Cooperation with Other Governments: Other Countries: Egypt.
APPENDIX I

General Facts on Camps

1. All the camps are undergoing reorganization at present. There is a new WE (copy appended) which puts the ceiling of 315 British officers and other ranks to be distributed among the various camps for the purposes of administration.

2. All camps are characterized by utilization of all available able bodied men and women for performance of various maintenance duties. Efforts are made in all camps to have refugees conduct various classes or groups in trade occupations such as sewing, knitting, tailoring, tinsmithing, blacksmithing, carpentry. The Yugoslavs indicate much greater initiative in organizing ability than the Greeks.

3. The Yugoslav Central Committee at El Shatt has a sub-committee in charge of activities at Khatatba. Yugoslavs would desire to extend such camp committee activities to other camps where Yugoslavs would form the total or major part of the population. Though many problems are created by camp committee activities, on the whole especially with limited administrative army personnel, camp committee is helpful in the management of the detailed operation in the camp, including such operations as control of camp labor whether refugee labor or outside (Arab) labor.

4. All the camps are located in the desert excepting Mesirat which is possibly 15 miles out of Gaza in Palestine. Moses Wells is on the Gulf of Suez but the camp grounds themselves are desert. Taibah and Khatatba are north west of Cairo on the road to Alexandria. Teltomb ist 15 miles east of Alexandria.

5. Mideast Command has agreed that there is a "permanent military commitment" to furnish supplies and accommodations and administrative military personnel for a general ceiling of 50,000 refugees in Mideast. There seems to be some misunderstanding as to whether there is a present ceiling of 30,000 for Yugoslavs or whether such ceiling is 40,000. At any rate, the best information received was that the ceiling was 30,000 Yugoslavs, 18,000 Greeks, 3000 others. UNRRA - MERRA has set up a ceiling of 61,000 as being capacity of camps toward which all of the 19th of July there were in the camps 40,487.

6. UNRRA - MERRA is in the process of making a budget for camp expenditures and for the general operation of its Balkan Mission. As of April 30, 1944, a budget for the camps for the period of May through September 1944 totaled $23,983, or equivalent in dollars, $2,406,997.56. The most recent modification as of
The 18th of June 1944 was the addition of medical personnel numbering 118 projected on the basis of a yearly expenditure for such personnel $348,800.
My dear Mr. Minister:

The Secretary of State has referred to me copies of your Dispatch No. 1181, of February 26, 1944, and its enclosure, and your Airgram No. A-24 of February 19, 1944, in reply to the Department of State's circular airgram of January 28, 1944, concerning the establishment of the War Refugee Board.

Your cooperation in making this information available is appreciated, and the comments and suggestions embodied in your airgram and dispatch are being carefully considered.

Very truly yours,

[Signature] J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

The Honorable,
Alexander Kirk,
United States Minister,
United States Legation,
Cairo, Egypt.
SIR:

The Secretary of State has referred to me a copy of your Airgram No. A-7 of February 26, 1944, in reply to the Department of State’s circular airgram of January 26, 1944, concerning the establishment of the War Refugees Board.

Your cooperation in making this information available is appreciated, and the comments embodied in your airgram are being carefully studied.

Very truly yours,

[Signed] J. W. Pohle

J. W. Pohle
Executive Director

Oscar G. Holder, Esq.,
American Vice Consul,
Gaza, Egypt.
Copies distributed 4/18/44
to:

Mr. Abrahamson
Mr. Dubois
Mr. Friedman
Miss Hodel
Miss Laughlin
Mr. Lesser
Mr. Luxford
Mr. Mann
Mr. Fehle
AIRGRAM

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

A-39, April 7, 5 p.m.

For Secretary of Treasury from Mikesell:

Re Department's No. 46 Greek of March 24 requesting report on publicity given to President Roosevelt's statement on war refugees.

Upon receipt of the cable from the War Refugee Board OWI was contacted and asked to give full publicity to the President's statement through the various means at their disposal. The following report was submitted by the OWI covering the results of their efforts to date:

"On March 25 a story covering the statement was carried by Reuters on its circuit throughout the Middle East. The Cairo and Alexandria newspapers used the story extensively, giving it page one prominence.

"To amplify the significance of the message, OWI issued the full text of it in French, Arabic and English to its newspaper and magazine lists in the Middle East on March 27.

"OWI also issued in three languages in its news service several commentaries that were made both in Cairo and abroad. On March 26 the statements of prominent U.S. personages were carried. A day later this was followed with editorial comment from the New York Times. On March 30 the OWI news report carried comment by Prime Minister Emmanuel Tsouderos of Greece.

"In addition to covering the press in this area, these news releases went to Egyptian State Broadcasting to be incorporated in their news and language commentary programs.

"As for actually getting the President's appeal into the Balkan countries and Europe, OWI's psychological warfare section was most successful. The full text of the statement was provided to the Foreign Transmissions Division of British PWB and was broadcast as a "must" in the following languages: Greek, German, Bulgarian, Rumanian, Italian, Czech, Polish and Yugoslav. In addition, OWI supplied the text to Palbase, the British PWB radio operation in Palestine, and to PWB at Bari for broadcast into the Balkans and Europe. On March 24 Palbase carried the full text of the President's statement and an abbreviated version was broadcast on March 25, followed by a recapitulation on April 1 and 2. Broadcasts were in all of the Balkan and Central European languages.

"A special psychological warfare leaflet to be dropped over Hungary now is in on the printing press for early use. And a summary of the statement will be used in a Greek leaflet."

DECLASSIFIED

By Authority of T.O. 160

By [Signature] Date SEP 14 1972
The American Ambassador near the Government of Greece called personally on the Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Tsouderos, who at once issued a declaration supporting the President's statement. The Grand Rabbi of Egypt later called upon Mr. Tsouderos to thank him for his declaration. OWI gave full publicity to this declaration, which was also transmitted to Washington and London for use in further broadcasts and news releases. The Prime Minister's statement was broadcast in Greek by the Greek Government in its weekly broadcast to Greece on March 31 at three different periods during the day. Since no important Yugoslavian officials were in Cairo at the time, no statement could be obtained from them.

