

Cooperation with Other Governments: United Nations: Czechoslovak Gov't in Exile

000797

FFC-76
(11-42)

CROSS REFERENCE ON COOPERATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS;
UNITED NATIONS (CZECHOSLOVAK
GOVERNMENT IN EXILE)

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1. FOR MATERIAL RELATIVE TO THIS FILE

SEE: 1. POST WAR PUNISHMENT OF AXIS WAR CRIMES

000798

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EdJ-1444

PLAIN

London

Dated January 30, 1945

Rec'd 5:03 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

US URGENT

ZFCHO 7, Thirtieth

FROM SCHOENFELD.

In note of January 27 Ripka quotes a telegram signed "Marchioness of Reading, Leon Kubowitzki, World Jewish Congress, 55 New Cavendish Street, W 1" stating that reports from reliable sources indicate Germany has started annihilation Jewish remnants interned in German-held lands and urging Czechoslovak Government to approach Germany through protecting powers, the Holy See and International Red Cross and expressing conviction that strong attitude may achieve beneficial results.

Ripka continues that Czechoslovak Government is alarmed and suggests that since this concerns many Allied governments latter might collectively make strong representations through channels suggested above.

Since his government has no official contact with protecting powers he expresses the wish on behalf of his government that US Government may consider taking steps toward saving remainder of the interned and deported Allied citizens. He adds that should US Government deem it advisable to undertake collective action Czechoslovak Government would willingly associate itself with such a proceeding.

Similar notes sent to British and Soviet Missions.

FINANT

JT

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Ackermann, Akzin, Gohn, Drury, DuBois, Gaston, Model, McCormack, Oldwyer, Files

3 to War Refugee Board
(Lias)

near the Czechoslovak Government,
London, September 27, 1944.

9. 105

SECRET

CONTROL COPY

SUBJECT: Transmittal request of
Czechoslovak Government for
assistance in releasing Jews
from confinement in Czecho-
slovakia.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

1/ I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of
a letter of September 21, 1944 from Jan Masaryk,
Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, inquiring
whether the American Government could assist in
obtaining the release by exchange or otherwise of even
a small number of Jews who are now confined in Czecho-
slovakia, a similar inquiry having been addressed at
the same time to the British Government.

This mission has supplied a copy of Mr. Masaryk's
letter to Mr. James H. Dorn of the War Refugee Board
who is now in London.

Respectfully yours,

Rudolf M. Schoenfeld
Charge d'Affaires ad Interim

JRS:
Original & Hectograph.

Enclosure:
1/ as stated

RECEIVED
WAR REFUGEE BOARD
SEP 28 1944

Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 186, dated
September 27, 1944, Czechoslovak Series,
Embassy, London.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK
FORN OFFICE SECRETARIAT.

No. 6668/conf/44

September 21st, 1944.

My dear Schoenfeld:

I approach you in the following matter:

The Czechoslovak authorities understand that the Dutch Government has drawn up a list of a considerable number of Dutch Jews who are in German concentration camps, and has handed this list to the International Red Cross, offering to exchange for these Dutch citizens a corresponding number of German civilians who were interned in the Dutch colonies and are now held by the Dutch Government. It seems that the Germans have, for the time being, agreed to exchange about 100 persons, who have been enabled to proceed to Palestine by means of immigration certificates granted to them by the Palestinian authorities, while those who may be exchanged at a later period are already now being separated from the rest and thus saved from forced deportation and possible death.

In this connection the Czechoslovak Government is seriously considering the possibility of securing the release, under conditions similar to the Dutch scheme, of a certain number of Czechoslovak Jews interned at Terezin / in Czechoslovakia / or in other places, and thus saving at least a small number of lives while there is still time. According to the information which the Czechoslovak Government has received the Palestinian authorities have already granted a greater number of entry certificates to Czechoslovak Jews who are interned in Terezin and have close relatives in Palestine. A list of the first names, comprising about 250 persons, is already available at the London office of the Jewish Agency.

The settlement of this problem, however, is considerably complicated by the fact that the Czechoslovak Government does not hold any German subjects whom it could offer in exchange for the Czechoslovak citizens interned at Terezin or elsewhere. Nevertheless, it considers that this obstacle might perhaps be overcome if one of the Allied Governments, on whose territory German civilians are interned, were willing to exchange a definite number of them - up to the present moment about 250 persons would

be involved -

His Excellency
Monsieur Rudolf W. Schoenfeld,
etc. etc. etc.
L o n d o n .

be involved - for the Czechoslovak citizens who are interned.

