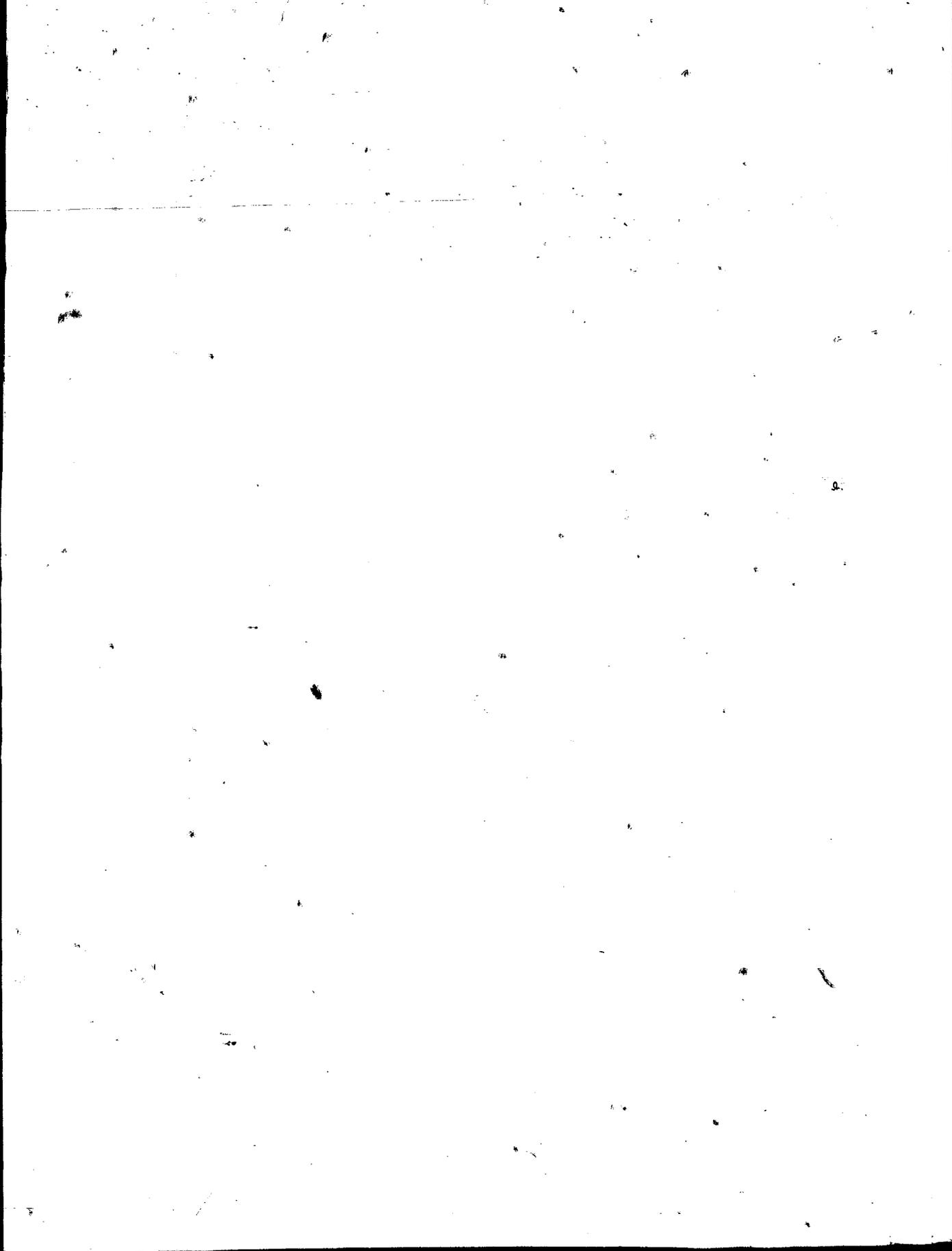


CONTINUED  
FROM  
PREVIOUS  
REEL

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Please ... Toward ... Hanger #1 = (Part)  
2d-6

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6

000004

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

MS-1945  
Distribution of true  
reading only by special  
arrangement. (██████████)

London  
Dated December 6, 1944  
Rec'd 10:25 p.m.

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

US URGENT

10803, December 6, 8 p.m.

FOR FEHLE FROM MANN

Monday's London TIMES and EVENING STANDARD carried stories reported from Swedish sources to the effect that the Hungarian Quisling, Szalasy, was trying to barter the lives of 4500 Hungarian Jews for the recognition of his government. According to the press, the Swedish government is reported trying to find a way to save the lives of the Jews without submitting to Szalasy's black mail. World Jewish Congress in London immediately approached Swedish Legation to determine situation and ascertain what was going to be done. They were informed today that Sweden did not intend to recognize the Hungarian Government but that Sweden "will negotiate and play for time" in order to save the lives of the Jews now under protection of the Swedish protective passport.

First Secretary Swedish Legation told World Jewish  
Congress to

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

For security reasons the  
text of this message must  
be closely guarded.

**CONTROL COPY**

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-2- #10803, December 6, 8 p.m., from London.

Congress to keep this strictly confidential and to take steps if possible to prevent Jewish press publicizing the above mentioned news story and making public inquiries as to what was going to be done. Legation explained that such publicity could only serve to defeat the plan to play for time, since the Hungarian Government would be forced to keep up its prestige and would probably try to force a quick decision on this point. Jewish press here thinks Swedish position logical and will not further publicize this story. You may care to discuss matter with World Jewish Congress and other Jewish groups at the earliest possible moment.

WINANT

WMB

000006

*I was Ref. 65-100*

MESSAGE OF TELETYPE RECEIVED

FROM: AMEMBASSY, London  
TO: Secretary of State, Washington  
DATED: October 31, 1944  
NUMBER: 2337

**CONTROL COPY**

This message was repeated to Stockholm as Embassy's 655. The British Legation at Stockholm has informed Foreign

Office that information has been received from the Government of Sweden to the effect that the Government of Hungary has declared its willingness to permit 4500 Jews possessing Swedish protective passports to depart from Hungary; also that authorities of Germany have stated that they will allow transit through Germany of a group of 400 to 500 such persons.

The British Legation at Stockholm has been instructed by Foreign Office to urge Swedes to arrange to transport and receive such a group of persons. In addition, the Foreign Office is trying to get the Governments of Switzerland and Sweden to take similar action for the benefit of the remaining 4000 persons in Hungary who hold Swedish protective passports.

GALLMAN

11-1444  
DCR:EMS

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

000001

*J. W. ...  
P. H. ...*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London  
TO: Secretary of State, Washington  
DATE: September 19, 1944  
NUMBER: 7774 X

**CONTROL COPY**

The following message is for WSB, attention Mr. Fehle.

Reference is made herewith to the Embassy's telegram of September 11, No. 7472.

The paragraph given below is a paraphrase of the substance of an Intercross message in reply to an inquiry concerning the possibility of rescue of Jews from Hungary, sent to the Foreign Office via the British Legation at Bern.

The questions which the British Government raised have unfortunately been partly overtaken by events. From Hungary to Rumania emigration is impossible and most difficult to Switzerland and Sweden. In spite of the Hungarian Government's statement that it will allow Jews to migrate to countries prepared to accept them and to Palestine in particular, permission for Jews to leave Hungary and cross Germany is not agreed to by the German Government. Although the committee is persevering in its efforts to help Hungarian Jews, it is at present meeting greatest obstacles.

The Foreign Office states in communicating this discouraging information to the Embassy, that it can probably be taken as an advanced negative reply to any joint Anglo-American approach in connection with the release of 2100 Jews whose departure

from Hungary

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

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Hungary is held up because of reluctance on the part of Germany to permit them to reach Palestine. The views of the United States Government on this specific issue are still being awaited by the Foreign Office.

MINANT

DCR:EBH:HEM 9/21/44

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

London

Dated September 8, 1944

GEM-344  
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Governmental agency.

RECEIVED 11:12 p.m.  
For security reasons the text of this message must be closely guarded.

Secretary of State, Washington.

CONTROL COPY

7394, September 8, 8 p.m.  
FROM MANN FOR PEHLE, WRB

In a conference today with Mason, Chief of Refugee Section of Foreign Office, he stated that Swiss had asked British Government for safe conduct for boats which would take Jews from Hungary down the Danube River. The Swiss had stated that such appeared to be the only means of evacuating some 2,000 whose departure the Germans were willing to permit provided transportation could be obtained. Mason stated that he was advised that the Danube had been so thoroughly mined by Allied Air Forces that any vessel would stand little likelihood of getting through safely and accordingly his Government felt that safe conduct for such vessel could not be granted. He is so advising the Swiss today.

Mason also stated that Barlas, Jewish Agency representative in Istanbul had requested permission to go to Bucharest.

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

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-2-#7394, September 8, 8 p.m., from London.

Bucharest. He is going to allow Barlas to go there after British officials have arrived which will be a matter of only a few days. I urged that he might like to allow Barlas to go now to survey the situation and have a program ready to put in operation when the British officers arrived. However, he thought that since this was only a matter of a few days he should not make an issue of it with the other authorities concerned.

WINANT

WMB  
EEC

*I was Ref. St. - The*

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington  
TO: American Embassy, London  
DATED: August 25, 1944  
NUMBER: 6808

**CONTROL COPY**

FOR AMBASSADOR FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

Please refer to your No. 6784 concerning the conference on August 21st regarding the implementation of the acceptance of the Hungarian offer.

Recent events suggest to us quite forcefully that in reality there will neither be time nor opportunity for any large scale rescue operations from Hungary. This seems particularly true in view of recent indications we have received that the Germans actually will not (repeat not) permit emigration of Jews from Hungary except as part of an unacceptable ransom scheme.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Government is anxious to continue doing everything possible to relieve the precarious situation of the Jews in Hungary. Accordingly, suggestions of the IGC and the other groups present at the above-mentioned conference have been examined with a great deal of interest. You are authorized to indicate to the various groups represented that the War Refugee Board and the Department are in general agreement with the suggestion that the IGC assume active responsibility and leadership in this matter.

As has.

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

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As has already been indicated in the various cables which have been sent or repeated to you, this Government has taken unilaterally many, if not all, of the steps suggested in the memorandum submitted by the IGC, both as regards Intercross and neutral governments. We have already received confirmation from Intercross that it is actively pursuing many of the lines of activity, both as to relief and rescue, now suggested by IGC. Moreover, all of the neutrals have been requested by this Government to communicate to the Hungarian authorities their willingness to receive refugees from Hungary, and the neutrals have been given guarantees of financial aid and prompt evacuation. Nearly all of the neutrals have indicated to the Hungarians their willingness to receive refugees. In addition to making 5,000 children's visas available for children from Hungary or other European countries, other action concerning the granting of American visas to Jews in Hungary has been or is being taken, and the neutral governments as well as the Hungarians have been so advised. Mexico has already indicated to us its willingness to receive refugees for the duration of the war.

You should indicate to the British Government and the IGC that while the foregoing action has already been taken by this Government, we are anxious to cooperate in working out such further measures as may be deemed necessary or advisable, and are in general agreement that such steps be taken under the leadership of the IGC. However, in order to avoid confusion in making

-3-

making plans for further action to be taken and in order to keep abreast of the rapidly changing military and political situation, the War Refugee Board desires to take advantage of the forthcoming visit of Mr. Goodhart to Washington to effect an exchange of views. In addition, the Board is sending to London at once, Mr. James H. Mann, Assistant Executive Director, who will be able to give IGC and interested agencies of the British Government complete information concerning the action already taken by this Government to implement the acceptance of the Hungarian offer.

HULL

000013

CABLE TO AMBASSADOR WINANT, LONDON, FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

Please refer to your No. 6784 concerning the conference on August 31st regarding the implementation of the acceptance of the Hungarian offer.

Recent events suggest to us quite forcefully that in reality there will neither be time nor opportunity for any large scale rescue operations from Hungary. This seems particularly true in view of recent indications we have received that the Germans actually will not (repeat not) permit emigration of Jews from Hungary except as part of an unacceptable ransom scheme.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Government is anxious to continue doing everything possible to relieve the precarious situation of the Jews in Hungary. Accordingly, suggestions of the IGC and the other groups present at the above-mentioned conference have been examined with a great deal of interest. You are authorized to indicate to the various groups represented that the War Refugee Board and the Department are in general agreement with the suggestion that the IGC assume active responsibility and leadership in this matter.

