Cooperation with other Governments: Latin America; Dominican Republic
Dominican Republic

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

(1) A fifty-eight page printed report entitled "Field Investigation of Settlement Potentialities Existent on Select Lands in the Dominican Republic" has been prepared for the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees. It may be advisable to obtain a copy of this report.

(2) A survey conducted by the Brookings Institute on refugee settlement in the Dominican Republic indicates that estimates as to availability of Dominican areas for refugee settlement have been somewhat exaggerated. A copy of certain excerpts from the report submitted with a letter of Abba Hillel Silver of the American Zionist Emergency Counsel to the State Department on November 23, 1943 is attached.
REFUGEES SAID TO LIKE TROPICS

New Dominican Republic Chief Tells Of Colony

The Dominican Republic's large agricultural colony for European refugees, which now includes 4,000 natives of German-occupied regions, will be continued and expanded after the war, Miguel A. Herrera, new Dominican Consul in Baltimore, said yesterday.

Singer Herrera, a former judge of the Appellate Court in Santo Domingo, said the colonists, who began to arrive in May, 1940, under the invitation of President Rafael Trujillo, have adjusted themselves very well to tropical farming.

Has Own Newspaper

The colony, composed of both Jewish and non-Jewish families, has its own newspaper, power plant and school facilities, and raises food crops and cattle, he reported. Many of the refugees have learned Spanish voluntarily and under no pressure from the Government, he said.

The almost complete self-sufficiency of the colony and the facilities provided by the Dominican Republic have pleased so much that they are determined to remain as citizens after the war, Sr. Herrera said.

At the international conferences on refugees' problems at Evian, Trianon, in 1938, President Trujillo and the exiled Frenchman immediately offered asylum to as many as 100,000 political refugees and guarantee land equality for everyone as well as religious tolerance,

President Donates Lands

The chief executive set aside 26,000 acres of his own estates near Sosua on the northern coast of the island close to the ancient city of Isabella, which was founded by Columbus's crews and from which stemmed the explorations of the Spanish conquistadores. Later, Trujillo added 30,000 acres of his own.

The lands given to the refugees, located from the Atlantic Ocean to mountains of the interior, and include thousands of acres of rich land for a colony to stock farm and Atlantic port of Puerto Plata and have temperate climate throughout the year, the consul said.

Camped in the early months of the settlement to live in temporary barracks, the colonists now are housed in stone and wooden houses with modern plumbing facilities, Senor Herrera reported.

The colonists are helped in establishing themselves by the Dominican Republic Settlement Association, which will eventually be relieved by income from the lands.

Near Haitian Border

Sr. Herrera said President Trujillo was settling the area near the Haitian border which previously was almost deserted because of the bloody riots which occurred between Haitians and residents of the Dominican Republic several years ago.

Relations between Haiti and her neighbor remained excellent, he reported.

The new consul, who 10 years ago offered asylum to as many as 100,000 political refugees and guaranteeing land equality for everyone as well as religious tolerance
EXTRACTS FROM SURVEY CONDUCTED BY THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION
ON REFUGEE SETTLEMENT IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

In February, 1939, the representative of San Domingo on the Inter-
Governmental Committee announced that his country was prepared to admit
gradually 100,000 refugees. A Commission was sent to San Domingo
shortly thereafter, and early in 1940 the first settlement was
founded at Sosua. By July, 1942, four hundred seventy-two settlers
had arrived in Sosua, of whom only two hundred eighty-one were
either settled on the land, or in a more or less advanced stage of
preparation for settlement. The report has the following to say about
their position:

"Existing refugee population has not yet been digested. The
arable area of the present colony is not sufficient to support
arrivals to date. As now organized and constituted, the
colony will require strong financial support for an indefinite
period. Until a self-sustaining mode of life has been
organized and sufficiently established to assure a reasonable
degree of success for the existing refugees population, the
project partakes more of refugee relief than refugees settlement.
Unless the refugee can be firmly established on his own, in-
dependent of continuing subsidy, the attempt must be regarded
as both an ineffective means of settlement and an extravagant
form of relief." (P. 332.)

