confusion reigned as innumerable German stragglers fled through. One band of 50 Slovaks with machine-guns, mortars and ammunition joined the partisans, along with some Frenchmen from Lorraine. The chapter reached its climax in the final two days when the Partisans fought openly in the streets and killed at least 500 Germans and themselves suffered only 30 casualties.

Here is a film scenario with a happy ending. Another film scenario with different ending has come to light, the story of the revolt of the Warsaw ghetto, whose first anniversary falls today. This is a story of even greater heroism.
since it could end only in tragedy and defeat. The population of the ghetto a year ago had already been reduced by massacre to 40,000. Arms for about three thousand of them had been smuggled in by the Polish underground. About 3,000 of the Jews had had military training. The Poles had obtained the arms by buying them from the Germans, just as in Odessa.

On April 19th the Jews were summoned to meet in the main square. They knew it meant either another massacre or that they were going into forced labor in German industries. They decided not to meet. That brought out the German police in force, and the Jews started to resist. It had not been so planned. The decision to fight back was spontaneous. The Jews lay with rifles, machine-guns and grenades on rooftops, in windows and on balconies. For one day, two days, three days, they fought back every German attack. They killed and wounded 200 Germans. Finally the Germans had to call out their crack Elite Guard. They shelled the ghetto. They came up with armored cars, tanks and flame throwers. Some of these were knocked out with "flying cocktails". The battle raged for nine days before the Germans could even break into the ghetto, and it took them till June to clean it out. The greater number of the Jews were killed, some were taken into servitude, some fewer escaped.

It is estimated that five to six hundred thousand Jews are still living in Poland, of the three and a half million who lived there before the war. Thousands of them are living in the woods or are being hidden by Polish friends or are fighting with the Partisans. The Germans now running Hungary have given orders to establish a ghetto there. Some Jews of the eight or nine hundred thousand in Roumania now have a last chance to escape. The most energetic efforts are being made to aid these Jews to reach safety, and the American War Refugee Board has done substantial service in this respect.

The question of safe asylum now confronts the Allies. Under present British regulations, fewer than 30,000 can be admitted into Palestine. A
proposal in under discussion for the United States to make a generous gesture which will stimulate similar generosity by other countries. It is to bring some of these refugees into the United States, not as immigrants, but as fugitives from Hitlerism. Here they could be accommodated in camps, given shelter, food, medical care and, above all, security. Their stay in this country would not need to last longer than the war, and the time it takes after the war to organize their resettlement in regions where they belong or where their services are desired. If the United States takes the lead, it will be in a strategic position to ask the British to relax the quota regulations in Palestine, and to invite other governments to participate in dealing with the problem. This country, which has suffered least from the ravages and impoverishment of the war could well make up its mind to do this as a way to celebrate the birthday tomorrow of Adolph Hitler.

And now a friendly message to wartime America.
October 20, 1944

Mrs. Virginia Mannon  
Treasury Building, Rm 4416  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Mannon:

Here is a copy of the Robert Magidoff  
portion of NB's World News Roundup of this  
morning, as requested by you.

Yours very truly,

A. J. Schneider  
Acting Manager  
News and Special Events
FROM ROBERT MAGIDOFF, MOSCOW --

It is premature even at this late day and hour to sum up Mr. Churchill's talks in Moscow. It seems certain however that the joint communique which will be issued at the end of the Big Two conferences will contain good reason for the United Nations to rejoice and for the enemy to despair.

The one major trouble that seems destined for solution only some time after the talks is the Polish question. The leaders of the National Committee of Liberation returned to Lublin yesterday, where in the meantime, a storm has been gathering.

Tass reports from London state that a wave of terrorist murders of the men trying to carry out the ... reforms launched by the committee started in mass meetings where resolutions have been adopted, holding Mikolajczyk and his government for these acts of terror, and demanding from Mikolajczyk a public statement without which the resolutions say no negotiations can be started.
Trouble is brewing also in another direction. All Soviet papers have cited at great length the Swedish paper Ny Dag (ok) alleging that a member of the U.S. Mission in Stockholm has joined in the Estonian Government formed by anti-Soviet refugees from the Baltic Republic. The paper also alleges that a member of the U.S. Mission to Stockholm donated 900,000 Swedish marks for the creation in Sweden of an anti-Russian organization.