As has already been indicated in the various cables which have been sent or repeated to you, this Government has taken unilaterally many, if not all, of the steps suggested in the memorandum submitted by the IGC, both as regards Intercross and neutral governments. We have already received confirmation from Intercross that it is actively pursuing many of the lines of activity, both as to relief and rescue now suggested by IGC. Moreover, all of the neutrals have been requested by this Government to communicate to the Hungarian authorities their willingness to receive refugees from Hungary, and the neutrals have been given guarantees of financial aid and prompt evacuation. Nearly all of the neutrals have indicated to the Hungarians their willingness to receive refugees. In addition to making 5,000 children's visas available for children from Hungary or other European countries, other action concerning the granting of American visas to Jews in Hungary has been or is being taken, and the neutral governments as well as the Hungarians have been so advised. Mexico has already indicated to us its willingness to receive refugees for the duration of the war.

You should indicate to the British Government and the IGC that while the foregoing action has already been taken by this Government, we are anxious to cooperate in working out such further measures as may be deemed necessary or advisable, and are in general agreement that such steps be taken under the leadership of the IGC. However, in order to avoid confusion in making plans for further action to be taken and in order to keep abreast of the rapidly changing military and political situation, the War Refugee Board desires to take advantage of the forthcoming visit of Mr. Goodhart to Washington to effect an exchange of views. In addition, the Board is sending to London at once, Mr. James H. Mann, Assistant Executive Director, who will be able to give IGC and interested agencies of the British Government complete information concerning the action already taken by this Government to implement the acceptance of the Hungarian offer.

3140-34  
August 24, 1944

JEFriedman 8/24/44.

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

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
WAR REFUGEE BOARD

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE August 23, 1944

TO Mr. Pehle  
FROM Mr. Akzin

Subject: 6710 from London, dated August 18th

May I draw your attention to the fact that the cable under reference clearly indicates that the initiative in connection with the Hungarian situation has passed into the hands of Great Britain.

This probably means that the rescue action will be conducted on a far more limited scale than that envisaged by the War Refugee Board. However that may be, we were unable to prevent it, and may as well resign ourselves to playing a second fiddle in what from now on will be a British and IGC show.

Respectfully,  
R. Akzin

JB

Went  
JTB  
JB

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DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

RH - 210

PLAIN

London

Dated August 23, 1944

Rec'd 8:33 p.m.

**CONTROL COPY**

Secretary of State  
Washington.

6824, Twenty-third

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN today carries following  
article regarding difficulties attending emigration  
Jews from Hungary:

"Jews From Hungary.

"New German Obstruction.

"From our diplomatic correspondent.

"The first few thousand Jews who were due to  
emigrate from Hungary under the offer recently made  
by Horthy to the International Red Cross have not  
been granted permission to leave by the German  
authorities. According to continental sources  
the Germans are, on the contrary, creating con-  
siderable new difficulties in an obvious attempt  
to obstruct the Hungarian offer by pressure as  
well as by blackmail. A fresh reminder from the  
from the

DIVISION OF

COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

*File*

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-2-#6824, Twenty-third, from London

from the Allies to Hungary to give effect to the obligations would seem to be of special importance now.

"Jews in Budapest--about 240,000 are still herded together in the ghettos there--have now been granted some facilities. They have recently been allowed to leave the ghetto from 10 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon and to obtain small sums from their accounts.

"Appeal To Hungarians.

"The Hungarian Council in Great Britain held a meeting in London on Monday to protest against the crimes committed by the Budapest Government against Hungarian Jews and other patriotic Hungarians. Count Michael Karolyi, President of the Council, took the chair, and messages were read from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Chichester, several M.P.'s, and many Hungarian organizations in the United States.

"A message was accepted by the meeting for broadcast by the BBC to the Hungarian people. This message threatened all the criminals with swift and severe retribution and appealed to all decent Hungarians to help their Jewish compatriots,

to defy

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-3- #6824, Twenty-third, from London

to defy all the orders of Himmler's German and  
Hungarian henchmen, and to speed up the liberation  
of Hungary by every means, thus enabling the  
Hungarian people to live once again up to the true  
traditions of Hungarian ideals".

WINANT

WTD  
MRM

*2 W 2 R J Ed*  
*Mr Edle*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London  
TO: Secretary of State, Washington  
DATED: August 22, 1944  
NUMBER: 6784

**CONTROL COPY**

Yesterday evening an informal conference was held for the purpose of discussing steps to be taken to implement acceptance of Hungarian offer regarding Jews and at the conference the Embassy was represented. The Director and Vice Director of IGC, two members of refugee section of the Foreign Office, and representatives of Treasury, Admiralty, and Ministry of War Transport were present. Also in attendance was Professor Arthur Goodhart, who is to represent the War Refugee Board.

A memorandum was submitted by the Director of IGC proposing that American and British Governments immediately take the following steps so as to get under way without delay the relief program:

1. Intercross is to be requested by British and American Governments:

- (A) To carry on with the Government of Hungary the necessary discussions.
- (B) To use its influence to obtain good treatment of Jews in Hungary and especially toward having deportations stopped.

(C) To

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

SECTION D C  
REFUGEE DIVISION  
RECEIVED

000010

(C) To advise IGC and the Governments of the United States and Great Britain of all developments, especially any renewal of deportations of Jews.

(D) To nominate persons to constitute early contingents of Jews departing from Hungary.

(E) To take care of relief within Hungary.

(F) To make a report as regards practical routes for removing refugees from the country.

(G) To act in concert with special representatives in Hungary of the Swedish Government who are handling refugee problems.

The following gives substance of remaining paragraphs of the memorandum submitted by the director which are explanatory of points covered above and give certain views of the director.

2. (a) Children and (b) persons to whom Palestine certificates are available should be included in early contingents. An approach should be made to Canada with a view to getting it to grant one thousand visas to supplement five thousand American visas transferred ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> children in Hungary ~~to~~ <sup>from</sup> children in France. A request for temporary refuge for three thousand children might also be made of Portugal.

3. Apparently the best routes, pending report by Inter-crcss, are (a) to Switzerland, (b) overland to Palestine through Bulgaria, (c) overland to Sweden, (d) to Rumania and from there to Palestine by sea. A request to investigate the possibility

of

of safe conduct for (d) might be made of Intercross.

4. With respect to maintenance in Hungary, Intercross should be encouraged to press the Government of Hungary to permit Jews to use their own resources to support themselves. Private funds available to Intercross through licenses issued to JEC by United States Treasury can be used by Intercross if it is necessary to provide maintenance. Should these be insufficient, IGC may make further funds available. If sufficient Hungarian currency cannot be purchased in Switzerland, American and/or Swiss currency should be sent to Hungary. Use should be made of private funds so long as they last, after which a request for further funds under operational expenditure arrangements should be made of British and American Governments by IGC.

5. Responsibility for maintenance of refugees in neutral countries is given to IGC and it should be associated with approaches to such countries. It is felt by IGC that such maintenance should be handled by it. Sweden and Switzerland may well refuse to accept outside financial aid, but undoubtedly a guarantee concerning additional supplies would be desired by them. The Governments of Great Britain and the United States might desire to reaffirm guarantees given previously.

6. The arrangements for exit by way of the Balkans could best be handled by British and American Ambassadors in Ankara and Intercross in cooperation with WRB and, when destination

is

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is Palestine, with Jewish agency for Palestine.

7. An early start is considered essential and proposals given above would make possible immediate beginning of action. Looking ahead still further, temporary refuge could be arranged at Tripolitania and the camp at Fedhala might accommodate a thousand refugees in addition to neutral countries. If the British and American Governments demonstrate that they are taking practical measures to receive considerable numbers in their own territories, Mexico and Brazil might respond.

This is the end of the summary of the memorandum submitted by the director.

It was stated by Treasury representative, with respect to finance, that in order to draft a special appropriation bill, it would be necessary to have an estimate of cost, but he had no anxiety about obtaining the needed amount. It was stated by the representative of the Ministry of War Transport that the evacuation vessel could be ready on thirty days' notice but it is essential to have safe conduct. The impracticability of water transport without safe conduct due to hazards of the Aegean Sea dominated by air power of Germany was emphasized by the representative of the Admiralty.

The representative of the Foreign Office stated that IGC proposals (a) through (g) agreed with the British Government's views and that they could be cabled to the British Legation in Bern with explanatory comments.

It was

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It was stated by the Embassy representative, in answer to specific question, that although he had received no instructions and he could give no formal assurances, he had discussed with DuBois of WHB the whole subject and believed that the proposals were in agreement with WHB views.

The IGC director stated that he wished IGC to take more active part in meeting the offer by Hungary than acting solely as fiscal agent in the matter.

It was the general concensus that while large migration from Hungary may actually be rendered superfluous by the rapid development of the military situation, quick action by the British and American Governments is most necessary.

WINANT

*WNB*  
DCS:IDB:FB 8/23/44

000023

*I was Ref. Board-Pelle*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

**CONTROL COPY**

FROM: American Embassy, London  
TO: Secretary of State, Washington  
DATED: August 20, 1944  
NUMBER: 6751

The following is for Pelle, WRS.

With reference to Department's cable of August 19, No. 6611, before Dubois left for Washington, the entire matter was discussed with him and he was advised of contents of Embassy's message of August 14, No. 6521.

WINANT

DCR:GFM  
8-21-44

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

70002

*over K. B. - Mr. Fehle*

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

TO: American Embassy, London  
FROM: Secretary of State, Washington  
DATED: August 19, 1944  
NUMBER: 6611

**CONTROL COPY**



Fehle sends the following for Ambassador Winant.

I would appreciate your making DuBois familiar with the contents of cable 6621 of August 14 from Embassy. We will forward you shortly, our views on the British position in this matter.

HULL

RECEIVED

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-73  
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 14 1972

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DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

KD-731

PLAIN

London

Dated August 18, 1944

Rec'd 11:12 a.m.

**CONTROL COPY**

Secretary of State

Washington

X  
6668, Eighteenth

London papers this morning carried declaration  
identical with that quoted in Embassy's 6609 sixteenth.

WINANT

CSB

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS  
7/16/44  
1937

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DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

RECEIVED  
1944

10 11

PLAIN

London

Dated August 18, 1944

Rec'd 11:59 p.m.

*6-10-44 (m. P. Kelly)*

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

X  
6710, Eighteenth

**CONTROL COPY**

Embassy will be represented at informal conference to be held afternoon of August 21 with representatives Foreign Office and IGC to discuss means of implementing acceptance of Hungarian offer to release Jews. Please endeavor have any instructions or comments reach here by morning that day.

WINANT

HTM

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*2 was by Bd  
Jus. H. H. H.*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington  
TO: American Embassy, London  
DATED: August 17, 1944  
NUMBER: 6521

**CONTROL COPY**

War Refugee Board sends the following for Dubois.

Messages 6607 and 6609 received. Heartiest congratulations. Kindly express our appreciation to the Ambassador. The joint declaration text is satisfactory as transmitted in your 6609. It is being released concurrently here. We do not propose the separate release of text of note delivered to Intercross by the United States Government.

HULL

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

700028



DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE

NMC-350

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

PLAIN

London

Dated August 17, 1944

Rec'd 11:20 a.m.

**CONTROL COPY**

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

US URGENT

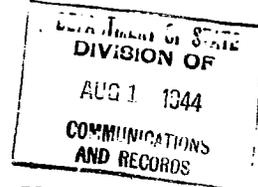
6626, Seventeenth

FOR PEHLE WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM DUBOIS

Please reply most urgently to my 6625.

WINANT

WSB



7 0 0 0 3 0

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE MS-301

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

PLAIN  
London

Dated August 17, 1944

Rec'd 6:30 a.m.

**CONTROL COPY**

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
AUG 17 1944  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

US URGENT

6625, Seventeenth

FOR PEHLE WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM DUBOIS

Please acknowledge at once receipt of the two  
urgent messages sent to you yesterday.

WIMANT

RR

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DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

GEK-105

1944 AUG 15 AM 10 13

ILLI

London

Dated August 15, 1944

Rec'd 2:45 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

US URGENT

6609, Sixteenth.

**CONTROL COPY**

[REDACTED] FOR THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM  
DUBOIS.