"In two years of settlement activity . . . less than one-tenth
of this capacity (of about 5,000 settlers for the whole of
San Domingo) have been moved into the Republic, and at that
the colony is overcrowded." (P. 332.)

The prospects of the Sosua settlement were discussed by the
President of the Settlement Association, Dr. James J. Rosenberg, in a
public statement on February 16, 1940, when he said that:

"In the Sosua region there are hundreds of thousands of
additional acres, largely Government owned, of fertile, unde-
veloped land with room for many thousands of settlers. It is
a sparsely settled district on the North Central Coast, and
needs large-scale settlement."

With this, should be compared the following statements
in the report:

"According
According to the 1935 figures, it would appear that the density of population per square mile is 77. This is one-sixth that of Puerto Rico, one-third that of Haiti, two-thirds that of El Salvador, and approximately the same as that of Cuba and Guatemala. It is greater than in any of the other independent States of the Western Hemisphere ('Annuario Estadistico,' 1939, Vol. 1, page 334). Comparative figures for population density, however, can be misleading unless consideration is given to factors such as topography, soil and rainfall conditions, degree of industrialization, size of near-by trading areas, political ties, and direct or indirect economic aid for affiliated political divisions. 'Over-population' is an expression used to designate a complex of economic factors, only one of which—and not necessarily the principal single factor—concerns the actual number of people living on one square mile of land.

"If rural population alone be taken into consideration, we find that the Dominican Republic, with an average of 68 per square mile, has a greater density than many other comparable tropical areas. Cuba has 62 persons per square mile in the rural districts, and all of the Central American countries except El Salvador have less than 68. This shows the inaccuracy of the statement frequently made that the Dominican Republic is a relatively thinly populated and undeveloped country. It does not suffer severely from over-population as Haiti and Puerto Rico do, but it cannot be said to have a great amount of unoccupied land for new immigrants. Its capacity to absorb newcomers is further limited by the fact that it does not have large urban centres which furnish markets enabling rural areas to support exceptionally large populations. The population of the Dominican Republic is over eighty per cent rural ("Annuario Estadistico," 1936, Vol. 1, pp. 125 ff. for subsequent data), and in view of the considerable areas which are unsuited to cultivation or pasture, the density per square mile of tillage or otherwise usable land is high" (pp. 83/85).

"Estimates indicate that only about 26 per cent of the total national area is suitable for cropping, and the native population is currently increasing at a rate which will require all idle or unused arable acreage for its own subsistence within the next five to ten years (Dominican population is currently increasing at the rate of about 3 per cent per year). At the present time, the cultivated land per inhabitant amounts to but 1-1/2 acres. To maintain even this low ratio in the face of an annual population increase of around 15,000 people demands a net increase in area under crops of 75,000 acres per year. The available area for expansion, even if raised to 750,000 acres by shifting cattle from cultivated pasture to range land, will be fully occupied in 10 years at the present rate by the natural growth of native population. Refugees settlers are now being allotted 5 acres of arable land," (pp.325/6)

"The
The population of the Caribbean islands is not only increasing rapidly, but there is considerable evidence that effective production of the area is not keeping pace with this increase. In other words, the indications are that per capita production available for the support of the people is decreasing; the people are becoming relatively and actually poorer; and standards of living for whites and colored alike are declining. The social unrest and disturbance of recent years in a number of islands is but a reflection of the squeeze thus applied by rising numbers in a static or faltering economy. (Pp. 46/7.)

There is a grave question as to whether the future of the European refugee can be made securely transfer from one area of population pressure to another; from an area of political pressure to an area of economic pressure, each equally ruthless.

