Cooperation with Other Governments: United Nations; Polish Govt in Exile
Amendment to this License
Extension of this License
Renewal of this License
Correspondence concerning this application
Other (Specify)

For further material concerning Latin American passports for Polish Refugees:

SEE: PROGRAMS WITH RESPECT TO RELIEF AND RESCUE OF REFUGEES: OTHER MEANS OF EFFECTING RESCUES (Recognition of Latin American Passports).
Dear General O'Dwyer,

Referring to the conversation you were kind enough to have on March 7th with Dr. Jan Piotrowski and Mr. Aleksander Znamiedzki, representing the Relief Department of the Polish Embassy, I wish to convey to you my sincere gratitude for your willingness to give assistance to the Polish people whose plight in concentration camps and work camps in Germany was presented to you.

The matter is really of great importance. As you know, the situation of the millions deported to Germany has always been tragic, but since Nazi Germany finds itself in the grip of the armies of the United Nations, the lives of the deportees has become almost hopeless. In their struggle for life, the Germans will not hesitate to brush away anyone who might be a burden to them.

With this in mind, my Government requested me to approach the War Refugee Board with the most urgent appeal for immediate and assistance in food for these victims of war. The figures which were recently supplied by the International Red Cross in Geneva are no longer factual, since transferring of deportees occurs daily. However, in a cable communication of a few days ago it

Brig. Gen. William O'Dwyer,
Executive Director, War Refugee Board,
Department of the Treasury Building,
Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Ave.,
Washington, D. C.
was stated that a large number of them has been transferred to labor camps in Northern and Southern Germany. On the basis of information received from the Swiss and Swedish Delegates of the International Red Cross, my Government has learned that a most urgent need of food exists in many of these camps for which the accessible and authorized distributing centers are the infamous concentration camps in Dachau for the southern area, and Neuengamme for the northern area.

Steps have been taken to furnish you with more exact figures as to the location of all camps and the number of deportees at the earliest possible moment. Meanwhile, it is of utmost importance, according to the request of my Government, that at least 10,000 parcels monthly be sent to Neuengamme. The number of parcels needed for Dachau will be supplied later.

May I take this opportunity to express my high appreciation for your kind assurance given to Dr. Piotrowski and Mr. Znamiecki that the War Refugee Board would try to give of its own reserves of food parcels some immediate help to the Polish war victims wherever they can be reached. Your suggestion that this be done through the medium of the International Red Cross appears to be an excellent channel through which to achieve this aim in the most effective and rapid way. For your information, I would like to add that Neuengamme near Hamburg can best be reached from Göteborg, Sweden.

I have asked the Delegates of the Ministry of Social Welfare and of the Polish Red Cross in Geneva to cable more exact data on this subject and fully to cooperate with the representatives of the War Refugee Board and the International Red
Cross in this work.

The Polish people will be deeply grateful if, owing to your kindness, relief is extended by the War Refugee Board to the desperately situated Polish deportees.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

J. Ciechanowski

J. Ciechanowski
Ambassador of Poland.
near the Polish Government,
LONDON, July 26, 1944.

No. 638.

Subject: Admission of Jewish refugees into the United States.

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

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a letter dated July 20, 1944, enquired whether the United States would be willing to receive certain Jewish refugees who had been documented with passports issued by neutral countries. The letter, a copy of which is enclosed, states that neutral countries would not be requested to issue such passports unless the American and British authorities express their willingness to receive the refugees.

Respectfully yours,

Rudolf H. Schoenfeld,
Charge d’Affaires ad interim

Original and hectograph.

Enclosure:

1/ as stated.

Copy to American Embassy, London.

WIC/2/65

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 13 1972
Republic of Poland  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
73, Queen's Gate,  
July 20th  
1944.