I therefore venture to ask whether the United States authorities could see their way clear to consider an exchange of a certain number of German civilians interned on territory under their jurisdiction for a corresponding number of Czechoslovak citizens interned in Perezin or elsewhere, who in this way would be able to utilise the entry certificates for Palestine which the Palestinian authorities are willing to let them have. Should such a scheme be workable, it would mean rescuing at least a small number of our citizens from the inhuman conditions under which they are living.

I shall be extremely grateful if you would kindly let me know at an early date what steps, if any, can be taken in this matter.

I am writing a similar note to Mr. Nichols asking him to bring this matter to the attention of the British Government.

Sincerely yours,

/s./ Jan Masaryk

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1945

Enclosure No. 2 to despatch no. 142.
July 8, 1944, Czechoslovak Series,
Embassy, London.

no. 4951/duv/44

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS
OF OSWIECZIM AND BIRKENAU

The Czechoslovak Government has received through its representative in a neutral country an extract from the document drawn up regarding the fate of the Jews in the German camp at Birkenau. This document was drawn up at Bratislava by two Slovak Jews who had managed to escape from the camps at Oswieczim and Birkenau in April. It contains an urgent request for the Allies to be informed of the frightful conditions in these camps. The Czechoslovak Government considers it its duty to comply with this request and the following is a literal translation of the extract as received from the neutral country.

The information contained in the document has been further considerably supplemented by reports which a Polish major who escaped from Oswieczim furnished to the underground organisation in Slovakia.

OSWIECZIM and BIRKENAU

The concentration camp at Oswieczim was originally intended for political prisoners, and about 15,000 Germans, Czechoslovaks, Poles and Russians were there in "protective detention". Besides this, professional criminals were sent there and asocial elements, homosexuals, able students, and later Jews from the occupied countries. Over the entrance is the inscription in German "Arbeit macht frei".

The Birkenau labour camp, which lies 4 km. from Oswieczim, and the agricultural work of the Marmense camps are both under the control of the governor of the Oswieczim camp. Inside Oswieczim camp are work-shops of the German armaments concerns Siemens and Krupp. The huts in the camp are in three rows covering an area of 500 x 300 metres. They are surrounded by a double fence 3 metres high charged with high tension electricity. At every 500 metres is a watch-tower 5 metres high with machine-guns and search-lights. This is the "kleine Postenkette". Another line of watch-towers runs in a circle of 2 kilometres and the work-shops are between the two rows of watch-towers.

Birkenau camp is formed of three blocks covering an area 1,600 x 300 metres and is also surrounded by two rings of watch-towers. The outer ring is connected with the outer ring of watch-towers of Oswieczim camp and they are only separated by the railway-lines. Birkenau camp is called after the small forest of Birkenwald (in Polish Brzeziny) nearby. The local population used to call this place "Hajzko".

working

Working conditions at Birkenau and Oswiecim are unimaginable. Work is carried on either in the camp or in the neighbourhood. Roads are built. Reinforced concrete buildings are put up. Gravel is quarried. Houses in the neighbourhood are knocked down. New buildings are put up in the camps and in the work-shops. Work is also done in the neighbouring coal mines or in the factory for synthetic rubber. Some persons also work in the administration of the camps. Any person who does not carry out his work to the satisfaction of the overseer is flogged or beaten to death. The food is 300 grammes of bread per head every evening, or 1 litre per head of turnip soup, and a little coffee. That is for the Jews. Non-Jews receive rather more. Anyone who cannot work and has a temperature of at least 38.6 degrees is sent to the "Krankenbau", the hut for the sick. The German doctor divides sick persons into two groups: curable and seriously ill. The seriously ill are disposed of by a phenol injection in the region of the heart. Among non-Jews this is done only to those who are really seriously ill, while among the Jews 80 to 90 per cent of all those ill receive it. 15,000 to 20,000 persons have already been got rid of in this way by injections. Particularly inhuman scenes took place when the sick were killed wholesale during the process of delousing when a typhus epidemic broke out. Near the "Krankenbau" is the "hygiene institute" where sterilisation and artificial insemination of the women are carried out and blood tests are made for blood transfusion. For these experiments chiefly Jews are used. Since March, 1942 enormous transports of Jews have come to Oswiecim and Birkenau. A very small number of them have been sent to the labour camp, while an average of 90 per cent of those who have come have been taken straight from the train and killed. These executions took place at the beginning in the forest of Birkenwald by gas suffocation in a special building constructed for the purpose. After the suffocation by gas the dead bodies were burnt. At the end of February, 1943, four new crematoria were built, two large and two small, in the camp of Birkenau itself. The crematorium contains a large hall, a gas chamber and a furnace. People are assembled in the hall which holds 2,000 and gives the impression of a swimming-bath. They have to undress and are given a piece of soap and a towel as if they were going to the baths. Then they are crowded into the gas chamber which is hermetically sealed. Several S.S. men in gas-masks then pour into the gas chamber through three openings in the ceiling a preparation of the poison gas megacyklon, which is made in Hamburg. At the end of three minutes all the persons are dead. The dead bodies are then taken away in carts to the furnace to be burnt. The furnace has nine chambers, each of them with four openings. Each opening will take three bodies at once. They are completely burnt after 1½ hours. Thus each crematorium can burn 1,600 bodies daily. The crematoria can be recognised from outside by their lofty chimneys.