MacVeagh

Distributed to: Secretary (Mr. Pahle); Mr. D.W.Bell; Mr. Dietrich; Mr. Paul; Mr. White (Mr. Bernstein Orig.); Mr. Laxford; Mr. Pahle; Mr. DuBois; Miss Hodel; Mr. Bernstein; Mr. Taylor; Mr. Neag.

From Mrs. E. Fontaine - Room 225
Secretary of State, Washington, March 23, 1944.

The Legation has received a note dated March 20 from the Egyptian Foreign Office stating that the Egyptian Government has received reports of persecution, pillage and atrocities committed by certain (unspecified) Yugoslav military elements against Moslems in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including massacre of women and children.

Note observed difficult to confirm accuracy of these reports but that Egyptian Government as a Moslem Government deemed it its duty to invite attention thereto since such acts, if actually committed, would constitute serious infraction of most elementary human principles as well as of ideals for which the United Nations are fighting. Note concluded that Egyptian Government would be happy to learn that such events have not taken place but in contrary case would appreciate receiving Legation's assurance that effective immediate steps would be taken.
-2- #630, March 23, 4 p.m. - from Cairo

be taken with view to preventing their recurrence.

I have replied to Foreign Office that the Legation has no information to enable it to cast any light on this matter, but that it was being brought to the attention of the Department for appropriate consideration.

Copies of Foreign Office note and of this telegram have been furnished the American Ambassador to Yugoslavia here for his information and possible comment to the Department.

KIRK

JT
AMERICAN LEGATION
Cairo, March 22, 1944.

No. 169C.

Subject: Transmitting Aide-mémoire of the Egyptian Government on the Subject of Air Refugees.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to my A-24, February 15, 1944 in answer to the Department's Circular Airgram of January 26, 7 p.m. on the subject of war refugees, I have the honor to transmit herewith the text in French and a translation of an aide-mémoire from the Royal Egyptian Foreign Office, handed to a member of this Legation on March 19 by Ahmad El-Sabrawi Bey, Director of the Division of Political and Commercial Affairs.

In the ensuing conversation the purpose of the Government of the United States as set forth in the Department's airgram of February 28, 7:30 p.m., was explained to Sabrawi Bey who stated that he did not believe his government could go beyond the intimation expressed in the last paragraph of the aide-mémoire "that the Royal Egyptian Government is quite prepared to observe strictly the obligations arising out of its membership in the above committee (Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees) and in the administration for the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction."

Respectfully yours,

Alexander Kirk

Enclosures as stated.

Sent to the Department in code.
file no. 848.
HAE/rq
Enclosure no. 1 to despatch no. 1690, March 26, 1944,
from the American Legation at Cairo, Egypt.

Ministère des Affaires Étrangères.

AILLE-REDOIRE

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi d'Égypte a, par voie d'une déclaration adressée aux États-Unis d'Amérique, montré du souci de prendre des mesures en vue de venir en aide aux victimes de l'expression existante, se trouvant en danger de mort.

L'Égypte, constamment inspirée du désir de contribuer dans la mesure de ses moyens à toute œuvre de salutarité humaine, n'a pas hésité à aller à la rencontre des appels qui lui ont été adressés à cet égard.

C'est pour cette raison que, malgré les efforts et les sacrifices considérables que nécessite à l'intérieur du pays le soutien procuré au clergé de l'islam, l'État, même deux fois plus petit que l'Égypte, ne lui a pas permis d'effectuer des donations à ce Comité, et ce, il convient, l'administration et le territoire de notre pays n'étant pas un centre de Secours et de Reconstruction, et au Comité intergouvernemental des réfugiés, de même.

Cependant, la nécessité de la population de l'Égypte par rapport à la superficie de son territoire habitable, l'Égypte, attirant 500 millions de dollars, - sous la forme de conseils de population qui ont contribué à l'hygiène, le bien-être, le travail, la santé, le commerce, et donc le bien-être de l'Égypte, - ne lui a pas permis d'effectuer des donations à ce Comité, et ce, il convient, l'administration et le territoire de notre pays n'étant pas un centre de Secours et de Reconstruction, et au Comité intergouvernemental des réfugiés, de même.

"Les années 1930, l'Égypte a trú au nombre à trois mille Russes et 4000 milliers d'Égyptiens qu'elle a admis volontairement. Elle a institué, lors les conditions particulières, où se trouvent actuellement d'Égyptiens à cette époque, pour les événements, des bureaux spéciaux pour assurer l'observation de ces rares reliques de l'Égypte, civils, et elle a effectué la question des Égyptiens à leur retour, en même temps également compétente et souveraine de la nation, s'étant déclaré.

Cette population relativement nombreuse a été, dans la mesure du possible, traitée sur le principe que les nationaux et étaient donc incorporés volontairement à la nationalité égyptienne, principalement; mais il en est resté une grande partie qui a conservé son ancien caractère national.

Cet effort, le Gouvernement d'Égypte l'a volontairement accompli dans une pensée entièrement humanitaire. II y avait peut-être d'autant plus de mérites que la population de l'Égypte est très nombreuse et que les conditions économiques ne permettaient pas d'admission dans un nombre aussi considérable de réfugiés. Le situation est telle que l'Égypte considère qu'elle ne peut pas être un pays de réfugiés et qu'elle a le droit de déclarer qu'elle ne peut pas se mettre davantage. La moins peut-elle assurer que les réfugiés qui ont adopté l'Égypte comme patrie y bénéficieront du traitement
le plus généreux."

Les Gouvernements américain et britannique en ont été d'ailleurs à plusieurs reprises informés.