Dear Dr. Schoenfeld:

On July 3rd, Monsieur nonier addressed to you an official letter regarding deportations of Jews from Hungary to Poland, in which he expressed the Polish Government's conviction that it was a matter of the utmost urgency for the United Nations to reconsider the possibility of finding the means to save the Jewish populations. You were good enough to confirm that you had brought this communication to the attention of the U.S. Government.

Today I wish to raise one particular point in this same connection in which I am afraid we shall need your assistance.

The Council for the Rescue of Jews in Poland - a body which has been instituted for the explicit purpose of centralizing all activities concerned with the rescue of Polish Jews - has submitted the following suggestion:

The Polish Government are urged to approach certain neutral countries with a view to their instructing their representatives in Hungary, and possibly other enemy-occupied and conducted countries to issue, for humanitarian reasons, a number of passports to selected and trustworthy persons of the Jewish faith to enable them to evade deportation and to escape from the given occupied country.

Such a step could be taken by the Polish Government only in the event of the American and British authorities expressing their willingness to accept these people - if not in the U.S.S.R., or the United Kingdom, then in some place specially reserved for foreign refugees. (It would appear from President Roosevelt's recent declaration that some of these people could be placed in so-called 'ports of refuge'.)

I should be grateful if you would kindly let me know whether such an action could, in principle, meet with favourable consideration and support on the part of the American Government, and if so, whether it could be discussed in full. I should like to mention that we have also approached the British Government in this matter.

I repeat again, to trouble you with this somewhat difficult question, but I hope that you will be able to give me the general view of your Government on the matter in the not too distant future.

Yours sincerely,

J. Libbach.

Mr. Isadore Schoenfeld,  
Minister Plenipotentiary,  
Charge d'Affaires of the U.S.,  
to Poland,  
London.
No. 548

near the Polish government

Jamaica, March 24, 1944.

Subject: Present position of Polish victims of Nazi persecution; supplementary information regarding passport difficulties.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to the Department's Instruction No. 634 of January 28 regarding measures for the rescue and relief of victims of Nazi persecution and to the Department's Despatch No. 339 of March 2 regarding the present position of Polish refugees, I have the honor to report that the Embassy is now informed by Count Szarkowski, Head of the refugee department of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that the governments of France, Peru and Chile issue passports to Polish citizens in order to help them flee from countries collaborating with Germany or from Germany itself but that Ecuador and Venezuela have adopted an unfavorable attitude in such matters.

It will be recalled that in the conversation reported in our Despatch No. 339 of March 2, Count Czapski expressed the opinion that one of the most important things that could be done immediately to assist the rescue of Nazi victims was the provision of more passports entitling refugees to go to South American countries and that he further stated that some of the South American countries had recently tightened up on issuing these passports.

Respectfully yours,

Wolf H. Schenfeld,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

To the Department in original and duplicate.

J.S.
LONDON, May 23, 1944

Subject: WAR REFUGEE BOARD--Declaration of Polish Government.

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

Sir:

Referring to the Department's telegram to the London Embassy of March 26, 1944, No. 2273, and to previous correspondence regarding the War Refugee Board, I have the honor to enclose a copy of a declaration made by the Polish Government and passed by the Council of Ministers on April 26, 1944, in which the Polish Government declares that it is prepared to give full support to every endeavour made by the United States to implement the work of the War Refugee Board and that it will give its closest cooperation to the Board in carrying aid and rescue to Polish citizens.

Respectfully yours,

Rudolf E. Schoenfeld
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim

To the Department in Original and Photostat.

Enclosure:
1/ as stated

MRC: GMO
DECLARATION BY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT
PASSED BY THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
ON 28TH APRIL, 1944:

The Polish Government welcomes with all appreciation the creation under a decree of the President of the United States of America of a War Refugee Board, the object of which is to give organized assistance to all victims of persecution and to all those threatened by death, irrespective of nationality, race or creed.