The following is the exact text of the joint  
declaration agreed upon by the British Government:

Intercross has communicated to the Governments  
of the United Kingdom and the United States an offer of  
the Hungarian Government regarding the emigration and  
treatment of Jews. Because of the desperate plight of  
the Jews in Hungary and the overwhelming humanitarian  
considerations involved the two governments are informing  
the Government of Hungary through Intercross that,  
despite the heavy difficulties and responsibilities  
involved, they have accepted the offer of the Hungarian  
Government for the release of Jews and will make  
arrangements for the care of such Jews leaving Hungary  
who reach neutral or United Nations territory, and also

that

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 6-11-72  
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 14 1972

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-2- #6609, Sixteenth, from London

that they will find temporary havens of refuge where such people may live in safety. Notification of these assurances is being given to the governments of neutral countries who are being requested to permit the entry of Jews who reach their frontiers from Hungary. The Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States emphasize that, in accepting the offer which has been made, they do not in any way condone the action of the Hungarian Government in forcing the emigration of Jews as an alternative to persecution and death.

WINANT

EMB

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

MAE-221

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

London

This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government agency.

Dated August 16, 1944

Rec'd 9:56 p.m.

1944 AUG 17 AM 9 37

Secretary of State  
Washington

US URGENT

6608, August 16, 9 p.m.

FOR W.R. REFUGEE BOARD FROM DUBOIS

SECTION ONE: The exact text of a joint declaration which has been agreed upon by the British Government is contained in message No. 6609 immediately following this message. (Refer your 6208 of August 12 relating to the offer concerning emigration and treatment of Jews communicated by Hungarian Government to the United States and British Governments.) This joint statement has been agreed upon here and will be released over the BBC on midnight Thursday, August 17. It will appear in the Friday morning British newspapers.

SECTION TWO: This declaration was agreed upon after consultation between Ambassador Winant and Foreign Minister Eden and after considerable discussion with the Foreign Office. It has been approved by the British War Cabinet.

CONTROL COPY

For security reasons the text of this message must be closely guarded

Jan 14  
1944  
File  
237

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

000034

-2- #6608, August 16, 8 p.m., from London

War Cabinet.

SECTION THREE: The following change was made in the joint declaration suggested in your 6408. The words "have accepted the offer of the Hungarian Government to the release of Jews and will make arrangements for the care of such Jews" was substituted for the words "will make arrangements for the care of all Jews". The purpose of this substitution was to meet the British objection to stating that the two Governments were prepared to receive all Jews as distinguished from the Jews referred to in the Hungarian offer. It is our feeling that the language which we have agreed upon as a substitute, while meeting the British objection, at the same time both to the world and to the Hungarian Government will be substantially as effective as the language suggested in your 6408. This is particularly true with respect to its effect on the Hungarian Government in light of the fact that the message which has already been delivered to Intercross by the United States Government is worded in terms of receiving all Jews. If it is felt that in light of the fact that the note which the United States Government delivered to Inter-cross contained the words "all Jews" these words should therefore be included in any public announcement made  
made by the

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-3-#6608, August 16, 8 p.m. from London.

made by the United States Government. This point could be taken care of by the United States Government at the same time that it releases the text of the joint declaration releasing the text of the note which the United States Government delivered to Intercross.

SECTION FOUR: Further details concerning the discussions with the British will be furnished to you by Dubois upon his return to Washington.

SECTION FIVE: The British Government will convey the text of this joint declaration to Intercross and also convey the text to Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

SECTION SIX: Please acknowledge at once the receipt of this message and the immediately following message.

WINANT

WMB NPL

000030

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
WAR REFUGEE BOARD

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE August 7, 1944

TO Mr. Friedman  
FROM Mr. Abrahamson

I telephoned George Warren about Cable 6123, August 1, from London. This cable deals with IGC's reactions on the Hungarian situation. George read the cable and said we ought to wait until the current discussions with the British and Intercross are completed. I agreed.

*cea*

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DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF  
BJR - 54

1944 AUG 7 PM 2 41

COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS  
(LIAISON)

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

6306, Fifth

Possible repercussions of Turkey's break with Germany are discussed by editorials in MANCHESTER GUARDIAN and DAILY TELEGRAPH. GUARDIAN editorial, which deals mainly with problem of rescuing Hungarian Jews, states that while break is welcomed by Allies, it is likely to have unfavorable effect on Jews in Hungary because "as long as Turkey remained at least on speaking terms with the Germans it was far easier to arrange for their escape through Rumania and Turkey to the sea". Editorial holds that recently reported offer by Admiral Horthy to let some Jews leave Hungary was probably genuine. Questioning Horthy's motives, GUARDIAN says that offer was hardly prompted by sympathy for Jews, whose position in Hungary has steadily deteriorated during past six years. It adds: "It was not until Mr. Eden

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

PLAIN  
London

Dated August 5, 1944

Rec'd 10:08 p.m.

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

**CONTROL COPY**

*File*

*2 - War Ref  
Bd (Im)  
File*

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-2- #6306, Fifth, from London.

until Mr. Eden and Mr. Roosevelt had promised reprisals for the guilty and until the King of Sweden, the Pope and neutral governments had made appeals to him that the Regent attempted to intervene. One cannot avoid the feeling that if the Allies were losing the war instead of winning it Horthy would have followed the example of a rather more illustrious Admiral and turned a blind eye to the proceedings." Declared that whatever the motive, offer has been made and serious attempts should be made to take advantage of it, editorial refers to Mr. Eden's recent statement in Commons that deportation of Jews from Hungary has ceased until Swiss Government has completed evacuation of those in certain categories whom Hungarian Government appears ready to allow to leave. It asserts that this is good as far as it goes as is fact that International Red Cross Committee has delegates in Budapest trying to solve administrative problems which must beset any large scale emigration. Editorial continues: "But there is no knowledge of the scale of this evacuation and considerable doubt as to whether the British and American Governments are  
devoting

-3- #6306, Fifth, from London.

devoting their full energies to furthering these efforts. The Swiss Government cannot act without their help. It would be criminal if lack of money or even ships were permitted to handicap the scheme. There is also another aspect which more particularly affects the British Government. Horthy has promised that all Jews with a permit for Palestine may go free, but there are 300,000 Jews in Hungary and at present only about 14,000 permits left for Palestine. Are we to leave it at that? If military or economic conditions are held to prevent the issue of more permits to Palestine (and this is highly questionable) the Allies must make alternative arrangements now." Editorial goes on to say that both Germans and Hungarians should be reminded of what is to come, and that those responsible will be held responsible. Stating that military measures should not be excluded, it declares that bombing of railway lines from Hungary to Poland and Czechoslovakia would make export of Jews more difficult".

Asserting that Turkey's breach with Germany has shaken whole of Balkans, TELEGRAPH asserts: "There are reports

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-4- #6306, Fifth, from London.

are reports of refusal by all three Balkan satellites, Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, to obey German orders that they should break with Turkey. The weakness of the Hungarian Regent and the German obsession of the Magyars surrendered their country to German occupation last spring and permitted vast and hideous massacres of Jews. Since then the Russian advance and the Allied air onslaughts have demonstrated to Hungary, as to Bulgarian and Rumania, that they have fought on the wrong side. The memory of Hungarian and Rumanian divisions sacrificed to German strategy in Russia rankles in both these mutually hostile countries, whose plains German armies may further despoil but can no longer defend. The peoples throughout the vast region of the Danube Valley and the Balkans and the Aegean feel the warning tremors of German downfall".

Please transmit copy to War Refugee Board.

WINANT

HTM

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CONTROL COPY

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London  
TO: Secretary of State, Washington  
DATE: August 1, 1944  
NUMBER: 6123 x

RECEIVED  
UNCLASSIFIED

The message given below is for WRB and the Department from Emerson, IGC, and refers to the July 28 telegram No. 5948 from the Department.

Telegram relative to Hungary was communicated to us by the Embassy. Following is our position as regards funds which are available for the maintenance of refugees arriving in neutral countries from Hungary: Our budget for 1944 operational expenses is one million pounds underwritten equally by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. Both have made the necessary provision. IGC made it clear when estimate was presented that adoption of estimate should not exclude consideration of supplementary estimates in case development of work should require further provision during the year.

Credit scheme has been allocated £900,000 of above sum of £1,000,000. £100,000 balance is being reserved for other expenditures of operational nature.

In view of the fact that maintenance and other expenses including perhaps refugees' transportation from Hungary would constitute new project before expenditure could be made it would be necessary to have prior approval of the two governments. At

000042

At present stage it would clearly be impossible in placing such a project before the two governments, to make other than a very rough estimate due to uncertainty as to number of persons involved, contributions which voluntary organizations might make, period during which maintenance would be required, and attitude of neutral governments toward receipt of financial assistance. The proposal would, therefore, have to be in form of an assurance from two governments that necessary funds as required would be furnished to IGC. Rough initial estimate could not be less than £6,000,000 for the remainder of this year and all of 1945, and possibly considerably more. It would be essential to have final agreement of two governments and subject to that it may be assumed that project would be strongly supported by executive committee, on the understanding that IGC would be an active participant in project and not merely an agent for providing funds.

£400,000 could be appropriated out of 1944 budget provision of £1,000,000 for this new project but then beyond end of current year we would be left without provision for credit scheme. We consider credit scheme highly important and would therefore certainly request two governments to implement the understanding that funds needed for its continuance would be supplied. £400,000 would be available at once to facilitate beginning stages of project for Hungary if this condition prevails.

This

Top of letter  
referred to  
in previous  
communications  
concerning  
Hungary  
and the  
refugee  
problem  
in  
Hungary  
and  
the  
refugee  
problem  
in  
Hungary

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AUG 7 1946

This maintenance period is of great concern to IGC not only from angle of finance but also because its function will be finding permanent homes for those who are unable to return to Hungary. IGC is deeply interested, therefore, in extent and nature of assurances which the United Nations may propose to give that with due consideration to military situation havens in their territories will be provided as rapidly as possible. We think that in this regard, providing Governments concerned give consent, existing offers concerning children in France should be availed of by transferring them to children in Hungary. Offers by the U.S. Government to take five thousand and by Canadian Government to take one thousand are two examples.

Above are director and associates' <sup>personal</sup> views.

It is premature to refer matter to the Executive Committee until there is agreement between two governments but there is no doubt that Executive Committee will wish to avail itself of this opportunity to save lives of defenseless people by making every possible effort to utilize it.

WINANT

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*near Refugee Bd.  
Mr. Reble*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, London  
TO: Secretary of State, Washington  
DATED: July 31, 1944  
NUMBER: 6087

*Copy only*

**CONTROL COPY**

With reference to Department's cable of July 26, No. 5948, the Foreign Office responded cordially to suggestion for joint action to aid departure Jews from Hungary and transit neutral countries. It is pointed out by the Foreign Office that it issued instructions to British Embassy, Washington, recently to inform the Department that with regard to this matter, it is prepared to cooperate. British representatives in neutral countries will likely receive similar instructions along these lines.

Information like that contained in reference cable (with but one exception) has been received by Foreign Office from British Legation, Bern. The exception is that as soon as categories permitted to depart from Hungary have all left, deportations of Jews will be started again by Hungarian Government.

The advisability of asking Turkish Government to announce formally its readiness to waive visa requirements for refugees entering Turkey is questioned by the Foreign Office. The Foreign Office believes that through unofficial and informal leniency of Turkish border guards and authorities, much is being accomplished along this line, that the

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

00004

No. 6087 - #2

Government of Turkey is not willing to regularize this situation formally, and that to force it to do so might be disadvantageous.

In connection with issuance of additional Palestine certificates, according to the Foreign Office, this matter must be taken up with Colonial Office and the Foreign Office further says that if preparation of refugees elsewhere for excess Jews admitted to Palestine were hastened, the Colonial Office's reluctance to acquiesce might be decreased. With regard to this same matter, Foreign Office says British Embassy, Washington, has been directed to suggest joint approach to Latin American Governments to Department, with the view of getting them to accept more refugees, and in view of possibility Angola, an approach to Portugal has also been suggested.

The message referred to was considered most encouraging by IGO and they will report as to amount of funds available for transportation and maintenance of refugees arriving in Neutral Countries from Hungary as soon as possible.

WIRANT

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

*W. W. ...*  
DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF

HIS-380

PLAIN

1944 AUG 1 PM 4 00

London

Dated *1/27*  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

Rec'd 7:04 (LAWSON)

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

**CONTROL COPY**

6080, Thirty-first

With reference to Embassy's telegram 5982,  
July 27, following later articles have appeared  
in London press regarding plight of refugees in  
Hungary:

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN July 28 covers deputation  
to Eden reported previous day by TIMES and NEWS  
CHRONICLE. Same paper July 29 lists names of  
members of deputation as follows: Archbishop  
Canterbury, Chief Rabbi, Lord Perth, representing  
Archbishop Westminster, Lord Queensborough, D. R.  
Grenfell, MP. Sir Derric Gunston, MP, Major Hogg,  
MP, Sir Austin Hudson, MP, Harold Nicholson, MP,  
Hyde Park Rathbone, MP, Wilfrid Roberts, MP, Professor  
Brodetzky, Lady Carter, Victor Gollancz, Reverend  
S. W. Hughes, Sir Andrew McPadyean, Reverend Joseph  
Moffatt, representing Moderator of Church of Scotland,  
Lady Reading, Anthony de Rothschild.