The Soviet Press does not comment on this report but cites the paper as saying it would be very desirable to get an explanation.

Herschel V. from Mr Johnson, the U.S. Minister to Stockholm.

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It is premature even at this late day and hour to sum up Mr. Churchill's talks in Moscow. It seems certain however, that the joint communiqué which will be issued at the end of the Big Two conferences will contain good reason for the United Nations to rejoice and for the enemy to despair.

The one major trouble that seems destined for solution only some time after the talks is the Polish question. The leaders of the National Committee of Liberation returned to Lublin yesterday, where in the meantime, a storm has been gathering.

Some reports from London state that a wave of terrorist murders of the men trying to carry out the . . . reforms launched by the committee started in mass meetings where resolutions have been adopted, holding Ni Kolajczyk and his government for these acts of terror, and demanding from Ni Kolajczyk a public statement without which the resolutions may no negotiations can be started.

Trouble is brewing also in another direction. An English newspaper has cited at large length the Swedish paper Ny Dag (ok) alleging that a member of the U S Mission in Stockholm has joined in the Estonian Government formed by anti-Soviet refugees from the Baltic Republic. The paper also alleges that a member of the U S Mission to Stockholm donated 500,000 Swedish marks for the creation in Sweden of an anti-Russian organization.

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Johaannes Steel

November 13, 1944

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I enclose herewith copy of a broadcast which I believe to be of interest to you in view of conversations which I had the privilege of having with you.

Please call upon me if I can be of any further use.

Best regards,

/s/ Johannes Steel
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Speculation surrounding the whereabouts of Adolf Hitler may be described as entirely un-interesting because whatever the fate of Hitler is or has been, or will be, can in no manner, shape or form affect either the outcome of the war or the future of Germany.

The proclamation read yesterday over the German radio by Heinrich Himmler who, for all practical intents and purposes has already for many months been the real dictator of Germany, was chiefly remarkable for the fact that it seemed to be nothing else but a re-hash of the earlier editions of Hitler's "Mein Kampf." As such it tends to strengthen the belief that Hitler is incapacitated, for one reason or another.
As to the reports that Hitler is insane --
that is probably true but then he has always been
insane -- and I don't think that he is any crazier
today than he was when Chamberlain took him seriously.

As to the effect Hitler's proclamation,
as well as the speech which Goebbels made yesterday,
will have upon the German people generally and the
German will to fight in particular, my own feeling
is that it will not affect either one.

I am convinced that the German people today
are so brutalized and have so lost all resemblance
to normal human beings that they will continue to
march like soul-less automatons to their own
destruction. They will do that with a massacre
precision which merely reflects the stark nihilism
rampant in the deep and sinister recesses of the German
soul. It is that urge for self-destruction of which
the German poet, Heinrich Heine, spoke so dramatically
a century ago.
No sound from the outside world — no appeal to reason — no argument, will reach the German people. They are in a deep hypnotic sleep from which only a crashing defeat will awaken them.

These are some of the psychological and political aspects of the situation today as the American armies storm the fortress of Metz, the southern gateway to Germany.

Much more significant than the speculation about the fate of Hitler, himself and his acolytes like Himmler, Goering, Goebbels and a few dozen generals, is the question of what to do with Germany's hundred billion dollar industrial plant. It is now agreed that the key to the future peace of Europe lies in the question of whether it is possible or not to come to an agreement between the United States and Great Britain, on the one hand, and Russia on the other as to the disposition of Germany's industrial potential which has traditionally been the economic base for Germany's imperialist ambitions and her wars of aggression.
The question is not that of a soft peace
versus a harsh peace -- the question is this --
whose Germany is it going to be? Who will get
control of the German steel trust -- who will get
control of the German dye and chemical trust --
who will get control of the German electrical
and power trust -- the machine tool industry -- the
coal industry -- the optical industry, and so forth,
ad infinitum.

And that, of course, brings us to the new
report by the United States Senate's Kilgore Committee
on cartels and national security which has just been
made public.

