Radio broadcasts from Budapest intercepted in Istanbul indicate renewed and stringent measures taken against the Jews in Hungary. The line is being taken that the difficulties in which Hungary now finds itself is in part the fault of the (n) and "accountability" is implicit in the broadcasts. Jews have been forbidden to leave their homes under any circumstances until further notice and their homes may not be visited by non-Jews.

In a radio broadcast from Budapest made October 17 Gabriel Ványa, Hungarian Minister of the Interior in the new government, stated that he will not recognize any baptized...
9-31936, October 19, 3 p.m. from Ankara

any baptized Jews. To him Jews were and remain Jews - whether baptized or not. He will not recognize any foreign passports whose bearers are Jews as such persons are living under Hungarian laws by which they are bound. Any "atrocities, crimes or irregularities" committed against Hungarian soldiers and their allies will be punished by increasing severity upon the Jews of Hungary, he concluded. It is apparent that under the present regime in Hungary renewed excesses against the Jewish people in that country may be expected. It is of the utmost importance that all possible steps through all available channels be taken to protect the Jewish people.

STEINHARDT

JF

(*) apparent omission.
Simond of the International Red Cross conferred on September 20 with Baron Thierry, counselor of the Hungarian Embassy in Ankara. Baron reiterated his previous statement that the regent is aiding the Jews in Hungary, that the Hungarian Government is not unwilling to permit the Jews to leave the country but so long as it is necessary for them to depart through Germany he cannot see any favorable possibilities for the present. Baron Thierry stated further that the matter is still being discussed by Horthy with the Germans.

STEINHARDT

WSB
In telegram No. 1546, August 23, 5 p.m., from Ankara, in line 12 delete "(*)" and insert "to the" so as to read "leave Bulgaria by rail to the number of" et cetera and in line 13 delete "the(*) titted" and insert "these two boats or other ones substituted" so as to read "transported by these two boats or other ones substituted for them" et cetera.

This advice is from Ankara.

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

CAWI
August 29, 1944

BJR

Distribution of true reading only by special arrangement.

ANKARA,

762X

Reference is made to your 1014 of August 18 to Department and your 34 of August 8 to Embassy, London.

In accordance with Department's 665 of July 28 paragraph numbered 3, 685 of August 7 last paragraph, and circular cable of August 18, you are requested to continue your efforts to persuade Turkish authorities to receive Jews of all categories released by Hungary, notwithstanding reports of Swedish Government's consent to receive Jewish children from Hungary.

With respect to statement in your 1430 of August 8 to Department regarding Turkish transit visas to refugees who held American immigration visas and similar statements in your 1014 to Department and 34 to Embassy, London, please note that persons intended as beneficiaries of procedure developed in paragraph numbered four of Department's 665 of July 28 are those whose American visas were authorized subsequent to July 1, 1941, as well as those to whom such visas were actually issued. Please explain this point to Turkish authorities and request that they instruct their consuls in Hungary and elsewhere in enemy-held territory to issue transit visas to persons to whom American visas were authorized as well.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 11-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 14 1972
762, August 23, 5 p.m. - 2 - to Ankara.

as to those to whom American visas were actually issued.

In cases where applicants will not be able to furnish evidence of authorization, such evidence will presumably be available at local Swiss legation or consulate. In addition, efforts will be made to send a list of visa authorizations to you for transmission to Turkish Foreign Office which, it is hoped, will forward it to various Turkish consulates in enemy-held territory.

HULL
(GLW)
CABLE TO EMBASSY, ANKARA, TURKEY

Reference is made to your 1614 of August 18 to Department and your 34 of August 8 to Ambassador, London.

In accordance with Department's 658 of July 28 paragraph numbered 3, 658 of August 7 last paragraph, and circular cable of August 18, you are requested to continue your efforts to persuade Turkish authorities to receive Jews of all categories released by Hungary, notwithstanding reports of Swedish Government's consent to receive Jewish children from Hungary.

With respect to statement in your 1450 of August 5 to Department regarding Turkish transit visas to refugees who quoted held UNQUOTE American immigration visas and similar statements in your 1614 to Department and 34 to Ambassador, London, please note that persons intended as beneficiaries of procedure developed in paragraph numbered four of Department's 658 of July 28 are those whose American visas were authorized subsequent to July 1, 1941, as well as those to whom American visas were actually issued. Please explain to Turkish authorities and request that they instruct their consuls in Hungary and elsewhere in enemy-held territory to issue transit visas to persons to whom American visas were authorized as well as to those to whom American visas were actually issued. In cases where applicants will not be able to furnish evidence of authorization, such evidence will presumably be available at local Swiss legation or consulate. In addition, efforts will be made to send a list of visa authorizations to you for transmission to Turkish Foreign Office which, it is hoped, will forward it to various Turkish consulates in enemy-held territory.

THIS IS BIB CABLE TO ANKARA NO. 105

9:00 a.m.
August 24, 1944

Miss O'Malley (for the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Mannon, McCormack, Cable Control Files

B. Japhet

Makhnitch 8-23-44
Distribution of true reading only by special arrangement. (W)

Secretary of State, Washington,

1546, August 23, 5 P.M., No. 1546,

FOR FEHLE AND FROM HIRSCHMANN ANKARA NO. 159.

Supplementing the Embassy's 1514, August 18, which outlined the new arrangement relating to Turkish transit visas to be issued in Budapest, Constanza and Burgas, you are informed that the Bulgarian Government has offered (REDEPTEL 676, August 4) to allow the ships VISA and PIRIN to be used for the transport of refugees to Istanbul from Burgas. It is hoped that one of these ships will make a trip every ten days carrying refugees to whom transit visas have been granted by the Turkish Consuls. It was contemplated that the refugees who would be permitted to leave Bulgaria by rail (W) number of 400 to 500 weekly would be transported by (M) for them in view of the fact that a delay may occur in starting the operation of the boats. Mr. Kelley has requested the Turkish authorities during this interim period to make provision for the movement of the refugees by rail. His request has been granted.

This new arrangement represents a new departure by the Turkish

By H. H. Parks Date SEP 14 1972.
2-#1546, August 23, 5 p.m., from Ankara.

the Turkish authorities in respect to transit facilities through Turkey for refugees from the Balkans destined for Palestine. In our opinion it is a broad concession since the arrangement lays the basis insofar as the Turks are concerned for very substantial rescue work through this country. The arrangement is the successful culmination of the Board's efforts and of a series of representations by Mr. Kelley to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs on various aspects of the arrangement. The Embassy has also made representations on certain phases of the arrangement.

Also for your information while we are informed that Rumania has definitely agreed to provide transit facilities for refugees from Hungary, our efforts to secure a similar concession from the Bulgarian Government are still proceeding. Meanwhile we are exerting every endeavor to facilitate emigration in every way possible under the arrangement.

Despite the broad scope of the new arrangement complications arise so suddenly that the movement of refugees may continue to be delayed. It has been confirmed to us today by the International Red Cross that although 2195 Jews in Hungary have all their visas in order including transit visas the German authorities in Hungary have not yet granted permission for these people to depart.

WWF-NY.

KELLEY

(8) Apparent omissions will follow.
Ankara

Distribution of June 21 reading only by special arrangement.

COE-15

Date: August 18, 1944

Washington, D.C.

August 18, 3 p.m.

Prior to the receipt of Department's 685, August 7

WRB 94 had already taken up with the Turkish Ministry of

Foreign Affairs as reported in my 1430, August 5 the

matter of the issue of transit visas to persons in

Hungary holding Palestinian certificates or American

immigration visas issued on or after July 1, 1941. The

Secretary General assured me that his Government would

be glad to take the action requested at once and sub-

sequently the Embassy was informed that instructions

had been issued to the Turkish Consul in Budapest to issue

transit visas on application to any number of Jews who

applied for them provided they held one of the following

documents: (one) an American immigration visa issued

on or after July 1, 1941; (two) a letter from the Jew-

ish Agency in Istanbul certifying that the holders has

been granted a Palestinian immigration certificate;

(three) a certificate issued by Kraus the Jewish Agency.

DECLASIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-31-72

By H. H. Parks Date, SEP 14 1972
-2-#1514, August 18, 3 p.m. from Ankara.

representative in Budapest to the effect that the bearer is a Jew; (four) an appropriate certificate issued by the Swiss Legation or an endorsement on a child’s passport under the "five thousand" scheme. At the same time Turk Consuls at Burgas and Constanza were authorized to grant between them up to 400 visas every ten days to persons bearing one of the documents mentioned above.

I have taken no action on London’s 46 July 29. After consultation with my British colleague I informed London that we were agreed that no action should be taken pending further instructions in view of the fact that the Swedish Minister had informed us that the Swedish Government had announced that it was prepared to receive in Sweden Jewish children from Hungary. I stated that the British Ambassador was reporting this decision to London in response to instructions which he had received from the Foreign Office. I further informed our Embassy in London that the Turk Government had already agreed to issue instructions to their representatives in Hungary authorizing them to issue transit visas to all refugees in the possession of Palestinian certificates or American immigration visas issued on or after July 1, 1941.

KELLEY

CSB.
Secretary of State,

Washington.

1943, August 22, 2 p.m.

FOR PERSONS FROM HIRSCHMAN

Ankara No. 155.

According to information received in Istanbul the clandestine movement of Jews from Hungary to Romania has increased during the past several weeks. At end of July there were estimated to be from 1500 to 1700 such refugees in Romania. Estimates now are 3500 to 4000. Although the Rumanians condone this movement, persons who are caught are being held in a camp at Hegiu, Transylvania. We are seeking to obtain further information regarding this camp.

KINLEY

SEP 14, 1972
Ankara
Dated August 10, 1944
Rec'd 4:48 a.m., 12th

Secretary of State, Washington.

1489, August 10, 10 p.m.
FOR FEMALE USE FROM HIRSCHMAN
Ankara, No. 127

Having learned that Baron Thierry Counselor of the Hungarian Legation at Ankara was sympathetic to the cause of the minorities and interview with him was arranged for me through Simond on August 8 at Simond's home in Ankara.

Baron Thierry read a decree which he asserted had been issued by the Hungarian Government on July 18 relating to the amelioration of the conditions of some members of the Jewish community in Hungary.

He said that the decree had been published in neutral countries. On the assumption that it has in the meanwhile become available to you I am not telegraphing but sending it by pouch as it was read to me.

Some statements made by Baron Thierry in addition to the decree follow:

Oto, There
DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date, SEP 14 1972
August 10, 10 p.m., from [illegible]

One. There have been no persecutions and no maltreatment of Jews within Hungary (to which I took emphatic exception);

Two. The Hungarian authorities only assisted in a routine way and not on their initiative, in the former deportations (as again protested on the basis of authentic reports to the contrary obtained in Turkey);

Three. Effort should be made to determine the practicability of the steps provided in the decree before attempting to introduce broader measures;

Four. Congestion of rail traffic now existing on the one railroad loading from Budapest to Istanbul would unquestionably delay the proposed refugee movement by this route.

