

Measures Directed toward Halting Persuasion: Hungary, Vol. 5, Folder 5

000001

8

000002

FFC-76
(11-42)

CROSS REFERENCE ON HUNGARY

FOR:

Amendment to this License	<input type="checkbox"/>
Extension of this License	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renewal of this License	<input type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence concerning this application	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Specify)	

For material concerning this subject -

SEE: GERMAN PROPOSALS THROUGH SWITZERLAND - SECRET FILE

000003

2 was R. H. Parks

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: October 20, 1944
NUMBER: 6950

With reference to Legation's message dated October 12, No. 6793, confirmation was contained in Swiss note dated October 19 to the effect that transmission of contents of Department's message of October 6, No. 3435, to Hungarian officials was requested by Swiss Legation, Budapest. Cable from Swiss Legation, Budapest, informs that evacuation of houses in Budapest in which Jews live has started and that it is reported they will be moved to camps located on the outskirts of the city. Non-interred foreign Jews are equally subject to this treatment.

HARRISON

DUR:GFW
10-21-44

CONTROL COPY

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

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000005

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

JMM-903

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

Ankara

Dated November 13, 1944

Rec'd 3:54 a.m., 14th.

Secretary of State

Washington

2171, November 13, 2 p.m.

FROM KATZKE TO FEHLE WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

Ankara's No. 184.

The office of War Information Istanbul reports
interception of a radio broadcast from Budapest on
November 8 as follows:

"Competent circles now warn the public, military
and civil authorities and the servants of the Arrow
Cross Party that persons who are provided with passes,
visas and immigration certificates delivered by foreign
legations and International Red Cross cannot be called
for military or civil work; also legation buildings
and surrounding areas have extraterritorial rights".

We have made efforts to verify the accuracy of
this report and have been assured that it actually was
heard from a regular Budapest radio station.

For your

CONTROL COPY

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-2- #2171, November 13, 2 p.m., from Ankara

For your further information, the free Hungarian movement has been broadcasting Hungary from Sofia, urging more humane treatment for the Jews in Hungary. If you have contacts this movement, you may wish to consider the advisability of providing (?) with material for future broadcasts.

-STEINHARDT

TSB

000007

2 - w/By/Bd - File

RECEIVED BY TELETYPE UNIT

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: November 7, 1944
NUMBER: 7036
X

CONTROL COPY

We are informed by Swiss note dated October 31 that message contained in Department's cable of October 6, No. 3435 (WRB 198) was transmitted by Swiss Legation, Budapest to Hungarian Foreign Office on October 28. You are referred to my cable of October 12, No. 6793. The failure of initial message to reach Budapest (which necessitated repetition recently) caused the tardy delivery of notification, according to the Swiss.

HARRISON

DOE:WFI
11-6-44

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

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PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Political Adviser, Caserta
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: October 18, 1944
NUMBER: 817
X

21 Oct 1944
File
CONTROL COPY

MOST IMMEDIATE

It is assumed that OSS will have advised Department in Washington that a report has been received by Dr. Alexander Safran, Grand Rabbi of Rumania, which indicates that the Legionnaires now occupy Budapest and the liquidation at once of all Jews from Budapest is very much feared. This report is reliable, it is believed. It is Dr. Safran's desire to ask the President to make a statement at once, warning that action will be taken to deal with any individuals involved in any killings.

The statement that the broadcast of a warning to all Nazis in Hungary that drastic punishment will be meted out to any of them involved with killings, (together with their families), by the highest Allied leaders is the sole hope remaining for Jews in Hungary was also made by the head of the Rumanian Jewish community.

KIRK

DCR:GFW

10-19-44

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

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CORRECTION OF
PARAGRAPH OF TELETYPE RECEIVED

FROM: American Political Adviser, Caserta
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: October 16, 1944
NUMBER: 817

This message was distributed October 19 as No.

81. The correct number of this cable is 817. Please change your records accordingly.

ECR:GPM
10-21-44

CONTROL COPY

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

000010

*I was of the
Pohl*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Bern

TO: Secretary of State, Washington

DATED: October 12, 1944

NUMBER: 6793

[REDACTED]

In a note dated the eleventh of October, the Swiss Foreign Office was requested by the Legation to convey to the appropriate officials of Hungary ^{THE} message contained in WRB 198 (Department's cable of October 6, No. 3435). Arrangements to include this message ⁱⁿ clandestine press for Hungary are being made by McClelland.

HARRISON

CONTROL COPY

gpb
DCR:FB 10/13/44

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

OCT 10 1944

Dear Mr. Grossman:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letters of September 28 and October 6, 1944, addressed to Mr. Weinstein.

Mr. Weinstein has recently resigned from the staff of the Board.

I shall be glad to discuss the matters raised in your letters with Dr. Kubewitzki or Mr. Speigler during their next regular visit to my office.

Very truly yours,

Lawrence S. Lesser

Lawrence S. Lesser,
Assistant Executive Director.

Mr. Kurt E. Grossman, Assistant
Rescue Department,
World Jewish Congress,
1834 Broadway, N. Y.
New York, 23, New York.

LSLesser:tmh 10-10-44

*Included copy not
recorded in file*

W. J. Weinstein

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

CONGRES JUIF MONDIAL • CONGRESO JUDIO MUNDIAL

1834 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, 23, N. Y.

CABLES: CONGRESS, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: CIRCLE 6-1900

LONDON
55 New Cavendish St., W 1

GENEVA
37 Quai Wilson

BUENOS AIRES
Corrientes 1979

JERUSALEM
Vaad Leumi P. O. B. 471

MONTREAL
1121 St. Catherine St. W

MEXICO CITY
Sonora 1744

In reply refer to
250

October 8, 1944

Mr. I.M. Weinstein, Special Assistant
War Refugee Board
Treasury Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Weinstein:

On September 26 I wrote to you on the Hungarian matter (letter #243), but I have not as yet heard anything from you in regard to it. As this problem is of an urgent nature, I would appreciate it very much if you would let me know whether you will do something about it.

I sent a copy of the letter of September 28 to George Lanyi of the Hungarian desk of the OWI in Washington today.

I am looking forward to an early reply from you in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Kurt R. Grossman
Kurt R. Grossman, Assistant
Rescue Department

*recd
Sept 26
KRG:eri*

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
CONGRES JUIF MONDIAL • CONGRESO JUDIO MUNDIAL

1834 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, 23, N. Y.

CABLES: CONGRESS, NEW YORK
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BUENOS AIRES
Corrientes 1979

JERUSALEM
Vaad Leumi P. O. B. 471

MONTREAL
1121 St. Catherine St. W

MEXICO CITY
Sonora 1744

September 26, 1944

In reply please refer to no. 243

Mr. I.M. Weinstein, Special Assistant
War Refugee Board
Treasury Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Weinstein:

I tried to reach you yesterday and today, but this morning I was told that your office in New York has been closed and that I can reach you only in Washington. Therefore, I must write to you in regard to the situation of the Jews in Hungary, which, in my opinion, requires a new offensive in the field of Psychological Warfare.

Some weeks ago, we would have believed that the Jews in Hungary were safe. The latest developments, however, teach us that our hopes have been wrong. The most important remnant of a once proud European community is in danger, and, therefore, I think something should be done about it. Each day that this is prolonged the menace to the Jews becomes greater. I am referring to the fact that the Russian armies have started to invade Hungary, and in case we succeed in protecting the Hungarian Jews by psychological methods, we would be able to rescue a considerable part of them. In view of this, I would like you to consider the following suggestions:

1. Stern warnings to the Hungarian villains.
2. Appeal by the President of the United States or by another member of the Cabinet to the Hungarian people to protect the Jews.
3. A statement by the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, concerning the punishment of any crimes which will be committed against the Jews. Such a statement could be given in concert with England or Russia if time permits.
4. Warnings by the Allied Military Command directed to the Nazi military authorities.
5. Declarations by outstanding churchmen of various denominations.

I am looking forward to your reaction to the above suggestions.

Very truly yours,
Kurt R. Grossman
Kurt R. Grossman, Assistant
Rescue Department

ERG:erl

2. war Ref
Bd (Mr
Pohl)

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington

TO: American Legation, Bern

DATED: October 6, 1944

NUMBER: 3435
X

CONTROL COPY

TO MINISTER HARRISON AND MCCLELLAND.

Reference your 6447 of September 28,

- (1) The O.W.I. is informed of the situation.
- (2) Please request the cooperation of the Swiss Foreign Office in conveying the sense of the following message to appropriate Hungarian authorities. You should also employ such unofficial channels as may be available to you to the same end.

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

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

- 2 -

determination, as expressed by the President of the United States on March 24, that INNERQUOTE none who participate in these acts of savagery shall go unpunished***. All who share the guilt shall share the punishment. CLOSE INNERQUOTE. 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.

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

(3) Please advise the Department and Board of the action taken by you.

For your information, Amembassy Lisbon and Ampolad Caserta are being requested to convey a similar message to Hungarian authorities through such channels as are available to them.

THIS IS WRB CABLE NO. 198.

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1941
HULL

CABLE TO MINISTER HARRISON AT BERN AND MCCLELLAND

Reference your 6447 of September 28.

(1) The O.W.I. is informed of the situation.

(2) Please request the cooperation of the Swiss Foreign Office in conveying the sense of the following message to appropriate Hungarian authorities. You should also employ such unofficial channels as may be available to you to the same end.

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(3) Please advise the Department and Board of the action taken by you.

For your information, Ambassador Lieben and Ampelad Caserta are being requested to convey a similar message to Hungarian authorities through such channels as are available to them.

THIS IS WMB BERN CABLE NO. 120

5:00 p.m.
October 3, 1944

LSL:scg:rah. 10-3-44

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Tesser, Warron, McCormack, Files

SEP 5 1944

Dear Mr. Davis:

Within the past few days we have received messages from the Board's representatives in neutral European countries commending highly the effectiveness of the C.V.I.'s contribution to the general effort to persuade the Hungarian authorities to stop deporting and otherwise persecuting Jews. Although they report that the situation in Hungary appears to have taken a turn for the better, they nevertheless stress the urgency of continuing to bombard Hungary with broadcasts at the same tempo and of the same high quality. Information is constantly being received by them from Hungary that unless we continue forcefully to keep the Hungarian authorities and people mindful of the American point-of-view, there is a good likelihood that Hungary will succumb to strong German pressures to resume the deportation of Jews to extermination centers. For this reason, the Board suggests that the C.V.I.'s vigorous broadcasts to Hungary on this subject be continued, and that every effort be made to counteract the strong German pressures that are current.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J.W. Fehle

J. W. Fehle,
Executive Director.

Mr. Elmer Davis, Director,
Office of War Information,
Washington, D. C.

24-44

SEP 12 1944

Dear Mr. Davis:

We have been informed that the Hungarian Government is once again assisting in the deportation of Jews to Poland and Germany, in violation of its widely publicized promise to end the persecutions and deportations.

In view of the new situation, we would like to see a strong effort made to warn the Hungarian Government that it will be held accountable for its collaboration with the Nazis, and to notify the Hungarian people that the present is the proper time to break up that collaboration by actively resisting and sabotaging all anti-Semitic measures. We have provided suitable material in the past for such an effort -- the President's statement of March 24; Archbishop Spellman's message to the Hungarian people; the statements of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, etc.

From several sources abroad, we have been asked to have those messages repeated as reminders to both the Hungarian Government and the Hungarian people of our deep interest in the welfare of the Jews.

We strongly urge that the broadcasts to Hungary during these crucial days include material designed to safeguard the lives of the Jews in that country.

I would appreciate being advised of the action being taken by you.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) J. W. Peble

J. W. Peble
Executive Director

Mr. Elmer Davis, Director,
Office of War Information,
Room 3362 - Social Security Bldg.,
4th and Independence Ave., S. W.,
Washington, D. C.

SEP 12 1944

SEP 5 1944

Dear Mr. Davis:

Within the past few days we have received messages from the Board's representatives in neutral European countries commending highly the effectiveness of the O.W.I.'s contribution to the general effort to persuade the Hungarian authorities to stop deporting and otherwise persecuting Jews. Although they report that the situation in Hungary appears to have taken a turn for the better, they nevertheless stress the urgency of continuing to bombard Hungary with broadcasts at the same tempo and of the same high quality. Information is constantly being received by them from Hungary that unless we continue forcefully to keep the Hungarian authorities and people mindful of the American point-of-view, there is a good likelihood that Hungary will succumb to strong German pressures to resume the deportation of Jews to extermination centers. For this reason, the Board suggests that the O.W.I.'s vigorous broadcasts to Hungary on this subject be continued, and that every effort be made to counteract the strong German pressures that are current.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J.W. Fehle

J. W. Fehle,
Executive Director,

Mr. Elmer Davis, Director,
Office of War Information,
Washington, D. C.

LEL:scg:itk 9-4-44

Entered
Serial in file
copy not

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF

Ankara

HIS-815

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

1944 SEP 2 AM 9 53 Dated August 31, 1944

Rec'd 6:37 a.m., September 1

Secretary of State,

Washington.

1602, August 31, 3 p.m.

FOR PEHLE WRB FROM HIRSCHMANN ANAKRA'S No. 147

Referring to the Embassy's 1472, August 11.

Reports reaching us indicate that under renewed German pressure there is a possibility that deportations from Hungary will be resumed. It is suggested that warnings similar to those emanating from the board and other sources, which are reported to have had a salutary effect, be urgently and strongly repeated.