Toutefois, le Gouvernement Royal prenant en considération les exigences actuelles de la situation, telles que les a définies le Président Roosevelt et tenant compte des traditions internationales et des principes humanitaires, n'a pas hésité une fois de plus à autoriser certains de ceux qui étaient obligés de quitter leurs pays pour cause des opérations militaires, comme les Croisés, les Yéni-Écossais, les Tri-Citadins et autres, à traverser l'Europe à condition de n'y rester que le temps nécessaire à la poursuite de leurs voyages vers d'autres contrées, ou si possible, pour leur rapatriement.

Il va de soi que, sous réserve de cette politique qui a été confirmée l'occasion de l'achèvement de l'acte au Comité Inter-Gouvernemental de Londres, le Gouvernement Royal espère que tout désiré à disposer suitement les obligations d'octroi et se verra droit au dit comité et à l'administration des Nations Unies pour l'oeuvre de secours et de reconstruction.
Translation

The Government of His Majesty the King of Egypt has taken note of the generous decisions which the President of the United States has just made with a view to coming to the aid of victims of Axis oppression who are in danger of death.

Egypt, constantly intent on a desire to contribute to the limit of its power to all endeavors toward human solidarity, has not hesitated to answer appeals addressed to it in this regard.

And it is in this spirit that, despite the efforts and the considerable expenditures involved in raising the standard of living, and adhering to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees in London, the Royal Government has not failed to agree to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees in London.

Nevertheless, the density of the population in Egypt with regard to the extent of its habitable area which reaches 510 inhabitants per square kilometer—less surpassing Belgium which is considered the most thinly populated country in the world with 216 inhabitants per square kilometer—has not rendered it to adhere unreservedly to this Committee insofar as the admission of new refugees into its territory is concerned. This policy is not new. As far back as 1938, the Egyptian delegate to the League of Nations declared:

"Since 1920 Egypt has opened its doors to 3,000 Russians and 1,000 Armenian whom she admitted voluntarily. She even instituted, in view of the peculiar conditions, as regards foreigners, by-laws at the time, a special bureau to insure the observation of regulations relative to the civil status of the Russians and relegated the question of the Armenians to their Patriarchate, giving this institution competence in civil matters.

"This relatively numerous population has, in so far as possible, been given equal treatment with the nationals of the country, and gradually it has voluntarily adopted Egyptian nationality; there remains, however, a large part that has retained its former national character.

"This effort has been carried out by the Egyptian Government inspired by purely humanitarian motives. It is particularly meritorious in view of the fact that the population of Egypt is very large and that the economic conditions then prevailing scarcely permitted the admission of such a considerable number of refugees. The situation is such that Egypt considers that she cannot be considered a country for refugees, and she regrets having, ..."
having to declare that she can admit no more. But
at least she can give assurance that the refugees
who have adopted Egypt as their country are enjoying
the most generous treatment."

Moreover, the American and British Governments were on
several occasions informed in the above sense.

Nevertheless, the Royal Government, taking into
consideration the present exigencies of the situation,
as defined by President Roosevelt and taking into
consideration international traditions and humanitarian
principles, has not hesitated once again to authorize
certain of these obliged to leave their countries as a
result of military operations, such as the Greeks,
Yugoslavs, the Tripolitaniens and others, to cross Egypt
on the condition that they remain only long enough to
continue their voyage to other countries, or if possible
to arrange for their reattachment.

It follows that, with this reservation which was
confirmed on the occasion of Egypt's adherence to the
Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees in London, the
Royal Egyptian Government is quite prepared to observe
strictly the obligations arising out of its membership
in the above Committee in the administration for the
work of rehabilitation and reconstruction.
The fact that you have had approaches through various channels from one or more of the governments of Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary and that you have channels through which messages can be conveyed to one or more of these Governments is born in mind by the Department.

We instruct you to convey through such channels to the Governments of Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary, or any of them to which you have such access, the following information:

At the present time the Government of the United States is aware that these Governments are pursuing programs of persecuting their Jewish minorities and refugees of other nationalities who have escaped into their territories. The persecution consists among other forms in sending such refugees beyond the borders of their own countries into Poland where they undergo various forms of cruelty and even death, dictated by Nazi degeneracy. Still another form of persecution consists in preventing the refugees from escaping to neutral countries where their lives may be saved.

The Government of the United States is determined to do everything it can to rescue such unfortunate who are in danger of losing their lives and to find for them havens of refuge. Any continuation by these Governments of the execution of these policies of Hitlerite persecutions is viewed with great seriousness by this Government and will be kept in mind. The President, in establishing the War...
Refugee Board, recently restated unequivocally the position of the United States Government in this matter. (Department's cable to Bern of January 25, 1944 No. 201). The Government of the United States takes the view that these Governments, as well as their subordinates and functionaries, are fully responsible for the actions of persecution committed on their territories and in the interests of humanity they should desist immediately. Moreover, they should be informed that in their own interest, they will be well advised to take advantage in the future of such opportunities as may be available to them to allow refugees to depart across their borders into territories of any neutral countries which may be prepared to receive them.

You are requested to try to ascertain through appropriate channels that the Governments in question have received the substance of this message, and the results of the representations, if any.

The foregoing message was repeated to Cairo for MacVeagh as Greek Series 37 and to Stockholm, Lisbon, and Ankara as the Department's cables Nos. 372, 713 and 177 respectively.

STETTINIUS
GAR-698

This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government Agency (EH)

Secretary of State
Washington

SOS, March 4, 11 a.m.

Following is essential part of communications left with me last night by El Sayyid Hussein El Kobai, representative of King Yemen in recent Arab Union discussions, regarding proposed congressional resolution on Palestine:

"His Majesty The King of Yemen and Commander of the Faithful, Yahya ibn Mohamed Hamid El Dine and His Majesty's Government disapprove of the resolution submitted to the American Congress designed to remove restrictions imposed on the immigration of Jews into Palestine. His Majesty disapproves everything that causes trouble to the rightful owners of Palestine -- Moslems, Christians and native Jews -- and although he condemns every cruelty to which Jews in Europe are subjected he does not consider that it justifies the oppression of the Arabs of Palestine in their own legal abode.