In view of the above, I suggest that consideration be given to the proposal that the Americans supply railroad cars from those possibly available in the Middle East for the purpose of transporting the Hungarian Jews from Budapest via Belgrade, Servia, and Constantinople. This journey circumvents Romania and requires only three to four days. The cars might be made available to us through the Baurudsgth Syria and offered to the Turk Government for use in a round trip service.
trip service between Budapest and Istanbul. As you are aware the Turk Government is requesting of us rolling stock for other purposes. These cars could operate under the supervision of the Inter-Cross and be painted white for alleged security across the borders. It may be considered desirable to make a gift of these cars to the Turk Red Crescent after the purpose of transporting refugees has been fulfilled.

Baron Thierry also said that the present Hungarian Government is assuming more independence vis-a-vis the Germans and intending towards Conservatism; that the Government is planning a change in its Minister of Interior in favor of Conservative. He said there will also be a change in two of the Secretaries of State who will also be Conservative. He declared that Imrody, who is reported to be candidate for the new Prime Minister if pressure from the Nazis succeeds only mildly anti-semitic and is a brilliant Conservative.

In response to my request that in view of Hungarian Government's reported adoption of an independent political position vis-a-vis the Nazis the base of the July 19 decree be revoked with a view to ameliorating the condition of additional categories of Jews in Hungary,
August 10, 10 p.m., from Ankara

Hungary, Baron Thierry suggested recommendations concerning this possibility should be presented by "official bodies" to the Hungarian Government. He said he was confident Hungarian Government would be sympathetic and open to any recommendations but reiterated it was important first to determine results of efforts to put into practice steps contained in July 19 decree.

Thierry requested of me that none of above be made public and his name should not be disclosed in connection with my interview. He said he had agreed to meet me only on his initiative without consulting his superior the Hungarian Minister to Ankara, Jann Vornle, who is notoriously pro-Nazi.

KELLEY

RNK  BB
With reference to Department's cable 665, dated July 28, 1944, following a consultation with my British colleague and after being advised that no instructions from London had been received by him on the subject, this morning I discussed the matter of issuance of Turkish transit visas to people in Hungary who hold Palestinian certificates or American immigration visas which were issued on or subsequent to the first of July, 1947, with the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the conversation, I requested having instructions sent at once to Turkish Consular officers in Hungary to issue Turkish transit visas to such people without prior consultation with Ankara. In addition, I requested him to have like instructions dispatched to the Turkish Consular officers in Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania. The reply of the Secretary General was that he was sure his Government would be willing to take the measures requested immediately. It was his hope that the transportation of refugees from Hungary could be arranged for in such a manner that they would go to Istanbul by vessel, from Burgas or Varna preferably.

With respect,

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date, SEP 14 1972
In respect to our assurance that the U.S. would be willing to arrange for the support and maintenance of refugee units in Turkey, he declared that it should be of the most aid to the Turkish Government at this time when a highly increased burden has been placed on the railroads of Turkey as a result of the halting of Turkish coastline shipping services, if the U.S. could make arrangements to make available a few passenger cars to the Turkish railroads from one of the Near Eastern nations, in order to accelerate the transportation of refugees. It is my strong recommendation that ERA and the Department put forth every endeavor to comply with this very reasonable request of the Government of Turkey.

Referring to paragraph No. five, as reported in Embassy's cable 1395, dated July 25, 1944, Hirschmann has urged Cretzianu to persuade his government to issue, without limit, Romanian transit visas to Jewish refugees who are departing for Palestine from Hungary via Rumania. Cretzianu advised Hirschmann, in another conversation on this matter today that the Government of Rumania has concurred in principle to issue Romanian transit visas to Jewish refugees departing from Hungary, provided authorization to grant transit visas to such people has been given by the Turkish Government to their representatives.

Refer Embassy's cable 1391, dated July 30, 1944.

Hirschmann
Hirschmann has collaborated with the Jewish agency in obtaining prompt issuance of Palestine certificates, through the channel of the Swiss Legation in Hungary and the Swiss Minister in Ankara, to 8,200 Jewish refugees in Hungary. This is with reference to paragraph 3 of the paragraph numbered one.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

HMK-230

Ankara

Distribution of

true reading only by

special arrangement

(Date and)

Rec'd 9:30 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington,

1944

FOR RELEASE FROM HIRSCHLE, NW

Ann. R. No. 111. See WRB 72 REDSTUn 606 July 30 6 p.m.

We are now reliably informed that the leader of

the 26 Jews of this group is at liberty in Rumania.

His colleagues in Istanbul infer that if he is free

his entire group is probably also at liberty. The

same colleagues are requesting us to take no action

in the matter.

JELLEY

RR

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date: SEP 14 1972
The information below is a further report on the situation in Hungary with relation to efforts to rescue the Jewish population (reference 1333, July 21, Ankara No 101).

Lists of 8,000 names for whom Palestine certificates have been authorized have been delivered to the Swiss Legation in Hungary through the channel of the Swiss Minister in Ankara. The Swiss Minister and the British Embassy in Ankara confirmed to me that they both had information to the effect that these lists have been received in Budapest.

It is understood, of course, that many of the approved certificate holders in the above list probably have been already deported. We are exploring methods of attempting
2- g391, July 30, 1 p.m., from Ankara

of attempting to locate those deportees in order that
the certificates might be made available to them.

Also 2,000 of the above 8,000 Jewish refugees
are preparing to proceed from Hungary to Rumania and
are awaiting Rumanian transit visas. Czattarn has been
urged by me to press his Government in Bucharest to
provide these visas without delay.

Additional lists are being prepared by the Jewish
Agency for submission to the British who have up to
the present, authorized certificates for all names that
have been submitted.

KELLY

IRI
LIS
July 23, 1944

Car Refugee Board

AK 19951 837

The cable below is for the Refugee Board 837.

1. There follows the substance of a message received from the Legation Bern:

NOTE: a note from the Foreign Office, dated yesterday, states that according to a telegram from the Swiss Legation at Budapest, authorization has been given by the Government of Hungary for the departure of all Jews from Hungary who hold entry permits for another country, including Palestine.

This same message states that transit through occupied territories will be permitted by the German Government, as soon as possible the Swiss Legation, in collaboration with the Palestinian Bureau, Budapest, will take necessary measures for evacuation. It is probable that Hungarian police passports will constitute travel documents.

In view of the foregoing it is of the utmost importance that no effort be spared to induce the Turkish Government promptly either to issue transit visas to every person in Hungary holding a Palestine certificate or to inform the Hungarian

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 1 7/22
Hungarian Government that all such persons may enter Turkey enroute to Palestine without the formal issuance of visas, and to advise the Hungarian Government of its willingness to do so. Furthermore, every effort should be made with Jewish Agency representatives to secure the speedy issuance of as many additional Palestine certificates as possible to persons in Hungary. Time is obviously of the essence and the Board should be informed promptly of any difficulties that may be encountered.

2. Since the above quoted message may have broad implications, please endeavor urgently to ascertain whether the Turkish Government will promptly advise the Governments of Germany, Rumania, and Bulgaria and such authorities as there may be in Slovakia (as well as Hungary) that Turkey is prepared to issue transit visas to all persons holding Palestine certificates or to admit such persons enroute to Palestine without the formal issuance of transit visas. If Turkey has already taken this position, it would nevertheless seem appropriate at this time formally to restate it to all Axis governments. Please keep the Department and Board advised.

3. There follows the substance of the pertinent portion of a message to Embassy London:

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

[Signature]

SEP 14 1972
QUOTED In further response to message from Bern, the substance of which is quoted above, this Government is prepared to advise the Hungarian and neutral governments that all Jews arriving in neutral countries from Hungary will be afforded havens in United Nations territory just as promptly as military considerations permit, neutral governments to be given adequate assurances as to the maintenance of such persons in the meantime and to be requested to advise the Hungarian Government of their willingness to receive such persons. Please endeavor to ascertain from the Foreign Office whether the Government of the United Kingdom will join this Government in this attempt to save lives. American missions in neutral countries are being instructed to take appropriate action along these lines in collaboration with their British colleagues if possible, alone if necessary. Since time is of the essence, British missions should be advised of Foreign Office views promptly. UNQUOTE

Accordingly, you are requested to consult with your British colleagues and either in collaboration with them or alone, as the circumstances may develop, approach appropriate officials of the Turkish Government with the request that Turkey advise the Hungarian Government that it is prepared to receive Jews released by Hungary and permitted to go to Turkey. You may assure appropriate Turkish officials that if Turkey so advises the Hungarian

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
by R.H. Parks Date, SEP 14 1972
Hungarian Government, Jews arriving in Turkey from Hungary will be evacuated to United Nations territory as promptly as possible and that in the meantime the United States will undertake to make arrangements for their maintenance and support in Turkey. You should inform the Department and the Board promptly of the results of your consultation with your British colleagues and your approach to the Turkish Government.

4. There are a number of persons in enemy controlled areas to whom American visas were issued on and after July 1, 1941, the date when present existing procedures and security checks became effective, who, by reason of transportation difficulties and the advent of war, were unable to make effective use of such visas. It is believed that a large proportion of such persons are among those groups subject to enemy persecution. In the belief that the availability of new American visas for such persons may save their lives, the Swiss Government is being requested to advise enemy governments that American consular officers in neutral countries have been authorized to issue an immigration visa to any person to whom an American immigration visa was issued or for whom a visa was authorized on or after July 1, 1941, and who has been in areas controlled by Germany or any of Germany's allies since December 3, 1941, provided that such person presents himself to an American consular officer in a neutral

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept Letter, 1-11-72
By R H Parks Date SEP 14, 1972
neutral country and is found not to have become disqualified for the issuance of a visa.

Accordingly, American consular officers in Turkey are hereby authorized to issue new American immigration visas to any such person to whom an American visa was issued or for whom such visa was authorized after July 1, 1941, provided that (a) such person other than a child under 16 years of age is found upon telegraphic reference to the Department for security check not to be the subject of an adverse report dated subsequent to the previous approval, (b) such person is not affirmatively found by the consul to be inadmissible into the United States under the law, or (c) the consul does not consider that the case is one which should be recommended for consideration under the committee procedure.

Please advise appropriate Turkish officials of the foregoing authorization and attempt to secure their prompt agreement to advise enemy governments of Turkey's willingness to permit the entry into Turkey, with or without transit visas, of all persons to whom American immigration visas were issued on or subsequent to July 1, 1941. You may urge such officials that any such persons so admitted will be adequately maintained and that they who may be found not (repeat not) to be qualified for the issuance of a visa will be evacuated as promptly as possible. Detailed instructions in connection with the issuance of new American immigration visas pursuant to the endeavors authority will follow promptly.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 14 1972
promptly.

5. The foregoing measures represent an attempt on the part of the Government to take advantage of the information contained in the message from Auslegation Bern, the substance of which is quoted above, on various bases. The Board would appreciate any views that Hirschmann may have with respect to any further action that might be taken. In this connection, Hirschmann might consider, in the light of Department's 527 of July 11, WRB's 78, and such information as he may have through channels available to him, the advisability of requesting the Rumanian Government freely to admit Jews from Hungary into South Eastern Rumania pending their evacuation therefrom. Any views that Hirschmann may have should be transmitted to the Board promptly.

6. The instruction set out in paragraph marked three above is issued notwithstanding your 1287 of July 16.

[Signature]

STATE DEPT.

Acting

(Ch.)