STEINHARDT

WSB

CONTROL COPY

002

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE August 22, 1944

TO Mr. J. W. Pehle
FROM I. M. Weinstein

OWI informs me that they have received from Switzerland a dispatch to the effect that 320 Hungarian Jewish men, women and children from Budapest and vicinity arrived in a convoy of special trains in Basle August 21. The refugees were brought in under the auspices of the Swiss Red Cross and will be interned in a Swiss Camp. The OWI dispatch was based on a release by the Swiss Telegraph Agency.

I. M. Weinstein

August 15, 1944

Dear Sir:

Will you be good enough to send us
a copy of A Jo Pasztor for Saturday,
August 11, in which we understand you
have carried the text of a shortwave
broadcast by Regent Horthy?

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Virginia M. Mannon
Public Relations Division

Editor
Hungarian A Jo Pasztor Newspaper
11426 Buckeye Road
Cleveland, Ohio

VMM:sgd

*Initialled 8/17
Not recorded in
files*

002

Hungary
DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

1 was by Kelly
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

CONTROL COPY

BAS-837

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

Ankara

Dated August 11, 1944

Rec'd 9:15 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

^x
1472, August 11, 1 p.m.

FOR PEHLE WRB FROM HIRSCHMANN ANKARA NO. 130.

It has been reported to us through reliable sources
out of Hungary that the warning transmitted by radio
to the Hungarians emanating from the board has had
a salutary effect. It is suggested that this and
other warnings of a similar nature be repeated. It
is reported that the Hungarians are beginning to
show some signs of resistance to the Germans. These
warnings should be continued and the Hungarians should
be encouraged to resist.

KELLY

BB

COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS
(LANSON)

1944 AUG 15 PM 5 07

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON

M E M O R A N D U M

July 19, 1944

TO: Mr. I. M. Weinstein
FROM: George A. Lanyi *G. Lanyi*
SUBJECT: Enclosed Hungarian Scripts

These are some of our outstanding implementations of our "saving refugees, and other persecuted minorities" theme, since June 27th.

Apart from June 27th when we broadcast Spellman's appeal together with the Hull Press Conference three times, we also gave Spellman's appeal on June 29th at 1:45 p.m. and on July 2nd at 11:45 a.m., that is to say five times altogether.

We also reported briefly King Gustav's appeal and a brief statement by the chaplain of the U. S. House of Representatives (on July 4th at 1:45 and 3:45 p.m. and on July 5th at 1:45 and 3:45 p.m. one script enclosed).

On July 6th at 3:45 p.m. we reported briefly Bracken's remarks in the House of Commons. (BBC reported this extensively, we make it a practice of leaving British events and statements to BBC).

On July 7th at 1:45 p.m. we broadcast a statement by Senator Davis. (see enclosed script).

On July 9th at 1:45 p.m. we reported briefly the appeal of the Archbishop of Canterbury, leaving again full reporting to the BBC (which probably got the statement from the Archbishop).

On July 10th we broadcast three times the recording made in the First Reformed Church in New York, (one script enclosed). This was repeated on July 11th at 12:45 p.m. and on July 12 at 1:45 p.m. Thus it was broadcast altogether five times.

On July 10th at 1:45 p.m. we also reported (text enclosed) the denunciation of persecutions by the Zurich Council of Churches.

On July 13th at 3:45 p.m. we broadcast the Pastoral Letter of German Catholic Bishops which includes an important passage condemning the persecution of people because of their racial origin. (enclosed)



- 2 -

This brings us up to July 14th.

In a few days I will send you material broadcast in the week beginning with July 14th. This will include Secretary Hull's, Viscount Cranborne's, Undersecretary Hall's statements on war criminals, also the testimony of the Chief Rabbi of Rome according to which the Italians did not enforce the racial laws and that the Vatican helped refugees.

ATTACHMENTS: - 5

P.S.

You might be interest that the first signs of Russian interest in Jewish persecutions have reached me. It is not the official Russian radio, but Radio Kossuth which broadcasts as a clandestine Hungarian station but which is really located in Russia.

Radio Kossuth, on July 7th listed the foreign protests against Jewish persecutions and reminded Hungarians that they may be co-responsible for these persecutions. It urged Hungarians to defend the Jews and urged Jews to escape and to join resistance-groups.

The same station on July 11th, related the horrible persecutions occurring in Hungary and the way Jews are sent to Poland and are massacred.

This might be useful publicity but what we really would need would be an official Russian threat to punish the Hungarian quislings.

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

war Ry Br - Public
INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

File
MAE-302

PLAIN
London

Dated July 17, 1944

Rec'd 8:10 p.m.

Copy only
CONTROL COPY

Secretary of State,
Washington.

5650, Seventeenth

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 18 1944
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS & RECORDS

Retribution for war crimes is discussed by editorials in NEWS CHRONICLE and DAILY MAIL. Former paper places particular emphasis on inhuman treatment of Jews at hands of Nazis.

Referring to Washington confirmation of reports of mass killings of Jews by Nazis and their Hungarian Quislings, NEWS CHRONICLE states:

"Mr. Cordell Hull's promise of retribution comes none too soon. With the Allies steel frame tightening round Germany many outwardly cocksure Nazis must have read the writing on the wall. * * * * * Hungary is now bound hand and foot to Hitler and his evil creed. Horthy consents to a crime which Francis Joseph and his officers, for all their faults and prejudices, would have regarded with loathing and horror. * * * * * In the future we must treat as an active disturber of the peace every European country which

d

-2- #5650, Seventeenth, from London

country which seeks to make racial discrimination a principle of political order. We must also devise the terms of the 'inexorable punishment' carefully. There must be the right sort of retribution. * * * * * This problem of retribution is fundamental and goes to the roots of postwar society in Europe. Every European--whether Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Freethinker--must possess certain rights which no purely national laws or ordinances can alienate".

Asserting that promises both in Britain and America that exemplary punishment will be lot of war criminals are excellent but are becoming staled by repetition, DAILY MAIL holds that such declarations are "no substitute for action". It continues:

"The people are beginning to ask how the criminals are to be brought to justice; when and where the trials will take place; who is going to punish them; and what the punishment is to be. It is time these questions and others were answered. The people have long memories for things like this. They recall that similar righteous sentiments were expressed in the last war, but that no German criminal ever got his deserts. The Germans fooled us, and they are out to fool us again. Are they to be allowed to do so?

It is

1002

-3- #5650, Seventeenth, from London

It is not forgotten how Mussolini got away after he was supposed to be under lock and key. * * * * *

We cannot believe that our Leaders will allow the German murderers and brutes to escape as they did the last time after a farcical trial at Leipzig. We suggest nevertheless that the time has come to turn aspirations into specific articles of code of retribution. There is in existence and sitting in London a United Nations War Crimes Commission which took 15 months to get going with its first meeting--no great advertisement for speed or energy. The Commission may possess these qualities, but they have not been in evidence. We have heard far too little of this body since. Are the war criminals to be tried by national courts or by a United Nations Court? Are the Allied Nations to have their own lists of criminals or will an offence against one count as an offence against all? What, did Lord Cranborne mean when he spoke of 'rooting out' the Gestapo? Did he mean the whole 200000 would be hunted down? These are only a few of the questions which demand urgent answers. It is possible to be too 'correct' and too longwinded in dealing with our enemies." Stating that there is no time to lose, editorial goes on to say that as Germans become

-4- #5650, Seventeenth, from London

Germans become more desperate they will become more savage and that only way of stopping them is by letting them know that ringleaders will not be allowed to escape. DAILY MAIL declares that terms of "code of retribution should be hammered home by all possible means". It adds: "Lists of names of those to be tried should be distributed and broadcast all over Germany. If there are 'good end' Germans, as our idealists aver, they should be as glad as we are to see wickedness get its deserts when the Germans were destroying Rheims in the retreat of 1918, President Wilson threatened to stiffen the peace terms. The destruction stopped at once. This was the kind of language the Germans understood. They still understand it".

Please furnish copy to War Refugee Board.

WINANT

WTD

002

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

Control Copy

ME-546

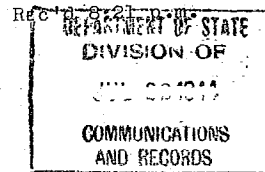
INCOMING
TELEGRAM

2000 Ref - 3rd Sept
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

PLAIN

London

Dated July 21, 1944



Secretary of State,
Washington.

5787, Twenty-first

NEW STATESMAN AND NATION of July 22 carries an article entitled "Hungary and the Jew" strongly critical of what the writer considers the inept manner in which the BBC has attempted to bring home to the Hungarian Government British feelings regarding the persecution of Jews in Hungary.

The article does not accept the thesis that the present wave of Jewish persecution in Hungary is a departure from earlier Hungarian policy and takes issue with Eden's recent statement that "the previous record of the Hungarian Government makes this so much more terrible a story". It asserts that Horthy bears a heavy and long standing responsibility for outbursts of anti-Jewish terrorism, "like the massacres of Siofok and Orgovany, which he actively encouraged during the counter-revolution".

The writer

-2- #5787, Twenty-first, from London

The writer concedes that under the Kallay Government the position of the Jews in Hungary up to March 19 of this year compared favorably with that in most German dominated countries, but claims that humanitarianism was far from being the motive of this comparative leniency. He states that on May 29 last year Kallay himself in a speech which was repeatedly acclaimed as a definite statement of Government policy said that final solution of the Jewish problem could only be deportation of the Jews. This solution remained untimely only so long as the Hungarian Government was playing its double game of assisting the Germans and "reinsuring itself" with the Allies.

The article severely criticizes the "vague and unctuous" protests of the Catholic and Protestant Churches in Hungary against ill treatment of the Jews, contrasting them with the unequivocal condemnation by Catholic Archbishop Czapik of "British-American terror bombing" and the violent anti-Russian exhortations of Calvinist Bishop Ravasz. It also lays responsibility on the BBC itself, stating that it "by its feeble, often appeasing, attitude towards the Horthy regime, is particularly to blame for the present complete lack of active resistance by the Hungarian people either to the

-3- #5787, Twenty-first, from London

to the Germans or to their own rulers, for it has never made it clear how far such assistance would have Britain's moral support." Pointing out that it may still be possible to save some survivors of "this monstrous slaughter" of Jews in Hungary, it hopes that in future broadcasts to the Hungarian Government the BBC "will put the matter in its right historical perspective".

WINANT

HTM

1 2 0 0 3 0

Hungary
(9)

J. Warlick

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED
WAS REFUGEE BOARD
WASHINGTON D.C.

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: July 19, 1944
NUMBER: 4636

CONTROL COPY

With reference to my No. 4409 of July 11, if message contained
in my No. 4411 could be broadcast to Hungary, Backach-Bessenyei would be
most grateful.

HARRISON

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

0003

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

BAS-837

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

Ankara

Dated August 11, 1944

Rec'd 9:15 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1472, August 11, 1 p.m.

FOR PEHLE WRB FROM HIRSCHMANN ANKARA NO. 130.

It has been reported to us through reliable sources
out of Hungary that the warning transmitted by radio
to the Hungarians emanating from the board has had
a salutary effect. It is suggested that this and
other warnings of a similar nature be repeated. It
is reported that the Hungarians are beginning to
show some signs of resistance to the Germans. These
warnings should be continued and the Hungarians should
be encouraged to resist.

KELLY

BB

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS
(LIAISON)
1944 AUG 15 PM 5 07

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

KEM-18

PLAIN
London

Dated August 11, 1944

Rec'd 11:33 a.m., 12th.

CONTROL COPY

Secretary of State,
Washington.

3048, Eleventh.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AUG 15 1944

Swedish politics: Foreign Office last night released text of telegrams exchanged between King Gustaf and Regent Horthy concerning treatment Jews. King's appeal June thirtieth, see our 2449, read as follows: "After having been informed of the exceptionally severe methods to which your government has resorted against the Jewish population in Hungary, I take the liberty of addressing myself personally to Your Highness to appeal to you in the name of humanity to take measures to save those who may yet be saved among the miserable people. This appeal has been prompted by my old feelings of friendship for your country and by my sincere concern for Hungary's good name and reputation among the society of nations". Horthy's reply which undated read "I have received the telegraphic appeal which Your Majesty addressed to me. With feelings of the greatest

-2- #3048, August 11, from London.

the greatest understanding I beg Your Majesty to rest assured that I will do everything which lies within my power in the present circumstances in order that the principles of humanity and justice be respected. I highly appreciate the feelings of friendship toward my country which animate Your Majesty, and I beg Your Majesty to retain these toward the Hungarian people in these days of heavy trials". Foreign Office also released following account supplied by Hungarians regarding measures recently taken to alleviate treatment of Jews: despatch of Jews for work abroad suspended. In conformity with representations by Swedish Red Cross, Palestine immigration commission through medium of Swiss Legation and by War Refugee Board, Hungarian Government permitted Jews emigrate Sweden, Switzerland, Palestine and other countries. Within framework of Swedish Red Cross activities Jews able establish their Swedish citizenship may emigrate to Sweden. Jews having parents Sweden or long time trade relations may go there or Palestine. Two groups include 400 to 500 persons. Emigration to Palestine with assistance of Palestine Immigration Commission through medium Swiss Legation Budapest granted several thousand Jews. These persons may go to Palestine of possessing immigration certificates issued by British.