Text of communication was carried in this morning's AL MISHRI in verbatim form except for omission of phrase "Moslems Christians and Jews"

REPEATED TO JERUSALEM, JIDDA, BAGHDAD AND BEIRUT

Kirk

Miss Obannoy (Sec'y), Abrahamson, Bernstein, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Lunford, Mann, McDermack, Paul, Pehle, Pollak, Stewart, H. D. White, Files
Caire
Dated March 4, 1946
Rec'd 10:30 a.m., 6th

Secretary of State,
Washington,
502, March 4, p.m.

Press continuing to report developments in connection
with Congressional resolution on Palestine including
reference to action in other Arab countries, reply to
Senator Wagner to President of Iraqi Senate and praise
of Egypt's action by Palestine Arabs. Only comments
thus far have been in AL BALAGH which finds that
Egyptian protest to American Government affords example
of alertness of Nahas Pasha in matters concerning Arab
world and of close collaboration of Arab countries as
previously demonstrated in Lebanese crisis and in
Alahram which yesterday prefixed news despatches on
subject by observing that from opinion in American circles
it would appear that such resolutions introduced on
personal political basis by sponsors and not to be
interpreted as expressions of official American Government
policy.

KIRK

GBH
Copies of the attached excerpts from a recent report from Mikesell, Tress, representative in Cairo, went to the following people:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Abrahamson</td>
<td>387½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Dubeis</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Friedman</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
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<td>Miss Hodel</td>
<td>190</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Laughlin</td>
<td>387</td>
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<td>Mr. Lesser</td>
<td>104</td>
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<td>Mr. Luxford</td>
<td>174</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Mann</td>
<td>387</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. McCormack</td>
<td>387½</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Marks</td>
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<td>Mr. Murphy</td>
<td>387</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Pohle</td>
<td>205½</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Pollak</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Raines</td>
<td>166</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Stonish</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Stewart</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TO: Miss Hodel
    Mr. Paul
    Mr. Aaron
    Mr. E.M. Bernstein
    Correspondence
    Files
    Mr. Fox
    Mr. Hoffman
    Mr. Lawler
    Mr. Lesser
    Mr. Luxford
    Mr. O'Connell
    Mr. Olsen
    Mr. Reeves
    Mr. Schmidt
    Mr. Stewart
    Mrs. Taylor

For distribution.
JWP

J. W. PEHLE
DIRECTOR, FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL
Treasury Department
Division of Monetary Research

Date March 9, 1924

To: Mr. Fehle

This is part of a report from
Mizells in Cairo, dealing with refugees.
If you have copies made, please send us
one, as we do not have one.

M. L.

MR. WHITE
Branch 2058 - Room 214
WAR REFUGEES

There are several war refugees camps in Egypt operated by the Middle East Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, a British organization soon to become a part of UNRRA. The attitude of the Egyptian Government toward refugees is that all refugees are here on a temporary basis only and considered as being in transit. Before entering the country, refugees must be sponsored by some governmental agency, such as UNRRA, which guarantees to take care of them and to transport them out of the country when the war is over.

The Legation has sent an aide-memoire to the Egyptian Government, asking for its cooperation as a member of the United Nations in the work of helping persecuted minorities. As an Arab state, Egypt will probably not agree to the permanent settlement of Jews in Egypt until the whole Arab-Jewish question in Palestine has been resolved. There will probably be no difficulty in obtaining permission for the entry of Jews into Egypt for duration residence in camps. Mr. Arocher, the chief American UNRRA representative here, told me that if Jews or other refugees can be gotten out of occupied Europe UNRRA will find a way to take care of them. Refugees in considerable numbers are coming over from Yugoslavia now via the Italian mainland through the cooperation of the Partisans. There is a camp for them at El Shatt (near Suez) which contains about 10,000 refugees, and it is expected that it will be filled to capacity by the end of March. Large numbers of Greeks are escaping by the Allied ships to Dodecanese Islands. I have enclosed a table showing the number of Greek refugees in various camps. I have also enclosed two reports on Polish refugees which may be of interest. I intend to get more information on the war refugee situation in the near future.

Due to the战时,
SOUTH AFRICAN ATTENDANCE AS
OF DECEMBER 9th AS REPORTED BY M.E.B.R.A.

<table>
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<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<td>ALEPPO &amp; ATHLIT</td>
<td>Constant movement of refugees in transit</td>
<td>835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEUX EL CHARD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NURERAT</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000 approx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JERUSALEM</td>
<td></td>
<td>350</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOSES VEILS</td>
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<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYPRUS</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(normal refugees)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABYSSINIA</td>
<td>(ex Dodecanese) recently arrived</td>
<td>2,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dire Dawa</td>
<td></td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addis Ababa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANGANYIKA</td>
<td></td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Kigoma)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELGIAN CONGO</td>
<td>Total of as follows:</td>
<td>2,432</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19,311</td>
</tr>
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<table>
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<td>STANLEYVILLE</td>
<td>Bunia &amp; Irumu</td>
<td>841</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Djadju</td>
<td>92</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mahajj</td>
<td>120</td>
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<tr>
<td>COSTERMANSVILLE</td>
<td>Beni</td>
<td>175</td>
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<td>Lubero</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uvira</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUANDA URUNDI</td>
<td>Kitega</td>
<td>237</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Nyanza</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELIZABETHVILLE</td>
<td>Ruzahi</td>
<td>487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shitara</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Due to be 3.1.44 from Michael
Translation of the Polish Minister Delegate's Report
on
Polish Refugees

In answer to your request for information on December 31st
I wish to report that Polish Refugees evacuated to the Middle
East, Africa, and Asia are cared for in two different ways:

1. Refugees (1800 people) evacuated to Palestine, most
of them via the Balkans originally, receive monetary assistance
as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly Allowance</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LP 12.00.o</td>
<td>1 person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP 23.00.o</td>
<td>2 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP 33.00.o</td>
<td>3 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP 40.00.o</td>
<td>4 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP 47.00.o</td>
<td>5 or more people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With this allowance, they meet all their subsistence expenses.
However, in addition, the Government furnishes them periodically
with clothing, medical and dental care. Restaurants serve
meals at low prices. They also benefit from cultural and
educational instruction in schools and libraries, such as
educational courses, lectures, discussion groups, etc.