Whereas it is in full solidarity with the declaration of March 24, 1944, in which President Roosevelt once again defended the rights of all those who are oppressed and tortured, the Polish Government desires at the same time to point out that in the past it has more than once drawn the attention of the civilized world to the inhuman atrocities committed by the Germans. In no country is the number of persons - both Christians and Jews - who are tortured to death so great, nowhere the persecution so terrible as in Poland. To give help to the persecuted is the constant concern of the Polish authorities whether acting in Poland itself or in other countries.

The Polish Government is prepared to give its full support to every endeavour of the United States in this connection and to give the closest cooperation to the newly-formed War Refugee Board in carrying aid and rescue to Polish citizens, whether in or outside Poland.
The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to the department's instruction No. 024, January 20, 8 p.m., regarding the 'special refugee board and the general policy laid down in the President's Executive Order of January 22 for the rescue and relief of the Jews of Europe and other victims of Nazi persecution, and referring also to our telegrams No. 30 of March 1 reporting generally on conversations with officials of the governments to which the Embassy is accredited, I have the honor to report below the substance of conversations with Count Wajda Totten-Czapski, Deputy Secretary General and head of the Refugee Department of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition, there are

1/ enclosed two memoranda supplied by the political secretary of the European Division, World Jewish Congress, which deal with the general position of persecuted Jewish minorities of Polish origin and advance various suggestions for action to facilitate the rescue of these victims.

Count Czapski expressed himself as in general accord with the policy set forth in the President's Executive Order and indicated that the fullest possible cooperation on the part of his government could be expected.

As regards the present position of Polish victims of Nazi persecution, Count Czapski states that the countries to which these victims are trying to escape are Romania, Hungary, Switzerland, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Sweden. He thought that few, if any, were trying to escape to Soviet Russia. In spite of the great difficulties in evading the border authorities, the number of those persecuted in Poland and held in the various concentration camps is so great that the small percentage of people who do manage to escape makes up a considerable number of people, experience has shown that the possibilities of escape depend on (1) the situation of the camps; (2) the political conditions in the countries to which escape is made; (3) the efficiency of the organizations assisting in escape; and (4) the amount of money
put at the disposal of these organizations. Count
Czapski appeared to be particularly well informed about
the position in France and the Iberian Peninsula as he
ded only recently come to London after two years as
Polish Consul General in Lisbon and traveled by way of
Alicante and Portugal in order to gather such informa-
tion as possible about the position of Polish refugees.
Since 1940, when about 500,000 Jews were still left in
France, including about 50,000 Jews, Count Czapski's
information is that about 20,000 had managed to get out
of France, mainly younger persons able to go into the army.
On the other hand, possibly 40,000 to 50,000 Jews had
been brought into France by the Germans for work so that
the number of Jews in France at the present time probably
exceeds 300,000.

Count Czapski thought that the Jews were being
generally treated worse than non-Jewish Poles and that
some of the Polish Jews from Belgium have had an especially
bad time. Once the Polish refugees succeeded in getting
through into Spain their needs are adequately taken care
of, he states, as the Polish authorities in Spain have funds
and enjoy adequate facilities for this purpose.

Replying to a question as to that special obstacles
are interfering with the rescue and relief of Nazi victims,
Count Czapski mentioned the following:

(a) the failure of some of the governments on whose
territory these victims arrive to give suf-
ficient cooperation;
(b) the problem of passports and funds necessary
for their existence and the continuation of
their voyage;
(c) the problem of visas.

He thought that the payment of the transfer of money to
Switzerland was especially important for helping refugees
in Switzerland and in countries like France to which money
can be transferred more easily from there than from other
neutral countries, but he considered that Lebanon was also
of importance in this respect.

One of the least important things that could be done
immediately, in Count Czapski's opinion, was the provision
of more passports entitling refugees to go to South
American countries. This was of particular importance
for Polish refugees to Switzerland. Some of the South and
Central American countries, he appeared, had recently
tightened up on issuing these passports.