The report does say, however, that:

"By proceeding gradually it might ultimately be possible to settle from 2,000 to 5,000 immigrants in the Republic, and it might eventually be possible to take care of an additional number in industrial undertakings." (P. 341.)

As regards the cost of settling a unit (a "unit" consists at present of about 1.4 persons; the report envisages the possibility of a unit comprising 2 persons) this is not $1600., as planned, but $3,000., exclusive of the cost of the land, which is estimated at about $600. per unit.

"This is, of course, a very rough measure of unit cost, but it is one that tends to understate rather than overstate the actual cost." (p.19.)

On the question of modern white colonization in the tropics, the report states:

"At best, the risk remains high, for we still have unconquered disease, the unsolved mysteries of climatic and racial influence upon white settlers." (P.6.)

Finally, as to the future of a white settlement in this part of the world, the following excerpt is of interest: "In the
In the Dominican Republic the proportion of whites has declined from somewhere between 70 and 80 per cent in 1783, to 13 per cent in 1935.

"Here is arising tide of colour that must inevitably engulf any but the most carefully prepared and protected white settlement." (P.46.)
EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Ciudad Trujillo, D. R., September 7, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

CONTROL COPY

No. 894

Subject: Reply of Dominican Government to
Proposal to Accept Refugee Children

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

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Department’s circular telegram of August 12, 1944, 8 p.m. and to previous correspondence regarding orphaned or abandoned children and to my circular no. A-401 of August 21, 1944, 10:20 a.m. stating that the Dominican Foreign Minister had informed the Embassy that the Dominican Government had no objection in principle to including refugee children from Hungary as well as from France. I am enclosing a translation of a note of August 19, 1944, from the Foreign Minister, Mr. C. A. Fete Belte, confirming his oral communication of August 19, 1944, stating that the Dominican Government would also accept children from Hungary.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Andrew G. Donovan, II
Second Secretary of Embassy

Enclosure:

Note of August 19, 1944
File no. 843

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Ltr. 4-1-73
By R. H. Parks Dated SEP 13 1972
Enclosure no. 1 to accompany despatch no. 294 of September 5, 1944 from the American Embassy, Ciudad Trujillo, D.R.

Mr. Ambassador:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your attentive note no. 89 dated August 14 of the present year regarding the efforts to care for orphan children abandoned in Europe by which Your Excellency informed my chancellery that the Department of State had informed you that in view of the situation in Hungary and the recent declaration of Admiral Horthy that his government would suspend the deportation of and grant exit permits to all Jewish children offered asylum outside Hungary and would appreciate it if you could be advised if the Dominican Government would desire to extend its offer in principle to children from Hungary as well as to the children from France.

Your Excellency added in the note referred to that detailed plans on the immigration of refugee children to the Dominican Republic have not yet been developed and that in the event it should later be necessary to develop such plans it would not be done without previously consulting my government.

I am honored to inform Your Excellency that as the Dominican Government did not make a distinction in the nationality of the children which it would receive there is not inconvenience that they should also proceed from Hungary.

I take this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency assurance of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

(Signed)

H. Pena Batlle

(translation: AED)
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

1944 August 19, 3:30 p.m.

Department's secret instruction no. 21 of August 11, 1944.

I have spoken to Foreign Minister Pena Botto regarding
the possible issue of Dominican documentation to
European refugees. The Minister, at the latter
end of August 22 to Ambassador Cortiolo by Mr. Hooper, he
stated that he would confer in the premises with President
Trujillo this week-end, and hoped to be able to give me
his government's reply "within the next four or five days."

Although the decision will be made by President Trujillo, I
owe believe that the Foreign Minister is the type
enthusiastic. While stating that he fully recognizes the
humanitarian aspects of the proposal and also emphasizing
the role which his government has already played in
connection with other governments of the new world in
favoring the admission of European refugees, he cited a number of
difficulties such as the restriction of immigration in the
issue and handling of documents and the problem inherent
in tryng to establish control sufficient to safeguard
this country against the entry of undesirable. He appeared
to be fully aware of the conduct of numerous Latin-American
diplomatic and consulate offices in the past few years, and
the notorious visa racket which has flourished side by side
with genuine humanitarian efforts.