Senator Harley M. Kilgore is to be
congratulated on a magnificent and very necessary
job which will lead to a clarification of the issues
involved and certainly will provide President Roosevelt
with an intelligent and basic framework of reference
when he shortly talks with Stalin and Churchill on
this major problem facing the Allies today.
Senator Kilgore's committee proposes the outlawing of cartels. It is a proposal which, incidentally, is very much like Secretary Morgenthau's plan which, as you will remember was so stupidly and recklessly attacked by Mr. Dewey in his Madison Square Garden speech.

Parenthetically it may be said here that it is necessary to recall that attack of Mr. Dewey's which may be described as the notice which American monopoly capital gave to the effect that it wants the preservation of these cartels which have made for war.

Here lies the basic difference between the foreign policy of the President and his defeated opponent. It is necessary to recall that because the cartels who backed Mr. Dewey certainly have not given up and will continue to exercise their octopus-like pressures upon this administration as well as that of Mr. Churchill.
Specifically, the Kilgore Committee adopted Secretary Morgenthau's plan in substance by saying: "A real disarmament program requires not only the dismantling of all direct munitions industries but also the dismantling and removal to the devastated areas of Europe of the primary indirect munitions industries, including the metallurgical and chemical industries."

The Germans "are already deploying their economic reserves throughout the world for a third attempt at world domination" and warned that international cartels must be wiped out in the interest of an enduring peace.

In taking a stand against cartels, the Kilgore Committee asked Congress to implement the third article of the "economic bill of rights" proposed by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress last January.
The committee, which promised to supplement its recommendations with a digest of testimony to be revealed Thursday, pointed out that German industry and German cartels were integral parts of the German scheme of world conquest.

"The German industrial group has been the mainstay of the international cartel system," the report said. "In their agreements with American and British companies, the German cartelists specifically provided that in the event of war, cartel arrangements would be resumed when hostilities terminated.

"Any efforts to retain the international cartel system will help keep in power the German militarist-industrialist clique who have already launched two wars."

The committee proposed these cooperative measures by the United Nations:
(1) Pooling information to get a complete picture of German economic penetration into other nations.

(2) Obtaining a complete inventory of German holdings abroad, including those hidden away in such countries as Argentina, Switzerland and Holland.

(3) Confiscation of all German property in the United Nations and removal of management control from Nazi collaborators.

(4) Seizure of German stock in so-called neutral companies.

These recommendations of Senator Kilgore's committee may then be described as the first blueprint for some sort of solution of what constitutes the real German problem -- the control of Germany's instruments and production.

Obviously, these have been made public as a basis for discussion in the forthcoming conference between Messrs. Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin. As such they constitute the most realistic and the greatest contribution toward the making of a sound peace yet offered. Congratulations to Senator Kilgore.
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Executive Office of the President
War Services Board

Yes, there is nothing further action needed.
Quincy News OBS World News 12:00 noon 9/21/44

There are not many items in today's war news that can give much satisfaction to our enemies. The Japanese have taken beatings in the Central and Southwest Pacific. The German retreat in Russia continues; in fact, the Germans admit that they have begun to withdraw in two regions on the central and southern fronts where the Russians have not yet claimed any gains. In Italy, the American and British troops on the Anzio beachhead just south of Rome have stopped the heaviest German attack yet - inflicting big losses on the enemy. And American and British bombers are steadily stepping up their attacks on Germany's vital aircraft industry.

The final defeat of Germany and Japan never looked so certain as it does right now. But it is equally certain that we cannot hope to make that defeat complete without still greater efforts and sacrifices. Our fighting forces have now gained the initiative and gone onto the offensive almost everywhere. But any offensive is a costly, risky business. It's therefore none too soon to begin asking what we expect to gain and accomplish as a result of our efforts and sacrifices - past, present, and future.

A short time ago, President Roosevelt made clear to all the world at least one of the things that this country proposes to do. He set up a new organization known as the War Refugees Board. The purpose of this War Refugees Board will be to save the lives of some two or three million persons in Europe whom the Germans are going to try to exterminate before the war ends. As you know, Hitler has already made it the settled policy of Germany to kill every one of the five million or more Jews who were living in various parts of Europe when the war began. So far he has gotten rid of nearly half of them. But it is not only the

Get Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Messrs. Paul, Boston, White, Pohle, Luxford, DeBois, E.H. Bernstein, Stewart, Lessar, Friedman, Miss Hodel, Dr. Pohle, Mr. Chauncey,
Jews that Hitler is after. The Germans have also exterminated hundreds of
thousands of Poles - and in every country that the Germans have occupied,
thousands of men, women, and children are marked for annihilation at the hands
of the Nazis.