Count Czapski said that the Polish government was
doing all within its power to assist refugees of Polish
origin, mainly through the following measures:

(a) Interventions on behalf of refugees by Polish
representatives in neutral countries and by protec-
tion lawyers in the enemy occupied areas;
(b) special organizations or rescue; and
(c) material help in the form of passports, visas, food, money and clothes.

Discussing that opportunities there might be for special action by the American government to facilitate the rescue and relief of the victims of enemy oppression, Count Chapdelaine said that in his view the following measures were most important:

(a) intervention with the governments of those countries in which the United States are represented;
(b) assistance with the passport and visa problems; and
(c) permission for money to be transferred from dollars to different states in Europe.

The two enclosed memoranda dealing with the position of the persecuted Jewish minority in Poland have been drawn up by two separate persons, both of whom, according to M. L. Westermann, political secretary of the European Division World Jewish Congress, are authorities on the subject. Although they overlap to a certain extent, taken together they appear to provide a comprehensive treatment of the subject from the Jewish point of view. Among specific suggestions for action, in addition to those suggested by Count Chapdelaine, are the following:

(1) establishment of an organization to provide would-be refugees with identity cards, ration cards, work cards, or other papers necessary for movement in enemy-occupied territory.

(2) organization of liaison between officials of certain special services, representatives of Allied governments, and officials of Jewish rescue agencies, so as to have continuous exchange of information as to possibilities of rescue.

(3) pressure on Hungarian authorities to permit and facilitate entry of refugees from Slovakia, Rumania and Poland.

(4) political action to secure that 9,500 Jews in Vittel already in possession of passports should be exchanged for Germans in those countries from which these Jews have received their passports.

(5) action by Allied governments (a) to appeal to the peoples of their countries to extend all possible help to the remnants of the Jewish population; (b) to direct their official and secret agents to live protection of Jewish refugees in Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia and France; (c) to ask underground movements in France, Poland, Rumania,
...etc., to enlist all able-bodied Jews in their military activities and to protect women and children and the old by concealment and other means; (6) to give orders to burn extermination camps and to assassinate the executioners.

(4) Finding ways and means, in view of the dangerous situation of a considerable number of Jews now in southern France, of getting them to Spain and from there to Portugal or directly to Palestine.

(7) Soviet Government to be asked to request military authorities to do that is possible to save remnants of Jews from extermination by retreating German Army.

(8) Provision of more havens of refuge for those able to escape.

Respectfully yours,

Rudolf L. Schoenfeld
Charge d'Affaires ad interim

Enclosures:

1/ as and 2/ as stated.
Original and photograph to Department.

...
First: Information submitted by European Division World Jewish Congress

I. Possibilities of rescue.

There exists in almost all territories occupied by the Nazis rather important possibilities of escape out of the country a certain number of Jews by smuggling them through the border to adjoining neutral or satellite countries. This work is actually being carried out at the present moment, especially by representatives of the World Jewish Congress and of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

According to our latest information, 7,500 Jews were, so far, brought in this way from Poland to adjoining countries, namely: 3,700 to Hungary, 3,000 to Romania, and 1,500 to Sweden. The same work is being continued out in France by smuggling people through the border to Switzerland and Italy. Five hundred Jewish children were brought in this way by the representatives of the World Jewish Congress from France to Switzerland. The number of adults who succeeded in crossing legally the border from France to Switzerland is estimated at 8/10, 000.

The exact number of the people who crossed the border from France to Spain as it is quite impossible to give the exact estimate at the present moment. This work is being continued.

The actual activities in this field, as far as the World Jewish Congress is concerned, are being directed by the above office of the World Jewish Congress in the closest cooperation with the head quarters in New York. A second office for this particular purpose is being established now in Spain.