TIMES July

10004

-2-#6080, Thirty-first, from London

TIMES July 29 carries small article by its diplomatic correspondent reporting that British and American Governments are seriously considering proposals of Horthy to alleviate condition of Jews in Hungary.

NEWS CHRONICLE July 29, reports that Washington headquarters of Hebrew Committee of National Liberation has cabled Churchill proposing that in response to Horthy offer British Government should admit Jews from Hungary and Balkans to emergency haven in Palestine. Same article reports protest meeting at Basel of 3000 members of Swiss Socialist Party and workers organizations to denounce German persecution and mass murder of defenseless people.

WINANT

HTR

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DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

MJB-259

PLAIN

London

Dated July 31, 1944

Rec'd 10 a.m.

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

CONTROL COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AUG 1 1944

6074, Thirty-first

FOR THE DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

Tomorrow, Tuesday August 1, Dingle Foot, Parli-  
mentary Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Warfare  
will answer a question in Parliament asking whether  
the British Government has knowledge of Admiral Horthy's  
offer to permit evacuation of Jewish children and  
whether shipment of food and relief supplies through  
the blockade will be permitted in the event these  
children are received by neutral countries. The text  
of the response he plans to give to the question  
follows below. Washington may wish to make an  
announcement along parallel lines. (Reference <sup>Embassy's</sup> Depart-  
~~ment's~~ 6040, July 29).

"Yes, sir. His Majesty's Government have been  
informed by the International Red Cross of the offer  
referred

11004

-2-#6074, Thirty-first, from London

referred to in the question.

"As regards the second part of the question, both H.M.G. and U.S.G. have always been anxious to facilitate the reception in neutral countries both of Jewish children from any part of Axis Europe and also of children from enemy-occupied countries. On a number of occasions, particularly during the past year, assurances have been given to certain neutral governments that if schemes of this kind could be arranged, H.M.G. and U.S.G. would sanction the importation of additional supplies through the blockade over and above the normal blockade quotas which such countries are permitted to receive through our controls. Since receiving the communication from the I.R.C. to which I referred, H.M.G. have informed these governments that our offer of increased imports holds good in this particular case. I understand that a similar assurance has been or is being given by the United States Government."

WINANT

CSB

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

CORRECTION

PLAIN

August 3, 1944

MJB

In telegram No. 6074, Thirty-first, from London,  
reference telegram in second paragraph should read  
"(Reference Embassy's 6040, July 29)".

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

Note: Correction from the Embassy

MJK

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF  
1944 AUG 3 PM 3 51  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS  
(LIAISON)

70005

Handwritten mark resembling a stylized 'L' or '7' with a horizontal line extending to the right.

*2 was by Bd - m. Lile*

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington  
TO: American Embassy, London  
DATED: July 28, 1944  
NUMBER: 5948

**CONTROL COPY**

FROM THE DEPARTMENT AND THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

The substance of a message from Amlegation Bern is as follows:

QUOTE 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. UNQUOTE

This Government is authorizing its consular officers in neutral countries to issue immigration visas to every person who has been in enemy-controlled areas since December 8, 1941, to whom an American immigration visa was issued or for whom such visa was authorized on or after July 1, 1941, the date when present regulation and security-checking system went into effect, provided such person is not affirmatively found to have become

\*DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 14 1972 **disqualified**

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SECTION OF S. RES. 368 FROM VA  
RECEIVED THE THE NAVY DEPT  
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APR 11 1941  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

disqualified for a visa or to have been the subject of a subsequent adverse report. The issuance of such visas is, in the discretion of consular officers, not subject to the interdepartmental review procedure. Visas are to be issued, of course, only when such persons arrive in neutral countries. This Government is requesting the Swiss Government to advise the German, Hungarian, Rumanian, and Bulgarian Governments as well as such authorities as there may be in Slovakia of the substance of the foregoing and to request the release to neutral countries of persons holding American visas or for whom American visas were authorized on or after July 1, 1941. The Governments of Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, Portugal, and Turkey are being requested to permit the entry of such persons, upon the assurance that they will be adequately maintained and that arrangements will be made for the evacuation of all such persons admitted into their territories who may be found not (repeat not) to be qualified for the issuance of such visas. Such governments are also being requested to advise Germany and Germany's allies of their willingness to receive such persons.

The Turkish Government is also being requested to advise enemy governments of its willingness either to issue transit visas to all persons in enemy-controlled areas holding Palestine certificates, or to admit such persons into Turkey in transit to Palestine without the formal issuance of visas.

In further response to message from Amlegation 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

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RECEIVED  
MAY 10 1941  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
FOR REFUGEE AFFAIRS

CABLE TO AMBASSADOR WINANT AT LONDON FROM THE DEPARTMENT AND THE WAR  
REFUGEE BOARD

The substance of a message from Amlegation Bern is as follows:

QUOTE 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.

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The Turkish Government is also being requested to advise enemy governments of its willingness either to issue transit visas to all persons in enemy controlled areas holding Palestine certificates, or to admit such persons into Turkey in transit to Palestine without the formal issuance of visas.



DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE BE-446

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

PLAIN

London

Dated July 27, 1944

Rec'd 11:59 p.m.

**CONTROL COPY**

Secretary of State  
Washington

5982 Twenty-seventh

Two London newspapers today carried articles concerning the rescue of Jewish refugees in German controlled territory particularly Hungary.

The TIMES and the NEWS CHRONICLE report in brief the reception yesterday by Edén of a deputation arranged by the "National Committee" by Archbishop of Canterbury and included representatives other religious denominations Jewish organizations and members both Houses of Parliament. Deputation submitted proposals for facilitating rescue work and received Edén's assurance that all aspects of matter were under very active consideration and that all practicable steps would be taken to rescue largest number possible.

NEWS CHRONICLE also reported alleged offer of Horthy to take certain steps to relieve situation of Jews in Hungary. Same newspaper in editorial urges swift response after asserting that Horthy felt

impelled

-2- #2982, Twenty-seventh from London  
impelled to make it because Soviet triumphs have  
convincing him that Axis cause is lost.

WINANT

HTM

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*Handwritten initials and marks in the top left corner.*

*3 WAR Refugee Board (Press Conference)*



EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

London, July 7, 1944

No. 16717

*380 RB mtg with/End  
38 War Refugee Board Press with/End*

Subject: Mr. Brendan Bracken's Remarks on Hungarian Persecution of Jews

*War Refugee Board with/End*  
**CONTROL COPY** *CB*

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Department and the War Refugee Board, an account, taken from the London Times, of an address which Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, made at a meeting in London on July 6, 1944, condemning the current persecution of Hungarian Jews. The Ministry states that Mr. Bracken spoke extemporaneously, and that the Times gave the fullest transcript of his remarks.

Respectfully yours,  
For the Ambassador:

*Handwritten signature of Dorsey Gassaway Fisher*

Dorsey Gassaway Fisher  
Second Secretary of Embassy

Enclosure:

✓ As stated,  
in triplicate

DF:mf

Original only to Department



PAPER: THE TIMES

NUMBER:

CITY: LONDON

DATE: JUL - 7 1944

## MASSACRED JEWS IN HUNGARY

### MR. BRENDAN BRACKEN'S CONDEMNATION

Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, addressing a luncheon gathering at the Dorchester yesterday in support of the Brigadier Kisch Memorial Committee, described the German treatment of the Jews in Hungary to-day as the biggest scandal in the history of human crime, the responsibility for which rested on the German people.

"One would think that in the last fortnight or so most of the members of the Government would have been greatly preoccupied by these flying bombs," he said. "I can tell you that we have another preoccupation, to some of us a great preoccupation, and that is the dreadful situation in Hungary to-day. I cannot exaggerate the brutality of the Germans in Hungary, nor will the British people, or any civilized people, ever forget that there is a quiescent Hungarian Government in office, and they will be held responsible for the outrages perpetrated against the Jews there.

"What the Germans are doing is nothing less than setting up abattoirs in Europe into which are shepherded thousands of Jews. They are dispatched with the sort of brutal efficiency in which the Prussians delight. This is the biggest scandal in the history of human crime, and the responsibility rests with the German people. They may shuffle out later on, and say, 'Oh, it is the wicked Nazis.' The German people have the responsibility, and also the German General Staff, who could have stopped it. I hope that when the time comes for exemplary punishment of the people responsible for these outrages the German General Staff will be the first to be dealt with.

### PUNISHMENT OF GENERALS

"These generals in Germany talk about chivalry, and the traditions of the German General Staff. I have never thought much of those traditions, but there is now a tradition of infamy attached to them that will never die so long as there is decency in life, and I hope that these men will pay for the bestial cruelties they are perpetrating against the Jewish people to-day.

Mr. Bracken said that he believed that the German armies were now reaching the stage in warfare when they would have no hope except to surrender. "One thing of which he was absolutely certain was that Germany now realized that she could not win the war, and what delighted him so much to-day was that the Russian general most likely to take his troops first on German soil was a very distinguished Jew.

He believed that when that general did take his troops within the territories of the Reich it would show the world once more that in all human affairs, whether in generalship or in the humble business of agriculture, for which the Kisch memorial was intended, the Jews had played a most splendid part in our country and in all countries. A good Jew meant a good Briton, and there was no incompatibility between being a good Jew and a good Briton such as some stupid anti-Semites suggested.

The luncheon was held to advance the appeal for funds which the Brigadier Kisch Memorial Committee is making to acquire land in Palestine for the settlement of Jewish ex-service men and their families. The fund is intended to commemorate the work of the late Brigadier P. H. Kisch, Chief Engineer of the Eighth Army in North Africa, until his death from a mine in Tunisia who between the two wars devoted his energies to the task of settlement of Jewish families in Palestine.

Lord Samuel, who presided, announced that over 240,000 had been subscribed towards the cost of the acquisition of the fund and the fund's donations included £2,000 from Mr. Mark Druce, £200 from Mr. S. W. Smith, and £200 from Sir Alexander Gordon.

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keep  
26



WAR REFUGEE BOARD  
(press)

EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (with encl)

No. 16525

London, June 27, 1944

Subject: Manchester Guardian Editorial on Persecution  
of Jews in Hungary

3 Mail Refugee Board  
1 Mail M. Bundy  
3 M. A. 10

**CONTROL COPY**

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Embassy's telegram No. 5002 of June 23, 1944, summarizing the leading editorial from the Manchester Guardian of that date, protesting against recent measures of persecution in Hungary against the Jewish population. The editorial approves the action of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives in adopting a declaration against the Hungarian policy, and states that in this case Congress has given a lead which Parliament should follow. For the information of the Department and of the War Refugee Board, the text of the editorial is enclosed.

Respectfully yours,  
For the Ambassador:

*Dorsey Cassaway Fisher*

Dorsey Cassaway Fisher  
Second Secretary of Embassy

DCF:af

Enclosure: ✓

As stated,  
in triplicate

Original only to Department

PAPER: MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

NUMBER:

CITY: LONDON

DATE: JUN 23 1944

### THE PERSECUTED

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on Wednesday passed a strong declaration on the maltreatment of the Jews in Hungary and reminding their persecutors that they will be punished for their "inhuman conduct." Congress is here giving a lead which our own Parliament should follow. The time has come when the United Nations should address the most explicit warnings to the Hungarian Government and those obeying its instructions. Mr. Eden spoke eloquently in the House on March 30, when the German control of Hungary began, and President Roosevelt repeated his warnings in a Message to Congress on June 14. But they need to be much more strongly pressed home. The last two and a half months have seen in Hungary a ruthless and systematic attempt to degrade and then to exterminate the Jews. The Hungarian Jews are the last considerable Jewish population in Europe, and if action is not taken quickly they too will go the way of the others. Mr. Eden's words, solemn as they were, have been of no effect. The United Nations, however, are stronger now than they were in March. The faith in German victory has lessened with the fall of Rome, the invasion of France, and the defeat of Finland. Now is the time to strike hard through all the means of propaganda open to us. Through the wireless, by leaflets accompanying our bombs, we must drive it home to the rulers of Hungary and to all who abet them that they will be held personally responsible for their cruelties.