-3- #3048, August 11, from London.

issued by British. On basis War Refugee Board representations International Red Cross is permitted transfer Jewish children under ten to Palestine. Same organization will obtain permission to assist Jews interned in Hungary. Following additional facilities also decided upon. No Christian Jews will be sent for work abroad (compare with statement above). Special administration for Christian Jews entrusted to Council of Christian Jews formed July sixth. Jews baptized prior August first 1941 will remain Hungary but will be distinguished from non-Jews. They'll retain means for practicing religion. Revision anticipated concerning Christian Jews sent to labor service Germany. It will soonest possible be determined who's regarded as converted Jew. Non-converted Jews serving with labor battalions in Hungary will be replaced by Christian Jews. Converted Jews will be permitted leave homes on Sundays, holidays at one o'clock in order attend religious services. Exempt from obligation to wear David star are families of protestant priests, holders of Papal decorations and members of order of Holy Sepulchre. In number of cases regent has reserved right to decide on exemption from regulations applying Jews. Exempt are Jews married to persons of Christian origin,

-4- #3048, August 11, from London.

origin, Jews holding certain war decorations, Jews of special merit and Christian Priests. Departure of Jews for work abroad will occur under humane conditions and Hungarian Red Cross will be enabled exercise control. Food shipments through Red Cross may be sent persons interned in concentrations camps. Swedish Foreign Office states thus possible obtain German transit visas and transportation for only two persons both whom long time Swedish citizens. Head Swedish Rabbi Ehrenpreis stated he is reliably informed it was King Gustaf's telegram which caused Regent Horthy personally tackle Jewish problem with result Jewish deportations immediately ceased. Ehrenpreis received numerous letters proving King's action has made Swedens name loved and respected in wide circles abroad. DAGENS writes King's telegram obviously released all humane resources still available in Hungary. Importantest achievement is deportations terminated. It is estimated 330,000 or nearly one-half of Hungary's Jews already deported. It isn't Swedish hospitality's fault only some 500 people have sufficient family or trade relations with Sweden to induce Hungarian Government grant them exit visas. Unfortunately only transportation route passes through third country. Detailed account of

"facilities"

-5- #3048, August 11, from London.

"facilities" granted certain specially qualified categories provides clear picture of misery and humiliation which Hungarian Quislings intended for their countrymen. Inredy the worst Hungarian Quisling has left government. It isnt easy judge whether his resignation might have enabled Hungarian Government publish its account of facilities granted. SVENSKA text of King's telegram should cause feelings satisfaction pride admiration among Swedish people. Owing hundreds thousands Jews already deported placed in concentration camps or murdered, Hungarian account of facilities granted certain Jews isnt particularly impressive. Naturally Swedish citizen ought be allowed go to Sweden but this view isnt shared by Germans. Neither Hungarian Regent nor Hungarian people should be blamed. Swedish people know they are both under duress.

Foreign Office announced last night German reply received to Swedish Government's protest against German aircraft having flown over Swedish territory June twenty-first attacking American bomber, see our 2251. Really stated German plane had attacked American bomber outside Swedish territory and in heat of battle had mistakenly pursued opponent which disrespected Swedish neutrality.

When German plane

7 0 0 0 3 9

-6- #3048, August 11, from London.

When German plane noticed its location it immediately departed. German Foreign Office expressed regret for violation of Swedish neutrality.

Letter from Swedish seaman Shanghai stating he and sixty survivors from Swedish steamer NINGPO which sunk Hongkong December 1941 are suffering physical hardships and Swedish authorities ignoring their fate evoked Foreign Office statement that men receiving best possible treatment through Swedish Consulate General Shanghai and Foreign Office made repeated efforts arrange their repatriation and negotiations still progressing. Foreign Office emphatically repudiated allegation Swedish seamen are in distress.

Eskilstuna Kuriren reports Minister without portfolio Rosander intends resigning cabinet post this autumn to resume post as Eskilstuna's mayor. Rosander member of government since October 1940. (Irrespective of outcome September 17 elections two other Cabinet Ministers will probably leave Cabinet after elections, namely, communications Minister Anderson of Rasjoen who's designated Governor of Kopparberg Province and Commerce Minister Eriksson who will head alcohol Monopoly).

WINANT

BB

000048

2-9-44 Refugee Bd. Cable

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: July 13, 1944
NUM: 4584
X

CONTROL COPY

McClelland transmits the following for the War Refugee Board.
Reference is made herewith to Department's cable of June 29,
no. 2118.

We have made available to the clandestine press and to church
groups in Hungary the text of Monsignor Spellman's statement.
Also it was carried in all important Swiss papers. At the re-
quest of the head of the Catholic Church in Switzerland the
statement was further read ~~xxx~~ all over the country from
Catholic pulpits.

HARRISON

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

000041

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

CONTROL COPY

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: July 12, 1944
NUMBER: 4409
X

Delivery of following message to Velies Cairo, Vodianer
Lisbon, Apor Vatican City, Ambra Madrid, and Ullein-Hovinsky and
Szabo Stockholm, has been requested by Bakash-Besseney. For text
of appeal referred to, see my message of July 12, Number 4411.

That the following joint personal appeal,
which has been signed by all dissident ministers,
should be read on radio Barosa and I am sure you
will agree. I shall take it that you agree, if
I have no reply.

HARRISON

Velies - Minister to Greece
Szabo - " " Finland
Bakash-Besseney - Switzerland

1944 JUL 12 AM 11 01

RECEIVED
STATE DEPT.
RECEIVED

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

July 11, 1944

Dear Mr. Lanyi:

I am enclosing a copy of a petition to the President that is going to be circulated among Hungarian Christians in New York and elsewhere. Révey has been notified, and has shown a keen interest in it. Louis Lóth has read the petition and promised to help circulate it.

On my return to Washington I found your note of July 1, with the interesting attachment. Thank you very much for it.

Very sincerely yours,

I. M. Weinstein
Special Assistant to the
Executive Director

Mr. George A. Lanyi, Regional Specialist,
Office of War Information,
Social Security Building, Room 3023,
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure.

IMWeinstein/sg 7/11/44

President Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The undersigned are Americans of Hungarian birth or descent, members of the Hungarian-American community in the United States.

With ever increasing dismay, we have watched the developments in Hungary since the armed hordes of Hitler overran that country.

We have been especially outraged by many detailed reports that Hungarian traitors have been collaborating in Hitler's monstrous design for the extermination of a people.

In the land of our ancestry, Jewish citizens of Hungary are being slaughtered by the thousands. Innocent men, women and children are being hunted down like beasts, tortured, deported for slaughter to the Nazi charnel houses of Poland.

We Hungarian-Americans brought with us, from the old country, a noble heritage of culture and of civilized living. Here in the United States we have lived as true Americans, in peace and harmony with all our neighbors of all races and all creeds. We have been Americans in thought and deed--and yet proud of our Hungarian ancestry too.

Now for the first time Hungary has been shamed before the world by the acts of her professed leaders. Their unspeakable

crimes against the helpless and the innocent have fastened the badge of shame not only on Hungary but on all who claim the ancient heritage of Hungary as their own.

We Hungarian-Americans feel that shame.

For the criminals who brought it upon us, those despicable Nazified butchers of women and children, we have only the deepest contempt and loathing.

We address you, Mr. President, because we are confident that at the close of this war, unlike the last, the perpetrators of atrocities will pay for their crimes.

We have read with full approval the declarations on war criminals made at Moscow and Teheran. We await the day when the enemies of civilization are brought to justice.

And we ask you, Mr. President, to appoint Americans of Hungarian descent to sit on the trial commissions that will judge the crimes and sentence the criminals in Hungary.

We have a right to be represented there, along with all decent Hungarians in and out of Hungary, because all of us have been shamed and injured.

And we are eager to be represented there so that our voice may be heard, along with the others, in making certain that no Nazi collaborator in Hungary, no quisling leader, no craven weakling who killed Jews at the behest of the Gestapo, shall escape his just doom.

With all other Americans, we are determined that such crimes against humanity shall never occur again.

Respectfully

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

CONTROL COPY

MAE-488

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

Bern

Dated July 11, 1944 *Red Cross*

Rec'd 5:54 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

4411, July 11, 8 p.m.

"We solemnly declare that the Hungarian people
in their immense majority condemn with horror and
disgust the abominable crimes perpetrated by
Hungarian Quislings and their subordinates against
the Jews and other people in Hungary.

We emphasize that these crimes are committed in
flagrant violation of the Christian, humanitarian
and liberty loving spirit and tradition of true
Hungarians.

Consequently, we have felt it our duty to give
a solemn warning to all Hungarians from the highest
to the lowest and remind hereby every Hungarian who
may be a perpetrator of or a accessory to these crimes,
that he will have to bear full responsibility for
his acts and will not be permitted to invoke as an
extenuating circumstance the fact that he has only
carried out orders of a superior authority.

We address

10004

-2- #4411, July 11, 8 p.m., from Bern

We address ourselves to all true Hungarians who condemn these ignominious cruelties and request them to extend all possible assistance to their persecuted and tortured fellow--countrymen."

HARRISON

EDA

7 0 0 0 4



LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*3 W. Refugee Bd
Tras*

Stockholm, July 3, 1944.

No. 363

Subject: Transmitting Dissident Hungarian
Minister's Letter Concerning American
Warning to Hungary

*3 War Refugee Board (Treasury)
1 War (Mr. Bundy)*

UNRESTRICTED

3 W R B

CONTROL COPY

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

JWW

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter addressed to me on June 27 by Dr. Antal Ullein-Reviczky, the dissident Hungarian Minister in Stockholm, in which he argues that the Hungarian nation, itself a victim of Nazi oppression, is unfortunately unable to heed the warning contained in the recent resolution of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

Dr. Ullein-Reviczky's letter bore no indication of having emanated from the Hungarian Legation and was signed by him as a private individual, without any official title.

Respectfully yours,

Herschel V. Johnson.

Enclosure:

As stated above.

File No. 711
HFC:FEN

Original to the Department
for possible ozaliding.

17-344

Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 3633 of July 3, 1944
from the American Legation at Stockholm.

C O P Y

Stockholm, June 27th, 1944.

Mr. Minister:

The news papers have registered a warning addressed to Hungary on the 21st of June by the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives of the United States of America in order to stop prosecuting Jews.

May I, Mr. Minister, draw your attention to the fact that Hungary ceased to be an independent State since the 19th of March day of the nazi putsch and occupation of the country. The Hungarian nation being actually itself a victim of nazi oppression and atrocities is unfortunately unable to react to any humanitarian reasoning. As soon as Hungary recovers her freedom not only will the Jews be rehabilitated but the nation itself will give exemplary punishment to the persecutors of the Jews.

I should be very grateful, Mr. Minister, if you would kindly transmit the above to Mr. Bloom, President of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Believe me,

yours sincerely

Signed: Dr. A. Ullein-Reviczky

His Excellency
Mr. Herschel V. Johnson
Minister of the United States
of America

S t o c k h o l m .

Hungary
DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

DMH-655
Distribution of true reading
only by special arrangement
(*W*)

Liston

CONTROL COPY

Dated July 5, 1944

Rec'd 12:56 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

2076, July 5, noon

WRB 92

Reference Department's 1865.

Publication and broadcasting Portugal Archbishop

Spellman statement June 29 stopped by censor.

Indirect Hungarian approaches successfully made.



NORWEB

WTD
MRM

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

005

Handwritten: Navy
(copy to file)
AIR MAIL
No. 704
X

Handwritten: 3 War Refugee Board
(Fleas)

Lisbon, July 8, 1944

UNRESTRICTED

Subject: Publicity Regarding Statement by Archbishop
Spellman, Transmitted in Department's
Telegram No. 1865, June 29th, on Hungarian
Jewish Situation

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington

CONTROL COPY

Handwritten: 3 War Refugee Board
Fleas
1 War Refugee Board
3 W R B

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a memorandum from Samuel H. Iams, Jr. regarding use made of the above statement which seems self-explanatory; also a copy of a letter from Mr. L. Sima referred to in Mr. Iams' statement together with press release issued July 1st and the Press Department's Bulletin of July 8th.

This correspondence is of interest to the War Refugee Board and if the Department perceives no objection, it would be appreciated if a copy of this despatch together with the enclosures were transmitted to them.

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:

Handwritten signature: Edward S. Crocker
Edward S. Crocker
Counselor of Embassy

Enclosures:

1. Copy of Mr. Iams' memorandum
2. Copy of letter from Mr. Sima
3. Copy of press release
4. Copy of Press Department's Bulletin

RCD:ew

7 0 0 5

Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 704, dated July 8, 1944
from the Embas. at Lisbon

C
O
P
Y

Av. Ressano Garcia 6 - R/C D.
July 3

Dear Mr. Iams:

Thank you for your delightful note and for the text of Archbishop Spellman's grave declaration. I will see that it is forwarded to Budapest like the one you gave me when I had the great pleasure of meeting you. Unfortunately I don't think it will have much effect on the Nazis who are running Hungary now, for which reason I cannot but urge that both these messages should be repeated as often as possible over the radio - the only means at present to communicate with the Hungarian people.

I expect you have seen the London Times of the 29 June; it brings a story of the Hungarian - Jewish refugees who arrived last week in Lisbon.

I am equally grateful to Mr. Zielinski for having arranged our delightful meeting.

Yours sincerely,

L. Sima

7005

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1944

Mr. J. W. Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

Thank you for your helpful and informative letters of September 5th and 12th.

We are keenly aware of the plight of Hungarian Jews and as you know we have with the cooperation of the War Refugee Board conducted a successful campaign in June and July, in order to save Jews from deportations and persecutions. Our informations show that Hungary, for sometime has relaxed somewhat its anti-Semitic measures and has stopped deportations.

Meanwhile, Hungary has come into the limelight of the military picture. Russian forces have entered Hungarian-held Transylvania. Hungary remains the last satellite still siding with Germany. Hence, the whole impact of our psychological warfare is now turned against Hungarian determination to stick it out with the Nazis. If Hungary breaks with the Germans following the example of Finland, Rumania and Bulgaria, the Jews in Hungary will be saved. If Hungary continues with the Germans, it will come more and more under German control and we know what that means for the Jews.