II. Obstacles in the way of rescue.

The main obstacle interfering with the work of rescuing Jews is of a financial nature. Would there be much more considerable funds available for the work of rescue, much more could be done in this field. For instance, the cost involved in bringing people from border from Poland to Romania or Hungary is 150 dollars per person; the cost of smuggling people from France into Spain is much greater, viz.- at present, approximately, 800 dollars per person. This problem is, however, a two-fold one, i.e. firstly, of securing the necessary funds, and secondly, of avoiding the license to have the same transmitted to neutral countries and used for this particular purpose. Funds for
rescuing people from Poland and other Nazi-occupied territories must be transmitted to Switzerland; funds for
rescuing people from Romania are being transmitted to
Switzerland and Spain, and Portugal, respectively.

Funds transmitted for rescue work are being used,
actually, not only in order to cover the expenses of
saving people over the borders, but also in order to
provide the with certain quantities of food to save them
from the danger of starvation and to arm them and enable
them to fight against the Germans and to provide them
with certain other aids, especially passports to South and
Central American countries which may save them, at least
for the time being, from the danger of deportation and
extermination.

III. Suggestions for rescue

In order to improve the existing possibilities of
rescue, the following ought to be done:

(a) Considerable funds must be placed at the disposal
of organizations active in the field of rescue,
and eventually at the disposal of the special
representatives of the Air Force assigned to be
appointed in the neutral countries of Europe,
especially in Switzerland, Spain and Portugal.

(b) The Governments of the neutral countries of
Europe must be informed that the United States
Government are greatly interested in the work
of rescue and expects their co-operation in this
field, especially by admitting all refugees who
will manage to escape to their territory. The
same information must be transmitted to the
Governments of the satellite countries. The
Governments of the neutral countries must also
be informed that the United States Government
is ready to cover the expenses involved in the
maintenance of the refugees and to ship to the
respective countries the necessary quantities
of food for this purpose.

(c) The Governments of the Central and South American
countries must be requested to place at the
disposal of their Consulates in Switzerland and
in Spain, a certain number of passports to be
granted to persons in occupied territories, whose
lists will be submitted by the offices of the
World Jewish Congress, on the understanding that
these passports are being issued only for pur-
poses of rescue and that the bearers will claim
no additional rights, especially the right to
enter the particular country or to be recognized
as its citizens after the war.

(d)
(d) Immediate steps should be taken to have persons with Latin-American passports interned at present in special camps in France and in Germany and for the sake of their respective countries, eventually also for persons in other countries, as for example, in South-West Africa.

(e) Pressure should be exerted on the German government to have Jews devoted to Transnistria intimidated so soon as possible, so also to enable as many Jews in these countries as possible to proceed from Romania to Palestine or to other countries in the near east. The same pressure should be exerted on the Belgian government, especially so far as the emigration of children to Palestine is concerned.

(f) Proper steps shall be taken to save Jewish children in France from the danger of deportation and extermination. This can be done by securing visas for these children to the United States and other American countries, and also by influencing the Vichy authorities to issue exit visas for these. The number of children involved is about 8,000.

(g) Negotiations shall be continued with the Belgian government to arrange the German authorities and secure exit visas for a certain number of Jewish children in the occupied territories to go to Sweden, on the understanding that all expenses involved will be covered by the British and the United States government, that the necessary food will be shipped to Sweden and that the repatriation of the children will be guaranteed immediately after the war.

IV. Preventing extermination

To prevent the plan to exterminate the Jews, the following measures should be carried out in addition to those suggested in the previous answers:

(a) New warnings shall be issued in the strongest possible form directed both to Germans and to the satellite nations stressing that every person in any capacity whatsoever responsible, directly or indirectly, for atrocities against the Jewish population, will be punished with all severity of the law immediately after the war or even during the war when captured by the Allies. It would be very advisable to repeat this warning declaration of the Allied Powers with special reference to Jews, who, unfortunately, were thus excluded altogether.