Although his beliefs Pena Botto has always referred
favorably to Jewish refugees now here, in recent conversa-
tions he has differentiated between those at the "Diaspora"
colony (by Department no. 200 of August 6, 1944) and about

500 other

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 7-11-72
By B. H. Parker Dec. 20, 1972
500 other Jewish refugees alleged to be in the capital and vicinity "competing with Dominican enterprises."

Pena Beille also once more brought up the question of Spanish refugees (my telegram no. 368 of August 7, 1944 and previous correspondence) remarking, albeit with a certain animosity, on the cancellation of the Panamanian visas as having been done at the instance of the American Government, and complaining that the Governments of other Caribbean countries and Mexico now are willing to take "only the good ones, leaving us with the bad ones."

It is clear therefore that his views on our current "letters of protection" project are being considered in relation to the refugee problem as a whole, insofar as the letter affects the Dominican Republic. It is inevitable that this should be the case, and I hope therefore that the foregoing may be useful as background in such further conversations as may be held with Ambassador Capello.

In general it has been President Trujillo's policy to go along with us on all of these matters, but the Foreign Minister is now apparently asking himself such questions as, Why doesn't the United States issue letters of protection, why is the Dominican Government singled out for the experiment when it has already done more than most American Republics on behalf of refugees, et cetera.

Also the Foreign Minister apparently does not clearly understand that procedure can be adopted respecting applications for the proposed "letters of protection" and how they can be delivered to the individuals concerned without encouraging a renewal of the flagrant abuses of a few years ago. I shall report further as soon as the Foreign Minister has consulted with President Trujillo.

S. Briggs
While I was in New York, J. N. Rosenberg of the JDQ handed me the following note:

"There are outstanding about 1000 Dominican passports -- all valid I believe. I also think it possible that Trujillo might issue blanket passports for those 4000. This deserves study and could be explored by Avra Warren or the new excellent Ambassador Briggs. This only tentative for your consideration."

J. W. Pehle
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, Ciudad Trujillo
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: May 19, 1944
NUMBERS: 240

I was informed by the Foreign Minister that the Columbia Consul at Bern is merely in charge of Dominican archives and is not a bona fide representative of Dominican interests in Switzerland. With further reference to the Department's telegram of May 17, 1944, No. 200 and in view of the above, the Foreign Minister informally told me that it was the intention of the Foreign Office to send a note to the Embassy suggesting that the Swiss Government be advised by the American representative in Bern of the Dominican Government's intention to accept a minimum of 1,000 refugees, children and the maximum of 2,000. It was added by the Foreign Minister that the note would also suggest that it would appreciate the American Government's accepting responsibility for the issuance of the visas if this is acceptable to it. As soon as we have received an official communication to this effect, we will inform the Department.

RHand

R密L: 5/22/44

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RHand

R密L: 5/22/44

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-74
By R. H. Parks Date: SEP 1 1974
ORIGINIAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, Ciudad Trujillo
DATE: May 17, 1944
NUMBER: 200

If Foreign Office has not instructed its Mission, Bern, to notify
Swiss Government of Dominican willingness accept children as reported
your 219, May 4, please request it to do so... Inform Department.

Please express this Government's sincere appreciation Dominican
Government's generous offer.

Hull
PARAFARENE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, Ciudad Trujillo

TO: Secretary of State, Washington.

DATE: May 4, 1964

NUMBERS: 219

With reference to Department's April 15 circular, Foreign Office informed Embassy this morning that Dominican Government would receive a minimum of 1000 refugee children up to 16 years-of-age, and a maximum of 2000. Upon their arrival in this country, he stated that private institutions subsidized by the state would take care of them.