Therefore, we have not found it advisable to start a special campaign to Hungary in the interest of the Jews. We are, however, constantly reminding Hungarians of the fact that the Germans might commit further atrocities when retreating from Hungary and show them how the FFI and other patriots have prevented such atrocities in France and elsewhere.

Sincerely yours,

Elmer Davis
Elmer Davis,
Director



70005

Enclosure No. 2 to despatch No. 704, dated July 8, 1944
from the Embassy at Lisbon

MEMORANDUM

July 8, 1944

To: Dr. Dexter

From: Samuel H. Iams, Jr.

Archbishop Spellman's statement in regard to Hungarian oppression of Jews was sent to all newspapers on July first in the normal manner of a Press Office release (see sample copy attached). Unfortunately, the censor forbade its publication and we learned unofficially that the censor had been perturbed by the second paragraph which he felt dragged the Catholic Church into an unneutral position. I might add that the present chief censor is comparatively new in his job and seems to be very uncertain.

The same censorship applied, of course, to the releases which we sent to the government radio station.

Therefore, the only publicity we were able to give the Archbishop's statement was in our own bulletin for July eighth, a copy of which is attached. The statement was used on page 3, rather than in the lead position because we had led with the same subject the preceding week.

A copy of the statement was forwarded to the Hungarian Press Attache, Dr. Ladislau Sima, and I attach a copy of his acknowledgment which is self-explanatory.

70005

The War Refugee Board today released a statement by Archbishop Francis J. Spellman in which the New York prelate appealed to the Roman Catholics of Hungary on behalf of the persecuted Jews of that Nazi-occupied country.

The Archbishop's statement, sent to John, H. Pehle, Executive Director of the War Refugee Board, is being broadcast directly to the Hungarian people through the facilities of the Office of War Information.

The statement follows:

00005

*9. 2nd Refugee Rel
m. Rehle*

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: Amembassy, London
DATED: June 29, 1944
NUMBER: 5133

CONTROL COPY

CABLE TO AMBASSADOR WINANT, LONDON, AMBASSADOR HAYES,
MADRID, AMBASSADOR NORWEB, LISBON, MINISTER JOHNSON,
STOCKHOLM, AND MINISTER HARRISON, BERN.

There is repeated to you herewith for your information
only, the text of a cable sent today to Ambassador Stein-
hardt in Ankara:

"The following is the text of a resolution which has
been introduced in the House of Representatives by
Congressman Bloom, Chairman of the House Committee on
Foreign Affairs:

QUOTE Whereas the Government of the United States has
made clear by its actions its determination to take all
measures within its power to rescue the Jews and other
victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of
death at the hands of the Nazis; and

Whereas there are great opportunities for the evacua-
tion of refugees from the Balkan countries through Turkey
of which full advantage has not been taken: Therefore be it

Resolved,

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

-2-

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States of America requests the Secretary of State to urge that the Government of Turkey in the interests of humanity facilitate the entry into Turkey of refugees who can escape from the Nazis, and establish in Turkey a refugee camp in which such persons can be temporarily sheltered. UNQUOTE

"In your discretion this pending resolution should be given local publicity and may be used by you in bringing further pressure on the Turkish Government."

Foregoing repeated to Stockholm as no. 1282, to Madrid as no. 1845, to Bern as no. 2228, and to Lisbon as no. 1861.

HULL

(GLW)

RECEIVED
JUL 11 1941

JUL 11 1941

10005

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

PLAIN

June 29, 1944

CONTROL COPY

AMLEGATION,

BERN.

2215, twenty-ninth

The cable below is for Harrison and McGlelland from War

Refugee Board.

The following is the text of a statement by Francis J. Spellman, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, released today by the OWI. This statement will, of course, be short-circuited to appropriate areas but such additional use as may be made of it by local papers and radio stations will be helpful, and to this end please make appropriate efforts. Text follows:

QUOTE: Almost on the feast of Pentecost, the day on which the Church of Christ emphasizes the supranational, supraracial character of her mission, we learned that the government of Hungary had agreed to enforce against the Jewish people a code of discriminatory laws. We were told that this unhappy segment of Israel in Hungary is being herded into Ghettos after its homes and its shops had been systematically looted and pillaged.

This announcement has shocked all men and women who cherish a sense of justice and of human sympathy. It is in direct contradiction of the doctrines of the Catholic Faith professed by the vast majority of the Hungarian people. It is a negation of the noblest pages of Hungarian history and cultural tradition.

Through the stormy ages Hungarian Catholics have been loyal

to

7 0 0 5

-2-#2215, twenty-ninth, to Bern

to the lofty principles of justice, mercy and charity proclaimed by Our Divine Lord in the Sermon on the Mount. They have been steadfast whether under attack by the Mongols and the Turks in centuries past or in our own times under the bitter persecution of Bela Kun and his cruel cohorts.

It seems incredible, therefore, that a nation which has been so consistently true to the impulses of human kindness and the teachings of the Catholic Church should now yield to a false, pagan code of tyranny because of blood and race. How can men of good will fail to heed those solemn words of Pope Pius XI: INNERQUOTE Abraham is called our patriarch, our ancestor. Anti-semitism is not compatible with the sublime reality of this text. It is a movement in which no Christians cannot share. Spiritually we are Semites. END INNERQUOTE

One of the great lessons to be learned from the life of Hungary's king and Patron Saint is that no minority should be oppressed. For injustices of whatever kind can wreck and destroy the integrity of any nation's life.

Nearly a thousand years ago, St. Stephen, King of Hungary, received his crown from Pope Sylvester II. He realized that Hungary was destined by the very exigencies of geography to be the crossroads of Europe where diverse racial stocks would necessarily meet. St. Stephen pledged himself and his people

10005

-3-#2215, twenty-ninth, to Bern.

to live as common children of a loving mother country.

The same saintly national hero dreamed always of Hungary as a ~~INNERQUOTE~~ regnum Marianus, ~~END INNERQUOTE~~ as a realm of Mary. To this day, the coinage and the postage stamps of the country bear the figure of Mary, the Mother of Mankind. It would be all the more tragic, therefore, if a people so devoted to Mary, the Jewish Maiden who was the Mother of the Messiah, should freely countenance cruel laws calculated to despoil and annihilate the race from which Jesus and Mary sprang.

It is incredible that a people with such profound Christian faith, ~~XXXX~~ ^{with} its glorious history, with the oldest parliamentary tradition on the Continent, would join in a hymn of hatred and willingly submit to the blood lust and brigandage of tyranny.

No man can love God and hate his brother. No one who hates his brother can be a faithful follower of the gentle Christ.
UNQUOTE

You are authorized to bring this statement to the attention of Hungarian and other satellite authorities through such channels as may be available to you.

Sent to Bern. Repeated to Ankara, Lisbon, Madrid and Stockholm.

HULL

-4-#2215, twenty-ninth, to Bera.

CODE ROOM: Repeat, Mutatis Mutandis, /to Ankara, ^{#585}for Steinhardt
and Hirschmann; Lisbon, ¹⁸⁶⁵for Norweb and Dexter;
Madrid, ¹⁸⁵⁰for Hayes; and Stockholm, ¹²⁸³for Johnson and
Olsen.

WRB:MMV:KG
6/28/44

WE

NE

NOE

00006

Cable to:

Minister Harrison at Bern and McClelland
Minister Johnson at Stockholm and Olsen
Ambassador Hayes at Madrid
Ambassador Steinhardt at Ankara and Hirschmann
Ambassador Norzeb at Lisbon and Dexter

The following is the text of a statement by Francis J. Spellman, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, released today by the OWI. This statement will, of course, be shortwaved to appropriate areas but such additional use as may be made of it by local papers and radio stations will be helpful, and to this end please make appropriate efforts. Text follows:

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This announcement has shocked all men and women who cherish a sense of justice and of human sympathy. It is in direct contradiction of the doctrines of the Catholic Faith professed by the vast majority of the Hungarian people. It is a negation of the noblest pages of Hungarian history and cultural tradition.

Through the stormy ages Hungarian Catholics have been loyal to the lofty principles of justice, mercy and charity proclaimed by Our Divine Lord in the Sermon on the Mount. They have been steadfast whether under attack by the Mongols and the Turks in centuries past or in our own times under the bitter persecution of Bela Kun and his cruel cohorts.

It seems incredible, therefore, that a nation which has been so consistently true to the impulses of human kindness and the teachings of the Catholic Church should now yield to a false, pagan code of tyranny because of blood and race. How can men of good will fail to heed these solemn words of Pope Pius XI: INTERQUOTE Abraham is called our patriarch, our ancestor. Anti-semitism is not compatible with the sublime reality of this text. It is a movement in which we Christians cannot share. Spiritually we are Semites. END INTERQUOTE

One of the great lessons to be learned from the life of Hungary's King and Patron Saint is that no minority should be oppressed. For injustices of whatever kind can wreck and destroy the integrity of any nation's life.

Nearly a thousand years ago, St. Stephen, King of Hungary, received his crown from Pope Sylvester II. He realized that Hungary was destined by the very exigencies of geography to be the crossroads of Europe where diverse racial stocks would necessarily meet. St. Stephen pledged himself and his people to live as common children of a loving mother country.

The same saintly national hero dreamed always of Hungary as a ~~INTERQUOTE~~ regnum Marianum, ~~END INTERQUOTE~~ as a realm of Mary. To this day, the coinage and the postage stamps of the country bear the figure of Mary, the Mother of Mankind. It would be all the more tragic, therefore, if a people so devoted to Mary, the Jewish Maiden who was the Mother of the Messiah, should freely ~~submit to~~ ~~and~~ ~~cruel~~ laws calculated to despoil and annihilate the race from which Jesus and Mary sprang.

It is incredible that a people with such profound Christian faith, which its glorious history, with the oldest parliamentary tradition on the Continent, would join in a hymn of hatred and willingly submit to the blood lust and brigandage of tyranny.

No man can love God and hate his brother. No one who hates his brother can be a faithful follower of the gentle Christ. ~~UNQUOTE~~

You are authorized to bring this statement to the attention of Hungarian and other satellite authorities through such channels as may be available to you.

10:05 a.m.
June 28, 1944

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

R. S. L.
LSLesserials 6/27/44

CABLE TO AMBASSADOR STEINHARDT, ANKARA

The following is the text of a resolution which has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Bloom, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs:

QUOTE Whereas the Government of the United States has made clear by its actions its determination to take all measures within its power to rescue the Jews and other victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death at the hands of the Nazis; and

Whereas there are great opportunities for the evacuation of refugees from the Balkan countries through Turkey of which full advantage has not been taken: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States of America requests the Secretary of State to urge that the Government of Turkey in the interests of humanity facilitate the entry into Turkey of refugees who can escape from the Nazis, and establish in Turkey a refugee camp in which such persons can be temporarily sheltered. UNQUOTE

In your discretion this pending resolution should be given local publicity and may be used by you in bringing further pressure on the Turkish Government.

THIS IS WRB CABLE TO ANKARA NO. 58

June 22, 1944
5:15 p.m.

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Giel,
Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Stewart, CENTRAL FILES, Cable Control Files

7/1. Cleared
with H. 93846

DEPARTMENT

OF
STATE
arrangement.

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

4 p.m.

Control Copy
CONTROL COPY

AMEMBASSY,

ANKARA

883

Congressman Bloom, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has introduced the following resolution in the House:

QUOTE Recognizing that the United States Government has demonstrated its determination to take all measures within its power to rescue Jews and other victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death at the hands of Nazis by its actions; and

Recognizing that full advantage has not been taken of the great opportunities for the evacuation of refugees in the Balkan countries through Turkey; be it therefore Resolved:

That the Secretary of State be requested by the House of Representatives of the United States to urge that the Government of Turkey facilitate, in the interests of humanity, the entry of refugees who can escape from the Nazis into Turkey and establish a refugee camp in which such persons can be temporarily sheltered on its territory. UNQUOTE

If it will be helpful, in your discretion, this pending resolution may be used by you in bringing further pressure on

the

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date **SEP 14 1972**

10006

-2- 583, June 20, 4 p.m., to Ankara.

the Turkish Government and given local publicity.

This is WRB cable to Ankara No. 58.

HULL

(GLW)

WRB:QLW:OMH
6/28/44

NE

S/CR AL

10006

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

KEM-965

PLAIN

Lisbon

CONTROL COPY

Dated July 1, 1944

Rec'd 2:50 a.m., 2nd.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

2053, First, noon.

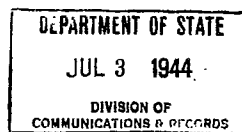
Referring Department's telegram 1865.

Doing all possible secure widest possible publicity
Portugal. Also following suggestions final paragraph.

WRB 90.

NORWEB

EDA



CONFIDENTIAL
OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
WASHINGTON

July 1, 1944

Dear Mr. Weinstein:

I am sending you a few interesting items which show that there has been considerable administrative sabotage and probably artificially created confusion in connection with the anti-Jewish measures in Hungary.

I will be in New York this week and will see that the Bartok-broadcast is put under way.