2. On the other hand, refugees evacuated beginning in
the spring of 1941 from Russia to Iran, and from there to
British East Africa, Rhodesia, and India, received Government
subsistence. They are gathered in refugee camps and receive
living quarters, food, and to a certain extent clothing.
Furthermore, the refugees living in camps receive a certain
amount of pocket money. In the camps in Iran, this amounts
to 160 rials monthly per person for those persons over 16
years of age who are not regularly employed. Children under 16 years of age receive 30 rials a month. Pocket money increased since our last report, due to increased cost of living according to Polish Government. In India, this monthly allowance amounts to ten rupees per month for persons not employed, who are over 16 years of age, and 5 rupees per month for children from twelve to sixteen years of age.

In all camps refugees are required to perform all housekeeping duties. In India, the minimum hours per week for such work is twelve, while in Africa, the minimum is three hours per day.

Refugees working in East Africa on farms receive wages from one to one and a half shillings per day, in addition to their board and lodging in the camp. Specialists receive in addition to this basic subsistence, remuneration for work done, as follows:

Firemen in Bombay receive thirty rupees monthly

Cheffeurs receive from 75 to 150 rupees monthly

Specialists receive better pay. For instance, personnel on the transport which left in September last year from India to Mexico, received in addition to their food as follows:

- Doctors - 250 rupees per month
- Nurses - 100 rupees per month
- Female teachers - 100 rupees per month
- Nursery school aides - 65 rupees per month

Unskilled workers on the same transport were paid a wage of 25 rupees per month.

In Iran, unskilled workers engaged by the Polish Legation
receive from 400 to 500 rials monthly. In addition, the
Government furnishes food, clothing, lodging, medical and
dental care. The skilled worker or specialist is paid
better. The monthly wage of a nurse, public school teacher,
and nursery school aid amounts to 600 or 900 rials. Head
nurses and assistant doctors earn from 1200 to 1500 rials
per month, and a doctor earns 2500 per month.
Translation of Memorandum from Polish Minister of State dated February 10, 1944

As a rule, all expenses for the upkeep of the refugees and the construction of shelter for them is paid by the Polish Government. An exception to this is a group of 400 refugees in North Rhodesia known as the "Cyprus Group" which is financed by the British Government, and a group of 500 children in India, supported by Maharajah Nawanagaru.

All Polish administrative, medical, hospital and educational personnel, are being paid by the Polish Government.

The cost of transporting refugees to their destination, as well as the expenses connected with the upkeep of transient camps is assumed by the British Government.

British personnel are engaged in the administration of the Polish Refugee camps; and the commandants of the camps and other administrative personnel are paid by the British Government.

In territories where Polish refugees are located the financial arrangements are as follows:

1. Palestine, Syria, Lebanon -- about 5000 refugees. All funds needed for the upkeep of the refugees are supplied by the Polish Government which remits for this purpose monthly allowances. At present, the amount remitted for this purpose is about 70,000 pounds monthly. This amount may be increased because of increases in the number of refugees due to demobilization of some of the Polish soldiers from active duty, such as invalids.

Ever to 26.7.44 from Michalik.
2. Iraq -- About 10,000 refugees. The cost of upkeep of Polish Refugees in Iran at present amounts to 120,000 pounds monthly. This amount is advanced by the British Government which is then reimbursed by the Polish Government in London.

The British Government covers expenses connected with the transportation of refugees to Iran as well as to the transient camp at Ahwaz and Karachi.

3. India -- About 4,000 refugees. The Government of India advances the cost of upkeep in refugee camps, settling these amounts later with the Polish Government in London. The average cost of the upkeep of refugees per month in India is about 34,000 pounds.

4. East-Africa -- About 16,000 refugees. Detailed information about the cost is not in our possession. The Governments of various colonies advance the needed supplies for the upkeep of our refugees submitting at a later date, an itemized statement. At this time, we estimate the expenses for this territory and about 100,000 pounds monthly.

Aside from the above mentioned amounts necessary for food and lodging for the Polish refugees, the Polish Government has expended a large amount for the purchase of clothing, as well as special foodstuffs (for children) and medical supplies.

Moreover, for certain definite purposes, i.e. educational help, and clothing for children, the Polish National Council in the U.S. contributes certain funds.
5. South Africa -- A camp for about 500 orphan children situated in Oudtshoorn near Capetown is being supported by the Polish Government. Local philanthropic organizations contribute certain assistance to this camp.

Summarizing: Polish refugees in all areas number 36,400 of whom all but 900 are financed by the Polish Government at about 320,000 pounds sterling monthly. The 900 are in Rhodesia and India and are financed by the British government.
GREECE - PRICES (Food)

USAF 1521 intercept dated Feb. 15, 1944

Source: A refugee

Here are listed some of the chief food prices on the basis of 3,000,000 drachmas to one gold pound as of January 9, 1944:

- Olive oil: 450,000 drachmas per coke
- Bread: 60-90,000
- Vegetables: 25-30,000
- Dry beans: 120-150,000
- Sugar: 250-300,000
- Meat: 400,000
- Small Dry (maridhes): 200,000
- Fish: 350,000
- Corn: 60,000
- Wheat: 70,000

The sub-source has had information since the beginning of January that the value of one gold pound has increased to 4,000,000 drachmas, and food prices have gone up in proportion. Ordinary people cannot afford to pay these extremely high prices, but the Red Cross "Popular Soup Kitchens" (laika sestia) are improving every day, and now one can hardly say that people are dying of starvation.
No. 1511.

Subject: War Refugee Board—Middle East
Refugees.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

At the end of my telegram No. 1499, February 11, 11 a.m. reporting on the possibility of Egyptian assistance in the work of the War Refugee Board, it was stated that the Middle East Relief and
Refugee Administration had been asked for certain figures on this subject. I now have the honor to
report that the promised material has been received and copies of the communication are enclosed.

