

SWITZERLAND

000593

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE

TO : Miss Hodel

March 14, 1944

FROM : R. B. Parke

Subject: Recipients in Switzerland of funds remitted by relief organizations for relief and evacuation operations in enemy and enemy-occupied territory.

In accordance with your request there are listed below the names and addresses of individuals to whom remittances are made by relief organizations in this country for relief and evacuation operations in enemy and enemy-occupied territory:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Organization Represented</u>
Dr. A. Freudenberg,	41 Avenue de Champel, Geneva, Switzerland.	American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc.
Rene Bertholet,	14 Wasserstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland.	International Rescue and Relief Committee.
Noel Field,	12 Rue du Vieux College, Geneva, Switzerland,	Unitarian Service Committee.
Saly Mayer,	St. Gallen, Switzerland.	J.D.C.
Dr. Riegner,	Geneva, Switzerland.	World Jewish Congress.
Isaac Sternbuch,	St. Gallen, Switzerland.	Union of Orthodox Rabbis.
Dr. B. Tschlenov and/or Dr. L. Herzh,	International Red Cross, Geneva Professor at the University of Geneva.	Geneva Jewish Labor Committee

In addition to the foregoing, the International Red Cross, Geneva, Switzerland, was the recipient of the sum of \$100,000 from the JDC for the purchase of food and other supplies for distribution in Rumania, Croatia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The Greek Legation, Bern, Switzerland, was also the recipient of a relatively small amount, 20,000 Swiss francs for the relief of Greek nationals held as hostages in Northern Italy. The International Red Cross, Geneva, Switzerland, was also the payee designated in a license issued to the International Rescue and Relief Committee permitting it to remit \$7,500 monthly for a period of six months for the relief of Spanish refugees in camps in South France.


R. B. Parke

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Isaac Sternbuch,	St. Gallen, Switzerland.	Union of Orthodox Rabbis.
Dr. B. Tshlenov and/or Dr. L. Hersh.	International Red Cross, Geneva Professor at the University of Geneva.	Jewish Labor Committee

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R. B. Parke

RBParke:jfh 3-14-44

000595

Switzerland

VMT-410

CONTROL COPY

Secretary of State,
Washington.

PLAIN

London

Dated March 30, 1944

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF

MAR 31 1944

COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

File

██████████ LIMITED DISTRIBUTION ONLY.

2580, 30th.

FOR DEPARTMENT AND FEA.

Reference Department's A-403, March 14.

Subcommittee on Relief concurs with your proposed handling of the three applications for shipment of clothing to Switzerland for distribution to refugees as set forth in your airgram under reference. At one time Swiss Government preferred that goods should not, repeat not, be consigned to save the Children International Union. EWD assumes from your airgram that desirability of now consigning goods in this way will be cleared with Swiss prior to shipment.

WINANT

MRM

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 12 1972

000596

001 Channey (for Sec'y

Paul

Gaston

White

Pehle

Luxford

DuBois

E.M. Bernstein

Stewart

Lesser

Friedman

Miss Hodel

Pollak

Bundy

000597

was Riegner
St. Am. (R)

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: February 19, 1944
NUMBER: 1055
x

Reference is made herein to my 823, February 10.

It is reported by Riegner that he has arranged for 1 million French francs to be turned over to W.J.C. representative in France. Because of his Jewish faith, the Supplier of France who is a Swiss citizen was compelled to return to Switzerland in November 1942. Until that time, he had resided in France. This person had considerable wealth in France which was recognized by the Swiss clearing office as his property, according to documents presented to Riegner. Swiss francs 1.85 per hundred French francs was the rate at which Riegner purchased francs.

HARRISON

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 12 1972

000598

cc: Chauncey (for Sect'y)
Paul
Gaston
White
Pehle
Luxford
DuBois
E.M. Bernstein
Stewart
Lesser
Friedman
Miss Hodel
Pollak
Bundy

000599

*was Refugee at
Mrs. Palle*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: AMERICAN LEGATION, BERN
TO: SECRETARY OF STATE, WASHINGTON
DATED: FEBRUARY 16, 1944
NUMBER: 952
x

From Vaidie for the attention of Valensi.

We refer herein to the message transmitted in the Legation's 841, February 10.