Yours sincerely,

George A. Lanyi
George A. Lanyi

Attachment:

Another news item showing that there is considerable administrative sabotage carried out by Hungarian officials obstructing anti-Jewish regulations:

Uj Nemzedek (Catholic reactionary Budapest evening Paper) reports on June 22:

"Lively interest arose in towns near Budapest when the Subprefect of the County of Pest instituted a rigorous inquiry against several officials. Some officials even suspended. Subprefect appeals to public prosecutor to find out how officials participated in saving Jewish property. It was rumoured in Ujpest (Budapest suburb with 75,000 inhabitants) that municipal officials moved into Jewish houses where they paid very low rent. They also rented the furniture. Irregularities about dwellings sealed and reserved for outbombed people were also reported. The Mayor of Rakospalota (another Budapest suburb approximately 40,000 inhabitants) ordered everybody who moved into dwelling without permission, should leave dwelling immediately, otherwise they will be prosecuted. "

The Swedish paper Dagens Nyheter reports on July 1, that the Budapest Nazi paper "Deutsche Zeitung" complains that many of Budapest most modern and finest houses including large buildings facing Parliament, have now a David Star as a sign that they are predominantly occupied by Jews. The paper says that Jews should have directed to old tenement houses and barracks in poorest parts of the town. The house belonging to the Hungarian Minister, Ulllein-Reviczky (who resigned after the German

occupation and opposes the present Hungarian regime) at Franz Joseph Quai (an elegant Riverside embankment in Pest) also bears the Jewish star. Ironically, the house occupied by Rerenc Rajniss, the Editor of the Imredyst paper, Esti Ujeag, and one of Hungary's leading Nazis, is also designated as "Jewish house." "Deutsche Zeitung" registers this with indignation. It indicates that the removal of Jews has caused the regime considerable difficulties. The original plan to deport all Jews was canceled as it would have entailed insuperable transport difficulties and also the plan to concentrate Jews in ghettos in Budapest could not be carried out. The Budapest paper "Magyarorszag" writes that thousands of complaints have reached the authorities and therefore, it is promised that the distribution of homes between Hungarians and Jews will be re-examined. It is admitted that the measures have been hastily conceived but blame is put on janitors, who in many cases gave false reports on percentage of Jews in respective houses.

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

was Rf BP - Pille
INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

CORRECTION

MAE
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. ([REDACTED] -W)

Dated July 8, 1944

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUL 9 1944

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS & RECORDS

CONTROL COPY

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

In cable from Ankara 2002 July 3, 11 a.m.

For WRB

delete serial number "2002" and insert "1202"

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

CSB

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 14 1972

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

CONTROL COPY

FBM-374
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. ([REDACTED] W)

Ankara

Dated July 3, 1944

Rec'd 4:30 a.m., 4th.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

~~2002~~, July 3, 11 a.m.
1202
FOR WRB FROM THE AMBASSADOR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF

JUL 5 1944

COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

Ankara No. 83.

As requested appropriate efforts are being made by the Embassy to obtain publicity in the Turk press and through the Turk radio stations for the statement of Archbishop Spellman. I have taken the liberty of deleting from the text of the statement the reference to "Whether under attack by the Mongols and Truks in centuries past, or in our own times under the bitter persecution of Bela Kun and his cruel cohorts" as it seems to me undesirable to offend Turk susceptibilities or to remind the Hungarains of the persecution to which they were subjected by Bela Kun, generally believed to have been a Jew.

STE INHARDT

JMS WTD

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

*Steel's
press conference*

Question:

Several days ago the House Foreign Affairs Committee passed a resolution calling upon Hungary to halt its mistreatment of Jews there. Have you any comment to make on this action of the Congressional Committee?

Answer:

I might say that the people of this country as in other countries are greatly concerned about the murder and assassination that has been going on in a wholesale manner at the instance especially of the German government. Individuals and groups and organizations, private, public, officials of all kinds have been vainly protesting and seeking to express their indignation of this outrageous unspeakable conduct, and we cannot have too many persons or officials or groups join in that sort of strong and indignant protest.

Mr. Secretary, to refer back to what you said a moment ago about mistreatment of civilian populations am I correct in recalling that there was a paragraph in the Moscow declaration on that subject as to the postwar bringing to brook of completely responsible persons?

Answer:

I wish you would get that and publish the whole provision to whatever extent it relates to that point. I have not it before me to quote it accurately whatever the phrase is to which you especially refer.

cc: Abrahamson, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser,
Mannion, Pehle. 5/28

Mr. Peble

TICKER NEWS

WCNS

1:43 P. M.

June 26, 1944

Secretary Hull said that the American people were greatly concerned about the wholesale murder of Jews in Hungary and called upon all persons and groups to join in indignant protest against such mistreatment.

He told his radio and press conference that he wholeheartedly agreed with a House Foreign Affairs Committee resolution, calling upon Hungary to stop such mistreatment and warning her that perpetrations of "inhuman conduct" will be punished. The House Committee's action was unusual because its resolution was directed at a foreign nation.

The people of this country are greatly concerned about these wholesale murders, which have been instigated mainly by the Germans, Hull said.

10007

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Weinstein:

June 28, 1944

I am sure it will interest you that I am sending out the statement made by Archbishop Spellman on Jewish persecutions in Hungary to our outposts in the Mediterranean with a request to use it for a leaflet in Hungarian. This request has the full backing of Mr. Wallace Carroll.

yours very sincerely:

George A. Lanyi

George A. Lanyi
Regional Specialist, OE
Office of War Information
Social Security Building
Washington, D.C.

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

I am here on retreat - ST. JOSEPH'S SEMINARY
DUNWOODIE
YONKERS 4, NEW YORK

1517
June 22, 1944

Dear Mr. Pells, -

I am pleased to hear
from Mr. Morgenthau and yourself
that my remarks about the situation
in Hungary will be helpful to our
cause. The translation was good, only
one suggested change in a word but only

suggested

Best regards

F. J. Pellera

700077

June 22, 1944

Dear Mr. Pehle,-

I am pleased to hear from Mr. Morgenthau and yourself that my remarks about the situation in Hungary will be helpful to our cause. The translation was good, only one suggested change in a word but only suggested.

Best regards,

(signed) F. J. Spellman

JUN 17 1944

My dear Archbishop:

Permit me to express my deep appreciation for your letter of June 13, 1944 and its enclosure. I am confident that the righteousness and cogency of your statement will carry great weight with the Hungarian people, and will bring comfort and hope to the persecuted.

With reference to the last sentence of your letter, I am certain that you must have some agency in mind other than the War Refugee Board, as I know of no prior contact between us. However that may be, in making your statement available to the Office of War Information for dissemination, we are transmitting to them a copy of your letter so that they may be fully apprised of the conditions imposed upon its use. You may rest assured that we will take every precaution to see to it that such conditions are complied with.

You do not say whether the domestic release of your statement is authorized. This is of some importance, as the press and radio in neutral countries will give even wider publicity to news worthy material carried by the American press and radio than is given to material circulated only through the medium of the Office of War Information. Since publication and broadcasting by neutral newspapers and radio stations would assure a wider audience in Hungary for your statement, I would appreciate your early advice in this regard.

In closing, I again wish to express my gratitude for your assistance and the conviction that your statement will reach the consciences of many.

Very sincerely yours,

J. W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

The Most Reverend
Francis J. Spellman, D. D.
Archbishop of New York
452 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

L.S.L.

LSL:serials 6/25/44

JUN 16 1944

Your Excellency:

Mr. John W. Pehle, Executive Director of the War Refugee Board has shown me the statement which you prepared regarding the situation in Hungary for use by the Office of War Information.

Your statement impressed me very greatly and will be of inestimable help in our program.

I want you to know that your generous cooperation is very highly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Isidore M. Margenthaler, Jr.

Most Reverend Francis Spellman,
477 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

JWP:mgt 6/15/44

JWP
H

1009

June 15, 1944

Secretary Morgenthau


J. W. Pehle

I recently wrote a letter to Archbishop Spellman of New York and asked him for a statement which the Office of War Information could use to beam to Hungary.

The statement which he has given to us is attached for your reading. You will find it a moving and sincere message which will be very helpful in our work.

I think it would be very nice if you would write the Archbishop a note about the matter and I have attached a suggested letter.

(Signed) J.W. Pehle

 JWP:mgt 6/15/44

10009

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE
452 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK
22

June 13, 1944

Mr. J. W. Pehle
Executive Director
W.R.B.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

In response to your request, I am enclosing herewith a statement regarding the situation in Hungary. I give you the statement with the condition that it is to be given in full without any deletions, omissions or modifications. And if it is to be translated into Hungarian, I wish to have the script submitted to me for approval before it is given. I am obliged to make this request because of some previous experience with some members of some departments of your organization.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,


Archbishop of New York

Statement by Archbishop Spellman

Almost on the feast of Pentecost, the day on which the Church of Christ emphasizes the supranational, supracial character of her mission, we learned that the government of Hungary had agreed to enforce against the Jewish people a code of discriminatory laws. We were told that this unhappy segment of Israel in Hungary is already being herded into mysterious Ghettos after its homes and its shops had been systematically looted and pillaged.

This announcement has shocked all men and women who cherish a sense of justice and of human sympathy. It is a direct contradiction of the doctrines of the Catholic Faith professed by the vast majority of the Hungarian people. It is a negation of the noblest pages of Hungarian history and cultural tradition.

7 1 0 0 8

Through the stormy ages Hungarian Catholics have been motivated by the lofty principles of justice, mercy and charity enunciated by Our Divine Lord in the Sermon on the Mount. This has been true whether they were attacked centuries ago by the Mongols and the Turks or even more recently when they were bitterly persecuted by Bela Kun and his bloody cohorts.

It seems incredible, therefore, that a nation which has been so consistently true to the teachings of the Catholic Church should now bow to a false, pagan mysticism of blood and race and disregard those solemn words of Pope Pius XI: "Abraham is called our patriarch, our ancestor. Anti-semitism is not compatible with the sublime reality of this text. It is a movement in which we Christians cannot share. Spiritually we are Semites."

Nearly a thousand years ago, St. Stephen, King of Hungary, received his crown from Pope Sylvester II. He realized that Hungary was destined by the very exigencies of geography to be the crossroads of Europe where diverse racial stocks would necessarily meet and where, he was determined, they must live and commingle harmoniously. As he lay at the very doors of death, this Christian statesman cautioned his sons against oppression of minorities and against fantastic racism in these words: "A nation of only one custom and one language is weak and easily broken asunder."

This same saintly national hero dreamed always of Hungary as a "regnum Marianum," as a realm of Mary. To this day, the coinage and the postage stamps of the country bear the figure of Mary, the Mother of Mankind. It would be all the more tragic, therefore, if a people so devoted to Mary, the

-4-

Jewish Maiden who was the Mother of ~~the~~ Messiah, should approve of a cruel legislation enacted for the purpose of despoiling and annihilating the remnants of the very racial stock from which Jesus and Mary sprang.

I cannot believe that a people with such profound Christian faith, with such a glorious history, with the oldest parliamentary tradition on the Continent, will chant a hymn of hatred and willingly submit or countenance tyranny, blood lust and brigandage.

No one who hates or is cruel and tyrannical can be a faithful follower of the gentle Christ; and no man can love God and hate his brother.

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MAY 31 1944

My dear Archbishop:

We have been informed by many persons close to the Hungarian situation that the position of the Jews and other minorities in that country is daily deteriorating. To date more than 300,000 persons have been herded into concentration camps. More than 100,000 already have been shipped to the execution centers of Poland. It is only a matter of time before Hitler's extermination squads carry out his plan to annihilate all the Jews in Hungary, numbering nearly a million.

As you know, the War Refugee Board was assigned two tasks by the President: first, to rescue those persons in occupied lands who were in imminent danger of death; second, to find suitable havens of refuge for them. In the early weeks of the Board's existence, we made arrangements to move thousands of persons out of Rumania, Bulgaria and France. Many were moved into Palestine and others are awaiting transportation to havens elsewhere. Our hopes ran high.

But with the invasion of Hungary, we were confronted with a new situation whose implications of disaster stunned all the organizations, public and private, that were attempting to rescue victims of persecution. Nearly a million persons were trapped within Hungary's borders, many of them refugees from other Nazi-occupied lands who had found security among the hospitable and tolerant Hungarians.

President Roosevelt came to our assistance. On March 24, the President issued a statement denouncing the malefactors and appealing to the Hungarian people to do all within their power to frustrate their plans. The President's statement was repeatedly broadcast to Hungary through the facilities of the Office of War Information. The effect has encouraged us to seek similar statements from other personages whose names are known to the Hungarian people and are honored by them.

- 2 -

In that connection, we are appealing to you. From many representative sources, we learn that a statement by you would rally all the facilities of the Office of War Information and the British Broadcasting Company to the task of beaming your words to Hungary and of repeating them over and over again until all the Hungarian people heard them. The effect of the President's statement of March 24, convinces all of us here that a word from you would encourage the Hungarians to use every means, short of sacrificing their own lives, to help save those innocent men, women and children our common enemy has marked for death.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ John W. Pehle

John W. Pehle
Executive Director

The Most Reverend,
Francis J. Spellman,
Archbishop of New York,
452 Madison Ave.,
New York, New York.