As will be noted, the information provided confirms the substance of my earlier report and
shows that the Government of Egypt has been relatively cooperative in the difficult task of
dealing with displaced populations. When it is considered that the population density of Egypt
is one of the highest in the world (around 1200 per square kilometer is quoted by Rose al-Youssef,
an Arabic weekly); and that every square meter of
arable land is utilized, the limitation under
which the government is placed becomes readily
understandable.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Alexander Kirk

Enclosure as stated.

Sent to the Department in czalid.
File no. 848.
HAB/rg
Enclosure no. 1 to despatch no. 161 of February 18, 1944 from the American Legation at Cairo, Egypt.

**PERU LETTERS**

**Jews**

Full facilities, including accommodation, medical attention and transport, have been provided by the British Army to Jewish refugees in transit through Egypt. Such refugees, numbering approximately 2000 during 1943, originated from the Yemen, Persia (Polest Jews) and North Africa.

2. Refugees are being made for the reception of a certain number of Jewish refugees from Italy who have immigration visas to Palestine or who are Yugoslav nationals. Negotiations are now under way to proceed with the transfer of these refugees to Yugoslavia in the future.

**MALTA**

M.A. has been responsible for the reception in Malta of Polish refugees from Russia.

There are 1500 Polish refugees in Malta, 4000 in Rhodesia and 500 in South Africa. In addition 10,000 are now being maintained in Paris, 6500 in India, and 10,000 in the U.S. African territories.

**GREECE AND BULGARIA**

**YUGOSLAVIA**

Accommodation is provided at Blegoveta for a maximum of 600 and at Dalat for a maximum of 300.

Approximately 175, accommodation and Greeks are being maintained in refugee camps.

Approximately 5000 refugees are at present being maintained in Blegoveta camp. The Yugoslav Government's objections to admission of refugees on the grounds of an increase of the alien population has been overcome by the British Government's guarantee that all refugees will be repatriated after cessation of hostilities and that the British Government will be responsible for their maintenance and control in refugee camps while in the country.

Approximate numbers of Greek refugees in other countries are given below:

- **Cyprus:** 5000
- **Rumania:** 750
- **Belgian Congo:** 1450
- **South Africa:** 500

**YUGOSLAVIA**

Approximately 11,500 are being maintained at the El-Shatt Camp in Egypt. A total number of 25,000 in the near future is envisaged. The British Government have given a similar undertaking regarding Yugoslav refugees as was given in the case of the Greeks.

In addition M.I.A. have dealt with many small pockets of refugees, e.g. Lively Jews, but the numbers are too exiguous to warrant special mention.
Dispatched: February 24, 1944, 7 P.M.
From: American Consulate, Suez, Egypt.

Re: Reference the Department's circular airgram dated January 26, 1944, 7 p.m. to all American missions except London, Lisbon, Madrid, Stockholm, Bern, and Ankara, concerning the relief and assistance to be extended to the Jews of Europe and other victims of enemy persecution.

Suez Consulate has been assisting and will continue to assist with passport work, transmission of communications to the United States and elsewhere, and transmission of funds from the United States for those refugees at Moes' Wells Camp for Greek Refugees who possess American nationality or American connections. Similar work will be performed for the same category of persons who may be brought to the Yugoslav Refugee Camp near Suez.

The Middle East Refugee Administration is taking best possible care in all respects of all refugees in its Greek and Yugoslav Refugee Camps near Suez.

Holder

Distribution:

Hectograph to the Department
Copy to the American Legation, Cairo

File No. 300
OG17/bbr
LFR-466
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Governmental agency. (BR)

 Cairo
Dated February 21, 1944
Rte'd 6:47 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

397, February 21, 6 p.m.

FOR FEA SHORT

Reference our cable 1616 of September 8, 1943, dealing with markings for Lease-Lend shipments to Middle East medical reserve stock (civilian).

Please discontinue marking "In transit to Palestine," as stock is now being stored in Egypt.

KIRK

EJH
Mr. Harry J. White,
Assistant to the Secretary,
U.S. Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. White:

I have just returned from a two weeks trip to Palestine and Syria, and I am writing you a somewhat rambling account of what I learned while it is still fresh in my mind. First of all, I may say that I was cordially received everywhere I went and every facility was provided for me. Patterson had left a most favourable impression in Jerusalem and as soon as I arrived Hooper, the commercial attache, invited me to stay with him. In Beirut I was completely taken over by Wadsworth, the commercial attache there, who took me to his hotel and bored me day and night with endless drivel, mostly about himself. Treasury people should be warned not to get tied-up with him as I did as I had considerable difficulty in extricating myself at times. He did, however, provide me with the use of his car and took me on a two-day trip to Damascus, the minister in Beirut, asked me to make a report on the recent monetary developments there, which took the form of the Airgram of February 16 which I sent to Treasury. I got the distinct impression that the people in our Legations are generally glad to have Treasury people visit them, not only to help them on special problems, but to let them know the type of information which the Treasury Department is especially interested in having. Several of our Legation people have told me that they would like to see Treasury attache working with them all of the time.

I was able to get a considerable amount of information from Government officials and other sources which will be helpful in the preparation of financial books on these countries. Valuable also were the many contacts with people in the Legations, local governments, the American University and other private agencies from whom I will be able to depend upon for information in the future. I have also arranged to receive regularly certain publications and certain reports which are prepared by our Legations.
I did not see a copy of the Airgram on war refugees which was referred to in Treasury's cable of January 29 until two days before I returned. I did discuss this subject, however, with many people, including Mr. Pinkerton, our Minister in Palestine and Mr. Wadsworth. Palestine has an unfilled quota of about 30,000 Jews and probably this number can come in without stirring up too much trouble with the Arabs, at least until the war is over. The question of further immigration of Jews into Palestine, as you know, is a very hot one. According to both Wadsworth (former Consul General of Palestine) and Pinkerton, immigration is the Palestine problem. The political Zionists are in rather complete control of the Jewish communities and for them Jewish immigration is a means of securing political control of Palestine. I talked with a number of Zionists and was entertained in their homes. They are thinking in terms of mass immigration after the war, running into hundreds of thousands. Mr. Hooffien, the President of the Anglo-Palestinian Bank, told me that he expected this mass immigration to be accompanied by an inflow of hundreds of millions of dollars of capital in the post-war period, mostly American. I asked him if he thought these funds would be spent in the United States by Palestinians or whether they would be turned over to the British via the exchange control. Hooffien said that he believed an arrangement could be worked out whereby the capital supplied in the form of dollar credits would be spent in the United States and not be turned over to the British.