The question of obtaining regular monthly transfers of 100,000 Swiss francs for needs of our refugees here has been taken up by me with the Swiss authorities. The Swiss are willing to consider purchase of pounds sterling against Swiss francs through intermediary of Bank of England and Swiss National Bank, but they decline to take blocked dollars against Swiss francs in Switzerland.

It would be appreciated by me if I could be informed whether there is a possibility of monthly transfers of dollars into pounds at Bank of England for the above stated purpose. Additional resources will soon be needed for our requirements here and advances by American and British Legations must be reimbursed from the present million francs credit.

HARRISON

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 12 1972

000600

Switzerland file

February 14, 1944

MEMORANDUM

Switzerland

Attached hereto are miscellaneous documents which were found in a file marked "Switzerland" in the Visa Division, State Department.

K. Hartung

Attachments.

*Index of Mr. Linn
file*

000601

January 19, 1944

Memorandum of Conversation Between Miss Ferriera
and Mr. Ribble

Subject: Increased number of refugees in
Switzerland.

I talked with Miss Ferreira, International Immigration Service, 177 East Twenty-second Street, New York, New York, with respect to conditions in Switzerland. She emphasized the fact that there was a great strain on the Swiss Government and people by reason of the number of refugees who have been received there. She asked that the United States give any assistance it could with respect to (1) removal of these people after the war, and (2) present relief in the form of admission of goods through the blockade. She was also anxious to know whether it is possible for visas to be issued now to be used when a method of egress is available.

I assured her that the United States Government was most appreciative of the tremendous service that is being rendered by Switzerland and is anxious to help in every way possible. It is not possible to guarantee visas now to be issued at an indeterminate future date when it may be possible to leave Switzerland. I suggested that persons interested in American visas would do well to assemble material in support of their applications, to be used as soon as a method of departure from Switzerland presents itself.

I assured her that sympathetic consideration would be given to any request to allow more supplies to pass through the blockade in order to provide for the increased number of refugees.

VD:RU:FDGRibbles:FCC

000602

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Date: Nov. 12, 1943

SUBJECT:

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Gilpatrick, EH
Mr. Kuppinger, SD

COPIES TO: Mr. Brandt

I inquired of Mr. Bonbright in Eu as to the background of the attached telegrams from Bern, 6697 October 26 and 6584 October 20 and was referred by him to Mr. Gilpatrick.

Mr. Gilpatrick informed me that about a month ago a request had been received from the Consulate at Algiers that arrangements be made under which the French authorities might transfer funds from this country to the American Minister at Bern to be used in assisting French refugees and escaped prisoners of war in Switzerland. The Department refused to sanction the transfer of funds to M. Deleusse, who appears to be the head of a French relief organization in Switzerland. I was informed further that some difficulties had been encountered in obtaining Swiss francs, but that the Treasury had now suggested to the French delegation that a request be submitted for the use of the special Swiss franc facilities in connection with these transfers.

Mr. Gilpatrick said that this matter had been cleared through Eu, FD and BSD. He added that the Army authorities in North Africa had expressed an interest in having these funds go forward on a regular basis for intelligence reasons.

* * * * *

The

000603

-2-

The situation described above would seem to indicate that the Swiss are willing that funds be sent in for use by relief organizations in the interest of refugees in Switzerland. It is of particular interest in connection with the request recently submitted by the Yugoslav Embassy that authorization be granted to American friends of Yugoslavia to transfer immediately \$10,000 to Switzerland for Yugoslav refugee relief.

SD:EDKuppingerJHH

000604

O
P
Y

WMB

PLAIN

BERN

Dated March 29, 1943

Rec'd 2:59 a.m. 30th

SECRETARY OF STATE,

Washington.

Swiss decree March 12, 1943 (effective March 20) regulates status of refugees. Arrival since August 1, 1942 interned by decision of Federal Police in accordance with Article VII decree of October 17, 1939 (Legation's despatch 1112, October 24, 1939).

Able bodied refugees with certain exceptions lodged in camps or dwellings under supervision and required to do work of national usefulness. Those unable to work may be accommodated private homes with aid of charity or in hotels, apartments of boarding houses if cantons approve.

Gainful employment not permitted except under exceptional circumstances.

Money and securities held in Switzerland or received from abroad must be deposited with trustees designated by federal police authorities for use primarily to defray debts, upkeep and provide fund for eventual emigration.