*Original signed by
Mr. Pehle*

J.W.
IMWeinstein/sg 5/31/44

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Archbishop Spellman's statement:

Pütkös ünnepének küszöbén, melynek alkalmából Krisztus Egyháza nemzetek fölötti és fajok fölötti jellegét hangsúlyozza, megtudtuk, hogy Magyarország kormánya beleegyezett a zsidó népet megbélyegző törvények végrehajtásába. Tudomásunkra jutott, hogy Izrael népének ezt a boldogtalan csoportját máris titokzatos ghetóba terelték, miután rendszeresen kirabolták és kifosztották otthonaikat és üzleteiket. Minden igazságisztelő és emberszerető férfit és nőt megrázott ez a hír. Homlokegyenest ellenkezik ez az állásfoglalás a Katolikus hitnek tanításaival, amely hívei közé számolja a magyar nép nagy többségét. Megtagadása ez a magyar történelem legnemesebb lapjainak, a legjobb magyar kulturális hagyományainak. Viharos évszázadokon át a magyar katolikusokat az igazságosság, könyörület és a keresztény szeretet elvei vezették, amelyeket Jézus Urunk kihirdetett Hegyi-beszédében. Így volt ez, századok előtt, a mongol és török szorongattatás idején és újabban is, mikor a magyar katolikusokat Kun Béla és véreskezű legényei üldözték. El sem lehet képzelni tehát, hogy egy nemzet, amely oly állhatatos hűséggel tartott ki a Katolikus Egyház mellett, most behódoljon egy hazug

pogány vérségi és faji miszticizmusnak; megfélelkeztvén XII. Piusz Pápa fenséges szavairól: "Ábrahámot pátriarkánknak és ősrünknek nevezük." Az antiszemitizmus nem fér össze ennek a szövegnek fenséges valóságával. Ebben a megvalomban mi, keresztények, nem vehetünk részt. Szellemileg mi sémiták vagyunk. Kisfő híján ezer éve Szent István, Magyarország királya, II. Szilveszter Pápától kapta koronáját. Átlátta, hogy Magyarországot földrajzi helyzetének rendelése szánta arra, hogy Európa utkeresztelkedésévé válván, találkozási helye legyen a különböző fajoknak. Eltökélte tehát, hogy ezek a fajok itt békés összhangban éljenek és keveredjenek. Halála közeledtét érezvén, ez a keresztény államférfi a következő szavakkal óvta fiait a kisebbségek elnyomásától és a fanatikus fajiságtól: "Az egyszó- kású és egynyelvű nemzet erőtlén és könnyen széjjel töratik. Ugyan- ez a szent nemzeti hős "Regnum Marianum"-nak, "Mária országának" álmodta Magyarországot. Mindmáig is Mária képét viselik a magyar érmék és bélyegek. Annál tragikusabb lenne tehát ha egy nép, amely annyi odaadással adózik Máriának, a zsidó szűznek, aki a Messiás anyja volt, helyeselné azt a kegyetlen törvénykezést, amely annak

a fának kifosztására és megsemmisítésére irányul, amelyből
Jézus és Mária eredtek.

Nem lehetem, hogy egy keresztény érzéstől mályen átha-
zott lép, mint emilyen a magyar, akiknek történelme oly dicső,
és aki a kontinens legősibb parlamentáris hagyományával rendel-
kezik, a gyűlölet himnuszát zengje, és hogy önszántából elvisel-
je vagy pártolja a zsarnokságot, vérszomjat és rablást. Aki gyű-
lölködik vagy kegyetlen és zsarnokoskodó; nem lehet az hűség-
követője a szelíd Krisztusnak, és senki sem szeretheti Istent
aki testvérét gyűlöli.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

June 21, 1944

TO: Mr. Lessor
FROM: Nyles Standish

Eugene Havas' telephoned me this morning to say that he had just seen some of the recent copies of Hungarian newspapers which contained reports and comments on the President's declaration of March 24, 1944 regarding the Jews in Hungary. The line in the Hungarian press seems to be that the President of the United States seems more interested in the fate of the 800,000 Hungarian Jews than in that of the 12,000,000 Hungarians who are now in imminent danger of their lives from the Bolsheviki. These papers also contained information regarding appointments to Hungarian civil service positions in Hungary and abroad.

Havas said that he believes that diplomatic approaches appealing to the pride of the Hungarian leaders would be much more effective than threats. Havas stated that the Hungarian Nazis are only too well aware of their probable fate in the event of an Allied victory. When asked if he believed those leaders had any control over the fate of the Hungarian Jewish population, Havas replied in the affirmative. He further stated that the Hungarian newspapers were currently informed on the news appearing in the United States and are in a position, therefore, to ridicule American press reports that thousands of Hungarian Jews had been and are being sent to their deaths by the present Hungarian authorities when such is not the case.

Havas strongly recommended personal private appeals by well-known American Roman Catholic lay-people such as Mrs. Anne Hare McCormack of the NEW YORK TIMES to former Hungarian Prime Minister Imredy through the Vatican. Such appeals, Havas said, should follow the line that reports of Hungarian atrocities have been appearing in this country and that the persons making the appeal hope that their Hungarian friends can assure them that this is not true for if it were, it would indicate that the Hungarian people have lost their humanitarianism.

Nyles Standish

TO: Mr. Lesser
FROM: Hyles Standish

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CC: Mr. Standish
Mr. Hyles

MStandish:lon 6-21-44

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

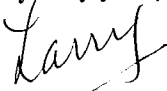
OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

June 15, 1944

Dear Pete:

Enclosed is a copy of a cable received from Ackermann
in Algiers. I think his suggestion is a good one and that
you might do some exploratory work to see what can be done.

Very truly yours,



Lawrence C. Lesser
Assistant Executive Director

Mr. I. M. Weinstein
Foreign Funds Control
253 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Enclosure

P.S. In making Archbishop Spellman's statement available to
the OWI you will, of course, impress upon them the necessity
of complying with the conditions made in his letter.

70009

LTK - 172
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement.
[REDACTED]

Algiers

Dated June 10, 1944

Rec'd 6:54 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

1926, June 10 4 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM ACKERMAN 26.

It appears now is psychological time revival dissemination
President's statement 24 March. Local OWI informs it can
give greater coverage if directive received from OWI Washington.
I am also informed that leaflets may not have been dropped
over Hungary. Since greatest number Jews in occupied territory
are in Hungary believe pamphlets should be dropped there
giving particular emphasis to portion of statement asking
people to hide Jews or aid their escape.

CH/PTI

BB
RB

CC: Miss Chauncey (For the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Akzin,
Bernstein, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel,
Laughlin, Lesser, Luxford, Mann, Mannon, Marks, McCormack,
Paul, Pehle, Sargoy, Smith, Standish, Stewart, Weinstein,
H.D. White, Files.

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

TO:

1) ~~Mr. J. E. Dubois~~

2) ~~Mr. Weinstein~~

3) ~~Mr. Weinstein~~

4) Files

You will probably want
to attach this to your
memorandum to Rehl.

myM

MR. J. E. DUBOIS

000096

Mr. DuBois

Room 172

I dictated this over the ~~my~~ telephone to
OWI two days ago when the purple copy was
distributed. They promised to do something
about it.

Virginia Mannon

000040

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

CONTROL COPY

For security reasons this message must be read only by Special Agent in Charge. Dated June 10, 1944

Rec'd 6:54 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1926, June 10, 4 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM ACKERMAN 26.

It appears now is psychological time revival dissemination President's statement 24 March. Local OWI informs it can give greater coverage if directive received from OWI Washington. I am also informed that leaflets may not have been dropped over Hungary. Since greatest number Jews in occupied territory are in Hungary believe pamphlets should be dropped there giving particular emphasis to portion of statement asking people to hide Jews or aid their escape.

CHAPIN

BB
RB

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

9-
The following statement by members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is being shortwaved to Hungary and released domestically as an Office of War Information broadcast to Hungary.

The people of the United States and all freedom-loving peoples are horrified by the news that Hitler has designated the 800,000 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 home 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.

Washington, D. C.
May 31, 1944

Signed:

Tom Connally, Chairman

Walter F. George

Robert F. Wagner

Joseph F. Guffey

Bennett Champ Clark

Robert R. Reynolds

G. M. Gillette

Theodore Francis Green

James M. Tunnell

Alben W. Barkley

Arthur Capper

Robert La Follette Jr.

Arthur H. Vandenberg

James J. Davis

James E. Murray

Members, Foreign Relations Committee, United States Senate.

Miss Chauncey (for Sec'y) Abrahamson, Akzin, Bernstein, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Luxford, Mann, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Sargoy, Smith, Standish, Stewart, Weinstein, H. D. White, Files, Pehle.

CABLES: "JOINTDISCO" NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: LExington 2-5200

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JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, Inc.

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	JOSEPH J. SCHWARTZ	
	<i>Chairman</i>	


June 9th, 1944.

Mr. John W. Pehle
War Refugee Board
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear John:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter of June 7th from Mr. Bator
which you may wish to consider.

Sincerely yours,


Moses A. Leavitt

MAL:JO
enc.

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 MORRIS C. TROPER, New York
 EDWARD M. M. WARBURG, New York

30 East 72nd Street
New York City

June 7, 1944

Dear Mr. Leavitt:

I want to convey to you my congratulations in connection with the recent appeal of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. I am sure that this very constructive action has been taken on your and your friends' initiative. I hope that everything is being done so that the appeal may reach the Hungarians. Wonders cannot be expected, but each life saved is tantamount to the completion of a miracle for the person concerned and his family.

In the discussion I had the pleasure of having with you, I mentioned one point that I did not include in my memorandum. The attention you were so kind as to pay to my modest suggestion encourages me now to pursue that particular point. It concerns the question as to who should be the persons to deliver such appeals to the Hungarians.

Of course, no body is entitled to higher esteem than the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, but obviously there are considerations which are not covered if the appeal comes from that source. The Hungarians must also feel that persons who consider Hungarian interests, and only Hungarian interests, and who know the situation in this country, are giving them the same advice that was given under the high authority of the United States Senate. In other words, the message of the Senate must be complemented by similar statements emanating from Hungarians who have great, or at least sufficient, authority before the Hungarians.

Until March 19 of this year, besides professional radio speakers of "The Voice of America", very few outsiders talked to Hungarians over the radio from this country. All of them who did were recruited from the extreme left of the political field. Without going too deeply into a description of these personalities, one thing I can state with full authority and conviction: these persons either are entirely unknown in Hungary, or such of them as may be known among a very limited circle, have a reputation that is dubious. This may be undeserved, but it is a fact, nevertheless. These few people are believed to be agents of the Czech Government in Exile, and by having taken open stand in favor of certain claims of that Government (including the return under Czech rule of more than a million Magyars), they have made this belief even stronger.

I do not ask you to get into this strife, but it is obvious that you cannot hope for favorable response if the just cause of the persecuted Jews should be confused by circumstances. Since March 19, the date of the German occupation of Hungary, reluctant and modest attempts have been made by the OWI to change their previous policy in the selection of the Hungarians using the American broadcasting stations. For instance, Mgr. Eordogh, one of the leaders of the Catholic Americans of Hungarian origin, addressed two appeals to Hungary to help the Jews in their plight. His position carries a certain weight, though his name and person are naturally just as unknown to the great mass of Hungarians as, for instance, mine would be.

There are two persons outside of the boundaries of Hungary whose names are well known by every Hungarian and in every Hungarian home. These two people have a repu-

tation against which the Nazi and Quisling propaganda would be powerless. These persons are Tibor Eckhardt and Bela Bartok.

You know and I know that the extreme leftist Hungarians and the propaganda office of the Czech Government in Exile put up a great fight to discredit Eckhardt in this country. They used his association with extreme nationalistic elements twenty-five years ago (in the period of the revolutions) and with the anti-Semitism of those elements, in the excesses of which he never participated, to make his political action against Hitlerism impossible. As far as anti-Semitism is concerned, I can assure you that his attitude in that respect was very near the limit of what he could do at the time and under the circumstances, and that no Jew in Hungary at that time could or would have advised him to go beyond it. His stand was maliciously misrepresented by an organized chorus of people who had other axes to grind. But no matter what the merits of this affair are, the fact remains that there is in this country the recognized leader of the small Agrarian Party of Hungary, which party has millions of adherents. By chance the same leader was recognized by the two other opposition parties, all three now suppressed since March 19, as their leader and authority in foreign affairs. All the members of the Parliament who belong to his party are today in jail, and his deputy in the leadership of the party wounded by Gestapo agents and under arrest. It would be futile for the Nazis to accuse Eckhardt of having other interests than the future of Hungary at heart. His appeal and his statements would carry such a great weight that they might even achieve the miracle of saving some people's lives.

Bela Bartok is the Grand Old Man of Hungarian culture. The esteem and respect he enjoys in all circles of Hungarian life are tremendous. His fame is not restricted to men of culture. In connection with his folklore studies, he lived among the peasantry of Hungary in all parts of the country, and in an article that he published a few days ago he confessed, "I consider the unforgettable hours spent with those people (the peasants) the happiest ones of my life." He has become a legendary figure among the common people, and, as I say, the Grand Old Man of Hungary among the intellectuals.

I talked to both men and both were willing to make a personal appeal to Hungary together over the radio and to sign written appeals jointly exhorting the Hungarians to remain faithful to the "true Hungarian spirit", to help the Jews, to refuse to buy their property, to obstruct the Nazis and their Hungarian henchmen, etc.

Returning to the person of Eckhardt, you can imagine that if he were an anti-Semite, and if that had been his reputation, he would not, and could not, do anything, even if he felt differently today. He has a well-deserved political reputation and he would make himself ridiculous by such an appeal if anti-Semitism had been his previous stand. If you should be interested in this personal point, I could give you an English translation of his full speech made in Parliament in the debate on the anti-Jewish legislation, the same speech which was used against him in a mendaciously distorted form. But I think the arguments set forth above make such a research into the past history of Hungary perhaps superfluous for you.

I hope you know that nothing but the interest and viewpoints for which you so ably stand were in my heart when I wrote this letter to you, and its only purpose is to be of some service to a just cause.

Sincerely yours,
Viktor Bator

Mr. Moses A. Leavitt,
270 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Wym

DATE
June 2, 1944

TO : Messrs. Friedman and Einstein

FROM : Mr. Marks

Re : Proposed Hungarian language radio program for broadcast by OWI.