In view of the fact that the civilian population in Germany may not be fully informed about atrocities committed by German officials and soldiers in the occupied territories, it may be
advisable to disseminate information about them and also to give a warning in the form of leaflets dropped from planes. The importance of these activities is especially great at the present moment; on the one hand, the danger of extermination of the remnants of European Jewry during the evacuation of the German armies and, on the other hand, the armed officials and soldiers may be strongly impressed by words of warning not that the near defeat of Germany is, in all probability, clear even to them.

(b) The United Nations Commission for the Investigation and Punishment of War Crimes must be brought to full activity. Facts must be known by investigations of this Commission, and also sentences issued by the courts be published and disseminated as fully as possible. Special importance from this point of view should be attached to the publication of all lists of criminals prepared by the Commission, and also all sentences passed against them.

(c) The underground movement in all occupied countries and the guerrilla armies must be made conscious of the special task to save Jews in all possible ways.

(d) The Jewish population in the occupied territories should be armed in a proper way and enabled to defend themselves.

V. Help by neutrals

The main help which can be given by neutrals is by admitting the Jews who managed to escape from occupied territories and by making it possible to resettle and re-establish them from those countries to the occupied territories. This problem has been dealt with in the preceding answer. The Jews return to certain satellite countries, especially Hungary.

VI. Special help by the United States

The existing possibilities of help to be given by the United States Government are enumerated in the answers to question 1 and 2. In order to have this help organised in a proper way, it is most advisable to have representatives of the Local Jewish Board appointed in the neutral countries of Europe, namely, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, and Turkey. These contacts could be established between them and the existing offices of the Jewish organisation active in the field of rescue, especially the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the World Jewish Congress and the American Joint Distribution Committee, which would be glad to assist with their experience and advice and to direct the action of the representatives of the Local Jewish Board to the existing possibilities in these fields.

VII.
VII. Governments in Exile

Special measures regarding rescue of the Jewish population were adopted by several governments in exile. The governments of Poland and Holland issued strong warnings to their nationals not to yield to anti-Semitic propaganda conducted by the Germans but, on the contrary, to combat it. The Dutch government is now preparing a special campaign of rescue for its Jewish nationals deported to Holland.

Several meetings of representatives of the Polish, Yugoslav, Greek and Czech Governments, together with representatives of the World Jewish Congress, were held in New York to discuss the possibilities of rescue work to be carried out for the Jewish population of all those countries. The underground division of the Polish government, situated in Poland itself, has a special department for rescuing Jews in which the four leading Polish parties, and the Jewish population, as such, is represented. This department takes care of concealing Jews among the gentile population and of arming the Jewish population, and also of smuggling Jews out of the territory of Poland. Members are chosen by the Polish government and by subsidiaries of several Jewish organizations.

VIII. Report on the Refugee Board

The establishment of the refugee board made a deep impression on public opinion throughout the world. The example of the United States government may be followed by several other governments. The Polish government is now considering a plan to establish a special division, to be affiliated to the office of the Prime Minister, for the rescue of Polish Jews. A similar institution is being organized by the Dutch government.
Inclusion No. to Laptev Polish Series 529
March 4, 1944

Second Memorandum submitted by European Division world Jewish Congress. The cross-references for Sections IV, V, and VI have been inserted.

Conclusions

9th February, 1944

1. General Position.

From the Jewish point of view there are, roughly speaking, three different areas in Poland, a western and north-eastern area, which consists of the part incorporated into the Reich, a central area, the so-called General Government, and the eastern area.

There are still some areas in the first area in a number of places, in particular in Lodz and its surroundings. In the second area a concentration of Jews into 54 villages or rather ghettos took place during November 1942. The majority of these Jewish settlements or ghettos have already been liquidated. Those who were not to be found in the majority of cases, or in labour camps, or in hiding, in Polish houses, especially in towns and in the villages the mostly under false names. Those are all entitled Jews or the intelligent or workers, in other words the leaders of the underground movement. In the third area the number of Jews left is negligible. The situation of those remaining Jews alone the Polish, three factors:

1. Starvation as a result of exhaustion, undernourishment and disease.
2. Deportation of the unemployed elements to the extermination centres, in particular, Treblinka, Sobibor, Majdanek, Auschwitz, Belzec.
3. The rounding up of Jews in hiding, in forests, gillas, etc. and their execution.