000605

-2- #1997, March 29, from Bern

emigration. Jewelry and other physical assets
may be disposed of by authorities for such purpose.

Any political activity and conduct incompatible
with Swiss neutrality prohibited.

HARRISON

EMB

000606

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Date: Dec. 13, 1943

SUBJECT:

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Fox, President's War Relief Control Board
Mr. Kuppinger, SD

COPIES TO: Mr. Brandt

Several days ago, in the course of a conversation with Mr. Fox, he informed me that United Czechoslovak Relief had requested the Board's permission to transfer to Switzerland for the benefit of Czechoslovak refugees there \$7,000 a month for a three months' period. Mr. Fox said that the Board had approved this request on the condition that such funds would be used for the purchase of clothing only with the concurrence of the Swiss authorities.

SD:EDKuppinger:HH

000607

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITY OF EMIGRATION
FROM SWITZERLAND TO THE UNITED STATES

It would be of utmost value to relief organizations working in the refugee emigration field in Switzerland to receive some clarification from official American sources concerning the status of refugees at present in Switzerland for whom U.S. Immigration Visa Applications have been filed in Washington since the beginning of 1942 with regard to their eventual emigration to the United States. The need for such authoritative information grows daily more urgent as the possibility of the opening up of a practical exit route from Switzerland increases. Positive action in this respect by the Visa Division of the Department of State might also be of considerable political significance in that it would constitute a first practical step toward carrying out, within the limits of the existing U.S. Immigration Laws, the aim formulated by the Anglo-American Refugee Conference at Bermuda to assist neutral countries which had granted asylum to large numbers of refugees. In this respect it should be emphasized that there are at present some 20,000 foreign refugees in Switzerland, exclusive of military internees, and their number is increasing almost daily.

Between June and November of 1942 many refugees, who are at present in Switzerland, received notification through American Consulates that advisory approval on their visa applications had been received from Washington. Many of these refugees were unable to leave France or Switzerland for the United States due, on the one hand, to the withdrawal of exit visas from France for all foreign Non-Aryans on July 21st. 1942, and, on the other hand, to the occupation of the former "Zone Libre" in France in early November of the same year which cut off the transit route between Switzerland, Spain and Portugal. What will be the status of these persons with regard to receiving U.S. visas should it become practically possible for them to get out of Switzerland within the next few months? Since advisory approvals are in

000608

principle only valid for six months after the date of issuance it is of paramount importance both to these emigrants as well as to the relief organizations which hope to assist them that some reliable information as to the procedure which will be adopted by the Department of State in Washington be obtained. Several questions arise. What, for instance, will be the extent of the examination or reexamination of the applications and what time lapse is liable to be involved before such advisory approval can be renewed or given for the first time to persons in Switzerland? What sort and degree of "Confirmation or reaffirmation" of their sponsorship will be required of the prospective immigrant's original sponsors if, for example, initial advisory approval dates back to July 1942? Will the application as a whole be reexamined by the various boards or will the simple bringing up to date of the financial, proof of property, etc. documents suffice? Will the fact that many refugees now in Switzerland have had relatives, both close and distant, deported since July 1942 prejudice the granting of an immigration visa to the remaining member or members of the family? Will the Visa Division automatically begin examination of the applications of persons at present in Switzerland who had not yet received advisory approval up to November 1942, at which time the examination of such applications was suspended since refugees no longer had any practical possibility of leaving the country? Does the Visa Division in Washington know which applicants are now in Switzerland, since many of them may have been in France when their application was originally filed? Should such cases be drawn to the Visa Division's attention by the U.S. Consulate General in Zurich?

It is understood that emigrants are regularly able to receive U.S. visas if they are in Spain, Portugal or North Africa and leave for America. Can it therefore be assumed that the procedure of granting visas inaugurated shortly after the United States entry into the war will still be followed and will not undergo any radical changes?

000609

There is now a rapidly growing number of refugee children under 16 years of age in Switzerland who have fled here from France, Belgium and Holland since the summer of 1942 in order to avoid deportation. More continue to arrive almost daily. To cite an immediate example, between the 9th and 13th. of September 1943 close to 500 such refugee children crossed illegally into Switzerland in the Geneva area alone. At least 35% of them are without parents, the latter having been deported. Should an exit route from Switzerland open up will the 5000 emergency visas or any part thereof granted by the United States to such European children during the summer of 1942 be available for use by these children?