7/26/44

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date, SEP 14 1972
CARDS TO OFFICER IN CHARGE, AMERICAN EMBASSY, ANKARA, AND EMBASSY FROM DEPART.
MENT AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Term:

1. There follows the substance of a message received from Annapolis

COPY  A note from the Foreign Office, dated yesterday, states that according to a telegram from the Swiss Legation at Budapest, authorization has been given by the Government of Hungary for the departure of all Jews from Hungary who hold entry permits for another country, including Palestine.

This same message states that transit through occupied territories will be permitted by the German Government, as soon as possible the Swiss Legation, in collaboration with the Palestinian Bureau, Budapest, will take necessary measures for evacuation. It is probable that Hungarian police passports will constitute travel documents.

In view of the foregoing it is of the utmost importance that no effort be spared to induce the Turkish Government promptly either to issue transit visas to every person in Hungary holding a Palestine certificate or to inform the Hungarian Government that all such persons may enter Turkey and travel to Palestine without the formal issuance of visas, and to advise the Hungarian Government of its willingness to do so. Furthermore, every effort should be made with Turkish Agency representatives to secure the speedy issuance of as many additional Palestine certificates as possible to persons in Hungary. This is obviously of the essence and the Board should be informed promptly of any difficulties that may be encountered.

2. Since the above quoted message may have broad implications, please endeavor urgently to ascertain whether the Turkish Government will promptly advise the Governments of Germany, Russia, and Bulgaria and such authorities as there may be in other countries (as well as Hungary) that Turkey is prepared to issue transit visas to all persons holding Palestine certificates or to admit such persons without the formal issuance of transit visas. If Turkey has already taken this position, it would nevertheless seem appropriate at this time formally to request this to all such governments. Please keep the Department and Board advised.

3. There follows the substance of the pertinent portion of a message to Ambassady London:

COPY In further response to message from Annapolis Term, the substance of which is quoted above, this Government is prepared to advise the Hungarian and neutral governments that all Jews arriving in neutral countries from Hungary will be afforded entry in United Nations territory just as promptly as military considerations permit, neutral governments to be given adequate assurance as to the

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 4-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 14 1972
maintenance of such persons in the meantime and to be requested to advise the Hungarian Government of their willingness to receive such persons. Please endeavor to ascertain from the Foreign Office whether the Government of the United Kingdom will join this Government in this attempt to save lives. American missions in neutral countries are being instructed to take appropriate action along these lines in collaboration with their British colleagues if possible, alone if necessary. Since time is of the essence, British missions should be advised of Foreign Office views promptly. 

Accordingly, you are requested to consult with your British colleagues and either in collaboration with them or alone, as the circumstances may develop, approach appropriate officials of the Turkish Government with the request that Turkey advises the Hungarian Government that it is prepared to receive Jews released by Hungary and permitted to go to Turkey. You are also to assure appropriate Turkish officials that if Turkey so advises the Hungarian Government, Jews arriving in Turkey from Hungary will be evacuated to United States territory as promptly as possible and that in the meantime the United States will undertake to make arrangements for their maintenance and support in Turkey. You should inform the Department and the Board promptly of the results of your consultation with your British colleagues and your approach to the Turkish Government.

4. There are a number of persons in enemy controlled areas to whom American visas were issued on or after July 1, 1943, the date when present existing procedures and security checks became effective, who, by reason of transportation difficulties and the advent of war, were unable to make effective use of such visas. It is believed that a large proportion of such persons are among those groups subject to enemy persecution. In the belief that the availability of new American visas for such persons may save their lives, the Swiss Government is being requested to advise enemy governments that American consular officers in neutral countries have been authorized to issue an immigration visa to any person to whom an American immigration visa was issued or for whom a visa was authorized on or after July 1, 1943, and who has been in areas controlled by Germany or any of Germany’s allies from December 8, 1941, provided that such person presents himself to an American consular officer in a neutral country and is found not to have become disqualified for the issuance of a visa.

Accordingly, American consular officers in Turkey are hereby authorized to issue new American immigration visas to any such person to whom an American visa was issued or for whom a visa was authorized after July 1, 1943, provided that (a) such person other than a child under 16 years of age is found upon telegraphic reference to the Department for security check not to be the subject of an adverse report dated subsequent to the previous approval, (b) such person is not affirmatively found by the consul to be inscrutable into the United States under the law, or (c) the consul does not consider that the case is one which should be recommended for consideration under the amnesty procedure.
Please advise appropriate Turkish officials of the foregoing authorization and attempt to secure their prompt agreement to advise enemy governments of Turkey's willingness to permit the entry into Turkey, with or without transit visas, of all persons to whom American immigration visas were issued on or subsequent to July 1, 1941. You may assure such officials that any such persons so admitted will be adequately maintained and that any who may be found not (repeat not) to be qualified for the issuance of a visa will be evacuated as promptly as possible. Detailed instructions in connection with the issuance of new American immigration visas pursuant to the foregoing authority will follow promptly.

5. The foregoing measures represent an attempt on the part of this Government to take advantage of the information contained in the message from Delegation Bern, the substance of which is quoted above, on various bases. The Board would appreciate any views that Hirschmann may have with respect to any further action that might be taken. In this connection, Hirschmann might consider, in the light of Department's 837, and such information as he may have through channels available to him, the advisability of requesting the Romanian Government freely to admit Jews from Hungary into South Eastern Rumania passing their evacuation therefrom. Any views that Hirschmann may have should be transmitted to the Board promptly.

6. The instruction set out in paragraph marked three above is issued notwithstanding your 1287 of July 16.

THIS IS WEB CABLE TO ANKARA NO. 837.

12:16 p.m., July 25, 1944

Miss Chasney (for the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedmann, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Stewart, Central Files, Cable Control Files

LLEnterland 7-25-44 X 79 89
The following confidential message for you from Mr. Deenberg was received through the American Embassy, Ankara, under date of July 26, 1944:

Inform Pat and Hild re your agreement with former that there is strong possibility that 8000 Jewish families will be permitted to leave Hungary. Have seen cable to Jewish Agency in Istanbul from Zionist organization where Pat requests certificates for names on his list. Have taken matter up with Barlas who agrees to give certificates to such people. Send names either directly to Barlas or to us care American Consulate at once. Also as submitting my own names. So far all rescue action mainly Jewish. Ira Birschmann interested in rescue of anti-Nazi non-Jewish labor people etc. As submitting to him such Hungarian and Romanian lists. He will intervene also on behalf of Leiser Landau groups and other non-Zionist labor refugees in Romania about whom I cabled through other channels. In addition to people I am supporting have also been experiment sent 25 food packages to non-Jews in Warsaw who are still alive according to latest information. All this has been done on borrowed money since 8000 has not arrived yet. Transfer care of Ottoman Bank Ankara at once. Will cable about additional money. Deposit also $2500 in my name in New York bank and cable name of bank.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. W. Feld

J. W. Feld
Executive Director

Miss Sheba Strunsky,
International Rescue and Relief Committee,
Suite 902,
106 Park Avenue,
New York 17, New York.
FMH-93
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government agency. (as directed)

Ankara

Date: July 26, 1944
Rec'd: 6:08 a.m., 27th

Secretary of State,
Washington,

1942, July 26, 6 p.m.

FOR JAR REFUGEE BOARD

FROM LENENBERG FOR SHEBA SHETHA STRUNKY INTERNATIONAL RESCUE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE TWO WEST 43rd STREET, NEW YORK CITY:

Re your agreement with Pat in-form him and held that there is strong possibility that 8000 Jewish families will be permitted to leave Hungary. Have seen cable from Zionust organization to Jewish Agency in Istanbul where Pat requests certificates for names on his lists. Have taken up matter with Barlas and he agrees to give certificates to such people. Send names at once either to me care American Consulate or directly to Barlas. Am submitting also my own names. All rescue action so far mainly Jewish. Ira Hirschmann interested in rescue of non-Jewish anti-Nazi labor people and so on. Am submitting such Hungarian
Hungarian and Rumanian lists to him. Hirschmann will also intervene on behalf of Leiser Landau groups and other non-Zionist labor refugees in Rumania about whom I cabled through other channels. In addition to people I am supporting have also sent as experiment 25 food packages to non-Jews in Warsaw who according to latest information are still alive. Have done all this on borrowed money since 5000 has not yet arrived. Transfer at once care of Ottoman Bank Ankara. Will cable about additional money. Deposit also in my name $2500 in New York bank and cable name of bank.

KELLY

WBB RR
Dear Mr. Leavitt:

The following confidential message for you from Dr. Joseph Schwartz was received from Ankara under date of July 24, 1944:

I received a letter dated June 13 from Josef Blum Budapest in which he advises concerning the situation in Hungary. Approximately 400,000 Jews had been deported as of that date and further transports were in preparation. Many of those able to work have been sent to Waldsee near Ludwigshafen from which place thousands of postcards have been received. Upper Hungary, sub-Carpathian, Transylvania and Southern Hungary are already Judenrein. Jews are not permitted to live in towns of less than 10,000 population and in cities over that number they are confined in ghettos from which they are sent to concentration points for deportation. The Jews of Budapest thus far had not yet been subjected to deportation.

A concentration camp has been established for those unfit for labor to which the first 30,000 consisting of children, women sick, and old people are being sent to be kept there until they can be sent to or through Spain. For the care of these 30,000 they ask for $500,000 as a one time grant to be deposited with Salo Mayer at the disposal of Philip von Fruehiger, a member of the Central Jewish Committee, other members of which are Dr. Kastner Julius Link, Joel Brand and Josef Blum. In addition, they request a monthly budget of $360,000 for this purpose. I ask you to undertake all possible steps in order to make available at least the $500,000 which they request for all emergency operations and requirements. They have great hopes that some might still be saved via Spain where they estimate 4,000 to 6,000 might be sent weekly. They suggest further that, if Spain cannot accommodate the approximately 30,000 to 50,000 who might be able to leave within a reasonable time refuge should be found for them in North Africa. They
look upon Spain as the only possible avenue of escape since the Germans refused to consider the possibility of sending people via Turkey.

"Messages received from Switzerland today as well as information from other sources including the Papal Nuncio in Istanbul indicate that Palestine certificate holders may be permitted to leave, also that children up to 10 years of age may be permitted to depart under the auspices of the International Red Cross if a haven is found for them. Further that the people in concentration camps may receive food and supplies from the outside provided they are sent through International Red Cross. There is also an indication from several sources that a number of Hungarian Jews, the figure varying from 1,200 to 1,700, have either already left or are prepared to leave Hungary on route to Spain.

"In connection with all these matters I am leaving for Lisbon at once."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J.W. Fehle

J. W. Fehle
Executive Director

Mr. Moses A. Ledvitt,
Secretary,
American Jewish Joint
Distribution Committee,
270 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

PMlab 7/23/44
SECRETARY OF STATE
Washington.

1356, July 24, 6 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM JOSEPH SCHWARTZ FOR LEAVITT JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE NEW YORK CITY.

I received a letter from Joseph Blum of Budapest dated June 13 in which he advises concerning the situation in Hungary. Approximately 400,000 (400,000) Jews had been deported as of that date and further transports were in preparation. Many of those able to work have been sent to Walders near Ludwigshafen from which place thousands of postcards have been received. Upper Hungary, sub-Carpathian, Transylvania and Southern Hungary are already Judenrat. Jews are not permitted to live in towns of less than 10,000 (10,000) population and in cities over that number they are confined to ghettos from which they are sent to concentration points for deportation. (Thus far, the Jews of Budapest had not yet been subjected to deportation.)