On principle only Jews are put to death by gas, this is only done to Aryans in exceptional cases. Aryans are shot with pistols on a special execution ground which lies between blocks 10 and 11 of Oswiecim camp. The first executions took place there in the summer of 1941 and reached their peak a year later when they were carried out by hundreds. Later when this aroused attention a large number of non-Jews who were condemned to death, were taken straight from the train to the execution ground and not entered on the lists of the camp. According to careful calculations during the period from April, 1942, to April, 1944, from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 million Jews were put to death by gas or in some other way, half of these being Polish Jews, others Jews from Holland, Greece, France, Belgium, Germany, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Norway, Lithuania, Austria and Jews of various other nationalities who were brought to Oswiecim from other camps in Poland. About 90 per cent of the members of the transports arriving in Birkenau and Oswiecim were taken straight from the train to be put to death and about 10 per cent became inmates of the camp. Each of the new inmates was registered and received a number. In April, 1944, 180,000 persons in all had been registered as inmates of the camp, counting Jews and non-Jews together. Of the whole number who had arrived before there were only 34,000 in the camp at the beginning of April this year, 18,000 of them being non-Jews. (In both the sources that we have quoted this number includes the membership of both camps together.) The remainder had been killed by hard work, illness, especially epidemics of typhus and malaria, ill treatment, and finally "selection". Twice a week the camp doctor indicated persons destined for selection. Those selected were all gassed. In a single block of Birkenau camp the average number of deaths a week was as much as 2,000, 1,200 of these being natural deaths and 800 "selection". A special book entitled "S.S. Sonderbehandelte" is kept dealing with the "selected". Notice of the deaths of the others is sent to the supreme commander of the camp at Oranienburg. At the beginning of 1943 the "political section" (camp Gestapo) at Oswiecim received 500,000 forms for release. The governor had them all made out in the names of persons who had already been gassed and lodged them in the archives of the camp. Among the persons responsible for the savagery in both camps we must mention: Hoess, governor of the camp, Untersturmfuehrer Schwarzhuber, director of the camp, the Tyrolese chief of the political department (Lagerfuehrer), Oberscharfuehrer Felitsch, Scharfuehrer Steinert, S.S.-Scharfuehrer Jykeff, S.S. Mann Kler, the garrison doctor Wirt, the camp doctor Antrest. In addition, professional criminals who have killed Jews in the camp: Polish Germans Alexander Korman, Albert Haemmerle, Rudi Osteringer, Rudi Serokert, Arno Boem, Klammer and the political prisoners Alfred Kien and Alois Stahler.

The above is the contents of the two documents.
The persons who have managed to secure the
transmission of the documents to a neutral country added

(a) the following information:

"12,000 Jews are being deported daily from the
territories of Carpathian Ruthenia, Transylvania and
the district of KOŠICE where there used to be 320,000
Jews. Those deported are sent to Oswiecim, 8,000 going
by train via Slovakia daily and 7,000 via Carpathian
Ruthenia."

and (b) the following suggestions:

1. The Allied Governments, especially those whose
citizens are suffering in both these camps, should jointly
address to the Germans and Hungarians a threat of re-
prisals directed at the Germans in the hands of these
governments.
2. The crematoria in both camps, which are recog-
nizable by their high chimneys and watch-towers, should
be bombed and so should the main railway-lines connecting
Slovakia and Carpathian Ruthenia with Poland which are
also of military importance, (especially the bridge at
Cep).
3. Public warnings to the Germans and Hungarians
should be repeated.
4. The Vatican should be requested to pronounce a
severe public condemnation.