Now that the fortunes of war have swung our way, President Roosevelt has
decided that the time has come when the United States of America can do something
to save all these people - who number several millions. We therefore selected
an extremely able young administrator - John Macy - to set up a small,
efficient organization with wide powers to get these intended victims of the
Nazi out of Nazi hands. Most of the intended victims live outside Germany in
the various satellite countries - especially Rumania, Hungary and Spain.
The satellite countries do not persecute the refugees from Germany as ruthlessly
as the Germans do - and as the satellites begin to lose faith in a German victory
they will want to get in well with the winning side by refusing to play Hitler's
game. In some cases, the leaders of the satellite countries are only too glad
to break away from the Germans; in other cases, they are reluctant. But the
determining factor will not be their own preferences, but our power and our
policy.

This is where the War Refugee Board comes in. From now on it is going to
be the policy of the United States to use its power to get some millions of
helpless persecuted people in Europe out of the hands of the Germans. It is to
be a life-saving expedition - nothing more and nothing less. For the storm
that the Nazis released over Europe has worked like a natural catastrophe -
an earthquake, a flood, or a famine - and it has always been the policy of the
United States government and the desire of the American people to save human lives. We have done the same thing again and again — for the Chinese, the Armenians, the Belgians, the Russians. Twenty years ago at the time of the Tokyo earthquake we even sent relief to the Japanese.

Yesterday's New York Times contained a dispatch from Ankara, the Turkish capital, showing how the War Refugee Board has begun to operate. It seems that Mr. Ira A. Hirschmann, vice president of Bloomingdale's big department store, here in New York, arrived in Turkey to see what he can do to get people out of nearby countries to places of safety. Mr. Hirschman will be the first and only United States citizen in Turkey to be allowed to trade with the enemy — and the enemy includes the satellite countries as well as the Germans — if he can get them to release some of the men, women, and children whom the Germans have marked for extermination.

Once these unfortunate people get out of Hitler's clutches, the responsibility of the United States Government ends. From that point on, private charities and relief organizations will take over. Camps are available in which the refugees will be able to live in safety. As for their future — where they will go and what will become of them when the war is over; that will be a matter for all the nations who take part in the final peace settlement to decide. This new War Refugee Board has only one concern — to save lives now.

The program of the War Refugee Board is one of which all Americans can be proud. It shows that as the climax of the greatest war in history draws near, we are preparing to use our growing power and our coming victory for humane purposes. And it has great practical importance, too. This move to help those who have suffered most from Nazi oppression reassures everyone who wants to see the Nazis crushed that we are not fighting for ourselves alone.
And this is an important idea to get across — if only as a means of saving American lives. For we have in Europe many millions of aliens — far more numerous and far more powerful than the two or three million helpless refugees whom the Nazis want to exterminate. And there is no better way for us to show our determination to help the victims of the Nazis help themselves than this move to help those who stand in the greatest need. A year or two ago, a War Refugee Board could have accomplished little or nothing. We did not have the power then to bring any pressure to bear on Rumania, Hungary, Spain, and other countries more or less in the Axis camp. But the approach of victory changes all that. The time has therefore come for us to make some positive move that will weaken our enemies where they are weakest and to strengthen ourselves where we are strongest. Our enemies have used cruelty and oppression for all they are worth — and defeat has now begun to overtake them. We are preparing to use our power in behalf of the humane purposes for which we fight. And an investment in humanity is also an investment in victory.
Tonight, as we sit in this room, a small band of men is at work in Hungary. They are engaged in a new kind of work.

Although their fellow-beasts have done similar work in other European countries, we still call it a new kind of work because not until the past decade of Man's history have the beasts so systematically, so methodically attempted to bury the spirit of democracy in the ruins and ashes of European civilization, and never before have they come so close to accomplishing their unholy task.