It was one of the things most to the credit of Hungary before Hitler's troops marched in that her Jewish population was tolerably safe, at least physically. There had long been discriminatory laws, but so long as Hungary remained an independent State she kept some semblance of civilised tolerance, and the country became a refuge for Jews from the neighbouring states where persecution was active. It was supposed a few months ago that Hungary had between 800,000 and 900,000 Jews out of a total population of 11,000,000. Their roots in the country were very old, and they had a leading position in its economic life and in the professions. But when the Nazis took over they followed the German example closely. They dissolved the Opposition parties—the Social, Liberal, and Peasant parties—and set about the liquidation of the Jewish community. On March 31, 1944, the Nazis appeared in Budapest. Under them Jews were forbidden to employ Christian domestic servants, the

new Jewish quarters have been deliberately chosen for their closeness to munition plants which are likely to be bombed, a policy openly advocated in the Nazi press. There are complaints in the papers that "Christians" have been showing sympathy for the Jews and there have been many prosecutions of people who had taken charge of Jewish property to prevent its seizure. But it is not possible to say that there has been any strong open movement of protest. In other countries segregation has been the first step towards deportation and extermination. There is reason to fear that this is also the case in Hungary. The German papers have boasted that all preparations have been made for the removal of the Jews from Hungary, and although this may be premature gloating there is evidence that the first batches of unfortunates have been transported across the frontier to Poland. Their fate can be guessed. It will be a crowning tragedy indeed if within a few months of the defeat of Germany we see the sacrifice of the last big group of European unfortunates. The Nazis, we know, will stick at nothing; they may become more fanatical as the end draws near. But we may, if we are determined enough, have some influence on their Hungarian allies, who have no Hitler to die for.

German and President Roosevelt's warnings in a Message to Congress on June 14. But they need to be much more strongly pressed home. The last two and a half months have seen in Hungary a ruthless and systematic attempt to degrade and then to exterminate the Jews. The Hungarian Jews are the last considerable Jewish population in Europe, and if action is not taken quickly they too will go the way of the others. Mr. Eden's words, solemn as they were, have been of no effect. The United Nations, however, are stronger now than they were in March. The faith in German victory has lessened with the fall of Rome, the invasion of France, and the defeat of Finland. Now is the time to strike hard through all the means of propaganda open to us. Through the wireless, by leaflets accompanying our bombs, we must drive it home to the rulers of Hungary and to all who abet them that they will be held personally responsible for their cruelties.

It was one of the things most to the credit of Hungary before Hitler's troops marched in that her Jewish population was tolerably safe, at least physically. There had long been discriminatory laws, but so long as Hungary remained an independent State she kept some semblance of civilised tolerance, and the country became a refuge for Jews from the neighbouring states where persecution was active. It was supposed a few months ago that Hungary had between 800,000 and 900,000 Jews out of a total population of 11,000,000. Their roots in the country were very old, and they had a leading position in its economic life and in the professions. But when the Nazis took over they followed the German example closely. They dissolved the Opposition parties—the Socialist, Liberal, and Peasant parties—and set about the "liquidation" of the Jews with ferocious vigour. The first decrees appeared on March 31. Under them Jews were forbidden to employ Christian domestic servants; they were to be dismissed from all branches of the public service; they were to be expelled from the law, the press, and the theatre. On April 6 they were forbidden to use any cars, taxis, trams, trains, ships, or buses (except buses and trams in towns). On April 11 it was decreed that all Jewish salaried employees were to be dismissed by September 30, half by the end of May. On April 22 all Jewish shops were closed, although the proprietors had to go on paying their staffs. And so the melancholy list has steadily lengthened. The food rations for Jews have been reduced, and they have been deprived of fats and milk. They have had to surrender wireless sets and are kept out of public baths, cafés, and theatres. By one decree after another they have been excluded from all forms of business and their property has been confiscated. When Budapest was evacuated the Jewish women and children were forced to stay behind.

Having done its best to remove all Jews from business life, except for a few tolerated indispensables, and to confiscate their property, the Hungarian Government next turned to their segregation. All Jews have to wear the yellow star. In all the towns they have been concentrated into ghettos. A few streets are taken into which the Jews are forcibly herded, a family to a room, while their own houses are given to Christians. In some places the

German Government have boasted that all preparations have been made for the removal of the Jews from Hungary and although this may be premature gloating there is evidence that the first batches of unfortunates have been transported across the frontier to Poland. Their fate can be guessed. It will be a crowning tragedy indeed if within a few months of the defeat of Germany we see the sacrifice of the last big group of European unfortunates. The Nazis, we know, will stick at nothing; they may become more fanatical as the end draws near. But we may, if we are determined enough, have some influence on their Hungarian allies, who have no Hitler to die for.

*Handwritten:* 27

*Handwritten:* 5 - War Ref Bd

**CONTROL COPY**

FROM *C*

LONDON

Dated June 22, 1944

LINE ARTICLE

Secretary of State

RECEIVED July 28, 8 am

Washington

A 998

JUL 28 1944

FOR MR.

The line article carries the following article by its diplomatic correspondent:

JAMES H. HENRY

Insufficient information coming out of central Europe shows that the brutal measures taken against Jews in Hungary have had a disturbing effect on the economic life in the country and have caused great friction in the ranks of the Government. The people of the country are still threatened by insecurity and are at establishing a dictatorship of his own."

WINANE

Mr. C. C. Bell

Mr. L. L. ...

Mr. ...

006

near the Czechoslovak Government  
LONDON, June 14, 1944.

No. 131.

UNRESTRICTED.

3 - War Ref/Ed  
Julius  
**CONTROL COPY**

Subject: Movement of War  
Refugees.

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to the Department's instruction No. 634, of January 28, 8 pm. regarding the establishment of the War Refugee Board and the general policy in the President's Executive Order of January 22 as to action for the rescue and relief of the Jews of Europe and other victims of enemy persecution, I have the honor to enclose as of possible interest to the War Refugee Board, a copy of a report of May 13, 1944 from the Czechoslovak Mission in Ankara regarding the difficulties of refugees in obtaining exit permits from Hungary.

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

Respectfully yours,

Rudolf L. Schoenfeld  
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim

JRB:GHT

Original and hectograph.

Enclosure:  
1/ as stated.

Miss Hadell

Enclosure No.1 to despatch Czechoslovak Series  
No.131, June 14, 1944, from Embassy, London.

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

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington  
TO: American Embassy, London  
DATE: June 3, 1944  
NUMBER: 4428

Facilities in southern Italy for caring for refugees who have escaped from enemy territory are becoming so overcrowded that it is essential to remove refugees rapidly to other areas. It is particularly important that this be done without delay so that the flow of refugees into southern Italy is not in any way discouraged or impeded. The following cable which has been sent to Robert Murphy in Algiers indicated more fully the nature of this problem and its importance:

"Our information indicates that refugees have been arriving from Yugoslavia to Italy at the average rate of over 1800 per week and that this flow is expected to continue and may well increase. It also appears that unless these refugees can be removed rapidly to other areas, the military authorities are fearful that the facilities in southern Italy for refugees may become seriously overtaxed.

The whole matter has been discussed with the President who has made it clear that under no circumstances should the escape of refugees to Italy from the Balkan countries be discouraged. The flow of refugees from Yugoslavia to Italy is important not only from the standpoint of saving the lives of Yugoslavs but also in order that as many refugees as possible from other Balkan countries may be able to escape through Yugoslavia. In this connection, Cable No. Tegos 103 from Cairo, dated April 29, indicates that support in rescuing Hungarian Jews has been promised by Tito. In view of the plight of Jews today in Hungary, it is essential that we do what we can to facilitate their escape.

We recognize that the crux of this matter is finding suitable places to which these refugees can be removed. In this connection, the following should be borne in mind:

(1) As many as possible of these refugees should be moved to camps in the Middle East. UNRWA is making every effort to supply sufficient medical and other personnel.

(2) In so far as Jewish refugees are concerned, present plans to move as many as possible to Palestine should be carried out without delay. In this connection it should be borne in mind that in the case of Turkey, the British have adopted the policy that all Jews escaping

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State Dept. Order 1-11-72

BY E. H. P. - 1-1-72

escaping into Turkey from the Balkan countries will be permitted to go to Palestine. These refugees are then placed in camps in Palestine where they are checked for security purposes.

(3) For some time we have been pressing the British to establish with our cooperation havens of refuge for these people in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, but without any results to date.

(4) The President suggested the possibility that some of these refugees might be taken to Sicily. This should be carefully explored together with the possibility of a substantial expansion of facilities on the Italian mainland.

(5) While we do not consider it desirable to bring refugees from Italy to Camp Igantey at Fedhala since all of the accommodations of that camp must be kept available for refugees from Spain, the possibility of establishing other camps in French North Africa for refugees from Italy should, of course, be borne in mind.

Bearing in mind that the flow of refugees into Italy from the Balkan countries must not be interfered with, you are requested to submit as soon as possible your views and recommendations as to all possible havens of refuge in which these people might be temporarily placed.

Please convey the contents of this cable to representatives of UNHRA and Ackerman of the War Refugee Board, as well as the appropriate military authorities. You should discuss this whole matter with them and cooperate with them in solving this most urgent problem.

According to the best information available there are in southern Italy several thousand Jewish refugees. The prompt removal of these refugees to Palestine would constitute an important step in helping to solve the problem indicated. Accordingly, the Department and the War Refugee Board would like to know at the earliest possible moment whether the British Government will grant Palestine certificates to these Jewish refugees and will facilitate their prompt removal to Palestine.

In taking up this matter with the British Government you should bear in mind the following:

Since the closing of the Bulgarian-Turkish frontier in May 1943, the British Government has been following the policy of authorizing, after a preliminary security check in Turkey, the onward transport to Palestine of all Jews who succeed in escaping to Turkey from enemy territory. Once in Palestine the British place these people in camps where another security check is made, and if found satisfactory, they are gradually released as legal immigrants to Palestine against the current quota restrictions. It is apparent that the

application of a similar policy in the case of Jews now in southern Italy would make possible the prompt removal of such refugees to Palestine.

Please advise us urgently of the attitude of the British Government in this matter.

This message has been repeated to Murphy, Chapin and Ackerman in Algiers.

STETTINIUS  
(Acting)

cc: Sec'y, Abrahamson, Akzin, Bernstein, Cohn, DeLois, Friedman, Gessen, Haddi, Laughlin, Lesser, Rufford, Mann, Manna, Marks, McCormack, Sargey, Smith, Staudish, Stewart, Weinstein, E. D. White, Fohle, Wilson.

PANAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

*War Refugee Act  
Mr. Pille  
copy only*

FROM: American Embassy, London  
TO: Secretary of State, Washington  
DATE: May 13, 1944  
SUBJECT: 3015  
X

**CONTROL COPY**

A copy of a confidential message from the Geneva office of the Jewish agency for Palestine has just been received by the Embassy from the London office of the Jewish agency for Palestine and is requested that there be transmitted to the War Refugee Board the substance of that cable. It is also stated by them that it ~~will~~<sup>would</sup> be appreciated if the American Department dealing with broadcasts to Hungary receive the information in the message.

The following is the substance of the message:

New decrees prescribing the confiscation of Jewish property of various kinds, the shutting up of Jewish shops and the blocking of Jewish bank accounts have been issued in Hungary. The Jews will not be entitled to receive from their bank accounts more than one thousand pengos per month. We suggest that officials and commercial people of Hungary should be warned by means of radio broadcasts against receiving stolen property and aiding in carrying out unlawful decrees such as these.

We have merely informed Mr. Linton of the Jewish agency for Palestine that there has been forwarded to Washington the information from his Geneva office.

BUCKNELL

DCR:IDB:HL 5/15/44

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

RECEIVED  
WAR REFUGEE BOARD  
MAY 15 1944

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: AMEMBASSY, London,  
TO: Secretary of State, Washington,  
DATED: May 4, 1944.  
NUMBER: 3642.

*War Refugee Bd  
ms Paltin  
copy only*

**CONTROL COPY**

FOLLOWING IS FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD'S ATTENTION  
Reference is made to my immediately preceding  
telegram dated May 4, 1944, no. 3641.

A copy of the cable from Mellech Neustadt in  
Tel Aviv was furnished to the Embassy by Mr. B.  
Locker of the Jewish Agency for Palestine mentioned  
in my cable.