NEW ROSS
CIRCUIT SCAIBRH

FOR THE PERSONAL AND OFFICIAL INFORMATION OF THE
AMBASSADORS AT PANAMA, MEXICO, CUBA, DOMINICA, HAVANA,
LIMA, RIO DE JANEIRO, MONTevideo AND MEXICO, D.F.

With further reference to the Department's circular of January 26, Y.T., and to subsequent
communications on refugee matters, you are informed that
the Department has now authorized the American consular
officers in Switzerland to issue up to four thousand quota
immigration visas to refugee children up to sixteen years
of age without regard to religion, nationality or
stateless status, to close relatives residing in enemy,
enemy-controlled or occupied territory, or to the
availability of means of transportation to the United
States. The purpose of this authorization is to
facilitate the escape to Switzerland of orphaned or
abandoned children by giving assistance to the Swiss
Government that these children will not remain in Switzer-
land after the termination of hostilities in Europe.
The authorization contains provisions for the continued
renewal of the visas until such time as adequate
transportation facilities to the United States be-
come available. Private sources have posted bond
with the Attorney General of the United States to
assure that Government that the implacable children will not
become public charges.

If there are private agencies in the country to which you
are accredited, inform them of the foregoing and re-
guest them to give assurance to the Swiss Government through
their diplomatic mission in Bern that they will accept up to a
fixed number of refugee children in a manner similar to that of
this Government. For the information of the Government to which
you are accredited, it is conservatively estimated that there
are in France alone eight to ten thousand abandoned or orphaned
refugee children. Should the Government be willing to make this
humanitarian offer, please request the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
to authorize its chief of mission in Bern to issue the appropriate
number of immigration visas and to maintain their validity until
suitable
suitable transportation facilities from Switzerland to the country become available. The Government may be informed that the special representative of the War Refugee Board attached to the American Legation in Bern will be glad to cooperate with the diplomatic and consular officers of the other American Mission in the aid of all other refugee matters.

Philip's report is classified whether this suggestion has been correctly received or the Government to whom you are accredited now, in any number of children it is proposed to receive.

Miss Chauncey (for the Bust) Abrahamson, Akien, Bernstein, Cohn, Dubois, Fiedman, Gaston, Holm, Lachlin, Lassen, Laxford, Mann, Monroe, Marks, McDermott, Paul, Peake, Pollock, Rabin, Sargoy, Smith, Standish, Stewart, Steinfein, B. D. White, Miss
CROSS REFERENCE ON COOPERATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS:
LATIN AMERICAN (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)

FOR:

Amendment to this License
Extension of this License
Renewal of this License
Correspondence concerning this application
Other (Specify) 

FOR RELATIVE MATERIAL

SEE: PROGRAMS WITH RESPECT TO RELIEF AND RESCUE OF REFUGEES: EVACUATION TO SWITZERLAND
(EVACUATION OF ABANDONED CHILDREN FROM FRANCE)
Ciudad Trujillo, D. R., March 27, 1944

No. 1635

Subject: Dominican Foreign Office Note Concerning Rescue and Relief of Victims of Enemy Oppression.

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

Sir:

With reference to the Department's circular telegram of January 26, 1944, 9 p.m., and the Embassy's telegram no. 562 of February 4, 1944, 10:30 a.m., with regard to the President's Executive Order issued January 22, 1944, establishing measures to rescue the victims of enemy oppression, I have the honor to enclose a copy and translation of Foreign Office note no. 7164 dated March 20, 1944, in reply to the Embassy's memorandum of January 31, 1944.

Respectfully yours,

A. H. Warren

Enclosures:

1. Copy of Foreign Office note.
2. Translation of Foreign Office note.
Enclosure no. 1 to despatch no. 1611, dated March 27, 1944, from the American Embassy, Ciudad Trujillo, D. R.