Geneva, Sept. 1943

000610

2

A PROGRAM FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN

A few thousand of Europe's hungry children are finding sanctuary in Switzerland. Additional thousands living in the lands in occupation can be saved with the help of the United States and Great Britain.

Appendix A attached tells the story of what is happening to the children of the nations who are America's allies, demonstrates that conditions in Europe today are comparable to those which characterized the continent at the close of World War I.

Concerned people everywhere have sought a program to relieve distress of innocent victims under methods of control which would insure the safety of supplies from donor to recipient.

Switzerland, proponent of an active neutrality, has shown the way. The Swiss have been opening their homes, sharing family rations with children from France and Belgium. Already 7,000 children have enjoyed three month holidays. Only 10% of the Belgian and French children who have come have had to have their living provided by the relief organization sponsoring them, the Swiss Joint Relief Committee for Child Victims of War. In this latter group of children are many who have needed special protective care to restore them to health. This Swiss plan is described in detail in Appendix B attached.

Switzerland now offers to expand this service, to bring 100,000 children, not only from Belgium and France but from Holland, Poland and Greece and other occupied countries. It can do this if the United States and Great Britain will help. Food and clothing will be needed. It is likely that an additional boat should be put under charter to carry necessary supplies.

000611

The food and clothing can be protected in transit, since goods consigned to Switzerland have continued to clear without interference since the outbreak of the war. For their greater protection, such consignments might be addressed to the International Red Cross, which is already receiving large shipments for prisoners-of-war. This would be the more reasonable, since the service for children is under the direct supervision of the Swiss Red Cross and the American Friends Service Committee would be cooperating with this organization.

Distribution in Switzerland under the joint supervision of either the International or Swiss Red Cross and the American Friends Service Committee would necessitate the establishment of warehouses for distribution under American supervision in the various communities in which the children are housed.

Famine is a bad advisor. It breaks young bodies, leaves in its wake the corrosive bitterness of the human spirit. Switzerland's hospitality offers respite from famine, proof to the hard-pressed peoples of Europe that their friends care--care enough to save this generation of the young for leadership in a post-war world.

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American Friends Service Committee
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May 15, 1942

000612

APPENDIX B

SWITZERLAND'S HOSPITALITY

Switzerland has always played an important part in European child relief work. After the first world war 150,000 undernourished children from Germany, Austria and Hungary were received in Switzerland where they were fed and cared for.

At present the need for child relief in Europe is much greater than it was at that time. Large parts of Europe are suffering from acute famine and the health of millions of children is seriously endangered. Yet these children belong to the generation who will be called upon to play an essential part in the rebuilding of Europe.

Switzerland stands ready to help and is prepared to receive and feed children who otherwise might be doomed to starvation.

A promising start has been made through the efforts of the Swiss Joint Relief Committee for the Child Victims of War, a Swiss organization, forming since January 1st, 1942, a branch of the Swiss Red Cross.

With the approval and cooperation of the Swiss Federal Authorities this organization has brought approximately seven thousand children into Switzerland from occupied and unoccupied France, and Belgium for three month vacations.

The neediest children are selected. In France they are chosen by Swiss representatives of the Committee, in Belgium by the Belgian Red Cross. They are victims of war, refugees, or with fathers who have been prisoner or killed in the war, or whose homes have been destroyed. Boys range in age from 5 to 12 years, girls from 5 to 13 years.

Ninety percent of the young visitors have been placed with Swiss families who have volunteered to receive a child free of charge. Ten percent of the children, representing those whose health has been most seriously undermined, have been lodged in nurseries. In these cases the Joint Relief Committee has been responsible for the expense.

SUPPLIES AND FUNDS ARE NEEDED

In view of the increasing need among the children of Europe, the Swiss government has approved in principle plans for the extension of this program to 100,000 children. This would permit young people from Belgium, France, Holland, Greece and other occupied countries to benefit by these holidays.

Such a large-scale service can, however, be carried out only with the cooperation of the British, American and allied governments associated with them. Supplies of food and clothing in Switzerland are limited. Permissions and funds to import food and clothing for the young visitors will be necessary. Government and private funds will also be needed to pay for essential services. An additional boat to carry supplies would undoubtedly be required. Imports will, of course, be in direct relation to the number of children drawn into Switzerland.