The Jews have fixed special remembrance for disclosing the places of hidden. In November 1943 the camp of Sobibor destroyed the extermination camp and called several hundred Gypsies, as a result a part of the Jews were killed off and the remainder escorted into the woods.

Possibility of rescue from Poland would depend upon (a) the possibility of concealment; (b) the opportunity of escaping from a labour or extermination camp; (c) crossing the Sudeten, Slovak or the Czecho-Slovak frontier, by means of payment on the Polish side, i.e. with the help of our organisation, estates Valence; (d) in certain cases on receiving foreign passports and settling into Switzerland or France. In the last ten months about 1,200 Jews entered in this way into January.

II. Special difficulties in the way of saving Jews are:

(a) Lack of food to hold out, lack of adequate funds necessary for crossing the Polish frontier.
(b) Lack of power or political pressure on the populations of the countries south of Poland to give organised help to Jews crossing the frontier (threat of retaliation or the promise of concessions in future).

III. The above measures to improve rescue operations
III. Suggested measures to improve present position:

(a) Political action in the Latin American countries to increase the number of foreign diplomatic for the Jews in Hitlerian countries, and

(b) Political action in the Latin American countries to secure the present Jewish refugees in the Americas, and to the extent to which the movement of the Jews is not possible due to difficulties of transport. However, the number of Jews in Latin America is estimated to be 3,500.

(c) Political action to ensure that the 3,500 Jews will be evacuated for purposes in those Latin American countries from which the Jews have received their support. If this does not happen, the Jews will be evacuated to the United States for repatriation to their countries of origin. It is therefore, very urgent to get this done in time. The route to Turkey is better for those in Latin America, and the United States, but in this moment there are only the following ways of repatriation for that group:

1. Evacuation, transit out of Turkey, then into Mexico, because the Jews have not the proper means to those parts.

2. Gettal and transit out occasionally by air - with such help as is possible and to those parts.

3. Gettal, then out of Turkey at the moment the Soviet forces occupy Bulgaria and Turkey. This move is possible, but to be decided upon as a political question.

(b) Instructions to the Allied Governments to their official and the Jewish peoples to give protection to Jewish refugees in Hungary, Slovakia, and Lithuania and France.

(f) Instructions to the Jewish people to their diplomatic and consular representatives in Rome, Stockholm, etc., to make use of the fact that they may get in contact with the representatives of the United States.

Convers
Congress are the Jewish Agency in those areas, in order to organise help; (b) to permit the disposal of these organisations by the Central Board of Finance, in order to finance the rescue of Jews from Poland and other actions. This can be done either by setting aside hard currency reserves in the possession of the diplomatic and consular authorities or by special allocations.

(g) A considerable number of Polish Jews are now in southern France. They are also scattered elsewhere in hiding. Their situation is dangerous. They are to be found to get them to embark the from there to neutral or friendly countries in order to save them from their extermination by the retreating German army.

(i) It is recommended that the Governments of the United States and of Great Britain, and the respective Governments should ask the Soviet authorities to permit the exit of Soviet Jews from the Eastern Front to safer countries.

IV. CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE ALLIES WITHIN THE OCCUPIED AREAS

(a) A united resolution by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, indicating the decision which would result in the elimination of all retaliation, if the extermination policy is not discontinued.

(b) A similar resolution by the other Allied Governments.

(c) A systematic appeal through radio to the German people to accept and follow the declaration that extermination policy is to be abandoned, and the German people to take action against it.

(d) Circulation of millions of leaflets over Germany and the German occupied countries. These leaflets should contain a full account of the extermination policies.