This cable which Locker provided stated in  
effect that 30 Rumanian Jews are still confined in  
Bucharest and that it is <sup>feared</sup> ~~felt~~ their lives will be  
endangered if they are tried within the next few  
days as may happen. It is requested by Neustadt  
that everything possible be done through the Red  
Cross to increase pressure for the liberation of  
these Jews.

It was stated by Mr. Locker that these Jews  
are the remainder of a large group arrested in  
Bucharest for their activity in aiding the escape

of

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

Department of State  
Office of the Secretary of State  
Washington, D.C.  
20520  
Telephone: 205-200-2000  
Teletype: 205-200-2000  
Cable: 205-200-2000  
Fax: 205-200-2000  
Internet: www.state.gov

of Jewish refugees from Hungary and other areas.  
It appears that all but these 30 have been released  
and it was stated by Mr. Locker that the matter  
had been discussed with Dr. Kullmann of the IGO  
and it was hoped that it would be possible for the  
War Refugee Board to do something through their  
agents in behalf of these people as it was agreed  
that under <sup>present</sup> the circumstances the Red Cross was not  
in position to bring adequate pressure for their  
release.

WASHINGTON, D.C.  
WAR REFUGEE BOARD  
RECEIVED

PM 3 21

WINANT



*Amg...*  
*2*

FAP PHASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

*2 war*  
*Ref Bureau*  
*Mr. Pille*

FROM: American Embassy, Moscow.

TO: Secretary of State, Washington.

*File 87*

DATED: August 16, 1944.

NUMBER: 3604

**CONTROL COPY**

*We are*  
*informing*  
*Moscow*  
*of your*  
*report.*



I am informed by the British Ambassador that he, on the thirteenth of August, wrote to Vyshinski along lines as follows, in accordance with instructions received from his Government:

"The American and British Governments were informed on the twenty-second of July by the International Red Cross Committee that the deportation of Jews to German execution camps was being stopped by the Hungarian Government, and that that Government was willing to permit the departure of Jews (in certain categories) from Hungary for neutral territory or for the United States. This offer is believed by the American and British Governments to be a genuine one, and they feel that arrangements to take advantage of this development should be made. At the present time under consideration with the American Government are the matter of a communication to the International Red Cross; also a public statement on the subject."

HARRIMAN.

DCR:LCW 8-17-44

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

1027 3

was Ref 22  
F. W. Keller

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, Moscow  
TO: Secretary of State, Washington  
DATED: June 14, 1944  
NUMBER: ~~2155~~ 2142

Copy 126

**CONTROL COPY**

Reference is made herewith to Department's cable of June 10, No. 1470, concerning proposals of the War Refugee Board.

A letter has been addressed to Vyshinski by the Embassy dated <sup>June</sup> ~~May~~ 14, communicating the text of the statement of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and renewing its requests that the Soviet Government associate itself with the declaration of the President on March 24. Also the letter requests that Soviet radio stations broadcast appropriate messages to Germany and German satellite countries and that leaflets supplement the Soviet radio messages.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
JUN 15 11 11 AM '44

HARRIMAN

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

9

2 - W. C. W. Ref Bd  
(Mr. Behl)

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington  
TO: American Embassy, Moscow  
DATED: June 10, 1944  
NUMBER: 1470

CONTROL COPY

Mayer of the OWI stationed at the Legation at Bern advises that reliable information confirms reports of concentration of Jews in factories, lumber yards, cattle markets and similar places pending deportation. Persons immediately involved already approximate 200,000, and indications are that Hungarian populace is unfriendly towards this action of their puppet government. Apparently repeated attempts of non-Jews to be of assistance by bringing food and clothing to Jews has resulted in open newspaper criticism of such actions and the reconcentration of Jews in places remote from towns. Message from Bern concludes substantially as follows: "It is my urgent suggestion, in close collaboration with the War Refugee Board representative here, that the Government of the USSR be prevailed upon in regard to the purpose of the occupation of Hungary by the Nazis, to associate itself with the declaration of March 24 by President Roosevelt (Eden March 31). Since the Soviet armies are standing on the frontiers of Hungary and the fear of the Russians in the hearts of a large number of 'collaborators' in Hungary is mortal, a declaration

DECLASSIFIED by the  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-78  
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 14 1972





Hungarian spirit. They can hide the Jews, even time as they may help them to safety across the borders. They can refuse to purchase property stolen from the Jews. They can use every means to obstruct the Nazis and those Hungarians who are in league with the Nazis. They can keep watch and remember those who are accessories to murder and those who extend mercy, until the time when guilt and innocence will weigh heavily in the balance. That time is near."

The foregoing has been broadcast by the OWI in Hungarian, French, German and the Balkan languages. In view of the urgency of the situation and the considerations raised by the message from Bern above quoted, please endeavor to secure Soviet action along the lines suggested by the Legation at Bern and in the Department's 1225 of May 17. In this connection, please communicate the text of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee statement to appropriate Soviet authorities in an effort to secure Soviet action. Please advise the Department of any developments since your 1800 to the Department of May 20.

STETTINIUS  
(Acting)

CABLE TO AMBASSADOR HARRIMAN AT MOSCOW.

Legation at Bern advises that reliable information confirms reports of concentration of Jews in factories, lumber yards, cattle markets and similar places pending deportation. Persons immediately involved already approximate 200,000, and indications are that Hungarian populace is unfriendly towards this action of their puppet government. Apparently repeated attempts of non-Jews to be of assistance by bringing food and clothing to Jews has resulted in open newspaper criticism of such actions and the reconcentration of Jews in places remote from towns. Message from Bern concludes substantially as follows: QUOTE It is my urgent suggestion, in close collaboration with the War Refugee Board representative here, that the Government of the USSR be prevailed upon in regard to the purpose of the occupation of Hungary by the Nazis, to associate itself with the declaration of March 24 by President Roosevelt (Eden March 31). Since the Soviet armies are standing on the frontiers of Hungary and the fear of the Russians in the hearts of a large number of 'collaborators' in Hungary is mortal, a declaration by the Soviet Union would have all the more weight. Logically it is to be expected furthermore that the Russians would issue such a statement since their government carried out the "Kharkov trials" after having subscribed to the "War criminal" clause of Moscow agreement. By pamphlets especially should the Russian appeal (or rather threat) be publicized since most of the Hungarians do not possess radios in the regions concerned. In any propaganda campaign the emphasis ought to be placed on the complicity of the satellite Hungarian authorities' inveighing, lending willing hands and carrying out this persecution. Facts which should not be forgotten are that the former Government of Hungary not only had pursued a long-standing policy of anti-Semitism, but also that in the guilt of deportation to Galicia and Poland of some 17,000 Jews (for the reason that they were not able to establish adequately their Hungarian Jews deported in 1942 in forced labor battalion to the eastern front in most cases to death from military action, exposure, disease and hunger) and had been directly responsible for the massacres of several thousand Serbs and Jews at Zabljak and Ugvidik (Novi Sad) in January of the same year. In addition, the Soviet Government should associate itself with the declaration of the President on the event of the establishment of the War Refugee Board, it is strongly suggested. Certain channels of particular value (especially Communist) would be opened up, through which relief and rescue operations from Switzerland could be carried on in the Balkans if, like the British Government, the Russians would associate themselves with this initiative. Several well-organized underground channels will either be only partly available to WRB activities from Switzerland or remain entirely closed unless the Soviet Government issues such a declaration. (As the work might be hampered and the reaction unfavorable, no mention of Switzerland in particular should be made in any such declaration). UNQUOTE

On June 3 members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee issued the following statement signed by Senators Connally, George, Wagner, Guffey, Clark, Reynolds, Gillette, Green, Tammill, Barkley, Capper, LaFollette, Vandenberg, Davis and Murray: QUOTE The people of the United States and all freedom-loving people are horrified by the news that Hitler has designated the 300,000 Jews in Hungary for death. That the people of Hungary should countenance the cold-blooded murder of innocent men, women and children is unthinkable. Once Hungary was the haven of tens of thousands who fled the Nazi terror in other lands. Once Hungary protected the helpless who sought refuge within its borders. Once Hungarians shielded their Jewish fellow-citizens. But now the Hungarian puppet Government has joined the Nazis in their ruthless determination to do away with the Jews. While there is yet time the people of Hungary can demonstrate to the world that this unholy scheme is a betrayal of the true Hungarian spirit. They can hide the Jews until such time as they may help them to safety across the borders. They can refuse to purchase property stolen from the Jews. They can use every means to obstruct the Nazis and those Hungarians who are in league with the Nazis. They can keep watch and remember those who are accessories to murder and those who extend mercy, until the time when guilt and innocence will weigh heavily in the balance. That time is near. UNQUOTE

The foregoing has been broadcast by the OWI in Hungarian, French, German and the Balkan languages. In view of the urgency of the situation and the considerations raised by the message from Bern above quoted, please endeavor to secure Soviet action along the lines suggested by the Legation at Bern and in the Department's 1225 of May 17. In this connection, please communicate the text of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee statement to appropriate Soviet authorities in an effort to secure Soviet action parallel thereto. Please advise the Department of any developments since your 1800 to the Department of May 20.

\*\*\*\*\*  
June 9, 1944  
11:45 a.m.

L.S.L.  
ISLessentials 6/7/44  
JCS

*dm*

*Wh RFB*  
*RECEIVED*  
*AMERICAN REFUGEE BOARD*  
*WASHINGTON, D.C.*  
*copying*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, Moscow  
TO: Secretary of State, Washington  
DATED: May 26, 1944  
NUMBER: 1890  
X

30 11 MA 08 YAM APR

**CONTROL COPY**

The hope was expressed by me to Vyshinski yesterday afternoon that the Soviet Government would be able to take favorable action on the Embassy's note of May 19 which contained the suggestions and information set forth in the Department's message dated May 17, No. 1235. It was stated by Vyshinski that the Foreign Office was studying the question and within a few days <sup>could</sup> ~~was~~ to reply to the note from the Embassy.

HAMILTON

FOR: VAG:HE 5/29/44

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

1008

*ok*

*Lead by SA  
Tom Riddle*

*1 copy only*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, Moscow  
TO: Secretary of State, Washington  
DATED: May 20, 1944  
NUMBER: 1800

RECEIVED  
MAY 20 1944  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

In a note dated May 19 addressed to Vyshinski, we transmitted to the Foreign Office the proposals and information which were contained in the Department's cable of May 12, no. 1225.

MAY 23 1944

HAMILTON

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By R. H. Parks Date **SEP 14 1977**

006

5  
DW

*was Refugee Bd  
and Poble  
copy*

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington  
TO: American Embassy, Moscow  
DATED: May 17, 1944  
NUMBER: 1225

RECEIVED  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
MAY 18 1944

American Embassy, London, reports that it has been informed 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 the Hungarian police. The Embassy at Ankara states that the Turk Consul at Budapest had sent the Foreign Office word that every Jew entering Consulate there was arrested as soon as he left and transported to an unknown place.

Please endeavor to have Russian broadcasts 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. Please also approach the Foreign Office in an attempt to have it use its 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, the OWI transmitters are carrying similar warnings and the American Embassy, London, is being requested to make similar approaches to the Ministry of Information and the Foreign Office.

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

000

SECRET  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20520  
MAY 10 1944  
SECRET

PROPOSED CABLE TO AMERICAN EMBASSY, MOSCOW

American Embassy, London, reports that it has been informed 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 the Hungarian police. The Embassy at Ankara states that the Turk Consul at Budapest had sent the Foreign Office word that every Jew entering Consulate there was arrested as soon as he left and transported to an unknown place.

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\*\*\*\*\*  
May 10, 1944  
5:10 P.M.

*S. B. J.*  
Hutchinson 5-9-44

Handwritten scribbles and a small table-like structure.

MAY 11 1944

TO: Ambassador, Harriman

FROM: J. W. Pehle

Attached is a draft of a cable which we forwarded to the State Department on May 10 for transmission to the American Embassy at Moscow. We do not know whether it has gone forward. Since that date, however, the plight of the Jews in Hungary has progressively worsened and it is becoming increasingly clear that Hitler's plan to exterminate the 800,000 Jews in Hungary will succeed unless the most drastic action is taken. Specifically:

- (1) We are of the opinion that the Hungarian puppet government may in some measure be dissuaded if the United Nations, and more particularly the Soviet Union, were to advise the Hungarians both through informal channels (radio, leaflets, etc.) and formally through diplomatic channels, that those who are responsible for the persecution and slaughter of Jews in Hungary will be considered as war criminals and will be required to stand trial for their crimes. In this connection, it should be made clear that responsibility will attach to all those, whether in high or low station, who by action or inaction contribute to the result.
- (2) The only practical means of escape from Hungary is into that portion of Yugoslavia which is under the control of Marshal Tito. It would be of considerable assistance if Marshal Tito were requested by the Soviet Union to aid Jews seeking this route to safety. It might also be of assistance if the Soviet Union were to demand that Bulgaria and Rumania afford Jews escaping from Hungary safe asylum, and to warn both Bulgaria and Rumania in terms similar to the suggested warning to Hungary.