000613

The American Friends Service Committee, with a staff of experienced American relief workers, has been invited to participate in this program. Two members of the Quaker relief staff in unoccupied France have already been released to work in Switzerland. Additional staff members from the French service can be made available if this program of child care can be developed. The Swiss government and officers of the Swiss Joint Relief Committee for Child Victims of War have already indicated the importance which they attach to supervision of the entire program by American and British representatives.

Thousands of undernourished children in the countries under German occupation can be saved. Other thousands can be restored to health through the hospitality of Switzerland and the cooperation of the governments concerned with the real peace of Europe.

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000614

Official File Copy

CONTROL COPY

TELEGRAM SENT

LC
This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Governmental
agency. (BR)

February 11, 1944

7 p.m.

AMERICAN LEGATION,

BERN

459

Reference Department's 251 concerning War Refugee
Board. Please forward report requested in such cable
to Department earliest possible date.

STETTINIUS
Acting

U:HA:W

000615

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From: Bern

Dated: February 10, 1944

Secretary of State,

Washington.

823, February 10, 2 p.m.

With reference to the purchase from persons now in Switzerland of French francs hidden in France Riegner reports he has several immediate possibilities (Legation's no. 619, January 30, par. 3). Involved in one such transaction are French francs totalling one million at the following rate: for every one hundred French francs 1.85 Swiss francs. Riegner urgently requests that he be advised whether such transactions properly come within scope of A(1) of license Y-2115.

HARRISON

WRB:MCC:KG
2/22/44

000616

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Mr FFC
FEB 14 1944

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: February 10, 1944
NUMBER: 823
x

Official File Copy

Paris
You are referred to paragraph 3 of the Legation's telegram of January 20, No. 619. It is now reported by Riegner that he has several immediate possibilities of purchasing French francs hidden in France from persons who are now residing in Switzerland. One proposed transaction involves the purchase, at rate of 1.85 Swiss francs per 100 French francs, of one million French francs. Riegner requests urgent confirmation that such purchases come within authorization A(1) of license Y-2115.

HARRISON

*cc - Parks
Pks. Carlson on file*

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 12 1972

000617

2/24/44

Copies to:

Mr. Pehle
Mr. White
Mr. Luxford
Mr. DuBois
Mr. Fox
Mr. Schmidt
Miss Hodel
Mr. O'Flaherty

000618

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington

TO: AMREP, ALGIERS

DATED: January 18, 1944

NUMBER: 175

JAN 22 1944

Following is for Hoffman's attention.

The contents of your telegram of December 21, 1943, no. 222, has been discussed with OSS by Treasury and Department and they approve the sale to the French by OSS of Swiss francs in an amount not to exceed 100,000 Swiss francs per month for a period of six months, such Swiss francs to be used in Switzerland for bone fide refugees and relief purposes.

^{You} We should strongly emphasize to the appropriate French officials and to the OSS representatives that our agreement in this connection must be kept extremely confidential and shall not be taken as a precedent. You are informed that the hesitancy on our part in approving this arrangement as opposed to the loan agreement suggested in Bern's cable no. 152, repeated to Algiers on January 7 as Bern's no. 13, is based on the fear that it will establish a precedent whereby we may be in a difficult position to refuse similar facilities for relief payments to refugees in Switzerland of other nationalities which might have undesirable results if granted.

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 12 1972

000619

-2-

granted. In this case, our approval is predicated entirely on its strategic importance to OSS operations and therefore its secrecy must be maintained rigidly.

It is requested that as soon as possible you comment with respect to the present French Swiss franc position, especially concerning any information which may be available to you as to their present requirements for refugee and relief purposes and their future estimated requirements so far as can be predicted. The question of whether to discuss the matter with the French at this time is left to your discretion.

HULL

The foregoing message repeated to Bern as the Department's telegram of January 18, 1944, no. 181.