Reference is made to my memorandum to you of May 29 in which I referred to a statement of Mr. George Lang of OWI that lack of good program material is one of the primary reasons for the present dearth of Hungarian language OWI broadcasts.

Attached to this memorandum is a copy of an article in the Jewish Telegraph Agency Daily News Bulletin of May 26 indicating that Hungarian citizens are responding in large numbers to a request of the Hungarian Government to apply for the acquisition of business enterprises confiscated from Jews. You will recall that it has been recommended in two cables (London No. 3915 of May 13; Bern No. 2770 of May 2) that the people of Hungary be warned by means of radio broadcast against receiving stolen property.

I recommend that OWI be requested to warn the Hungarian people that persons purchasing confiscated Jewish property cannot acquire a clear title to such properties. This warning can be based on the United Nations declaration signed at London on January 5, 1943, copy of which is attached to the original of this memorandum, in which the various signatories issued a formal warning that they intend to do their utmost to defeat the methods of dispossession practiced by the governments with which they are at war, and that they reserve their rights to declare invalid any transfers of title to property in enemy territory. Admittedly, this may not be a "big gun" in Mr. Lang's opinion, but not even Hollywood movie moguls claim that all their pictures are "epics".

I recommend also that a copy of Jerusalem cable No. 71 of May 25, copy of which is attached to the original of this memorandum, indicating the names of Hungarian officials associated with the Germans in the persecution of the Jews, be made available at once to OWI for "finger pointing" broadcasts. This list was furnished by Jews who have just arrived in Haifa and includes certain names which may not be known to OWI.

VOL. XI. No. 121 (26th year)

Friday, May 26, 1944

J T A

DAILY NEWS CULLETIN

Published by the Jewish Telegraph Agency

106 East 41st Street, New York 17, N. Y.

HUNGARIANS FLOOD AUTHORITIES WITH APPLICATIONS FOR CONFISCATED JEWISH ENTERPRISES

ZURICH, May 25. (JTA) -- Thousands of Hungarians, responding to the call of their government to apply for the acquisition of business enterprises, taken away from Jews are flooding the local authorities with applications for stores, the Jewish owners of which have been exiled from their homes to barbed wire ghettos, it is reported in Budapest newspapers reaching here today.

The Pester Lloyd, organ of the Hungarian Foreign Office, says that in the town of Kosice, more than 6,000 non-Jews have applied for the several hundred Jewish stores closed down by the authorities under the general anti-Jewish laws. In Sopron-Oedenburg more than 3,000 local non-Jewish residents are seeking to acquire 150 "liquidated" Jewish business firms. In the city of Kecskemet where 539 Jewish families resided before they were segregated into a ghetto, several thousand Hungarians have applied for the Jewish shops.

On the other hand, the Pester Lloyd reports that the segregation of Jews into ghettos has resulted in an acute shortage of artisans, especially of tailors, shoemakers, dressmakers, millinery workers, bookbinders, and upholsterers. Many towns in Hungary are competing with each other in announcements inviting "Aryan" artisans to settle and to take over established Jewish artisan shops complete with tools and machinery.

Annex

THE SOLEMN DECLARATION SIGNED AT LONDON ON JANUARY 5, 1943

The Governments of the Union of South Africa, the United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, the Republic of Czechoslovakia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, India, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, and the French National Committee hereby issue a formal warning to all concerned, and in particular to persons in neutral countries, that they intend to do their utmost to defeat the methods of dispossession practiced by the governments with which they are at war against the countries and people which they have so wantonly assaulted and despoiled.

Accordingly, the Governments making this declaration and the French National Committee reserve all their rights to declare invalid any transfers of, or dealings with, property, rights, and interests, of any description whatsoever, which are or have been situated in the territories which have come under the occupation or control, directly or indirectly, of the governments with which they are at war, or which belong, or have belonged, to persons, including juridical persons, resident in such territories. This warning applies whether such transfers or dealings have taken the form of open looting or plunder or of transactions apparently legal in form, even when they purport to be voluntarily effected.

The Governments making this declaration and the French National Committee solemnly record their solidarity in this matter.

JRBrooks:skg--3/29/43

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 HARTZA. 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:

Yaros Andor Minister of Interior, Bakó László Deputy Chief of Jewish Department, Andre László formerly reported as Minister of Interior now said to be chief of Jewish Department, Ministry of Interior, Dovenyi Naglágos liason officer between Hungarian and German armies, Zrrokol Gexviri, head of central Police, Keledy Tibor, Mayor of Budapest.

PINKERTON

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Akzin, Bernstein, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Luxford, Mann, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Sargoy, Smith, Standish, Stewart, Weinstein, H. D. White, Files

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

PALESTINE: PAST—PRESENT—FUTURE

BY THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT SAMUEL, P.C.

(In a Jerusalem Broadcast.)

I FIRST set foot in Palestine in the beginning of 1920—soon after the end of the first World War. The country was still under military administration. I had been asked by Mr. Lloyd George's Government to go out and make an inquiry into the work of the military authorities. I stayed for some weeks with the Chief Administrator, General Bols, and with him visited many parts of Palestine in the bitter cold of an exceptional winter. A few months later I was appointed, unexpectedly, as the first British High Commissioner, charged with the duty of presiding over the construction of a new modern State.

In those days the population of Palestine numbered rather over 600,000. Agriculture was primitive; there were hardly any industries; roads were very bad; motor-cars rarely to be seen; no electric light or power. The fellahen were poor, and usually in debt; taxation was heavy, yet the revenue of the State was small. There were no schools in most of the Arab villages, and not nearly enough in the towns. Swamps, large and small, bred malaria—towns and villages alike were full of it. Eye diseases were rife everywhere. Centuries of old-fashioned administration, inefficient and corrupt, with favouritism, bribery and injustice accepted as matters of course, had left their mark upon the character and customs of the country.

That was twenty years ago. My term of office as High Commissioner ended in 1925. But I have re-visited the country several times in recent years; and I watch with deep interest the course of events in a land with which my life has been so closely connected.

What a contrast there is between then and now?

The population has grown to a million and a half; before long it will be three times what it was at the period of my first visit. All the towns have rapidly expanded. Tel Aviv, which I knew as a little place with 8,000 people, is a great city of 150,000; the annual income of its municipality is more than the whole revenue of Palestine in my day. Agriculture is adopting modern methods. Industries of all kinds, large and small, have been set up; drawing their power from networks of electricity covering the whole country. Motor highways provide swift communication. A great modern harbour has been built. Swamps have been drained. Malaria is almost unknown in the towns, and is much diminished in the villages.

Eye diseases have been greatly reduced. Modern hospitals serve the population. Hundreds of new schools have been established. Much—very much—remains to be done. But what a contrast!

I say nothing as to the economic conditions of the country at this moment, because they are abnormal, and cannot be expected to last. Besides, you know much more about them than I do. I ask you to turn your eyes to the future. Palestine is very different now from twenty years ago. What will it be twenty years hence?

It has been well said that "no one can foresee the future—not even those who make it." No one can say what to-morrow will bring. Perhaps one can foretell its problems; but rarely their solutions.

When the war is over, and Palestine is no longer being irrigated by the fructifying streams of military expenditure, there must be a contraction of output. But it may not be sudden, and need not be a collapse. And it may be accompanied, or soon followed, by expansions in other directions. The equipment of the country has been largely developed during the war—factories, machinery, land improvement, roads—most valuable of all, in business enterprise and technical skill. Its productive capacity has been greatly increased. Capital is abundant, and will eagerly seek new openings. If markets in the adjacent countries and overseas can be recovered and expanded, Palestine should be able to adjust itself successfully to the post-war conditions.

But all depends upon peace and order, security and stability. The progress of the last twenty years has been made under the shelter and the guidance of one of the Great Powers—old in experience, anxious to promote well-being; sometimes making mistakes, but usually doing right in the long run. If the interest of the British Parliament and people in Palestine were to be withdrawn for any reason, what is to take its place?

And internally—what is the future to bring in the next twenty years? When 1964 comes, what will be the story that you, or your children, will look back upon? Will it be one of internal peace, with the consequences of prosperity and progress? Will there then be a Palestine noted, all the world over, for its tranquillity and happiness; its model towns and villages; its high culture; for a civilisation of dignity and grace? Or will there

be a story of incessant racial and political strife, with recurring periods of bloody violence—such as must bring any country to ruin?

Human history is full of such tragedies. Palestine herself, in her tale of four thousand years, has many times fallen into disaster and desolation. Which is it to be?

Enthusiasm and devotion to principle—those are noble qualities. Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm. Tenacity to right principles is vital to the greatness and welfare of mankind. But practical commonsense is also among the virtues.

Tolerance for the opinions of others and respect for their legitimate interests; readiness to work with people with whom we disagree in some things, in order to get other things done in which we do agree; steady support of great organisations under responsible leadership—these, too, are useful. How often does one see some fine and beneficent movement, as time goes on, split into

parties; the parties into groups; the groups into cliques—until in the end it is all dissipated, and peters out in futility!

Looking at the course of events in Palestine—among both the communities—I watch it, often with admiration, always with sympathy and much affection. But I watch it also with anxiety. There is such splendid energy, such a willingness for self-sacrifice, so much even of heroism. But, at the same time, so often there are the defects that go with those virtues—a lack of restraint; intransigence; dramatic ruptures, resignations, secessions. Not thus can a great nation be built.

Let us remember that all progress is a compromise between the past and the ideal. It must ever be so. We treasure our ideals and strive towards them. But we dare not ignore facts that come to us from the past. To learn the history of the past is easy; to make aright the history of the future is very hard. May wisdom and good fortune attend all in these present years who will make the Palestine of the years to come.

ALLIED FORCES CELEBRATE PASSOVER

This year a very large number of Jews celebrated Passover in uniform in all the areas of war, and on all the battle fronts.

In Britain, the Jewish Hospitality Committee; of which Lord Nathan of Churt is the chairman, working in collaboration with the U.S. Jewish Welfare Board, made it possible for members of British, American and Allied forces to celebrate Passover together.

Over 300 of these services were held in the British Isles, attendances ranging from several isolated soldiers to 1,600. Similar arrangements were made in Egypt, Italy and North Africa.

The photograph shows a typical service. A non-Jewish commanding officer of a barracks near London placed a large hall at the disposal of the Committee, and the camp messing officer arranged a special meal for more than 700 Jewish servicemen and women in the area. The service was conducted by the Jewish chaplain of the district. Men and women in the Allied Forces from Britain and the Dominions, the United States, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland and even from Germany were present.

Private Leopold Rosenblum is reading from the Passover Hagadah. He fled from Bratislava in 1938, just before the German occupation of Czechoslovakia. His family did not escape. He has not heard from them for four years. "In every generation some rise against us to destroy us, but Almighty God delivereth us from their hands."



Published by Jewish Issues, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1, in collaboration with the Office of The Chief Rabbi of the British Empire. Printed by Alabaster, Passmore & Sons, Ltd., London and Maidstone

THE JEWISH BULLETIN

The purpose of this Bulletin is to provide readers with information and views of Jewish interest on present-day issues, especially from the spiritual point of view. It is intended for personal use, and for press reproduction overseas. File copies would be appreciated. Distributed in the United States of America by British Information Services.

OFFICE: WOBURN HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.1

MONTHLY

No. 33

MAY 1944/5704

THE BATTLE OF THE WARSAW GHETTO

Jews throughout the world have solemnly celebrated April 18th, when a year ago some 40,000 Jews, men, women and children, fought the Nazi soldiery in the narrow streets of Warsaw's Ghetto.

In a tribute to those who fell battling against overwhelming odds, the Polish Premier, Mr. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, said: "The struggle against our mortal enemy has bound the destinies of Poles and Jews in martyred Poland, and has proved the traditional friendship of the Poles for the Jews."

The radio stations of all the United Nations have remembered this historic day: here is the special broadcast of the B.B.C. in London.

LEAD-IN: One year ago, on April 18th, there began, in the heart of Europe, a battle unique in history.

NARRATOR: The Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto. In order to understand it, it is necessary to trace the story of the German treatment of the Jews in Poland since that country was invaded. The mass killing of several million Jews in Poland was preceded by a series of carefully prepared moves. In 1940 ghettos were created all over Poland. The Jews were compelled to move into them under penalty of death.

VOICE: All the Jews. Illiterates and university professors, proletarians and industrialists. Even those who have been brought up from birth in the Christian Faith, because they had one grandparent who had once been a Jew.

NARRATOR: In some small townlets the Jews were imprisoned in the local church. In large towns, whole streets or districts were cordoned off. It is difficult to describe the living conditions there. Often, several large families had to settle in one single room. Over the entrance German notices said: "Warning! Contagious disease. Entry strictly forbidden."

The Ghetto in Warsaw was surrounded by a wall five to six metres high. The entrances were strongly guarded by German pickets. And within the walls lived four hundred thousand people.

VOICE: Lived? No, they died, at the rate of seven thousand a month. They died of starvation, of exhaustion, of disease.

NARRATOR: In the mornings the streets were full of human corpses, covered with newspaper. The rule of the Ghetto was this: If a man or a woman or a child died during the night, the family had to carry the corpse out into the street and place it on the pavement by the door. Some time later, it was picked up by the vans of the sanitary board, as they might collect refuse.

Apparently, however, seven thousand deaths a month—in one Ghetto—was not considered enough. In March, 1942, Hitler visited Poland, and issued an order that by the end of the year fifty per cent. of all Jews were to be exterminated. A little later, the quota was raised.

VOICE: On September 1st, 1939, the Jewish population was approximately three million one hundred thousand. To-day—nobody knows for certain—ten per cent. of the old figure—less, or more—who can tell?