[Signed] J. W. Pehle

cc: Gen. Warren 

PROPOSED CABLE TO AMERICAN EMBASSY, MOSCOW

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For your information, the OWI transmitters are carrying similar warnings and the American Embassy, London, is being requested to make similar approaches to the Ministry of Information and the Foreign Office.

May 10, 1944  
5:10 p.m.

h

1000

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

~~RESTRICTED~~

RP-648

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

Jerusalem

Dated August 28, 1944

Rec'd. 5:06 p.m.  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AUG 30 1944

Secretary of State  
Washington

**CONTROL COPY**

121, August 28, 6 p.m.

Jewish Agency reports receipt of reliable information that Germans still desire meeting, preferably in Switzerland, to discuss the question of release of remaining Jewish groups in German hands. Jewish Agency representatives in Istanbul believe that carrying into effect of Horthy offer depend upon such meeting taking place. Germans are reported to be in contact with relief agencies in Switzerland and Portugal and are said to have sent 122 Hungarian Jews to Bergen Belsen with the view to their release presumably as a token of good-will when meeting takes place as envisaged in original offer as brought by Brandt. This information has been given to Palestine Government and has been transmitted to London.

Jewish Agency suggests that Hungary may avenge itself on Jews for loss of Transylvania and says that renewed warnings might be helpful.

\* PINKERTON

WSB

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

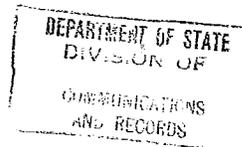
LTK - 789  
This telegram must be  
paraphrased before being  
communicated to anyone  
other than a Government  
Agency. (RESTRICTED)

Jerusalem

Dated June 2, 1944

Rec'd 9:55 p.m.

Secretary of State,  
Washington.



74, June 2, 6 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM GRUENBAUM CHAIRMAN  
OF JEWISH AGENCY JOINT RESCUE COMMITTEE.

"Proposed use of steamship TARI for rescue Jews  
from Rumania is now out of the question because of  
publicity given to project but if another Turkish  
ship of similar size can be found by Agency believe  
that the Turkish Government will permit it to sail  
without safe conduct further than that guarantee can  
be given similar to that given for TARI. Safe conduct  
would not be requested and ship would proceed in the  
same manner as MARITZA and MILITIA have been used.  
In view of imminent possibility of Constanza being  
occupied by Germans as they retreat before Soviet  
Armies matter is very urgent.

Agency has received reliable information that  
there has been a definite German decision to proceed  
as rapidly as possible with systematic deportation of

Hungarian

10009

-2- #74, June 2, 6 p.m., from Jerusalem.

Hungarian Jews to Poland. Every day transport is to be sent and 8,000 from Carpatho Russia have already been taken. Suggest deportation would be much impeded if railways between Hungary and Poland could be bombed. Also suggest renewal of warning against Hungarian participation and persecution and inclusion of Bulgaria in warning as German influence in that country is rapidly increasing with accompanying massacres.

Has International Red Cross instructed its representatives in Hungary to assist in relief and protection of Jews as suggested by Dobkin in his telegram to Rabbi Wise? Funds available here for work are limited and would urge appointment your representative to Turkey who would have authority to assist financially in plans approved by you or that Embassy at Ankara be authorized to participate financially."

PINKERTON

EDA  
RR

NO. 1189  
A

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

Jerusalem, Palestine,  
May 26, 1944.

SUBJECT: Jewish Refugees from Hungary and Rumania.

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

SIR:

*3 MRA  
3 Mar Refugee Board  
(Chas)  
1 Mar (Mr. Bunch)  
MB*

I have the honor to refer to the Department's telegram No. 101, dated May 11, 7 P.M., and my reply thereto No. 63 of May 13, 5 P.M. relating to the arrest of Jews in Rumania and to the persecution of Jews in Hungary. The head of the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency has now furnished additional information on the subject. He states experience has shown that persecution of Jews takes place in three stages: first, all Jews are required to wear the badge, second, they are deprived of their property and means of livelihood, and third, they are placed in concentration camps with a view to their extermination. At the end of March the first stage was reached in Hungary and Hungarian papers reported the enactment of a law requiring all Jews, including part Jewish, having as much as one-fourth Jewish blood from the age of 6 upwards to wear the yellow badge. As evidence of the enforcement of this act, Hungarian papers reported early in March that many arrests had been made for non-compliance therewith.

Jewish libraries all over Hungary have been seized. Andre Laszlo, former Minister of the Interior and now head of the Jewish Department of the Ministry of Interior is reported to have requisitioned Jewish apartments for the accommodation of Hungarians who have suffered in air raids. Municipal and Government officials who are Jews have been dismissed and replaced by Hungarians. Zionist offices in Hungary have been closed. This is the second step, or the economic measures, which have been taken.

It is reported that hundreds of thousands of Jews are now being interned in camps and ghettos. The names of the ghettos so far available are as follows: Szeged, Des, Debrecen, Nyiregyhaza, Beregszasz, Marosvasarehly, Szatmarnemeti, Nagybanya, Nagyszollos, Munkacs, Mateszalta,

Bezstergee/

Bezstergece, Kolozsvár, Szudka, Zenta, Nagykaroly, Miskolc, Maramarosziget, Baja, Nagyvarad, Ujvidek, Kassa, Ungvar, Szolyva, Huszt, Budapest.

With regard to the arrest of Zionist leaders in Bucharest, the following information has been received from a refugee who left Rumania at the beginning of May through the Jewish Agency.

The arrests of the leaders were effected on March 27, 1944. They were caused by the detention of two Polish Jews in whose possession forged documents were found. The two refugees admitted, when examined by the police, that they had received the documents from Joseph Friedmann, a member of the Youth Zionist Movement in Bucharest. During a search of Mr. Friedmann's apartment, two million leis were found and confiscated. Mr. Friedmann said that he had received the money from Mr. Mihu Benbenisti, Chairman of the Zionist Organization in Bucharest. Further searches were made at the premises of persons active in the Zionist organization and the Zionist Youth Movement. As a result of these searches the following persons were put under arrest: Friedmann, Benbenisti, Professor Beri, Fisher, Dr. Enzer, Rozenzweig, Fuks, Scariat, Baumohl, Tabaczaik, Tennenbaum, Reissfeler, Weiss, Picker, Segall, Vatarescu, Krell, Schwartz, Igo Feckler, Freddy Peckler, Dubs, Damascevic, Negel, and her sister, Jitler, Zussman, Paecht, Buium, Schuler, Blumer, Legru, and Maria Popescu.

At the same time these people were arrested, the Gestapo submitted to the Rumanian police photostatic copies of letters and reports sent by representatives of the local Zionist organization to the Zionist organizations in Geneva and Istanbul containing information concerning the position of Jews in Poland and Transdnierstra. After about a fortnight Fisher, Reissfeler, Dr. Enzer, Fuks and Professor Beri were released. The representatives of the local Jewish community intervened with the authorities and Mr. A. L. Zissu raised the issue of the arrests in a personal interview with the Vice-Premier, Michai Antonescu, which resulted in the release of Rozenzweig and Weiss. All of the others are reported to be still under detention and are to be tried before a Court Martial. The charges brought against them are "activities harmful to the security of the state, communication with the enemy, and smuggling of Polish Jews to Rumania."

The refugee says 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 diplomatic 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. Contrary to the original report that only 12 to 15 persons remain in custody, it now appears there are some 26.

Arrangements/

Arrangements have been made with the Jewish Agency whereby all information concerning Jewish refugees and their possible fate in occupied European countries will be made available to this Consulate General and immediately upon its receipt it will be forwarded by airmail or telegraph, depending upon the nature of the information received. The Agency acts as a centralized office where all Zionist reports are submitted and it is hoped that as complete information as may become available will be furnished to this office.

Respectfully yours,

L. C. Robertson,  
American Consul General.

File No. 342

LCP/er

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT\*

FROM: American Consulate General, Jerusalem  
TO: Secretary of State, Washington  
DATED: May 25, 1944  
NUMBER: 71

Department's cable of May 11, No. 101 is referred to herewith.

You are informed that yesterday there arrived in Haifa the group of 317 refugees who reached Turkey on the steamer HANITZA. Included in the group were a few Jews who escaped from Hungary early in May. The names of Hungarian officials associated with the Germans in persecution of the Jews which have been supplied by those refugees are as follows:

Yanos Andor Minister of Interior, Baky Laszlo Deputy Chief of Jewish Department, Andre Laszlo formerly reported as Minister of Interior now said to be chief of Jewish Department, Ministry of Interior, Dovenyi Naglaszlo liason officer between Hungarian and German armies, Zrrokol Goxvetti, head of central Police, Keledy Tibor, Mayor of Budapest.

PINKERTON

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

*Ward R. B. Clark  
J.W. P. Kelly*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Consulate, Jerusalem  
TO: Secretary of State, Washington  
DATE: May 18, 1944  
NUMBER: 68

Reference is made herewith to Department's cable of May 11, 60 101.

It is stated by Jewish Agency that it believes only twelve to fifteen persons are still under arrest in Rumania for aiding Jews to escape. Now in Palestine is the Rumanian previously detained and he has promised full details.

The only names of Hungarian officials involved in the persecution available to the agency is Candre Laszlo, Minister of the Interior.

It is stated in a recent DNB report which the agency received that up to April 25 over 300,000 Jews from the war zone have been interned. We are mailing a full report.

INFOPTON

BCF:VAG:HL 5/20/44

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

10009

*and Refugee Board  
Mr. H. H. H.*

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington  
TO: American Consulate, Jerusalem  
DATED: May 11, 1944  
NUMBER: 101  
X

The American Embassy, London, has reported on the basis of a telegram received by its London representatives from the Jewish Agency for Palestine that of a large group arrested in Bucharest for their activity in aiding the escape of Jewish refugees from Hungary and other areas all but 30 have been released. Please have Jewish Agency authorities furnish Ambassador Steinhardt, either through you or through their representatives at Ankara, all available details concerning these 30 persons and circumstances surrounding their detention.

London Embassy also reports deportation from Sub-Carpatho-Russia and persecution in Hungary. Please obtain from Jewish Agency names of Hungarian officials responsible and report to Department.

HULL

APR 12 1944

RECEIVED  
MVB RECEIVED BOYSD  
RECEIVED

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

May 21 1944  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL  
RECEIVED  
MAY 17 1944  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
RECORDS SECTION

May 10, 1944

To : Mr. Warren  
From : J. W. Pehle

There is enclosed herewith for appropriate clearance and prompt despatch, a telegram to the American Consulate at Jerusalem.

(Initialed) J. W. P.

Enclosure.