A concentration
-2- #1356, July 24, 6 p.m., from Ankara.

A concentration camp has been established for those unfit for labor to which the first 30,000 consisting of children, women sick and old people are being sent to be kept there until they can be sent to or through Spain. For the care of these 30,000 they ask for $60,000 as a one time grant to be deposited with Saly Meyer at the disposal of Philip von Freudiger, a member of the Central Jewish Committee, other members of which are Dr. Rezso Kastner, Julius Link, Joel Brand and Josef Blum. In addition, they request a monthly budget of $360,000 for this purpose. I would ask you to undertake all possible steps in order to make available at least the $560,000 which they request for all emergency operations and requirements. They have great hopes that some might still be saved via Spain where they estimate 5,000 to 6,000 might be sent weekly. They suggest further that, if Spain cannot accommodate approximately 30,000 to 50,000 who might be able to leave within a reasonable time, refuge should be found for them in North Africa. They look upon Spain as the only possible avenue of escape since the Germans
-3- #1356, July 24, 6 p.m., from Ankara.

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Messages received from Switzerland today as well as information from other sources including the Papal Nuncio in Istanbul indicate that Palestine certificate holders may be permitted to leave, also that children up to 10 years of age may be permitted to depart under the auspices of the International Red Cross if a haven is found for them. Further that the people in concentration camps may receive food and supplies from the outside provided they are sent through the International Red Cross. There is also an indication from several sources that a number of Hungarian Jews, the figure varying from 1,200 to 1,700, have either already left or are prepared to leave Hungary en route to Spain.

In connection with all these matters I am leaving for Lisbon at once.

KELLEY

RR: WSB
Secretary of State,  
Washington,  

1343, July 22, 2 p.m.  

FOR PEMLE WBP FROM HIRSCHMANN  
Ankara No. 104  

FOR YOUR INFORMATION, There is now an active operation an organized underground movement for transporation of refugees across the border from Hungary into Rumania. No figures regarding the actual number who have crossed into Rumania by this method are available for obvious reasons, but we are reliably informed that 600 to 700 refugees from Hungary are now in Rumania, including Polish refugees who had fled from Poland via Slovakia to Hungary during the past 12 to 18 months. In addition, refugees from Hungary estimated to number 700 to 800 are now hiding in frontier towns, mainly Arad and Turda, 15 to 20 miles within the Romanian border. A small number of the Jewish refugees arrived on their own initiative from Koloshwer, most of the remainder having proceeded.

DECLASSIFIED  
By R. H. Poaka Date SEP 14 1972
having proceeded from Budapest with the assistance of the organization above referred to.

After the arrival of these refugees in Rumania, Baron von Killinger, German Minister to Rumania, brought pressure to bear on the Rumanian Government to enact a decree to the effect that anyone escaping across the Rumanian border would be executed by the Rumanians forthwith. This decree was enacted and actually published in Rumania. It has also appeared in the press in Istanbul.

KELLEY

DU

NRM
We are informed that the Rumanian Government has not enforced the decree but is requesting the Jewish organizations in Rumania to arrange for the evacuation of the refugees from Hungary at the earliest possible moment. I have urged the branch of the organization of the Jewish agency charged with sea transportation of refugees from the Balkans to arrange that the refugees from Hungary be given priority if possible.

The Rumanian Government is reported not to be interfering at the present time with the escape of refugees from Hungary into Rumania in the manner referred to above. From my observations here, this escape route, while fraught with dangers, offers at the moment the best means of evacuation of appreciable numbers of refugees from Hungary. The requisites for the utilization of this route are: One, carefully chosen personnel; two, tacit acquiescence.
-9- 1345, July 22, 5 p.m., from Ankara

tacit acquiescence of Humanians, and three funds for the documentation, feeding and clothing of the refugees and the subsidizing of "agents".

The WRB will undoubtedly desire to encourage the acceleration of this movement. While funds are apparently now available for the enterprise in its present scope, we are urging that it be expanded without delay, in such event additional funds may be necessary on short notice. While we have made no commitments for funds relating to the above, it may be desirable and necessary in due course to do so. For this purpose, I shall be able to draw on the 2000 sovereigns placed at my disposal in Ankara.

BELIEF

WBM, HTM
Secretary of State,
Washington.

1820, July 21, 11 a.m.

For your information it is reported in Intemnal
the Hungarian Government has decided that for the
present there will be no further deportation of the
Jews from Hungary; that all Jews holding certificates
for Palestine will be permitted to have exit permits
from Hungary; and that all children up to the age of ten
will be permitted to leave Hungary provided satisfactory
arrangements can be made for them by rescue organizations.

I am endeavoring to obtain further information and
details regarding the above and will report such
information together with the steps deemed advisable
to be taken from here to effect the rescue of these
refugees.

KELLEY
In exploring possible means of rescuing refugees from Hungary we are reminded of past experiences which indicated that the possession of visas to Palestine and overseas countries has had the effect of delaying deportations and in numerous cases of actually saving refugees and enabling them to emigrate. Recently, as reported in the Embassy's No. 1248, 265 refugees from Germany succeeded in reaching Palestine as the result of their securing visas for Palestine under an exchange for German nationals.

In view of the above, private agencies here, particularly JDC, urge that serious consideration be given to the suggestion made by the committee from Hungary, contained in the telegram which we understand was despatched by Ross Mccllland from Born, that

American, Palestinian

By B. H. Parks Date: SEP 4 1972
American, Palestinian and Swedish visas be provided without delay in some form to a large number of persons in Hungary. It is urged that consideration be given to the issuance through the protecting power of numerous visitor visas or certificates outside the regular quota which may serve the same object on the grounds, that the holders of such documents may enjoy immunity from deportation or may actually succeed in leaving Hungary thereby. In the event that they should succeed in escaping from Axis territory it is suggested that such refugees be assigned to free ports now being established in the United States, North Africa and other territories.

KELLEY

BB
RR
Reference is made to Department's 640 of May 17 last paragraph and 649 of June 2 first paragraph.

Jewish Agency informed Pinkerton of report by refugee that not 12 or 15 but 29 Jews remain arrested in Bucharest. Refugee confirms that there are reasons to believe that the authorities in Romania are showing a tendency to alleviate the conditions of the Jews there in the hope that this might place them in a more favorable position with the allied powers after the occupation of the country and in international discussions which will follow the war. He believes therefore that intervention regarding the fate of the arrested Jews might produce results and says it is not out of the question that as a result of such intervention the proceedings might be wholly suspended and the persons released.

Kindly advise what steps have been or are being taken in regard to this matter.
CABLE TO AMERICAN EMBASSY FOR KIRSHBAUM, ANKARA, TURKEY

Reference is made to Department's 460 of May 17 last paragraph and 499 of June 2 first paragraph.

Jewish Agency informed Pinkerton of report by refugees that about 17 or 18 but 16 Jews remain arrested in Bucharest. Refugees confirm that there are reasons to believe that the authorities in Rumania are showing a tendency to alleviate the conditions of the Jews there in the hope that this might place them in a more favorable position with the Allied powers after the occupation of the country and in international discussions which will follow the war. He believes therefore that intervention regarding the fate of the arrested Jews might produce results and says it is got out of the question that as a result of such intervention the proceedings might be wholly suspended and the persons released.

Kindly advise what steps have been or are being taken in regard to this matter.

THIS IS NEW CABLE TO ANKARA NO. 72

10:10 a.m.
July 4, 1944

Miss Hamm (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Cohn, Dubois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Stewart, Central Files, Cable Control Files

[Signature]

Baklitzer 7/4/44
According to representatives of Jewish refugee organizations here reliable evidence is available that extermination of Jews in Hungary along Polish patterns will begin in the near future.

I am forwarding their suggestions without approval or recommendation. They include: (1) Allied declaration that refuge will be granted in United Nations territory to all Jews who escape from Hungary; (2) Hungarian people be invited to note names and identify all Germans committing acts of terror against civilian population; (3) Announcement that individual Hungarians aware of atrocities will be held responsible for death of Jews, and that the entire Hungarian population will be considered hostages for Jewish refugees; (4) Declaration that citizenship will be granted by Allied Nations to all stateless refugees in Hungary especially Slovaks whose citizenship has been lost; (5) Suggest that German soldiers prevent atrocities, warn violators and list the names of criminals; and warning to the German Army that their role in pogrom will foul their arms with crimes unprecedented in the annals of

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 14 1972
of history. 

Request has been made by Josef Klarman representative of New Zionists organization, Jacob Griftel representative of Agudat Israel and Ludvít Kastner manager of Czechoslovak Social Institute for Refugees, that above recommendations be forwarded to New York for Vaddерsalas Emergency Committee.

SQUIRES

DCR:LB:RN
6-17-44
Paraphrase of foregoing telegram was sent to you on May 18 without giving name of city of origin.
The Following Pages Are the Best Available
SIR:

I have the honor to refer to previous dispatches in the series summarizing anti-Jewish legislation in German-occupied Hungary, of which the last was my No. 2964 (7-2746) of April 27, 1944, and to submit here-with a continuation of the day-by-day report of anti-Jewish activity.

The summary continues as follows:

April 2, 1944

"Christian doctors," states the 111. of this dispatch, "are available in sufficient numbers to enable the sanitary condition of the country to improve,

The dispatch adds: "The General Assembly of Physicians, held on April 1, 1944, authorized the Chairman of the Assembly, Vice President Gellner, to inform the Minister of the Interior of this fact."

April 3, 1944

The Prime Minister, according to the dispatch of April 2, 1944, has issued an order authorizing the publication of two Jewish newspapers to replace the five suspended prior to the German occupation of Hungary.

The two "official" Jewish newspapers are:
1. Rabbi Isidor Lapin (Editor of the Hungarian Jews).

2. Rabbi Chaim Lapin (Editor of the Orthodox Jews).

The same issue of the Jewish Chronicle states that official action has been taken against Jewish journalists. The names of all Jewish correspondents have now been removed from the official lists, only nine exceptions were made: four of them are professional journalists and only a collaborator of a Jewish newspaper.

The C.I.A. issue of April 5, 1944, adds this item:

“. . . according to an order issued by the government and published in the official gazette, Jews required to stay in their places may not use automobiles, bicycles or boats, except for travelling or for local transportation. They may not travel by bus or train unless granted special written permission by the authorities.”

May 1, 1944

The report reads as follows:

“Intended enterprises have been notified that no Jewish intellectual worker may remain at work after October 30, 1944. In order to ensure compliance with this decree, notification must be sent to the enterprise of unemploying intellectual workers whenever a Jewish employee is dismissed.

The original order also provided that fifty percent of the Jewish intellectual workers in any enterprise should be dismissed immediately. In order to permit the settlement of current positions and to prevent disruption of activities, this order has been modified to permit half of these employees to be retained until April 30, 1944, and the other half until May 31, 1944.

Employees dismissed may, not only their leave and their legal indemnity. The enterprise may not pay a dismissed employee any part of the amount legally due him. No renewal of tenure or rehiring by the employer for a new contract calling for further payments. Dismissed Jewish employees may not be directed to military service, that is, to military service for Jews or forced labor, or as workers in the national defense corps.