000620

TO: Mr. Bernstein
FROM: Mr. Astrow

DRAFT
WWO:em
1-24-44

Prior to the war Swiss agriculture supplied approximately 75 percent of the country's food requirements; 25 percent had to be imported. Imports from the United States consisted chiefly of

wheat
sugar and sugar starches
fresh and dry fruit
rice
animal casings
lard
canned ~~goods~~ (asparagus, fruit, meat and fish)

Since the outbreak of the war in Europe, Swiss agricultural production has been intensified on the basis of the ~~xxx~~ so-called Wahlen Plan. The ultimate goal of this program is complete self-sufficiency. It is reported that municipal parks, athletic fields, and golf ~~fields~~ have been converted into wheat fields, potato patches, and vegetable gardens. The food situation, in so far as ~~px~~ basic food types are concerned is not a serious problem. However, there is a shortage of those items of food which contribute to the enjoyment of life but which are not absolutely indispensable.

Principal imports of ~~xx~~ certain important commodities in 1939 and comparative figures (value only) for 1941 and 1942 are given below:

	Total Swiss Imports in 1939	1941	1942	
		(In Swiss francs)		
	Net Weight in metric tons	Value (in Swiss francs)		
Cereals and legumes	1,144,710	178,823,961	261,797,775	319,949,101
Fruits and vegetables	349,174	103,561,362	103,450,406	107,099,733
Groceries, etc.	267,958	94,185,035	85,910,258	138,947,261
Animal products, edible	45,611	58,253,770	76,208,951	63,981,858
Food specialties, etc.	4,722	4,450,141	12,877,916	17,958,538
Fertilizers	196,712	13,060,689	8,199,843	10,314,557
Seeds, plants, etc.	265,130	41,552,427	84,292,979	71,951,223
Cotton	47,997	31,393,086	--	--
Wool	17,000	87,654,991	--	--
Tobacco	2,324	18,812,870	24,237,763	24,963,737

000621

Certain U. S. Exports to Switzerland

		<u>1939</u>			<u>1940</u>	
		<u>quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>		<u>quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
<u>Animal Products, Edible</u>						
Beef, canned	lb.	13,500	\$ 5,950		3,375	\$ 1,594
Tongues, fresh, frozen, or cured	lb.	165,626	31,160		44,847	6,843
Sausage casings	lb.	1,219,077	173,347		460,729	63,949
Cleo oil	lb.	239,260	24,658		76,081	6,573
Cleo stock	lb.	317,152	85,300		56,762	4,351
Lard, including neutral lard	lb.	651,500	67,883		935,661	68,847
Salmon, canned	lb.	72,840	10,638		39,360	6,184
Sardines, canned	lb.	316,250	20,733		19,125	1,480
<u>Totals:</u>		3,495,205	\$419,669		1,635,940	\$159,821

<u>Animal Products, Inedible</u>						
Upper leather (except lining and patent):						
Cattle, side upper			\$ 48,978		\$ 42,161	
Calf and kip	sq. ft.	311,661	90,266	360,485	112,708	
Sheep and lamb	sq. ft.	39,078	9,306	9,570	2,679	
Goat and kid	sq. ft.	573,322	168,979	1,428,722	365,046	
Other upper leather			19,098			
Patent upper leather	sq. ft.	141,300	29,021	53,738	13,490	
Lining leather	sq. ft.	57,396	11,056	237,691	34,729	
Sole leather	sq. ft.	158,231	53,008	280,037	101,727	
<u>Totals:</u>		1,280,938	\$361,636	2,370,243	\$630,379	

<u>Vegetable Food Products and Beverages</u>						
Malt	bu.	4,853	\$ 6,018	59,382	\$ 76,482	
Buckwheat	bu.	16,130	16,130	--	--	
Wheat	bu.	33,973	20,384	548,268	408,534	
<u>Totals:</u>		54,956	\$ 42,532	607,650	\$ 485,016	

Milled rice, broken rice, rice screenings, rice flour and meal	lb.	3,088,216	\$ 160,933	1,785,472	\$ 62,312	
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000622

		<u>1939</u>		<u>1940</u>	
	<u>quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>	
Dried and evaporated fruits:					
Dried fruits for salad	lb. 243,928	\$ 20,679	26,288	\$ 2,193	
Pears	lb. 190,159	15,073	126,136	6,639	
Raisins	lb. 2,503,041	121,029	551,468	23,442	
Apples	lb. 490,738	36,452	88,100	6,830	
Apricots	lb. 1,205,606	132,948	269,377	29,300	
Peaches	lb. 95,622	8,296	11,214	1,039	
Prunes	lb. 2,309,569	122,992	299,124	15,972	
Canned peaches	lb. 297,641	19,265	48,510	3,018	
Canned pineapples	lb. 1,434,590	129,673	295,477	27,809	
<u>Totals:</u>	8,770,894	606,407	1,715,694	\$ 116,242	