Pinkerton is not favourable to mass Jewish immigration and in general does not trust the Zionists. He speaks disparagingly of the Jewish cooperative enterprises and believes that the large amount of capital which has been brought in to finance these enterprises actually represents subsidies without which the Jews would not be able to make the progress they have. From my own limited investigation I do not believe that Pinkerton is correct in this. The head of the Bank for Cooperatives and the people in cooperative housing and producers' cooperative movements insist that 90% of the enterprises are self-supporting and are meeting the payments on their loans. For myself I must say that I was most favourably impressed with what the Jewish people are doing there, both in the agricultural and in the industrial field. They are reclaiming a country which has been dead for two thousand years. But Paterson has probably already told you about conditions there.

I think it is most improbable that Britain will do anything in the way of raising the Jewish immigration quota either now or after the war. Britain, though Nahas Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, is encouraging the Arab Union movement, and it is a primary tenet of this movement that Palestine will not be controlled by the Jews. The Arab Union movement looks forward to the formation of a Greater Syria, which will include present-day Palestine, Transjordan and the Lebanon, with perhaps local autonomy for the Maronite Christians and the Jews.
Britain, I am told, will continue to help the Arabs because she feels she could control or at least have nothing to fear from a bloc of Arab states so long as they are not controlled by another European power. This policy is also linked up with the maintenance of good relations with the Indian Moelms.

Wadsworth tells me that there is little chance for Jewish immigration into Syria and the Lebanon, at least until the Palestinian question is settled. He thinks that there will be no difficulty in getting transit visas for those going into Palestine from Turkey or elsewhere. I did hear of a case in which Iraq refused transit visas for some Jewish refugees going through Iraq, but gave them permission to stay in Iraq. The point is of course that the Arabs did not mind having Jews so long as they are not concentrated in sufficient numbers to constitute a political threat.

In connection with the war refugee problem I would like to call your attention to Harry Viteles, the Head of the Bank for Cooperatives in Palestine. Patterson also met him and can tell you about him. Viteles is well known by the Jopaten and Hooper says he is the only Zionist that Pinkerton trusts. Viteles told me that he would be willing to devote all of his time to refugee work if he can be useful to the Board. I gather that he is already connected in some way with the work of getting refugees out of Europe. He worked for three years with Governor Lehman and also knows Ben Cohen who I believe is a director in the Palestine Economic Corporation under which Viteles works as manager of the Bank. I think you might want to pass this information along to John Pehle.

One question which I frequently ask of local government officials, bankers and economists is how these countries expect to make the adjustment between their highly inflated internal price levels and world prices. I have received a variety of answers as to the extent of the price readjustment necessary and the repercussions on trade, production and employment. Regardless of the consequences, the sentiment of these people is strongly against devaluation; in fact, they say it is unthinkable. The more intelligent believe that internal prices must be protected for a while against world prices; others see little problem of adjustment taking the naive view that there is no inflation so long as their currency is backed 100 percent by foreign exchange. It is clear, however, that neither the local governments nor the people are willing to accept devaluation as a solution to the problem of post-war price adjustment. This applies equally to Egypt, Palestine, Syria and the Lebanon.

I talked with the Manager of the Damascus Branch of the Banque de Syrie et du Liban regarding gold sales. He told me that the demand for gold on the part of the urban population had fallen off because of the
belief that gold prices would fall after the war and that it was better to hold money. The Bedouins, however, still prefer to hold gold. I asked him if the demand for gold would increase substantially if the price were reduced, but he thought that this would not be the case. I also asked him if a reduction in the price of gold would have any direct effect on prices, since I had heard that many of the merchants in Syria price their goods with reference to the price of gold. He answered that according to his experience when the price of gold rose, prices in general rose; but when the price of gold fell, other prices did not fall.

The French are allegedly in the process of turning over a number of governmental functions to the Syrian and Lebanese Governments, including customs, certain public utilities and the monopolies. I have been promised additional information on this whole situation, and when I get it I will write a full report. The agreement is, however, that the French officials will remain in office until 6 months after the war with the title of advisers instead of directors, although theoretically control of the so-called "common interest" services will lie with the States. Certain of the common interest are still under discussion and arrangements have not yet been completed. My own view is that the French do not intend to give up the control of these countries and that anything they give up during the war they will be in a position to take back when it is over.

I have covered the Damascus Monetary Accord in my Airgram of February 16. You will recall that Wadsworth sent a cable in August 1943 when this agreement was first under discussion, pointing out that General Spears and Minister Casey were opposed to the inclusion of the Syro-Lebanese currency in a new French bloc and to the continued financial domination by the French. This is at least what Spears and Casey told Wadsworth at the time. Yet Spears helped to force this present agreement on the Syrian and Lebanese Governments, an agreement which puts the Syro-Lebanese currency completely in the French bloc and completely under French control. Spears admitted to me at one point in our conversation that he does not think so much of the agreement, but that London had insisted on it since it was to be an integral part of the new Anglo-French monetary accord.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ RAYMOND F. MIKESSELL
Raymond F. Mikessell
U. S. Treasury Representative
SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

In reference to the Department's Circular Airgram of January 20, 1944, 7 p.m., I have the honor to report, as directed in the fourth paragraph thereof, on the situation existing in Egypt in regard to the assistance given by this country in the rescue of Jews and other persecuted minorities from the dangers of Hitlerism.