Employers must be in a position to train replacements for Jewish employees who remain on duty. Christian employee must be employed to learn the job
of every Jewish worker, employers will be held responsible for filling vacant places, either by advancing other employees, or by any other means they may choose. However, it is the government's desire that one enterprise should not lure workers from other enterprises."

The law of April 11, 1944 adds:

"The people of the Sanitation Committee have been waiting anxiously for a decision to be taken in connection with the disposition of Jewish vineyards in the wine region on the slopes of today's mountain. It is reported that all Jewish vineyards of less than five acres, which have not as yet been sold, will be transferred to the public audience organization and will be put on sale. In January, when one such sale was held, nine hundred persons competed for the 201 Jewish vineyards offered for sale."

April 12, 1944

"The U.N.R.A. reports:

"The authorities have found no difficulty in securing new quarters for persons who lost their homes during the air bombardments. The legal office, with the assistance of the Central Committee of American Jews, has requisitioned one thousand apartments in bunkers belonging to Jews. The Jewish Committee has been instructed to prepare a list of another thousand apartments for the use of Christians who may be backed out in future raids."

April 14, 1944

"The official committee published a declaration requiring the withdrawal of all Jewish licenses by Jews. The new decree, according to the committee's report, is a supplement to that published in 1939, and lays emphasis on accelerating the execution of the anti-Jewish law requiring pornography."

This acceleration is to be accomplished as follows:

1. Whereas the 1939 law provided that the licenses should be withdrawn gradually during a five-year period between 1942 and 1947, the new decree stipulates that the withdrawal shall be made progressively as possible.

2. Under the 1939 proclamation, only one out of four Jewish pharmacy licenses could be cancelled. Under the present decree, all Jewish licenses must be withdrawn."

The new proclamation adds: "II"
"All Jews falling within the provisions of this decree must report to the Ministry of the Interior all pertinent data relating to their licenses within three days.

"All licenses withdrawn from Jews will be offered immediately at open competition by the Ministry of the Interior.

"In case a decision regarding the transfer of certain properties to a new proprietor has not been reached by June 30, 1944, at which time all Jewish licenses will be considered null and void, the licenses will be taken over by an administrator appointed by the State.

"The proceeds actually owned and exploited by Jews will not be put up for competition, but will be considered as Jewish real estate, and dealt with accordingly."

April 16, 1944.

The Special Military Committee: "The Government decree regarding the declaration and confiscation of Jewish property is to be published in the next issue of the Official Gazette."

The provisions of this decree, as listed in the Special Military Committee, include the following:

1. Every Jew must declare all his property with the following exceptions: furniture, clothing, and household effects, provided the total value does not exceed 10,000 gims.

2. The declaration must be made on an official form and must be delivered to the competent Direction of Financial Affairs.

3. If the value of a Jew's property exceeds the basic exemption, the entire property must be declared.

4. Artistic objects, carpets, silver, and other luxury articles must be included in the declaration.

5. All persons, whether Jewish or non-Jewish, having in their possession any Jewish property of any type, must make an official declaration.

6. Property subject to the regulations of this decree cannot be sold, pledged or traded from the date of this decree.

The decree concludes:

"All jurisdicational transactions done after March 32, 1944,"
Involving the transfer of Jewish property subject to this declaration, shall be cancelled. Jewish immovable property may not be sold or mortgaged by a juridical transaction.

In the same issue of the M.I.A.M. details are given of the controls to be exercised in connection with Jewish ownership of securities:

1. No person holding securities bearing interest, shares, warrants involving participation in a Federal trust, issue shares or finance bonds, all securities must be delivered to the Central Monitory Institution (Enforcement Decree) immediately.

2. Any person holding securities owned by Jews must file a declaration explaining the situation and must deliver the securities to the Central Monitory Institution.

3. From the effective date of the decree, any person receiving securities from any source must file a declaration and deliver the securities to the proper authority.

The M.I.A.M. continues its anti-Semitic section of this date with details of the following additional regulations:

1. All Jews must deliver to the proper authorities all valuables, including objects containing platinum, gold, pearls, valuable stones, and jewels containing alloys of gold or platinum.

2. All safety and safety-deposit boxes containing Jewish property must be sealed immediately. The owners will be held responsible for making a full declaration of the contents of all safety and safety-deposit boxes to the proper authorities.

3. All accounts held by Jews in banks and the post office savings system, whether check or savings accounts, must be declared to the proper authority. Accounts may be made for the Jewish owner of such an account to draw up to $1,000 monthly, larger accounts may not be withdrawn unless the Jewish depositor is in a position to prove that the withdrawal is needed to pay the salaries of employees or workers, to settle debts arising from a court sentence, to settle taxes or other public dues, or to pay the cost of goods already purchased.

4. Any Jew having in his possession more than $3,000 in cash must file a declaration, and deliver to the authorities all currency in excess of this amount.
5. Any Jew who is the owner of a commercial enterprise must make a report of his actual profits of his business, and must deliver to the pro or authorities an amount equal to 7% of the total gross income during the preceding year. This sum must be deposited in the Central Security Institution or the Post Office Savings Bank and will be expropriated.

The NEXT paragraph continues:

"The decree also provides that all Jewish commercial and industrial enterprises must make a full declaration of their assets to the Minister of Home and Communications. The Minister of Home and Communications is authorized to seize all stocks of raw materials and goods, as well as the equipment and fixtures of all shops and stores owned by Jews. If the public interest requires the continuation of a Jewish enterprise, a mayor will be appointed at the expense of the Jewish owner.

The regulations contained in this decree also apply to any limited-responsibility commercial firm or company of which at least one member is a Jew. Such companies are subject to the same requirements, and must make the same declaration, as provided above for Jewish firms and individuals.

The decree also provides for the punishment to be applied to violators of the present decree in accordance with the regulations contained in the law mentioned above. Violation of this decree is punishable by six months imprisonment and confiscation of all non-declared property."

April 23, 1941

rigid control of food purchases by Hungarian Jews was imposed by an official decree announced on this date. Under the new regulation, as reported in the JUDENTZEDSIF, the following per capita rations will be distributed to Jews, when available:

- Sugar - 300 grams per month
- Pasta - 300 grams of durum wheat per month
- Salt - 100 grams of salt per month

Meat, 1 quart of milk, or any other substitute for meat, will not be allowed to be purchased by Jews. All meat will be delivered directly from the slaughterhouse to the Jews. The decree covers various other restrictions.
April 24, 1944

The U.S.O.I.IL.I. release of this date notes:

"The closing of Jewish shops in Budapest has already affected a total of 10,000 stores. In all Hungary, 40,000 out of 110,000 stores and shops were in Jewish hands."

The anti-Semitic section is continued with the following announcement:

"All Jews are to be exiled from the two Hungarian cities with the largest proportion of Jewish inhabitants, Unkez and Ungvar. Out of a population of 35,000, Ungvar had 10,000 Jewish citizens. Of the 31,000 persons in Unkez, 14,000 were Jews."

April 26, 1944

The U.S.O.I.L.I.IL.I. adds the following notes on new anti-Semitic legislation:

1. All Jews must make a full statement of their financial condition as of April 30, 1944.

2. In the future, all Jewish travelers will be required to pay special rates for train tickets.

3. Jewish travel permits will not be issued, after this date, unless a special tax is paid.

4. All Jewish manufacturers and craftsmen must give full details regarding their production within eight days.

5. All Jewish clubs and associations, other than the official Jewish control organization, have been dissolved.

6. Funds found in the possession of Jewish groups, clubs, and organizations will be given to the Relief Association for Disabled Servicemen.

April 27, 1944

The U.S.O.I.L.I.IL.I.IL.I. of this date carries an urgent special
Up. etc. to all Russian merchants:

"In accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, an urgent appeal has been addressed to all Russian merchants residing in Moscow, urging them not to hoard milk or perishable goods, and to supply the public with these commodities at a reasonable price to prevent the possible breakdown of the national economy in the event of the war. Violation of this regulation will be considered as actions against the national defense and the public supply of the country."

Last month, in the issue of April 27, 1944, gives full details of measures regulating the food supply of the town, certain portions of milk had been released previously.

Mr. Leonid Boyko, Vice-Mayor of Moscow, has issued the following regulation in connection with the order published about the supply of foodstuffs to the town:

"All living in Moscow and the surrounding localities are ordered to the capital, such report to the situation office of the quarter in which they live. They are obliged to return the sugar, fat and meat cards, as well as the public supply book, the milk cards and sugar cards to the district office. Non-district offices will take possession of the cards and issue other supply cards, e.g., 'sugar card for rice,' 'oil card for rice' and 'salt card for rice.' No distinction is made between companies and non-companies in the supply of bread and flour. The cards, however, will be issued in accordance with the order published.

The supply cards mentioned above must be returned. If some coupons or the sugar card have already been used for one or several goods in the past, the situation of these goods is not a new card without the coupons for the portions already used. If coupons of the fat card have been used for one or several goods in the past, the quantity which has been used must be reported. If the return of the cards is not made, it can be assumed that the foodstuffs (milk, sugar, meat) have been supplied to the nearest military unit."

"The Vice-Mayor has ordered the self-supplied food to be issued over basic rations of fats before the 3rd of May. To this end, therefore, keep a record of fats for relatives, for the sick, or for children, or people employed in the household. The self-supplied food must report it to the Senate for distribution and sending to the local citizen (the local municipality)."

The order of the self-supplied food to the mayor of the district, i.e., to the mayor of the district in which
Fat provisions must be declared. These orders will notify the illegal exploitation of foodstuffs in inde-
pendent the unauthorized pork-butchers in the surrounding localities regarding the quantities of fats returned, and
will lead to the interested persons duplicates of the
declaration, against which they will get an all-card.

April 23, 1944

Further anti-enlistment legislation, as reported by

1. Jobs are forbidden to enter public st sass,

2. Forc the full to wear the required yellow star
in public will be subject to increased penalties.

3. Serious consideration is being given by the
government to the question whether Jewish boys and girls
are able to continue education.

Summarizing the results of the first six weeks of
the anti-German government, Radio Budapest reports:

"The Jewish question has been solved in a humane
way. The Jews in Budapest have been moved into their
own streets, that receive the necessities of life
through their own community. There has not been any
appreciable disturbance during the six weeks which the
new order has already been establishing itself."

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Vice Consul


No reference in original text.
I have the honor to report the following information, based on the statements of the first traveler to reach Istanbul from Budapest, who arrived from Hungary after the Allied invasion of the European continent on June 6, 1944.

The material submitted hereafter represents the statements and opinions of Colonel Ratz, former Hungarian military attaché in Ankara, who returned to Hungary early in 1944. Following his arrival in Budapest, Colonel Ratz was arrested by the Gestapo, and held for a number of weeks under suspicion of conspiracy with an American intelligence agency.

Colonel Ratz returned to Istanbul on June 8, 1944, to "settle his affairs" before reporting to his army unit on the Eastern front.

The information contained in the despatch was not secured directly from Colonel Ratz, but was transmitted through a Hungarian source believed to be thoroughly reliable.

Since Colonel Ratz's attitude and opinions are colored by recent events, it is believed that a summary of his past activities may be helpful in evaluating his report on conditions inside Hungary.