-----oOo-----

near the Czechoslovak Government
LONDON, June 14, 1944.

No. 131.
UNRESTRICTED.

Subject: Movement of War
Refugees.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to the Department's instruction No. 634, of January 28, 8 pm. regarding the establishment of the War Refugee Board and the general policy in the President's Executive Order of January 28 as to action for the rescue and relief of the Jews of Europe and other victims of enemy persecution. I have the honor to enclose as of possible interest to the War Refugee Board, a copy of a report of May 13, 1944 from the Czechoslovak Mission in Ankara regarding the difficulties of refugees in obtaining exit permits from Hungary.

The report was made available by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs to this Mission which has fully informed the American Embassy to Great Britain.

Respectfully yours.

Rudolf E. Schoenfeld
Charge d'Affaires ad interim

JHB:GWT
Original and hectograph
Enclosure:
1/as stated.

Enclosure # No. 1 to despatch Czechoslovak Series
No. 141, June 14, 1944, from Embassy, London.

With regard to the present stage reached by the evacuation of Jews from Hungary, M. Barlas, the Istanbul representative of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, who called on me today (May 13th, 1944) mentioned to me that the Hungarians and also the Germans are still refusing exit permits from Hungary even to people who already possess certificates and Turkish transit visas. According to a report of the Turkish Consul at Budapest, the Gestapo even go so far as to arrest and send to a concentration camp at the earliest opportunity every Jewish visitor at the Turkish Consulate. This practice has resulted in an appeal to the Swiss Government that one of the official Swiss representatives at Budapest should be appointed to act as intermediary between the Jewish emigres and the Turkish Consulate there. M. Barlas expressed the hope that some remedy will perhaps be found in due course for these difficulties, but in the meanwhile no evacuation from Hungary as possible.

cc:Sec'y, Abrahamson, Aksin, Bernstein, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Luxford, Mann, Wannon, Marks, McCormack, Bargo, Smith, Standish, Stewart, Weinstein, H. D. White, Felt, Files.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

CONGRES JUIF MONDIAL . . CONGRESO JUDIO MUNDIAL

330 WEST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

CABLES: CONGRESS, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: LONGACRE 5-2600

LONDON
55 New Cavendish St, W 1

GENEVA
37 Quai Wilson

BUENOS AIRES
Corrientes 2024-90

JERUSALEM
Vaad Leumi, P. O. B. 471

MONTREAL
1121 St. Catherine St. W

MEXICO CITY
Sonora 174-4

May 15, 1944

In reply refer
to: No. 61

Mr. I. M. Weinstein
War Refugee Board
Treasury Building
Washington, D. C.

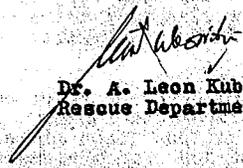
Dear Mr. Weinstein:

I thought you might be interested in the attached issue of the Czechoslovak Government Press Bulletin of May 9th which brings a summary of a Czechoslovak governmental broadcast on the punishment of war criminals.

I submit

- 1) that the greatest possible use should be made of this broadcast;
- 2) that other governments be induced to follow the example laid down by the Czechoslovak Government.

Sincerely yours


Dr. A. Leon Kubowitzki, Head
Rescue Department

ALK:ref
Enc.

CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT PRESS BUREAU
1790 Broadway, New York, 19, N.Y. May 9, 1944-Vol. 4-No. 37

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES SCHEME OF PUNISHMENT

In the name of the Czechoslovak Government, Minister Némec read on the London Czechoslovak broadcast, the additional Government declaration on the punishment of war criminals. The broadcast took place on Sunday night, May 7th. The declaration emphasizes that legislative measures to be taken against the Nazi criminals and their assistants and executors, must be valid in retrospect from the date when the enemy attack against the Republic could not be doubted. Conspiracy against the State, endangering its security, treachery, disclosure of state secrets, military treachery, violence against constitutional representatives, punishable by imprisonment during the Republic, will be included among the crimes punishable by death. All cases of murder, violence, plundering, even if committed in the form of ostensibly legal sentences and executions and confiscations perpetrated in the form of ostensibly legal juridical acts, will be punished more severely. Destruction of life in every case will be punished by death.

Members of the Gestapo, SS men and similar murderous gangs will first answer for the individual crimes committed but the mere fact of belonging to such an organization will be regarded as a crime punished accordingly. Public propagation of Nazism and Fascism will be punished whether it was carried out directly or through the medium of certain Nazi and fascist organizations. Those particularly will be punished who in their activities, defended and praised in the press or public meetings, the foreign government's usurping of power in Czechoslovakia or the individual illegal acts of their organs.