(a) Extent to which refugees are permitted
to enter Egypt.

In my telegrams 1289 of July 15, 1943 and 1293 of July 17, 1943, and in dispatch 499 of July 17, 1942, there was reported and set forth a military order issued by Professor Lane, in his capacity as Military Governor, regarding the entrance and sojourn of refugees in Egypt, of which the principal purport was the temporary character of admissions contemplated, the restriction of movement and abstinence from gainful employment of any refugees admitted and their evacuation from Egypt when the conditions which had caused them to leave their places of habitual residence had been cleared away. In any case their stay should not last beyond the duration of the war.

Up to the present the Government of Egypt has adopted a benevolent attitude towards the refugee problem.
problem in the Middle East by permitting the entry of various groups of Arabs, Greeks, and Yugoslavs, sponsored by the Middle East Relief and Refugees Administration. It at one time also agreed to permit the entry of several thousand Greek civilians at one evacuation from Greece. Now, however, blocked by the Italian Government, when it has not been possible subsequently to rescue. In all these groups there were Jewish members.

The Government has made clear, nevertheless, that the sojourn of the refugees in Egypt was to be "in transit" although it has not raised the question of defining the period meant by this term. It has also not officially assured the resources of Egypt beyond allotting camp sites; the care and feeding of the refugees having been taken care of by the institutions mentioned above. Further, in view of the critical food supply situation in Egypt during the past two years, the Egyptian Government has not allowed the Refugee organization to purchase foodstuffs in the local market, these supplies having been procured by adding to army rations.

(b) Extent to which Egyptian authorities and UNRRA cooperate in entry of refugees.

In my dispatch 1510 of January 11, 1944, the adherence of Egypt to the Inter-Governmental Committee for Refugees was discussed on the basis of a note addressed by the Prime Minister to the Council which recited the difficulties which Egypt would encounter in doing any effective work in this respect, although it showed an interest in her part in the problem.

It should be borne in mind that Egypt, co-ruply, is not contiguous with any territory where there are minorities in danger from Hitler. A transportation problem exists to bring any rescued peoples to Egypt and they cannot slip across the border in small inconspicuous groups. Not only that, but the habitable portion of Egypt is limited and overcrowded and famine and malaria are raging in Upper Egypt at this moment, the government having only recently considered the allocation of large funds for relief of its own inhabitants whose plight is incredibly miserable in the affected districts.
...contracted with the xenophobia of certain half-educated young intellectuals of Egypt whose employment is always a current problem, the governors of the country have shown comprehension of the pitiable plight of uprooted minorities but their cooperation has been passive rather than active. While, as stated, there have been Jews among the groups which have found a temporary shelter in Egypt, it is doubtful whether the Egyptian government could, in view of present economic, demographic and political considerations, particularly its commitments to other Arab or Islamic States of the Near East, undertake to permit the entry of large groups of stateless Jews, as such, without the cover of being introduced as part of groups of determined nationality.

Add to the above existent jealousy of foreigners and the latent antipathy, due to the unsettled problem of Palestine which has continuously come to the fore as the principal obstacle to a union of the Arab States, and it becomes obvious that any Egyptian politician expecting to remain in political life could not risk advocating openly the admission of large or even moderate numbers of refugees to this country, or the allocation of funds badly needed at home.

(c) Intent to which refugees are not permitted to enter.

To confirm the present attitude of Egypt regarding new refugees, there is quoted in full below, the question of Senator Shafik Kasri to the Senate on February 15 and the answer of Fouad Fekri al-Henawy, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs:

"Senator Shafik Kasri: Certain papers on February 15th last, published a report dispatch from London announcing that Egypt, Czechoslovakia, India, Luxembourg, Poland, South Africa and the U.R.S.S. had accepted the invitation of the refugee executive committee of London to participate in its task.

"Was Egypt accepted or does it expect to accept refugees on her soil when the country complains of its unceasing increase of population and life is becoming more and more expensive?"
"If this news is correct that will be the number of refugees the Egyptian Government will accept?"

"Will those refugees be admitted before the publication of the law on immigration?"

"I. L. Iouad Soraj, E. B. El Fusha: In conformity with the policy followed by this ministry, and which is directed towards affirming the international position of Egypt and its participation in the various realms of world activity, the Council of Ministers, on December last, approved the adherence of Egypt to the International Committee formed at London to study the problem of refugees, at the same time maintaining as such the policy of the Egyptian Government as its representative had defined it before the League of Nations in 1930 to wit: that our country can or receive new refugees.

"This policy was communicated to the president of the Committee on January 4th last. There was in mind thereto, on the other hand and as a measure of precaution, the text of the declaration made by the delegate of Egypt to the League of Nations 1930 and in which it was clearly and precisely stated that Egypt could not be a refuge for orphans and that it declared it would not accept new refugees.

"Therefore, it appears that the government has not accepted and does not intend to accept any new refugees in addition to those already received. For this reason the other questions of the Senator do not require an answer."

In view of the foregoing it is not believed that the Egyptian Government can be successfully induced to go beyond the attitude which they have manifested, that of tacitly ignoring the presence of present sponsored refugees groups so long as they do not become a charge on Egypt's monetary or food resources. Indeed to raise the question of more aid would only serve to bring about a revision of their present passive benevolence.

I.R.
Mr. [Name], Director of the War Refugee Board recently passed through Cairo and although part of his stay in this region was taken up by a visit to Palestine, he indicated that his conclusions were approximately the same as those set forth above. Assisted by the situation, he has now left for Turkey, where, in his belief, the principal efforts towards rescue of the covered minorities can be made as Turkey's contiguous frontier with the Turkish States permits a type of work not possible in Egypt.

The Middle East Relief and Refugee Administration has been requested to prepare a report giving details of the refugees under its charge and the information will be forwarded when received. In the meantime the situation is approaching the Egyptian Government in the sense of the Department's circular under reference.

Mr:

[Signature]