During Ratz's tenure of office as Hungarian military attaché in Ankara, he was considered to be pro-Axis and to be sincerely interested in getting Hungary out of the war. As evidence of Ratz's pro-Axis tendency, it can be mentioned that he was one of a group of Hungarians who cooperated with Allied intelligence circles in an effort to plant an American radio in Hungary.
As has been reported in previous despatches, the arrangements in this connection were broken up by Andre
Antal Gyorgy, a Hungarian double agent, who apparently
furnished the Gestapo with full information regarding
the plot. When Hatz's participation in this affair was
revealed, he was immediately arrested by the Gestapo,
and held for investigation.

Hatz states that the Gestapo was not so much in-
terested in his role in connection with the planting
of the German radio in Hungary, as it was in deter-
miming whether he had a part in the parachuting of the
American officer group into Hungary on March 15, 1944.
While Gyorgy had been able to give incriminating informa-
tion regarding Hatz's participation in the radio plot,
he was not in a position to furnish the Gestapo with
conclusive evidence as to Hatz's possible participation
in the parachute landing.

Accordingly, Hatz was released by the Gestapo, after
a period of several weeks, and was permitted to return
to Istanbul, according to his statement, in order to set-
tle his private affairs in Turkey.

Hatz states that his release by the Gestapo was due
to the following factors:

1. The inability of the informer Gyorgy to provide
the Gestapo with evidence of his participation in the
parachute landing of the German officer group.

2. The active intervention of the Regent on his
behalf, and the resulting transfer of his case from the
Gestapo tribunal to a Hungarian military court.

3. His appointment, by the Chief of the Hungarian
Gendarmerie, as an aide-de-camp, thereby placing him
outside the jurisdiction of the Gestapo.

4. His promise to report for duty on the Eastern
front, if released from custody.

While Hatz is certainly not without reason to color
the events of the past months, his evidence is interedi-
ate, since it provides conclusive proof of the treacherous
actions of the double agent Gyorgy, and clarifies certain
other factors.

An impartial observer reports that Hatz still main-
tains belief in the Allied cause, and hopes that Hungary
can be in a position to work her way back to an honor-
able place in the society of nations. In view of the
events of the past months, Hatz is understandably no lon-
er in a position to actively participate in pro-German
negotiations. His attitudes are seen, however, in view
of the uncertain he might be expected, in view of his recent
experience.

The
The material given above has been reported in some detail because of its bearing on the following information furnished by Hatz during his recent stay in Turkey:

**Allied Invasion of Europe**

Hatz is the first traveler to reach Istanbul, so far as can be determined, who was actually in Hungary on the day of the Allied invasion of Europe. He states that the Germans in Budapest were confident and happy when the report of the invasion was first flashed to Budapest. He attributes this to the successful German propaganda campaign, which had convinced the Germans in Hungary that the Allied invasion would be quickly liquidated, and that this liquidation would be the first step in the successful conclusion of the war by the German army.

The Germans in Hungary, therefore, considered the invasion, at least officially, as a favorable event, and as the beginning of a new phase of the European war. Hatz states that this impression remained up to the time of his departure from Budapest on June 6, 1944. He concluded by stating that if the Allied forces in Europe are not wiped out within the next thirty days, the attitude of the Germans in Hungary will swing rapidly to one of pessimism.

The Germans, he reports, are so convinced that the invasion cannot be successful, the failure of the German army to wipe out the Allied troops who have landed in Europe will be, in the eyes of the Germans, a defeat far greater in scope than North Africa or Stalingrad. Hatz laid great stress on the importance of this point and concluded with the statement: "If the Anglo-Saxon forces are still in Europe on July 6, 1944, there is no German in Budapest who will retain belief in an ultimate German victory."

The attitude of Hungarians toward the invasion of Europe, as reported by Hatz, varies greatly. Many Hungarians echoed the German attitude, while others expressed the belief that the Allied landing would be successful.

Hatz gave the impression that the opinion of the average Hungarian is so completely controlled by German propaganda that an impartial and logical view of the European situation, on the part of a Hungarian, is a rarity.

It seems certain, however, that if the Allies are successful in maintaining a foothold in Europe, and in expending that foothold into successful military operations, the German propaganda machine will have extreme difficulty in explaining the situation, both to the Hungarians, and to the Germans in Hungary.

The
The Jewish Situation

Hatz furnished certain information regarding the Jewish situation in Hungary in contrast to statements currently being made by Jewish leaders in [remainder deleted]. Hatz states that a definite agreement between the Hungarian authorities and the Gestapo has been made regarding the Jews over which the Gestapo will exercise full control.

It has been agreed, for example, that the German authorities may take any appropriate action in connection with Jews already of political subjection. The term, of course, external, flexible, and provides an up-to-date German control over large numbers of Jews in Hungary.

The Hungarians have also agreed that the Gestapo is to exercise authority over all Jews in Hungary who are not Hungarian citizens. This concession covers the Jews who fled to Hungary from other European countries in recent years.

Colonel Hatz, however, makes the categoric statement that the Hungarian government has refused to grant the Gestapo authority over Jews holding Hungarian citizenship. Jews in this class, he states, are certainly subject to any difficulties, controls, and restrictions, but are not being ill-used, and are not, at least for the present, in serious danger of death or disaster.

In this connection, Hatz states that no Hungarian Jews have been deported from Hungary, either to Poland or elsewhere. It is true that certain Jews in Hungary are being "rounded up" by the Gestapo and deported to Poland. This means, Hatz admits, their probable liquidation on arrival in the protectorate. Jews of other foreign nationalities, not enjoying the rights of Hungarian citizenship, are also being deported from Hungary, but are not being sent to Poland. It is believed that the ultimate destination of such alien Jews is an Austrian concentration camp.

While Hatz's statements regarding the Jewish situation in Hungary may not be completely unbiased, it is believed that his information is basically sound, and that, while the foreign Jews in Hungary face liquidation, Jews holding Hungarian citizenship are not in peril of their lives.

In Attacks on J e w s

In common with most Hungarians, Hatz reports that the Allied air attacks on Hungary have had an unfavorable psychological effect on the people of Hungary. He admits that Germany has been doing to certain industrial installations, but claims that the advantages in this connection for the Allied cause have been far outweighed by the psychological disadvantages.
He furnished no new information regarding losses, but confirmed that the production of the radio factory had been reduced as much as 50% by air attacks, and that at least three industrial suburbs of Budapest had been seriously damaged in the course of recent bombardments.

He reports that plans have been completed to place the Jews of Budapest in twenty-two ghettos dispersed throughout the city. He states that this action is being taken in the hope that the presence of concentrated groups of Jews in each district of the city will decrease the intensity of the allied air attacks. He adds that the ghettos have, in most cases, been placed in as close proximity as possible to industrial plants.

**Political Situation**

Colonel Katz concluded his statement with the comment that tension is growing in Hungary between the government party and the parties of the extreme Right. He pointed out that there is a drastic difference of opinion between the members of the government party and those of the extreme Right parties over the Jewish question. Such men as the Minister of Industry, Mass, have repeatedly called for a reasonably moderate approach to the Jewish problem. The representatives of the extreme Right parties, such as Gáross and Pasky, continue to demand the most radical solution possible.

In this connection, Katz points out that the pro-Nazi parties in Hungary have always included too diametrically opposed groups. On the one hand, the pro-Nazi Hungarian parties have attracted the extreme conservatives, who have seen in the Nazi system the opportunity for maintaining their position, and the possibility of guaranteeing a reactionary government. On the other hand, the Nazi parties have attracted the extreme revolutionaries, including men who have been Socialists, Communists, anarchists and the followers of other extreme political faiths. This group has been attracted to the pro-Nazi political parties by their belief in revolutionary action and the hope that the Nazi leaders will disturb the pattern of life in Hungary as to make a true revolutionary movement inevitable.

Katz emphasizes that the conflict between these two groups is becoming more acute, now that the pro-Nazi parties are in a position of power. He foresees increasing political conflict in Hungary and the eventual emergence of a new anti-Nazi government. In this connection, he states that he believes Mrady's acceptance of a post in the Extroy cabinet indicates, not Mardy's intention to cooperate with the Extroy government, but his plan to act as an agent provocateur in an effort to destroy the Extroy cabinet from within, and emerge as the new man of power in Hungary.
Colonel Kusz concluded by announcing that he was returning immediately to Hungary, where he could report to the army for assignment to duty on the Eastern Front. He mentioned, in this connection, the words of the Chief of the Hungarian General Staff, following the latter's announcement of Kusz's assignment to active duty:

"After all, I wouldn't worry very much. The whole business will certainly be over in a very few months."

Respectfully yours,

Burton Y. Barry
Northern Consul General

To Department in Original and Facsimile
File: yes.
27.
1/40
I have the honor to refer to previous despatches in the series concerning anti-Semitic legislation in German-occupied Hungary, as listed below, and to submit herewith a continuation of the day-by-day report of anti-Semitic activity.

The summary continues as follows:

JAN. 5, 1944.

"... an unexpected and unfavourable result of the German anti-Semitic legislation is indicated by a report appearing in the Daily Lloyd of this date:"

"Since trade licenses have been withdrawn from all the Jews in Nagysallón, a lack of certain commodities and consumer goods is being felt at present. Tailors in glass and silks, tailors, dressmakers, actors, bookbinders, upholsterers and many other types of craftsmen are urgently needed."

The appeal to Hungarian merchants and craftsmen to settle in Nagysalló and take over the commercial enterprises and workshops formerly belonging to Jews, concludes with this statement:

"Applicants will immediately be provided with living quarters, workshops and business premises."

Previous despatches in this series include the following: No. 2923 (58-2632) of April 15, 1944; No. 2904 (58-2634) of April 27, 1944; No. 2961 (58-2744) of May 9, 1944; and No. 2987 (58-2771) of May 15, 1944."

The
The Jews, LLOYD of May 5, 1944, also published a lengthy article dealing with the racial status of Jews, half-Aryans and Aryans. The article, which begins with the premise that the situation is uncertain and confused, does little to resolve the confusion.

The article does draw the following semi-clear distinctions regarding the status of half-Aryans:

1. Half-Aryans who failed to embrace the Christian faith prior to their seventh birthday will be considered to be Jews.

2. Half-Aryans who were born as Christians, and one of whose parents embraced the Christian faith at the time of marriage, will be considered "half-aryan" and entitled to the full rights enjoyed by Aryans.

3. If such half-Aryans marry a Jew, or an "on-aryan" who was born as a Jew, they will be considered to be Jews, even if the marriage ties have been broken through divorce or death.

The article concludes with a long series of exceptions and reservations which serve to deny to most half-Aryans the rights and privileges of Aryan status.

May 11, 1944

The JUDEA.TINTO of May 11, 1944, reports in detail on the "judicial" control of trade in Hungary, as revealed by the new controls on Jewish shops and industrial enterprises.