Cottonseed oil, refined	lb. 1,023,175	\$ 99,649	3,199,566	\$ 271,566	
Coffee, green	lb. 406,682	\$ 57,348	417,049	\$ 44,642	
Sugar, refined	lb. 15,456,000	\$ 538,478	8,859,000	\$ 239,834	

Vegetable Products, Inedible

Leaf tobacco:					
Bright flue-cured	lb. 624,977	\$ 268,046	640,313	\$ 138,768	
Burley	lb. 60,461	15,363	135,656	31,655	
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	lb. 3,614,482	665,738	4,889,501	893,395	
Dark Virginia	lb. 193,961	47,530	309,191	91,064	
Maryland and Ohio export	lb. 2,482,571	846,678	1,791,708	613,665	
<u>Totals:</u>	6,976,452	\$1,843,355	7,766,369	\$1,768,547	

Cigarettes	lb. 38,113	\$ 93,087	23,336	\$ 57,395	
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Textile Fibers and Manufacturers

Raw cotton, except linters	lb. 15,986,129	\$1,622,604	5,358,558	\$ 614,876	
Field and garden seeds	lb. 149,215	\$ 21,984	75,141	\$ 11,306	

000623

Certain U. S. Exports to Switzerland

	1939		1940	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<u>Animal Products, Edible</u>				
Beef, canned	lb. 13,500	\$ 5,950	3,375	\$ 1,594
Tongues, fresh, frozen, or cured	lb. 165,626	31,160	44,847	6,843
Sausage casings	lb. 1,219,077	173,347	460,729	63,949
Oleo oil	lb. 239,260	24,658	76,081	6,573
Oleo stock	lb. 817,152	85,300	56,762	4,351
Lard, including neutral lard	lb. 651,500	67,883	935,661	68,847
Salmon, canned	lb. 72,840	10,638	39,360	6,184
Sardines, canned	lb. 316,250	20,733	19,125	1,480
Totals:	3,495,205	\$419,669	1,635,940	\$159,821

<u>Animal Products, Inedible</u>				
Upper leather (except lining and patent):				
Cattle, side upper	sq. ft. 311,661	\$ 48,978	360,485	\$ 42,161
Calf and kip	sq. ft. 39,078	9,266	9,570	112,708
Sheep and lamb	sq. ft. 573,322	9,306	2,679	8,679
Goat and kid	sq. ft. 573,322	168,979	1,428,722	365,046
Other upper leather		19,098		
Patent upper leather	sq. ft. 141,300	29,021	53,738	13,490
Lining leather	sq. ft. 57,396	11,056	237,691	34,729
Sole leather	sq. ft. 158,231	53,008	280,037	101,722
Totals:	1,280,988	\$161,636	2,370,243	\$630,379

<u>Vegetable Food Products and Beverages</u>				
Malt	bu. 4,853	\$ 6,018	59,382	\$ 76,483
Buckwheat	bu. 16,130	16,130		
Wheat	bu. 33,973	20,384	548,268	408,534
Totals:	54,956	\$ 42,532	607,650	\$ 485,016

Milled rice, broken rice, rice screenings, rice flour and meal	lb. 3,088,216	\$ 160,933	1,785,472	\$ 62,312
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000624

	1939		1940	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Dried and evaporated fruits:				
Dried fruits for salad	lb. 243,928	\$ 20,679	26,288	\$ 2,193
Pears	lb. 190,159	15,073	126,136	6,639
Raisins	lb. 2,503,041	121,029	551,468	23,442
Apples	lb. 490,738	36,452	88,100	6,830
Apricots	lb. 1,205,606	132,948	269,377	29,300
Peaches	lb. 95,622	8,296	11,214	1,039
Prunes	lb. 2,309,569	122,992	299,124	15,972
Canned peaches	lb. 297,641	19,265	48,510	3,018
Canned pineapples	lb. 1,434,590	129,673	295,477	27,809
<u>Totals:</u>	8,770,894	\$ 606,407	1,715,694	\$ 116,242

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