Señor Embajador:

Tengo el honor de acusar recibo del Memorándum acreditado a mi Cancillería por esa Embajada en fecha 31 de enero del año en curso, en el cual Vuestra Excelencia se sirve transcribir la declaración hecha por Su Excelencia el Presidente de los Estados Unidos en la Orden Ejecutiva promulgada el 22 del reo y año anteriores referida, en el sentido de que la política del Gobierno Americano es tendente a aplicar todas las medidas que estén a su alcance para rescatar los victimas de la opresión enemiga que están en inminente peligro de muerte o de otra manera amenazadas, y extender a estas víctimas todo alivio y resarcimiento posible, compatibles con una satisfactoria proscripción de la guerra; añade Vuestra Excelencia que dicha Orden establece un Depósito Especial para ejecutar esa política, y que además crea la Junta de Refugiados de Guerra Integrada por las Secretarías de Estado, Tesoro y Guerra, la cual es directamente responsable de asegurar que la política anunciada tenga una fórmula realización, mínimo agrega Vuestra Excelencia que Su Excelencia el Presidente de los Estados Unidos ha declarado que contará con la cooperación de todos los miembros de las Naciones Unidas y demás gobiernos para llevar a cabo esa difícil y importante tarea, y que haría uso de las facilidades existentes en los Departamentos de Estado, Tesoro y Guerra, para administrar ayuda a las víctimas del Régimen en la medida más amplia posible.

Al llegar al conocimiento de Vuestra Excelencia la buena disposición con que se encuentra el Gobierno Dominicano para cooperar con la política anunciada por Su Excelencia el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, complazco en señalar que los elevados fines que comprende esa política coinciden con los que ha seguido el Gobierno Dominicano desde el año 1937, cuando con motivo de la Conferencia de Evian, Excelencia el Presidente Trujillo orientó a nuestra Delegación en el sentido de que nuestro país estaba en condiciones de recibir hasta 100,000 inmigrantes europeos, lo cual tuvo un principio de ejecución al firmarse poco después un contrato con la Asociación para el establecimiento de Colonos en la República, en virtud del cual una gran cantidad de dichos refugiados han encontrado una adecuada protección.

Vulgo de esta oportunidad para renovar a Vuestra Excelencia las seguridades de mi más distinguida consideración.

/s/ M. Peña Batilla

A Su Excelencia
Atta M. Warren
Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de América
SU EMBAJADA.
AIR MAIL

Enclosure no. 2 to dispatch no. 163, dated March 27, 1944 from the American Embassy, Ciudad Trujillo, D.R.

(Translation by: D.S.D.)

Dominican Republic
Department of State

Ciudad Trujillo, D.R.
March 20, 1944

Mr. Ambassador:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the memorandum submitted to my foreign office by that Embassy on January 31 of this year in which Your Excellency is good enough to transmit the declarations made by His Excellency the President of the United States in the Executive Order promulgated on the 22nd of the month now mentioned above to the effect that the policy of the United States of America is to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death or otherwise threatened and to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war; Your Excellency adds that said order establishes special governmental machinery for executing this policy and that it furthermore creates a War Refugee Board consisting of the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War which is charged with direct responsibility in seeing that the announced policy is carried out. Your Excellency also adds that His Excellency the President of the United States has stated that he expected the cooperation of all members of the United Nations and other governments in carrying out this difficult and important task and that he would make use of the existing facilities of the State, Treasury and War Departments to furnish aid to Axis victims to the fullest extent possible.

On informing Your Excellency of the favorable disposition of the Dominican Government to cooperate with the policy announced by His Excellency the President of the United States I take pleasure in pointing out that the high motives of that policy coincide with those which have been followed by the Dominican Government since the year 1937 when on the occasion of the Ypres Conference His Excellency President Trujillo instructed our delegation to the effect that our country was prepared to receive up to 100,000 European refugees and which began to be put into practice with the signing a short time afterward of a contract with the Association for the Establishment of Colonists in the Republic by virtue of which a great number of said refugees have found adequate protection.