The Jewish interest in various trades and industries, according to the JUDEA.TINTO, amounted to the following percentages, prior to the enactment of the anti-Jewic legislation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade or Industry</th>
<th>Under Jewish Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Credit Institutions</td>
<td>37.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing Industry</td>
<td>39.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Confection Industry</td>
<td>43.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion Picture Industry</td>
<td>48.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butcher's Trade</td>
<td>41.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile and Cloth Trade</td>
<td>49.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather, Lingerie, Paper, Articles, and Stationery</td>
<td>49.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linoleum and Forest Products</td>
<td>34.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange Business</td>
<td>40.5 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Jewish control of trade is indicated, according to the JUDEA.TINTO, by the fact that 18,000 of the 30,000 stores and shops in Budapest have been forced to close as a result of the anti-Jewish legislation.
THE DEMOCRACY concludes its report with the following statement:

"All this proves any necessary it was to issue a decree prohibiting the work of Jews in industrial, trade, commercial and agricultural enterprises."

The anti-Semitic section of the DEMOCRACY for this date also included the following items:

1. "At the meeting held by the Committee of the Administration of the Budapest City Council on May 8, 1944, it was announced that a considerable number of bombs and shells, as well as secret broadcasting equipment, have been found recently in Jewish houses in this and other Hungarian cities. In accordance with these reports, which are further proof of the criminal activity of the Jews, it was decided that all regulations concerning Jews should be put strictly into effect."

2. "The strict execution of the anti-Jewish laws, and the blockade imposed upon Jewish property in Hungary, will have an effect on approximately 500,000 concerns. Of these, about 100 have already been rented by Aryans, while the rest are still in the hands of the Jews. Since it can be expected that most of the remaining mills will change ownership in the near future, Christian milling circles have indicated the desire that persons who have already rented Jewish mills should be given first consideration when the organization of the remaining Jewish milling enterprises begins. In view of the fact that a sufficient number of competent Aryan milling experts are available, there seems to be nothing in the way of the immediate transfer of the Jewish mills to Aryan owners."

May 12, 1944

The Nationalist of this date reports:

"The official gazette has published an order issued by the Jews' Commissioner for Intellectual Employment directing that the owners of all stores, business concerns and industrial enterprises must submit to him the names of all Jewish workers who graduated from secondary schools, completed the fourth term of a secondary school, or graduated from higher educational institutions."

"It would appear that the directors of anti-Semitic policy in Hungary are planning special controls for the Jewish intellectual class."

14
I

The use of Jews for agricultural labor is indicated in an item published by the I.L.P. of this date under the title: "The Jews of Boroaud County are Subject to Agricultural Work Under Military Supervision."

The report, detailing the steps taken to put Jews to work in Hungarian agriculture, concludes with the following statement by Vitez Zsadnoky, Privy Councillor and President of Boroaud County:

"Today, every Jew, who hitherto was reluctant to work, is anxious to start digging. In fact, the Jews have flooded the county's municipal and economic offices with their applications."

"In this manner, they hope to avoid a sojourn in the ghetto. For this reason, I have established an agricultural labor system for Jews."

"Henceforth, Jews in groups of thirty will proceed to villages for work in the fields under military supervision. Under such controls, they will not be able to continue their destructive and undermining work among the workers on the land."

The article of the same date published the names of the Jewish leaders ordered to prepare the statutes of the government-sponsored association of the Jews of Hungary. Those names by the Minister of the Interior included the following:

1. Samuel Zorn, Royal Hungarian Privy Councillor, President of the National Office of the Jews of Hungary, and President of the Religious Jewish Community of East.

2. Dr. László, Attorney and Vice-President of the Religious Jewish Community of East.

3. Dr. László Tihanyi, Attorney and Administrator of the Religious Jewish Community of East.

4. Dr. László Tarján, Grand Rabbi.

5. Zsigmond Pfaum, President of the Zionist Office of the Orthodox Jews.


July 13, 1944
7. Sándor Torok, journalist.
8. Dr. Jozsef Nagy, chief physician of the Jewish Hospital.
9. Dr. József Gabor, legal advisor of the Jewish Religious Community of Pest.

May 16, 1944

Laszlo Endre, state secretary in the Ministry of the Interior, added to his anti-Semitic record with the following declaration, made to a representative of the Berlin Jewish Welfaraz, and recorded in the LAMTRAZUG of May 16, 1944:

"Nowhere was the rapid and fundamental settlement of the Jewish question as imperative as in Hungary. The Jews in Hungary openly sponsored Bolshevism. We were prompted to act against them in the interest of the national defense. The Jews served the enemy, not only by deteriorating the country from within, but also as spies and saboteurs.

"In the eastern part of the country, which is part of the war zone, more radical measures had to be taken; and the Jews have been removed to concentration camps. Prosecutions have been taken, however, to guarantee that the manner in which they are treated is entirely irreproachable.

"The settlement of the Jewish problem is not an aim, but an absolute and substantial necessity. It should constitute the basis for the solution of every other Hungarian problem."

One example of the "irreproachable" solution to the Jewish problem is given in the same issue of the LAMTRAZUG:

"A Jewish owner of a boarding house at Újzsa has been sentenced to thirty days imprisonment and a fine of 6000 pengős for not dismissing her Christian cook."

May 17, 1944

The Hungarian press of May 17, 1944, continued the anti-Semitic record with a number of interesting items:

1. "The Jewish inhabitants of Újzsa, Beszterce and Rosany are to be settled at the bauxite works of Somagyaroszeg. The first large group, including over 1000 persons, was transferred to Somagyaroszeg on May 16, 1944, according to instructions issued by the authorities, the Jews are to be settled in such a way that four or five persons will live in each room or kitchen." (Magyarorszag)
2. "The removal of all Jews from Kolozsvár and their transfer to an assembling camp has now been achieved. The authorities have carried out this great task in the strictest order. The transfer was effected without the least trouble. Almost 10,000 Jews, including most of the Jews from the Kolozsvár district, have now been settled in the camp of the brick factory. The authorities have provided the Jews with wood, drinking water and a sanitary installation." (PLS)

3. "In connection with the required declaration of Jewish property, it is suspected that many Christians are hoarding or hiding Jewish valuables. This is being done, either on account of the material advantage to be gained, or through badly conceived conceptions of humanitarian principles. Such actions represent a violation of the government's orders and are a crime against the Hungarian state, for which heavy punishment has been provided. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs therefore appeals to the public to correct this error, and to declare all Jewish property within seven days so that no action or reprisals need be taken. After this period, the severity of the punishment will be considerably increased." (PLS)

4. The HUNYAD HÍSZSÁG of this date summarizes the application of the anti-Semitic legislation to the legal profession:

"In accordance with a government decree, the Budapest Chamber of Lawyers has now compiled a list of the attorneys who are to be excluded because of their Jewish blood. Out of the 3277 lawyers on the rolls of the chamber, as of July 31, 1944, a total of 1230 are to be excluded because they are Jews.

"Of the 419 attorneys active in the administration of the Budapest Chamber of Lawyers, 377 have been excluded, while only 42 will be permitted to continue their official functions.

"Only one of the 167 legal candidates has been permitted to continue his studies. No decision has been reached in two cases, but the other 164 candidates have been excluded. Of 48 substitute lawyers, only 12 have been permitted to continue to practice.

"The decree provides that the chamber of lawyers must withdraw the name-plates of the excluded attorneys, must recover the certificates issued by the chamber, and must inventory the affairs of the excluded lawyers."

July 30, 1944

The LÁGLAP taps reports that the official gazette has published two new anti-Semitic orders of the Ministry of the Interior:
1. "The first order deals with the restaurants and other public places in which Jews may be admitted. According to this order, Jews may visit hotels, restaurants, coffee-houses, cabarets, confectioneries, etc., only in accordance with instructions issued by the proper authorities. In hotels, for example, the rooms reserved for Jews must be designated. They are not allowed to use other rooms. Likewise, in restaurants and other eating places, special places are to be designated for the use of Jews. If there are no such special places, the proper authorities shall fix the hour of the day when Jews may enter restaurants and other eating places. All restaurants, except those reserved exclusively for Jews, must apply the special Jewish food restrictions, and may serve Jews only at inside tables."

2. "The second order forbids Jews to enter places of entertainment such as theaters, cinemas, bars and concert halls. The proper authorities, however, may grant permission for special entertainments to be given which can be attended only by Jews. They may also allow Jews to attend certain showings at cinema houses."

The Hungarian concludes:

"The above orders apply to all Jews who are required to wear the yellow star, and will enter into force on May 25, 1944. Violation of either order will be punishable with fifteen days imprisonment."

May 21, 1944

The anti-Semitic section of the Hungarian press of this date included the following items:

1. "According to information from Szeged, all Jewish inhabitants of that town must be settled in ghettos by May 30, 1944. The streets leading to the ghettos will be closed by a two-meter-high fence. Jewish doctors will be permitted to continue living in their present flats. The same exemption will apply to those Jews who, on the basis of their exceptional military status, have been drafted for military service." (Szeged.)

2. "The Jewish inhabitants of Pest, numbering about 60,000 persons, will be placed in ghettos. Twenty-two different locations will be used, and it is expected that the transfer will be completed by May 30, 1944." (Debrecen.)

3. "The Hungarian Scientific Institute for the Investigation of the Jewish Question will publish a new review entitled "Metro" (metró) within the next few days. The new publication will discuss the role of Judaism in Hungary. The chief editor of the review is the director of the Institute, I. Pasztor, and the managing editor is J. Levitch, a collaborator in the LAMH." (Debrecen.)
4. "A new decree has been issued by the Ministry of the Interior ordering the closing of all Jewish shops which have not as yet been closed in accordance with the legislation restricting Jewish activity in trade and industry. The new decree provides that all shops in which Jewish merchants sell or handle goods, either directly or indirectly, must be closed." (LUYRREK)  

Luxemburg, 1944  

The DOCUMENT reports:  

"The well-known film actresses and radio singer, Katarin Karady-Kantzler, who was particularly favored under the Kalley government, has, in spite of the regulations included in the anti-Jewish laws, entrusted a Jewish agent with the winding up of her affairs. For her failure to comply with the anti-Jewish legislation, she has been fined 5,000 francs, and has been detained for some time. Although she has now been set at liberty, the police will keep an eye on her. Instructions have been issued that she is not to be permitted to act, either on the stage, or in a film."  

Respectfully yours,  

Burton N. Perry  
American Consul General  

To Department in Original and Reprint  

File 18, 691  

LSD/ao
Following is Ambassador No. 64 from the Ambassador for the Far East:

Dear Sirs,

Reference is made herewith to Department's cable of May 26, No. 468.

It is pointed out by the Turkish authorities that at the present time Hungarian-Turkish relations are virtually nonexistent due to the strain resulting from (A) the position which the Turkish Government has taken in materially reducing the shipment of strategic materials to Hungary at the request of the British and American Governments and (B) the Hungarian Government's refusal to allow former Prime Minister Kakay who has taken refuge in the Turkish Legation in Budapest to leave for Turkey as the government of Turkey has requested.

The Turkish Government, in view of the foregoing, does not feel that it is in a position to request the Hungarian Government for permission to increase the number of Turkish diplomatic and consular personnel in Hungary. The Turkish authorities, furthermore, are convinced that any such request would be refused especially as the German Government would have to approve it, which at the present state of German-Turkish relations would not allow at the present time an increase of Turkish diplomatic and consular officers in Hungary.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Potts, Date SEP 14 1972
To: Secretary of State, Washington

DATE: June 5, 1944

SUBJ: TURKEY

Ambassador sends the following for WSB:

Referring to message Number 69 from Ankara and Departmental telegram of June 2, Number 499, it is my opinion that any approach to the Hungarian Minister and his staff here would be of no use whatever, since their pro-Nazi attitude is notorious, as the Department knows.