Those who have taken advantage of the stress arising out of national, political or racial persecution in order to enrich themselves at the expense of the state and of individuals, shall not escape punishment. As to collaboration, punishment is excluded in the case of extreme compulsion and none will be punished who have been the unwilling victim of forced collaboration. Popular tribunals will investigate whether the accused persons were willing or unwilling servants of the enemy.

If retribution is also to become a purge of public life, it must not rest solely on criminal retribution. Confiscation of property, loss of civil honor and civil rights, may be meted out as subsidiary punishment. But besides proved criminal guilt, there exists the guilt of those who have

(1)

not behaved as befits true and brave Czechoslovak citizens at a time of national trial, although obligation was laid on them by their social position to set an example for the rest of the population. Such people will be excluded from all participation in public and economic life by a special order, even though they have only been guilty of failing in their duties due to their responsible position.

Special popular tribunals will consist of three laymen appointed by the Government, selected from among reliable patriots, presided over by professional, civil or a military judge and assisted by a deputy with legal training. Procedure similar to those of the martial courts will be adopted for culprits who have escaped but have been summoned by public notice or wireless. No appeal will be permitted against conviction but in the case of acquittal, the public prosecutor will be able to call for an examination by ordinary courts after three months.

The Government is appealing to all citizens to prepare for all this. It appeals also to guilty persons to mitigate or make good the harm they have done by joining the fighters against the enemy. Their guilt, of course, can be wiped out only if service is rendered in causing harm to the enemy, and exceeds the harm done to the nation.

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FRANK ADMITS CZECH HOSTILITY AGAINST GERMANS AND APOLOGIZES FOR LIDICE

The Berlin Radio of April 1, carried a speech made by the Nazi "Minister of State" of Bohemia and Moravia, Karl Hermann Frank. In an interview which was intended as the first of a new series of German propaganda shows directed to North America, Frank admitted that the Czech people's hostility to the Nazis, their unwillingness to work in Germany and their hopes for the reopening of the Czech universities.

Frank was quoted as saying: "Czechs like neither National Socialism nor Communism... Czech workers, engineers, doctors and scientists at first do not like to go to Germany.. The Czechs... hope for more grants from Germany, for example, the reopening of the Czech universities. They can study today only at German universities in the Reich...."

"The fact that Beneš was received by President Roosevelt in Washington and from there went to Stalin in Moscow, and in both places was received with guards of honor, dinners and so on, as becomes a statesman of equal footing, caused a

part of the Czech intelligentsia to become rather childishly enthusiastic. And so it happened that the little man Beneš became all of a sudden the great son of the nation..."

Further on in the speech, Frank sought to whitewash the Nazi rape of Lidice. Commenting on reprisals following the assassination of Gestapo Chief Heydrich, Dr. Frank said: "Czechs soon got over the excitement. This development was determined by the fact that the German authorities did not resort to measures against hostages to avenge the murder of this valuable man. They punished severely and according to military law only those who were murderers sent from London and dropped by parachute and who gave active help and assistance as was the case in Lidice."

ADMITS RESISTANCE TO ANTI-SEMITIC MEASURES

"Muencher Neueste Nachrichten" of Munich on March 15th, speaking of recent Slovak anti-Jewish measures adds that the solution to the "Jewish problem" is "obstructed by the attitude of various subordinate organs remaining in Slovakia since the time of the Old Republic."

SLOVAKIAN QUISLINGS ARREST "RUMORMONGERS"

The "Berliner Boerszeitung" of March 21st states: "For the first time, rumormongers have been arrested in Slovakia, and their names published in the Slovak press."

NAZIS OPEN INDOCTRINATION CENTERS FOR CZECHS

"Berliner Boerszeitung" of April 24th states: "In Frank's presence, the inspector of Nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalten (National political indoctrination institutes), Heissmeyer, has inaugurated in Kutná Hora a National Politische Erziehungsanstalt für Böhmen (Bohemia) which is subdivided into establishments in Kutná Hora and Roudnice."

GERMANS TAKE OVER SLOVAKIA

"Dagens Nyheter" Stockholm, of March 26th states: "The Germans have started defensive action in Slovakia. Big forces were dispatched into the country, and part of them will be sent to the eastern front. Russian parachute troops landed in the Carpathian mountains, and Germans assumed control of the Slovakian railroads for strategic reasons."