The world is certain that they will ultimately fail. The angry and determined men of Europe and America are about to swarm across their ramparts and tear down the hated swastika from every town hall and village square in every occupied country of Europe. The world knows that Europe soon will be free. But you knew and I knew that there are hundreds of thousands now living in Hitler's prison whose prayers for liberation will never be answered.

The beasts are busy at their new work. In Hungary alone nearly a million Jews are trapped within borders almost hermetically sealed. And that small band of men is seizing the lists of all the Jewish communities, the synagogues - all the organizations that might furnish the name of another Jewish man, or woman or child to be enrolled in the labor camps (if they are lucky) or -- in the gas chambers.

More than 300 Jews have already been herded into concentration camps. We have reports that 100,000 have been deported to Poland. The reports of deportations are ambiguously phrased. We do not know whether the reference to Poland means that the victims actually have been shipped to that country or is intended to convey to us that 100,000 Jews have been slaughtered on the spot. I believe that the term is used symbolically. All of us knew that in the new vocabulary of Hitler's New Order Poland and death are synonyms to the European Jews today.
And when you think of the Jews of Hungary and Poland and every other country overrun by the Nazis, remember that small band of men in Hungary and the similar bands elsewhere. We are not going to forget them. We know who they are. We know them by name. We know them by their crimes. And before I leave you, I am going to name some of them and tell you what is in store for them.

I wish I could give you officers and workers in the agencies of the United Jewish Appeal a detailed account of the reports from abroad that cross my desk at the War Refugee Board every day. But the time has not yet come when I can tell freely what my colleagues and I have learned and what confronts us. But here is something I believe you ought to know -- and remember. It happened in Hungary only a few weeks ago. A group of Jews (they were not Hungarians) entered a neutral consular office and inquired about the possibilities of making arrangements to leave the country. As they emerged from the office, the neutral officials, glancing through the windows, saw a squad of policemen from the Jewish Department of the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior seize the Jews and herd them into vans. They were never seen or heard of again. Throughout the day, other Jews came into the consulate and as they left met the same fate as the first group.

Shall I spell out that despicable thing? The Nazis and their Hungarian jackals were using the neutral consulates as traps for the unwary foreign Jews who had escaped from other Nazi-occupied countries and were now trying to leave their last haven of refuge.

And in that connection remember this -- and let the Nazis and their jackals remember it, too -- On March 24, President Roosevelt said in a statement heard around the world: "As a result of the events of the last few days hundreds of thousands of Jews, who while living under persecution have at least
found a haven from death in Hungary and the Balkans, are now threatened with
annihilation as Hitler's forces descend more heavily upon those lands. That those
innocent people, who have already survived a decade of Hitler's fury, should
perish on the very eve of a triumph over barbarism which their persecution
symbolizes, would be a major tragedy. It is therefore fitting that we should
again proclaim our determination that none who participate in those acts of
savagery shall go unpunished.

The President created the War Refugee Board on January 22 of this
year. He named the three ranking members of the cabinet, the Secretaries of
State, Treasury and War, as the members of the Board, and charged them with
the task of rescuing the Jews and other minorities in imminent danger of
death in occupied Europe and of finding suitable havens for them. With a
small professional staff of 25 members, the Board promptly took up its
responsibilities.

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them the Joint Distribution Committee, the National Refugee Service and the
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the private groups. As your officers can tell you, our association has been
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projects to bring many other Jews out of the danger zones.

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work of the War Refugee Board. My answer emphatically is that they do not.
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time. They had functioning organizations abroad long before the War Refugee
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We work in close collaboration with the State Department. All of the Board’s special representatives abroad enjoy diplomatic status. An example of what that means is the record made in Turkey by the Board’s representative, Ira Hirschmann and Ambassador Steinhardt. When Mr. Hirschmann arrived in Turkey only a handful of refugees had managed to make their way out of the Balkans to safe havens in the Near East. But that was soon changed. With the wholehearted support of Ambassador Steinhardt, whose activities I cannot praise too highly, Ira Hirschmann slashed through the red tape that had been strangling the rescue effort. More than a thousand lives were saved in the month of April alone. We believe that additional thousands can be saved in this area in the near future.