In connection with the last paragraph of cable referred to, it is thought that the Turkish agreement to an "arrangement" involving violation of their own laws by allowing refugees or any other individuals to enter Turkey without Turkish visas is an extremely remote possibility. Separate representations concerning each group or individual, upon arrival, have been presented in obtaining permission for Jewish refugees to enter and pass through Turkey without Turkish visas, and this fact should be borne in mind in this connection. I believe, when appropriate representations are made in each case, the Jewish refugees entering Turkey from Bulgaria will be treated with the same kindness as have those coming from Greece.

STEINHARDT

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-73
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 1 1972

Miss Chauncey (for the Scoy) Abrahamson, Akzin, Bernstein, Colm, DaBois, Friedman, Garton, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Luxford, Mann, Mannon, Marx, Pehle, Sargeoy, Smith, Steinach, Stewart, Weinstein, E. D. White, Files.
FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, Ankara
DATE: June 2, 1944
SUBJECT:

Reference your 915 of May 19 and 913 of May 20. Last paragraph Department's 440 of May 17 refers to persons reportedly arrested in Bucharest, Rumania for activities in aiding escape of refugees from Rumania and near-by countries. According to more recent information, only twelve to fifteen of them are still under arrest.

Regarding situation in Hungary, please consider advisability of your direct or indirect approach to Hungarian mission or other personalities in Turkey along the lines of the Gretzlau talks. If, in your opinion, such conversations are feasible and might serve some useful purpose, please act accordingly and keep Department informed.

Department and Board gratified to have your confirmation of report that Jewish refugees arriving in Turkey from Greece are permitted to enter and pass through Turkey without Turkish visas. In view of the critical situation in Balkans, it would appear most important, if you have not already done so, to attempt to obtain a similar arrangement with respect to refugees coming by land from Bulgaria. Please advise us of any results which are obtained in this matter.

SECRET

THIS IS VOB CABLE TO ANKARA NO. 49.
CABLE TO AMBASSADOR STEINHARDT, ANKARA, TURKEY

Your 895 of May 18 and 915 of May 20.

Reference your 915. Last paragraph Department's 440 of May 17 refers to persons reportedly arrested in Bucharest, Romania for activities in aiding escape of refugees from Romania and near-by countries. According to more recent information, only twelve to fifteen of them are still under arrest.

Regarding situation in Hungary, please consider advisability of your direct or indirect approach to Hungarian mission or other personalities in Turkey along the lines of the Crete Island talks. If, in your opinion, such conversations are feasible and might serve some useful purpose, please act accordingly and keep Department informed.

Department and Board gratified to have your confirmation of report that Jewish refugees arriving in Turkey from Greece are permitted to enter and pass through Turkey without Turkish visas. In view of the critical situation in Balkans, it would appear most important, if you have not (repeat not) already done so, to attempt to obtain a similar arrangement with respect to refugees coming by land from Bulgaria. Please advise us of any results which are obtained in this matter.

THIS IS WRB CABLE TO ANKARA NO. 49
FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, Ankara
DATE: May 26, 1944
RECEIPT: 4:00

Dear Mr. Hale,

I am sending you a copy of a statement recently made by the Turkish Government in response to persistent and seemingly authentic reports, systemic mass-extermination of Jews in Hungary has begun. The lives of 300,000 human beings in January may well end on the restraint that may result from the presence of the largest possible number of foreign observers. To this end, please urge appropriate authorities in the interest of most elementary humanity to take immediate steps to increase to the largest possible extent the numbers of Turkish diplomatic and consular personnel in Hungary and to distribute them as widely as possible throughout the country.

It is hoped, of course, that all such diplomatic and consular representatives will use all means available to them to persuade individuals and officials to desist from further barbarism.

Please inform Department forthwith of extent to which Turkish government is cooperating in this matter.

This is a DIPLOMATIC TELEGRAM.

Hull

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 14 1972
CABLE TO AMBASSADOR STEINHARDT, ANKARA, TURKEY

Please represent to the Turkish government that, according to persistent and seemingly authentic reports, systematic mass-extermination of Jews in Hungary has begun. The lives of 800,000 human beings in Hungary may well depend on the restraint that may result from the presence in that country of the largest possible number of foreign observers. To this end, please urge appropriate authorities in the interest of most elementary humanity to take immediate steps to increase to the largest possible extent the numbers of Turkish diplomatic and consular personnel in Hungary and to distribute them as widely as possible throughout the country.

It is hoped, of course, that all such diplomatic and consular representatives will use all means available to them to persuade individuals and officials to desist from further barbarisms.

Please inform Department forthwith of extent to which Turkish government is cooperating in this matter.

THIS IS WTB ANKARA CABLE NO. 43

***************
May 22, 1944
11:30 p.m.

BG C.S.X

Baksin
Lisleser J.P 5/20/44
This Government gravely concerned by reports of measures tending to extermination of Jews in Hungary.

Please request Turkish authorities to obtain as speedily as possible detailed information from Turkish mission in Budapest concerning treatment of Jews in Hungary and to inform us of results of inquiry. Advise Department of results without delay.

THIS IS YOUR ANKARA CABLE NO. 41

Hull
CABLE TO AMBASSADOR SPENGLER, ANKARA, TURKEY

This Government gravely concerned by reports of measures looking to mass extermination of Jews in Hungary.

Please request Turkish authorities to obtain as speedily as possible detailed information from Turkish mission in Budapest concerning treatment of Jews in Hungary and to inform you of results of inquiry.

Advise Department of results without delay.

THIS IS WUB ANKARA CABLE NO. 43

***************
May 20, 1944
2:30 p.m.

CC: Secretary, Abrahamsen, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lasser
Mann, Cohn, Stewart, Central Files - Room 194, Cable Control
Files - Room 387-

S. L.
L.S. 5/20/44
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED
FROM: American Embassy, Ankara
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: May 20, 1944
NUMBER: 915

Following is Ankara no. 61, from the Ambassador for
the War Refugee Board.

The Turks have not refused admission to any Jewish
refugees arriving in Turkey from Greek islands or Greece
without visas, insofar as I am informed. On the contrary,
thus far the Turk authorities have promptly provided trans-
portation from Izmir to Palestine for those refugees who
have reached the soil of Turkey.

In the last paragraph of Department's cable of May
17, no. 440, I am at a loss to understand reference to
Crețianu, who is Rumanian Minister in Ankara, and to the
"release of the 30 detained persons and the granting to
them of all possible opportunities to leave Rumania" as it
clearly seems from same.

Those 30 detained persons were arrested and are being
tried in Budapest which is the capital of Hungary and not
of Rumania. I ask that this be clarified in order that I
may take such action in the premises as the Board wishes.

STEINHARDT
DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-31-72
By R.H. Parks Date SEP14 1972
American Embassy, London, reports that it has been informed by
London representatives of Jewish Agency, Palestine that deportation
of Jews from Hungary and territories under its control has already
begun, and that 14,000 had been deported from Sub-Carpatho-Rusin to
date, in addition to general deportation of Polish refugees whose
names are known to Hungarian police. American diplomatic missions
at Moscow and London are being requested to endeavor to have the
broadcasts from their respective countries in appropriate languages
heard on Germany and German-satellite countries transmit warnings
to German and German-satellite military and civilian personnel
carrying out deportation proceedings that they personally will be
held responsible by the United Nations for their actions and the
deaths that may result from deportation. Moscow and London have
been asked to approach the Foreign Office in an attempt to have them
use their influence upon the satellite governments and populations
by all possible means to cause their resistance to German demands
for the deportation and persecution of minority groups under their
control.

For your information, OWI transmitters are carrying similar
warnings. The Vatican is being approached with a view to obtaining
its support.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-43
By R. H. Parks Date_ SEP 14, 1943.
The essence of your 774 of May 2 has also been transmitted to
London and Moscow. The Board hopes you will continue your efforts
to have Turk authorities admit refugees from Balkans with or without
transit visas. In this connection, if not already used in your
approaches and if in your discretion it would not prejudice established
practices and if not already used in your
approaches and if in your discretion it would not prejudice established
practice of refugees from that quarter, you may wish to invite atten-
ition of Foreign Office officials to the fact that they have reportedly
admitted without visas large numbers of persons from Greece,
Corfu, Kavala, etc., London. Further reports that Jewish Agency has informed
its London representatives that of large group arrested in Bucharest
for their activity in aiding escape of Jewish refugees from Hungary
and other areas, all but 30 Jews have been released. Remaining 30 are
about to be tried. Board has requested American Consul General,
Jerusalem, to have Jewish Agency furnish you either through his or
through its Ankara representatives all available details concerning
these 30 persons. If, upon receipt of information, you deem action
advisable, please request Simon to communicate with Grestianu and
refer to assurances given by Grestianu in his conversation of March 25
as reported in numbered paragraph 2 of your 851, March 30. While Board
is not unmindful of release of majority of persons charged with aid-
ing Jews to escape, it hopes that 30 detained persons will likewise be
released and possible opportunity to leave Rumania to them.

HULL
American Embassy, London, reports that it has been informed by London representatives of Jewish Agency, Palestine that deportation of Jews from Hungary and territories under its control has already begun and that 24,000 had been deported from Sub-Carpatho-Russia to date, in addition to general deportation of Polish refugees whose names are known to Hungarian police. American diplomatic missions at Moscow and London are being requested to endeavor to have the broadcasts from their respective countries in appropriate languages beamed on Germany and German-satellite countries transmit warnings to German and German-satellite military and civilian personnel carrying out deportation proceedings that they personally will be held responsible by the United Nations for their actions and the deaths that may result from deportation. Moscow and London have been asked to approach the Foreign Office in an attempt to have them use their influence upon the satellite governments and populations by all possible means to cause their resistance to German demands for the deportation and persecution of minority groups under their control.

For your information, OWI transmitters are carrying similar warnings. The Vatican is being approached with a view to obtaining its support in applying pressure on satellites, particularly Hungary, in this matter.

The essence of your 774 of May 2 has also been transmitted to London and Moscow. The Board hopes you will continue your efforts to have U.S. authorities admit refugees from Balkans with or without transit visas. In this connection, if not already used in your approaches and if in your discretion it would not prejudice established norms of refugees from that quarter, you may wish to invite attention Foreign Office officials to the fact that they have reportedly admitted without visas large numbers of persons from Greece.

Embassy, London, further reports that Jewish Agency has informed it London representatives that of large group arrested in Bucharest for their activity in aiding escape of Jewish refugees from Hungary and other areas, all but 30 Jews have been released. Remaining 30 are about to be tried. Board has requested American Consul General, Jerusalem, to have Jewish Agency furnish you either through him or through its Ankara representatives all available details concerning these 30 persons. If, upon receipt of information, you deem action advisable, please request Amond to communicate with Cretalami and refer to assurances given by Cretalami in his conversation of March 29 as reported in numbered paragraph 2 of your 561, March 30. While Board is not unwilling of release of majority of persons charged with aiding Jews to escape, it hopes that 30 detained persons will likewise be released and possible opportunity to leave Romania given then.