The Slovak Radio of March 25th, quoted an article in the "Gazette de Lausanne" predicting the imminent Nazi occupation of the puppet Slovak state, instead of its regular

weekly review. The substitution was made after an announcement earlier in the day that the usual political commentary would be given.

The "Gazette de Lausanne," commenting last week on the Slovak State's celebration of the fifth anniversary of her "so-called independence" predicted that the Germans would occupy the country to safeguard vital communications to the eastern front after Nazi authorities had declared that the German minority there "needed protection from a hostile population".

CZECH BOYS AND GIRLS COMPELLED TO BUILD HOMES FOR GERMAN EVACUEES

"Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" of Berling, April 22nd, state: "In some place in the "Protectorate" a KLV camp (Kinderlandesverschickung - Nazi children's evacuation camp) was built by young Czechs belonging to the Youth service which encompasses half a million Czech boys and girls.

"The Prague (Nazi-controlled) paper "A Zet" stated: "The Youth Service has been extended to take up virtually the entire leisure time of youth outside of school and their homes. Leaders to supervise homes for young people, who are obliged to leave their parents for the sake of school or employment, are being trained in three months courses, the first of which will end on March 31st.

"The Kuratorium provides for sports, exercise, recreation camps and meeting places for youth, and also controls the youth homes which are established by private enterprises. It is an achievement of Kuratorium that young Czech boys and girls could be used to help their German comrades through this work."

Note: The so-called Kuratorium for the education of Czech youth is headed by the Czech quisling Education Minister and "popular enlightenment" Emanuel Moravec. Its "official purpose is to educate the Czech youth in Reich thinking". Moravec expected that he would be able to enroll as many as one million Czech youth into this quisling organization. There is a great hostility against this institution among the Czechs, and they ironically refer to this organization as "Kurvatorium" which in translation means whore institute.

SLOVAKS GEMPOSE QUISLING-DICTATORIAL RULE

The Bratislava German-language Nazi paper "Grenzbote" (date not available - apparently late March or early April)

quoted an article by the puppet President of the so-called independent State of Slovakia. Josef Tiso, in the HSLIS Organisačne Zvesti (Organizational News of the Hlinka Party) admitted the quisling methods which had been applied in order to prevent honest Slovaks from influencing the administration of Slovak municipalities. Only Party members were permitted to vote, but even their votes were not respected by the quislings.

Tiso stated that "numerous people outside the Party (namely the Fascist Hlinka Party) claimed to have the right to vote, although this right belongs only to members of the Hlinka Party."

The quisling "President" also explained that "the election of municipal committees was a political test for the HSLIS (Hlinka Party) members and district chairman. In several cases members did not agree with the local group leadership and rejected electoral lists submitted by it. It was, however, ascertained in several cases that the HSLIS membership was not sufficiently politically mature so that lists submitted by them could not be approved."

NAZI DOMINATED PRAGUE ECONOMIC INSTITUTE MEETS

The Nazi-controlled Czech Radio on April 26th stated: "The Administrative Committee of the Prague Institute for Economic Research held its annual meeting at which the President of the Institute, Professor Wageman, presided. Among those present at the meeting were the representative of the German Ministry of State and representatives of the "Protectorate" Offices of the National Bank as well as representatives of economic circles and the press. After the agenda, Professor Wageman gave a lecture on the 'prospects of world economy'".

SUB-CARPATHIAN JEWS SENT TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS

The Nazi Balkan news agency "Transkontinent Press" of April 27th, announces that the expulsion of the Jews from the Czechoslovak province of Sub-Carpathia, which has been seized by Hungary, is in full swing.

SLOVAKS DISSATISFIED WITH HUNGARIAN DOMINATION

The German language Nazi paper "Deutsche Zeitung" in Ungarn of April 15th, reported from Košice (in eastern Slovakia seized by Hungary), that "Housemaid Katarin Paliag reviled the Hungarian nation on an open postcard. For this crime she has been sentenced to four months imprisonment, but the Kuria (appellate court) increased her sentence to six months."

February 22, 1944.

MEMORANDUM

Anti-Semitic Action in Czechoslovakia. (Material
obtained from file in Visa Division, State
Department)

On February 2, 1944, Bern wired the Department that Slovak authorities have recently commenced a new program in response to an inspired newspaper campaign attacking the Jewish population. The first measures comprise registration of all Jews, including Christians.

K. Hartung

*John P. Lewis
files*

700810