I take advantage of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

/s/ M. Paiz Batlle

His Excellency
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America

EMBASSY
February 2, 1945, 10:30 a.m.

Enclosed is the Department's circular dated of January 31, 1945, with regard to the President's executive order issued January 22, 1945, establishing procedures to evacuate the nation of enemy undercover.

The Dominican government's representative at the United Nations in 1934 stated that his Government was prepared to receive up to 100,000 displaced persons for gradual settlement. As a result of this statement, the Dominican government was offered a new program by the United Nations Association (UNA), in numerous private conversations with the support of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The program provides for the resettlement of colonies of political refugees in the Dominican Republic. In accordance with its terms, a certain settlement for the year 1945 has been established with about 500 Jewish colonists. Although a large percentage of the settlers have not encountered serious difficulty in adjusting themselves to local conditions, colonization efforts are of the utmost importance to carry out the objectives of the United Nations for the permanent resettlement of displaced persons.

In the event of the above contracts, however, the Dominican government has in the past four years admitted that the Dominican republic. Of these, about 150 have been settled in the United States and other alien countries, and the remaining 350, either as exceptions, until recently, have been allowed to continue to reside in the Dominie Republic. The remaining 350, either as exceptions, until recently, have been allowed to continue to reside in the Dominican Republic.
February 6, 1946
Santo Trujillo, D. R.

The following are excerpts of the report written by a public relations cooperation official regarding the condition of the Trujillo regime, which was released on February 5th, 1946. The report states that the situation is dire and calls for immediate action to prevent further deterioration.

The report also mentions the establishment of a special committee to investigate the circumstances surrounding the recent events in Santo Trujillo. The committee is composed of representatives from various organizations and is charged with the responsibility of recommending solutions to the ongoing crisis.

The report concludes with a call to action for all citizens to contribute to the effort to stabilize the situation in Santo Trujillo. It emphasizes the importance of unity and cooperation in addressing the challenges faced by the country.

The documents also include a statement from the president of the country, expressing his concern for the welfare of the citizens and his commitment to work towards a better future for Santo Trujillo.

The documents also provide a detailed account of the recent events, including interviews with various individuals and eyewitnesses, and highlight the need for a peaceful resolution to the current crisis.

The documents are accompanied by various official documents, including letters, reports, and statements from different government agencies and organizations, which provide additional context and support the main report.

The documents are available in both electronic and printed formats and can be accessed at the official website of the government of Santo Trujillo.
The Dominican Government does not have the intention to take any initiative in the rescue of displaced persons. Therefore, any refugee refugee in the Dominican Republic is supported by local organizations and the participation of the Catholic Church is limited to assisting them with food and providing them to engage in certain professions. Dominican citizens residing in the Republic, however, have not been permitted to employ their own workers exclusively in their shops and industries.

It should be mentioned in this regard that following the Spanish Civil War in 1939 and 1940, approximately 4,000 Spanish refugees settled in this country. Only four or five hundred members of this group were able to obtain employment in the rice industry on their own, three or four hundred of them were placed in the sugar cane industry and all the rest were occupied as washer men and other lower level occupations. The majority of the Spanish settled in agricultural activities were unable due to lack of knowledge in agriculture and to the prevalent unstable political situation. Of these 4,000 Spanish refugees still in the Dominican Republic, 750 are in the process of departing for other Spanish Republics this year.

The relative failure of the Spanish refugees settlement in this country may be attributed to the following factors: (1) lack of unity as a group; (2) chaotic organization of refugee centers by individual and other political organizations; (3) discrimination of practically every sector of the group to engage in Spanish political activities, (4) existence of restrictions on political organizations and activities; (5) desire to return to Spain after termination of Spanish politics.

The policy expressed in the President's executive order has been brought to the attention of the Dominican Government and the Department will be informed of any comments that are received.