At this point, I would like to make an announcement that, I am sure, will please and encourage all of you. Mr. Hirschmann is going back to Turkey. Within a few weeks, he and Ambassador Steinhardt will have a reunion in Ankara and, in the weeks to follow, they will have many rendezvous with many Turkish ports with refugees newly arrived from Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary, too — arrived in friendly ports through the joint efforts of the War Refugee Board and the agencies of the United Jewish Appeal.

Private agencies defrayed the principal costs of transporting refugees from Rumania to Palestine in the past and I am sure that you will make the necessary funds available for all those brought into the Near East in the future. Your officers and field representatives have worked hand in hand with the War Refugee Board in many other projects — rescue and relief programs in Switzerland, Spain and Portugal. The Board is now making a strenuous effort to enable private agencies to intensify their relief work. We are seeking facilities for sending large quantities of food and clothing into countries adjacent to enemy-occupied territory so that those neutral nations may be in a
position to receive larger numbers of refugees and give them proper care without cutting too deeply into their own limited stocks.

It is essential that we maintain a continuous flow of refugees into all the neutral countries. Whenever a group is moved from one place to another, it creates a vacuum, so to speak, and other men and women and children marked for death by Hitler and his hangmen, are drawn into the starting point, open or secret, vacated by the group that is one step ahead on the path to liberty. We have leaned heavily on the humanitarianism of the neutrals. Although all of them are small countries, and none of them rich, they have received the homeless and hunted prey of the Nazis and their satellites. They have our deepest gratitude.

I have heard a fear expressed in some quarters that the flow of refugees into the small neutral countries might force them to set up permanent havens of refuge that they would be unable to support for a long time since their resources are too limited to qualify them for the status of great powers. I hope all aspects of that fear as well as its implications are unfounded.

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I have been thinking for many weeks about pogroms and pogromists. I have been reading the fulminations of the more notorious pogromists against their victims, and the rationalizations of their own brutality. I have also been reading the military communiques and the casualty lists. Believe me, I understand the connection between them. But what I do not understand is how the world continues to separate the two. There is a pogrom in a small European village. It is made to appear a spontaneous thing. The Jews are blamed. The beasts get away with it. Soon there is a wave of anti-semitism. It bursts into flame. The beasts are on the loose, revelling in human blood. They bellow to the world that they will rid it of the Jew. When the flames die down, half the world is in ashes and wherever the survivors turn they can see only long vistas of crosses marking the graves of their husbands and sons. Pogromism is tyranny.
Tyranny is war. Whoever countenances anti-semitism invites pogroms and eventually the destruction of his own world.

And I have been thinking of that band of men in Hungary. Let me name a few of them:

Have you ever heard the name Andor Yaros. He is a criminal. He holds a high office, Minister of the Interior in the Nazi Government of Hungary. He is the Hungarian Himmler.

And, Laszlo Andre, former Minister of the Interior, and now the chief of the Jewish Department of that Ministry?

And, Laszlo Baky, Deputy Chief of the Jewish Department?

And, Magyaleeg Doenyl, liaison officer between the Hungarian and German Armies?

And, Gezvari Trrokol, head of the Central Police?

And, Tibor Keledy, Mayor of Budapest?

The eyes of democracy are on those men. Every official act of theirs is recorded. Every decree against the Jews, every brutality inspired or countenanced by them, every life they take or cause to be taken—all of it is recorded there in Hungary by peasants, by workers, by intellectuals, by all true democrats and patriots. A record is being compiled against them and against every henchman no matter how high his office or unimportant his post.

Speaking for the United Nations, President Roosevelt said "we will pursue the guilty and deliver them up in order that justice be done. That warning applies not only to the leaders but also to their functionaries and subordinates in Germany and in the satellite countries...All who share the guilt shall share the punishment.

Those men are members of the gang that betrayed Hungary to the Nazis and the Jews to Hitler's murderous degenerates. They are the men every responsible
Hungarian leader free to speak—priest and layman alike—has denounced before
democrats and patriots
the Hungarian people. It is they the Hungarian masses must outwit every hour
of the day and night as they hide their Jewish fellow-countrymen who have lived
in Hungary since Roman times—hide them in their cellars and garrets; in
their farms buildings, in the woods and mines and quarries, until they
can be led to the borders of Yugoslavia or Rumania where we can make
contact with them and help them to safe havens.