*JWP*

MStandish:jfh 5-10-44

00009

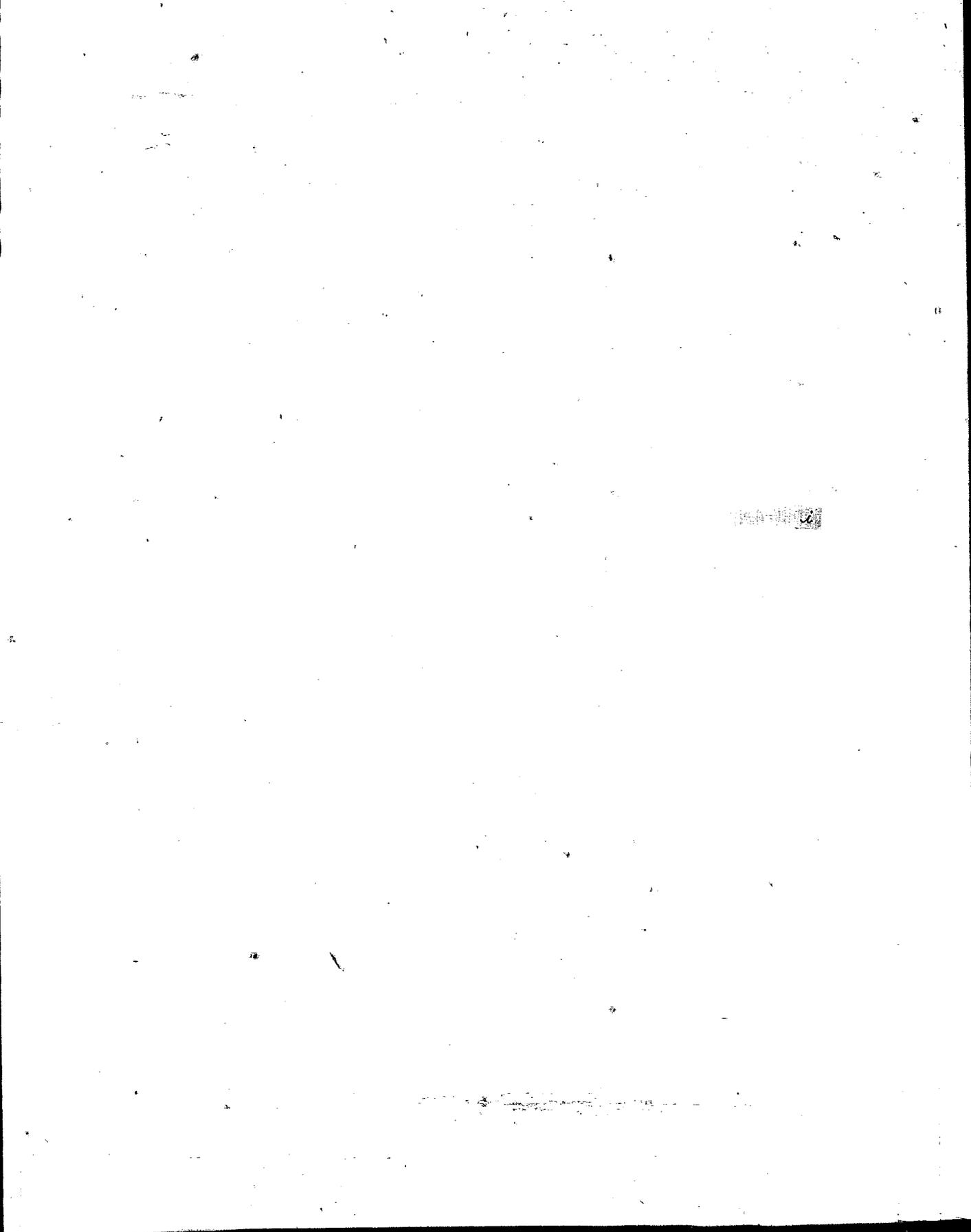
PROPOSED CABLE TO AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL, JERUSALEM

The American Embassy, London, has reported on the basis of a telegram received by its London representatives from the Jewish Agency for Palestine that of a large group arrested in Bucharest for their activity in aiding the escape of Jewish refugees from Hungary and other areas all but 30 have been released. Please have Jewish Agency authorities furnish Ambassador Steinhardt, either through you or through their representatives at Ankara, all available details concerning these 30 persons and circumstances surrounding their detention.

London Embassy also reports deportation from Sub-Carpatho-Russia and persecution in Hungary. Please obtain from Jewish Agency names of Hungarian officials responsible and report to Department.

.....  
May 10, 1944  
5:10 p.m.

*J*  
Bakins:Standish:jp 5-9-44



7 0 0 1 0 1

DEPARTMENT

GEK  
Distribution of  
STATE reading only by  
special arrangement.

OUTGOING  
TELEGRAM

10 p.m.

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

For security rea-  
son text of this message  
be closely guarded.

AMPOLAD

CASERTA  
385

The cable below is from War Refugee Board.

The following is the substance of a message that has been received from McClelland, WRB representative at Bern:

QUOTE The Swiss received a message from their Legation in Budapest on the 27th of October which stated that an agreement had been arrived at between the Governments of Germany and Hungary according to which the emigration of about 8,000 Jews from Hungary would soon be authorized and that by the 15th of November this would have to be carried out. Means of transportation to the frontier of Switzerland would be furnished by the Germans and the Hungarians.

The Swiss Political Department on the 31st of October instructed its legation in Budapest that these refugees would be received in Switzerland, this instruction following approval by Federal Council and in order to offset any possible use by the Germans of the Hungarians of lack of readiness on the part of the Swiss<sup>as</sup> an excuse not to allow these people to depart. The decision was in line with assurances which in August were given to us.

All pertinent information with regard to documentation, composition, and ultimate destination of the group was requested urgently by wire of the Swiss Legation in Budapest on the 28th of

October

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

**SEP 14 1972**

-2- 1385, November 15, 10 p.m., La Caserta

October and again on the 1st of November, since it is not clear whether all of the 8,000 are holders of Palestine certificates, or whether only a part of them hold such certificates.

November 1 conversations with Chief of Federal Police and with representative for relief and refugee affairs of the Political Department reveal that the Swiss are concerned seriously regarding the practical difficulties which are involved in receiving and housing a group of this size, even temporarily, at such short notice, Switzerland has received more than 25,000 new refugees during the past six weeks, they pointed out, (chiefly women and children from Valdoressola in Italy and from the combat zones in France) while, on the other hand, only 8,000 people have departed 2000 French civilians and 6000 military escapees. It would be difficult to solve the problem of fuel, blankets, and housing sufficient to properly take care of 8,000 people in winter; in addition, many of the refugees may be clothed inadequately. Accordingly, the Swiss are anxious that steps be taken as soon as possible for the evacuation of such Hungarian refugees. The practicability of furnishing Swiss trains for the transportation at once to Marseilles or to some other French seaport of all those who are eligible for emigration to Palestine is being looked into by the Swiss. Therefore, it would be wise if the board at once could study the problem of obtaining one or more ships for Palestine in

3

-3- #386, November 15, 10 p.m., to Caserta  
in addition, the Swiss would appreciate any efforts which could be made toward evacuation to North Africa or some other territory of Allied choice of all or a part of those who are not destined for Palestine.

Radio Budapest, evidently reversing the decision which was reported in October 24 telegram from the Legation, repeated several times during the evening of the 29th of October and the morning of the 30th of October, instructions addressed to all Hungarian authorities, the army, and the police, to the effect that protective documents or foreign passports should be respected and that future Jewish holders of such documents should not be sent to compulsory labor service; and, in addition, that rights of extraterritoriality should be enjoyed by foreign Consulates, Legations, and premises of ICRC.

Now it seems probable that the majority of the 50,000 male Jews reported as being deported as labor are being sent to western Hungary for work along the Austro-Hungarian border, on fortifications there.

It is very difficult to believe that the release of 8,000 Jews has suddenly been decided upon in view of the recent intensified anti-Jewish stand taken by the Szalassy regime as well as the consistent refusal of the Germans to allow the departure of even the

initial

-4- #385, November 15, 10 p.m., to Caserta  
initial group of 2,000 holders of Palestine certificates.

We will keep you informed with reference to this matter.

UNQUOTE

It is requested that you deliver a copy of this message to Governor Cochrane UNRRA and to G-5 Section AFHQ for their information and preliminary informal consideration since it may be desirable to use Phillipeville should the rescue of these refugees be effected. Any comments which they may have will be appreciated. McClelland's message also being given to War Department and UNRRA Washington.

ACTING  
(G.L.S.)

WRB:MMV:KG  
11/13/44

SE

WE

NE

SWP

RECEIVED

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

*7 was by R. H. Parks*  
DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

R.L-670  
Distribution of true  
reading only by special  
arrangement. ( [redacted] W)

Caserta  
Dated October 12, 1944  
Rec'd 2:38 p.m.

Secretary of State  
Washington

**CONTROL COPY**

723, October 12, 9 a.m.  
FOR WRB FROM KIRK.

DEPTEL 218, October 6, WRB 51.

I have requested Ambassador Taylor to bring  
this matter to attention of Hungarian authorities  
through intercession of Vatican and will cable you when  
further information is forthcoming.

Lackermann who left for US yesterday has been in-  
formed of foregoing.

KIRK

WMB

For security reasons the  
text of this message must  
be closely guarded.

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

October 2, 1944 8 p.m.

Reproduction of this telegram only by special arrangement.

For security reasons the text of this message must be closely guarded.

CONTROL COPY

The cable below for Kirk and Kesternmann is 10-2-44.

In view of the recently announced Hungarian plan to remove Jews from Budapest to provincial camps, please convey the sense of the following message to Hungarian authorities through such channels as may be available to you:

NOTE: The Government of the United States has learned of the plan of Hungarian authorities to remove the Jews still remaining in Budapest to putative work camps in the provinces. In view of the fate of Jews who were removed in previous months from other cities to similar camps, and in view of the approach of winter, the Government of the United States has good reason to regard the present plan as a further measure of mass extermination, for mass extermination may be accomplished either by the methods employed at camps of final destination in Poland, or by subjecting large numbers of people to under-nourishment, hard physical labor and unhygienic living conditions in improvised camps. Consequently, the United States Government considers it appropriate to remind Hungarian authorities of its determination, as expressed by the President of the United States on March 24, that INMENSE NUMBERS SHALL NOT PARTICIPATE in these acts of savagery shall go unpunished \*\*\*. All who share the

DECLASSIFIED State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date SEP-14 1972

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

-2-210, October 6, 3 p.m. to insert.

the guilt shall share the punishment. CLOSE INNER DOT.  
This determination was publicly reaffirmed on May 31 and  
June 28 by members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee  
and the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee,  
respectively.

The Government of the United States, however,  
recognizes the possibility that the present plan may in  
fact have been evolved to achieve genuine humanitarian  
ends as has been claimed by various Hungarian authorities.  
To the extent that the plan, if put in operation, may  
achieve such ends, the Government of the United States will,  
of course, recognize the validity of such claims. On the  
other hand, should the removal of the Jews from Budapest  
to provincial camps be but a prelude to their ~~later~~ further  
removal to extermination centers or otherwise result in  
their deaths, Hungarian authorities are fully apprised of  
the attitude of the people and Government of the United  
States. UNQUOTE

Amlegation Bern has been asked to request the Swiss Foreign  
Office to deliver the foregoing message to appropriate Hungarian  
authorities. Both Amlegation Bern and Amembassy Lisbon have been  
asked to use such unofficial channels as may be available to them

for

October 6, 6 p.m. to Caserta.

- 3 -

for the same purpose. Please advise Department and Board of  
action taken by you.

HULL  
(GHW)

WRB:MMV:AG  
10/4/44

BE 10/1/44 WE

RECEIVED  
OCT 10 1944

CABLE TO AMBASSADOR KIRK AND ACKERMANN, AMFOLAD, CASERTA

In view of the recently announced Hungarian plan to remove Jews from Budapest to provincial camps, please convey the sense of the following message to Hungarian authorities through such channels as may be available to you:

QUOTE The Government of the United States has learned of the plan of Hungarian authorities to remove the Jews still remaining in Budapest to putative work camps in the provinces. In view of the fate of Jews who were removed in previous months from other cities to similar camps, and in view of the approach of winter, the Government of the United States has good reason to regard the present plan as a further measure of mass extermination, for mass extermination may be accomplished either by the methods employed at camps of final destination in Poland, or by subjecting large numbers of people to under-nourishment, hard physical labor and unhygienic living conditions in improvised camps. Consequently, the United States Government considers it appropriate to remind Hungarian authorities of its determination, as expressed by the President of the United States on March 24, that **QUOTE** none who participate in these acts of savagery shall go unpunished **QUOTE**. All who share the guilt shall share the punishment. **QUOTE** This determination was publicly reaffirmed on May 21 and June 28 by members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, respectively.

QUOTE The Government of the United States, however, recognizes the possibility that the present plan may in fact have been evolved to achieve genuine humanitarian ends as has been claimed by various Hungarian authorities. To the extent that the plan, if put in operation, may achieve such ends, the Government of the United States will, of course, recognize the validity of such claims. On the other hand, should the removal of the Jews from Budapest to provincial camps be but a prelude to their further removal to extermination centers or otherwise result in their deaths, Hungarian authorities are fully apprised of the attitude of the people and Government of the United States. **UNQUOTE**

Amlegation Bern has been asked to request the Swiss Foreign Office to deliver the foregoing message to appropriate Hungarian authorities. Both Amlegation Bern and Amabassy Lisbon have been asked to use such unofficial channels as may be available to them for the same purpose. Please advise Department and Board of action taken by you.

THIS IS WRB CABLE NO. 51

5:00 p.m.  
October 3, 1944

Miss Chauncey (for the Secty) Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mannon, McCormack, Files

LS:essertink 10-3-44