(e) The mobilisation of the Allies, Great Britain, U.S.A., and the Soviet Union, should ensure more effective action to punish all the direct and indirect perpetrators of atrocities.

(f) A similar declaration should be made by the leaders of the various churches.

(g) A systematic press campaign in the same spirit.

(h) The publication of 10,000 names of German war criminals, guilty of massacres of the occupied peoples, especially Jews. These names should be given in the leaflets, dropped over Germany and the occupied territories and should be broadcast.
broadcast on the wireless. It should be stressed that the
punishment will be most severe if the extermination policy
is carried on.

V. United action by United

(1) Areas should be reserved for Jews who might be able to
survive.

(2) Financial guarantees to the neutral countries for the
maintenance of the refugees should be given by the Car
Narace Board.

(c) It is necessary that the U.S. Government should use its
secret agents to investigate where the Polish and other Jews
imported to Russia are to be found at the present moment, and
to ask the Polish government to give every aid to local agents
to extend every possible active help to the Jews, and, if
possible, to rescue them by force from the concentration,
labour and extermination camps and to place them in kindly
surroundings and secure safety, places or to incorporate them
into the activities of the underground movement.

VI. An active service by the Allied Governments established in

(a) An appeal of those Governments to the masses of their
countries to extend all possible help to the remnants of the
Jewish population.

(b) The governments should give secret orders to their under-
ground movements and their underground agents to give organized
help to the Jews.

(c) The governments must declare that the tearing down of
the walls of the ghettos is one of the aims of the underground
movement.

(d) Orders should be given to burn extermination camps and to
exterminate the当作者.

(e) To enlist the Jewish population into military activities.

(f) The leadership of the Jewish movements in exile ought to call
up in the countries of the respective countries to put them-
selves at the head of the activities mentioned in (a) to

(g) The Committee set up by the various Allied Governments in
exile to collaborate with the Car Narace Board in the
aftermath or with its representation in London, ought to
include one or two representatives of the Jewish population
of their countries.

(h) The solidarity of the various underground movements ought
to include representatives of the Jewish population (where
this is not the case).
SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington,
March 1, 1944.

RAPID TRANSMISSION.

OFFICIALS dealing with refugee and displaced
person problems for the Governments of Norway, Poland,
Czechoslovakia, Netherlands and Belgium have been
informed of policy outlined in your 634, January 29,
8 p.m., and in all cases have signified desire to
cooperate to fullest extent possible. Reaction of
all those officials to establishment of war refugee
board and to general policy as explained in your
634 was favorable. Possible overlap with activities
of UNRRA and Intergovernmental Committee was mentioned
but with recognition that main consideration is prompt
and effective action. All these comments stress
importance of the following measures: (A) Transfer
of adequate funds to various neutral centers especially
France, Hungary and Germany for use in securing release of
some victims and generally facilitating travel and over-
coming difficulties crossing frontiers. (B) Assistance
in providing passports and visas prerequisite
for entry to neutral countries. (C) Pressure on neutral
countries especially Spain to relax frontier regulations
and to permit and facilitate entry of refugees.

Suggested propaganda measures included: (A) Broadcasts
designed to dispel individual officials in occupied
territories and satellite countries to help rather than
hinder movement of refugees trying to reach neutral
countries. (B) Broadcasts appeals by Allied Governments
to home populations to help Jewish victims. (C)
Continuously repeated warnings and threats to Germans
themselves to occupying forces and to penalties of
punishment to those participating in crimes against
persecuted minorities. (D) Issuing aid of Vatican
in appeals to Roman Catholic countries such as Austria
to refrain from persecution and to prevent deportation
of Jews. Fuller reports for individual countries on
present position of their persecuted minorities now
living in areas under German control together with
suggestions for action to facilitate rescue of such
victims are being transmitted by air mail.

Yours,

[Signature]