We ask all the true Hungarians to remember that Hitler is their
enemy as well as the scourge and curse of the Jews. This war is not a
struggle between Hitler and the Jews; it is Hitler versus Humanity. If
the Hungarian people want to survive as a nation, they must heed their true
leaders and align themselves with the forces of civilization, devote themselves
for the cause of Humanity, the cause to which all of us have dedicated ourselves—
and re-dedicate ourselves tonight.

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positions to receive larger numbers of refugees and give them proper care without cutting too deeply into their own limited stocks.

It is essential that we maintain a continuous flow of refugees into all the neutral countries. Whenever a group is moved from one place to another, it creates a vacuum, as to speak, and other men and women and children marked for death by Hitler and his henchmen, are drawn into the starting point, open or secret, vacated by the group that is one step ahead on the path to liberty. We have leaned heavily on the humanitarianism of the neutrals. Although all of them are small countries, and none of them rich, they have received the homeless and hunted prey of the Nazis and their satellites. They have our deepest gratitude.

I have heard a fear expressed in some quarters that the flow of refugees into the small neutral countries might force them to set up permanent havens of refuge that they would be unable to support for a long time since their resources are too limited to qualify them for the status of great powers. I hope all aspects of that fear as well as its implications are unfounded.

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I have been thinking for many weeks about pogroms and pogromists. I have been reading the fulminations of the more notorious pogromists against their victims, and the rationalizations of their own brutality. I have also been reading the military communiques and the casualty lists. Believe me, I understand the connection between them. But what I do not understand is how the world continues to separate the two. There is a pogrom in a small European village. It is made to appear a spontaneous thing. The Jews are blamed. The beasts get away with it. Soon there is a wave of anti-Semitism. It bursts into flame. The beasts are on the loose, reveling in human blood. They belong to the world that they will rid it of the Jew. When the flames die down, half the world is in ashes and wherever the survivors turn they can see only long vistas of crosses marking the graves of their husbands and sons. Pogromism is tyranny.
Tyranny is war. Whoever countenances anti-Semitism invites pogroms and eventually the destruction of his own world.

And I have been thinking of that band of men in Hungary. Let me name a few of them:

Have you ever heard the name Andor Yares? He is a criminal. He holds a high office, Minister of the Interior in the Nazi Government of Hungary. He is the Hungarian Himmler.

And, Laszlo Andre, former Minister of the Interior, and now the chief of the Jewish Department of that Ministry?

And, Laszlo Baky, Deputy Chief of the Jewish Department?

And, Magyales Dovsay, liaison officer between the Hungarian and German Armies?

And, Geyvari Zrroko, head of the Central Police?

And, Tibor Keledy, Mayor of Budapest?

The eyes of democracy are on those men. Every official act of theirs is recorded. Every decree against the Jews, every brutality inspired or countenanced by them, every life they take or cause to be taken—all of it is recorded there in Hungary by peasants, by workers, by intellectuals, by all true democrats and patriots. A record is being compiled against them and against every henchman no matter how high his office or unimportant his post.

Speaking for the United Nations, President Roosevelt said, "We will pursue the guilty and deliver them up in order that justice be done. That warning applies not only to the leaders but also to their functionaries and subordinates in Germany and in the satellite countries... All who share the guilt shall share the punishment.

Those men are members of the gang that betrayed Hungary to the Nazis and the Jews to Hitler's murderers degenerates. They are the men every responsible
Hungarian leader free to speak— priest and layman alike — has denounced before
the Hungarian people. It is they the Hungarian people must outwit every hour
of the day and night as they hide their Jewish fellow-countrymen who have lived
in Hungary since Roman times—hide them in their cellars and garrets, in
their farm buildings, in the woods and mines and quarries, until they
can be led to the borders of Yugoslavia or Rumania where we can make
contact with them and help them to safe havens.

We ask all the true Hungarians to remember that Hitler is their
enemy as well as the scourge and curse of the Jews. This war is not a
struggle between Hitler and the Jews; it is Hitler versus Humanity. If
the Hungarian people want to survive as a nation, they must heed their true
leaders and align themselves with the forces of civilization, devote themselves
to the cause of Humanity, the cause to which all of us have dedicated ourselves—
and re-dedicate ourselves tonight.

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