NARRATOR: It was done like this: on July 20th, 1942, special guards, drawn from the scum of Eastern Europe—Lithuanian and Ukrainian gangsters—were posted on the walls of the Ghetto. Escape was made quite impossible. And next, firing squads of German police drove through the streets, shooting or taking as hostages all well-dressed Jews. Two days later, the Germans announced that the Ghetto was to be evacuated at the rate of six thousand per day. Subsequently: ten thousand per day.

VOICE: "Evacuate" . . . the old, infirm and crippled were killed on the spot. The others herded into cattle-trucks. A hundred and twenty men, women and children into each truck. Sometimes the convoys waited a whole day in a siding before driving off. Groans, shrieks and cries for water would drive you mad. At last the sealed trucks were moved off—usually to a station called Treblinka. There, men and women were separated and driven to hermetically sealed bath-houses, in which instead of water, steam was introduced through the faucets. It is not yet known why the Germans preferred to kill the Jews from Warsaw by steam instead of gas. . . .

NARRATOR: By April, 1943, some three hundred and sixty thousand out of the original four hundred thousand were "evacuated" from the Warsaw Ghetto. And then came that Sunday, April 18th. At six o'clock in the evening German S.S. formations and Lithuanian and Ukrainian auxiliary units burst through the gates of the Ghetto on a fresh mission of murder and torture. But this time it was to be different.

VOICE: The streets were empty. The houses looked like dead. And suddenly, from the windows of these silent houses came a shower of bullets and hand grenades. Roofs and attics began to spout fire and death—this time, it was the Nazi gangsters who ran for their lives. An alarm was sent out to the S.S. More police were mobilised. The walls were surrounded. Tanks were brought up.

NARRATOR: But tanks could not do the job.

VOICE: Field guns had to be brought up—whole batteries of field guns.

NARRATOR: But not even field guns could do the job.

VOICE: Squadrons of the Luftwaffe had to come and bomb the Ghetto. And more tanks and armoured cars. And flame throwers.

NARRATOR: And still the Jews fought on. They were firing from the roofs and the attics, although they knew that already German sappers were mining the houses. How did they get the arms? That story will one day be told in full. One day, when it is safe to tell the world all that the Polish Underground Movement has done in this war.

The battle went on, for six weeks. From street to street, from house to house—with tanks and planes against rifles and pistols. For six weeks, although not for a moment was the outcome in any doubt. And while the battle was raging and the Ghetto was burning, its defenders wrote a Manifesto to the people of Warsaw.

TO THE PEOPLE OF HUNGARY A Broadcast Message from the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

"I am speaking to you, the Christians of Hungary, in the name of the Christian people of England; and I claim with perfect confidence that the whole of the Christian population of England is with me in what I say. One of the terrible features of the present system of Government in Germany has been its persecution of whole groups or classes of persons on grounds of race or of conviction. That German Government has now seized control of your country. My appeal to you is that you will do your utmost to save from persecution, it may be from massacre, those who are now threatened as a result of the German occupation.

Surely you can have no doubt what your Christian discipline requires of you in this matter. Do not, then, allow yourselves to be turned away from the path of active Christian discipline by orders given to you either from German sources or from a Government set up by the Germans.

Give your help to these unhappy people who so sorely need it. Help them to hide from their tormentors; help them, if possible, to escape. Do all you can to prevent the extermination of people whose only fault is the race from which they are born or the independence of their minds and constancy of their convictions.

Play the part of Good Samaritans; and be sure that for every such act of kindness and mercy, the Lord will bless you."

VOICE: "The fight in the Ghetto is for our freedom and yours; for human, social, national pride and honour. Long live the brotherhood of arms and the blood of fighting Poland! Long live freedom!"

NARRATOR: At the end of the six weeks, the Germans counted their dead—twelve hundred killed. And in the smoking ruins of the houses . . .

VOICE: In the houses there were no survivors. The order of *Virtuti Militari*—the highest military decoration Poland can award—could only be given posthumously to one of the leaders of the Battle of the Ghetto.

NARRATOR: Let us then pay homage to the dead—but not with words, which could only be meaningless, nor with praise, which they never wanted. From those who fired the first shots and threw the first hand grenades a year ago, no survivors remain. But many others are still alive: thousands of Jews in Poland and in all the countries of Europe where the S.S. and the Gestapo still hold sway. They live like hunted animals, in danger of torture and death, shielded by kind people.

Help them.

Help them to hide, to stay their hunger, to reach neutral or Allied soil. Help them before it is too late. And let your mercy and assistance be the wreath you lay down on the unmarked graves of those who died in the Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto.

OWI 5/31/44 1:45 p.m.
 (Capt. L. J. P. H. G. G.)
 BBC 5/31/44 12:45 p.m.
 -1-

✓

"The terrible news dispatches about the happenings in Hungary have shocked the people of the United States and all decent peoples of the world. Some of us Americans of Hungarian descent have been losing faith in the people of the country of their birth.... Others of us, sons and daughters of the common people of Hungary, know what must be happening on the Hungarian farms. Thousands of haylofts must be alive with refugees. With the family of the Jewish storekeeper in the village who have been neighbors and friends for many years -- or the family of the Jewish doctor from the nearest town who had come on many a dreary night to deliver the farmer's children -- soldiers of Poland, sons of simple farmers, who escaped to Hungary after the Polish collapse -- Catholics, Protestants and Jews. And John Balogh and Steve Szabo and Mike Nagy -- and thousands of other honest and hard-working farmers would not think of turning out these unfortunate people. Many of these Hungarian farmers will be caught, some of them may be sent to labor camps and a few may even be shot as traitors to Hitler. And yet, we know that John Balogh, Steve Szabo and Mike Nagy will be willing to stake their lives on the chance of helping innocent people to escape the wrath of the Nazis..... In all our distress since the invasion of Hungary, we find a certain measure of

Hungarian ACE II 12:45pm
Revey-Kecskemeti
5/30/44

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satisfaction in the knowledge that independent observers in Europe ~~are~~ verifying this. Thus, press dispatches from neutral European countries state that thousands of non-Jews throughout Hungary are risking their own lives to save Jewish lives. And other dispatches say that there have been several cases in Budapest where non-Jewish Hungarians have been beaten and jailed for wearing a yellow Star of David as an expression of sympathy for their Jewish friends..... All this, however, is meagre consolation at present. Laszlo Endre, under-secretary of State for the Interior is trying to accomplish in a few months, what it took his Nazi masters 10 years to do. The humiliation suffered by the Hungarian Jews is far worse, even, than anything suffered in neighboring ^{ing} Rumania. "

The author of the article which appeared in a leading Hungarian-American weekly, then addressed Hungarian-Americans with these words:

"Americans of Hungarian descent, what are we going to do about all this? These barbarians are committing those atrocities in the name of the Hungarian people. You and I are American citizens, but our flesh and blood are Hungarian. These murders are therefore, primarily our concern! Alas, as individuals here in America, we can not do very much. But that does not mean that we can do nothing. And just because we can do so little, we must not miss the slightest opportunity. We CAN help our fellow-Hungarians of Jewish faith in Hungary, by impressing upon the Hungarian Nazi beasts that we will be the first to demand revenge for their acts. They can expect nothing from us except contempt and revenge..... The act of Monsignor Erdogh in returning to Horthy the decorations he received from the Regent is an indication of the indignation which has been aroused in Hungarian-Americans. But this is not enough. We must go further. We must do something impressive that will make Stojay and his henchmen hesi-

Hungarian ACE II 12.5pm
Revey-Keoskemeti
5/30/44

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tate and think. Thus, we will arrange a great mass-meeting of Christian Americans of Hungarian descent -- and we will all appear there, wearing the Yellow Star of David. Furthermore, we shall designate a Sunday of Protest, with special services in every Hungarian-language Christian church in the United States. We will appear at those services with the Yellow Star of David on our coats to tell the ^{usurping} ~~masters~~ masters of the Hungarian people of the wave and indignation and shame sweeping the American sons and daughters of Hungary. We will talk to those beasts in the only language they understand. We will tell Stojay, Iaredy, Szalasi, Andreas Vineze, Laszlo Endre, ~~and~~ Peter Hein and their ilk that we will demand representation on the court that will judge them, because we want to make sure that everyone of them will end his shameful career on the gallows. And we will tell them that ~~the day is not far distant when a great pilgrimage of Hungarian-Americans will go to Hungary to witness the scene as the hangmen, going from gallows to gallows, row on row, will give their necks the last twist -- and thus clear the good name of the people of Rakoczi and Kossuth, which they are now besmirching!~~ The day is not far distant when a great pilgrimage of Hungarian-Americans will go to Hungary to witness the scene as the hangmen, going from gallows to gallows, row on row, will give their necks the last twist -- and thus clear the good name of the people of Rakoczi and Kossuth, which they are now besmirching!"

You have just heard excerpts from an article which recently appeared in an influential Hungarian-American weekly -- an article written by one of the foremost spokesmen of Hungarian-Americans; Louis Toth.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE May 29, 1944

TO Messrs. Friedman and Weinstein

FROM Mr. Marks

Re: Hungarian Language Radio Broadcasts
Relating to Refugee Problems.

Reference is made to my previous memorandum on the same subject matter dated May 22, 1944.

On May 27, 1944, I examined with Mr. Lanyi the Hungarian language broadcasts made by OWI from May 19th through May 25th. None of the broadcasts during this period covered war refugee problems.

I indicated to Mr. Lanyi that it is extremely unfortunate that precisely at a time when approximately one million Jews are about to be deported or are already in the course of deportation from Hungary, OWI is making no Hungarian language broadcasts concerning Jewish persecution. Mr. Lanyi replied that OWI was waiting for the War Refugee Board's "big guns", i.e., the statements of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee and of Archbishop Spellman. Meanwhile, he added, the broadcasts of the Revs. Eordogh and Takaro should be ready to go on the air any day. I agreed with Mr. Lanyi that the above mentioned four programs would be excellent. I inquired what programs are contemplated for the following week. Mr. Lanyi replied that he had nothing in mind at the present time.

If this has not already been done, it might be advisable for the next few weeks at least, to arrange that a high priority directive be given in OWI for Hungarian language radio broadcasts dealing with refugee problems. In addition, OWI should be pressed to use parts of Mr. Pehle's radio broadcast of May 14th in its Hungarian language programs. Other specific material should also be suggested to OWI as quickly as possible, as Mr. Lanyi indicated to me that lack of good program material is the primary reason for the complete dearth of Hungarian language OWI programs concerning refugee matters from May 8th through May 25th.

As agreed upon at lunch today, I shall call Mr. Lanyi's attention to the desirability of broadcasting over the OWI facilities the recent appeal signed by eighteen governors and other prominent persons. It is my understanding that this has not yet been taken up with the Washington Office of OWI.

MAY 26 1944

Dear Dr. Takaro:

Thank you for your telegram of May 10, 1944, regarding the desperate plight of innocent people in Hungary.

Your offer of cooperation is greatly appreciated. For the present you can be of the greatest assistance to the Board by continuing to broadcast messages in the Hungarian language over the facilities of the Office of War Information similar to your message of April 9. If you desire suggestions concerning the types of broadcasts in which the War Refugee Board is particularly interested, I urge that you make an appointment with our Public Relations Representative, Mr. Isadore M. Weinstein, whose office is at 253 Broadway, New York, New York.

Please be assured that the War Refugee Board will continue to do its utmost to alleviate the conditions of Jews and other minorities in Hungary who are now in imminent danger of death.

Very truly yours,

J. W. Fehle,
Executive Director.

Dr. Gesa Takaro,
Chairman of the
Hungarian Emergency Committee,
The American Red Cross,
344 East 69th Street,
New York, New York.

MJM:bbk - 5/25/44

MJM

*Original signed by
Mr. Friedman
cc: Mr. Friedman
Mr. Weinstein
Mr. Marks*

J. W. Pehle
Mr. Weinstein

Re: Hungarian language radio broadcasts
relating to refugees.

Attached is a set of photostatic copies of Hungarian language broadcasts beamed at Hungary from March 24 through May 7, together with a memorandum from Mat Marks analysing the contents of these broadcasts.

I think that it is encouraging to see this evidence of what OWI is doing.

MJMark:bbk - 5/17/44

*no evidence
re: I in file*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR-REFUGEE BOARD

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE May 22, 1944

TO Messrs. Friedman and Weinstein
FROM Mr. Marks

my
Re: Hungarian language radio broadcasts relating to
refugees

Reference is made to my previous memorandum on the same
subject matter dated May 15, 1944.

On May 20, 1944, I examined with Mr. Lanyi the Hungarian
language broadcasts made by OWI from May 8, 1944 through May 19,
1944. During this period, the majority of the Hungarian language
broadcasts by OWI concerned the joint three power military declara-
tion to the satellite countries. Thus, there was little broadcast-
ing time available for other matters. However, one broadcast made
by OWI at 10:15 a.m. on May 10, 1944 in commemoration of the 11th
anniversary of the original book burning ceremony on the streets
of Berlin, concerned very indirectly the subject matter in which
the War Refugee Board is interested.

Mr. Lanyi advised me that further Hungarian language
broadcasts by the Reverends Takaro and Erdogh are now in the course
of preparation and are scheduled for broadcast during this week.
Copies of these former broadcasts are attached to the original of
my memorandum of May 15, 1944.

I left with Mr. Lanyi extracts of certain articles which
I had had copied from the Jewish Telegraph Agency Daily News Bulle-
tin. A copy of these extracts is attached to the original of this
memorandum. Mr. Lanyi thought that some of the attached material
might be useful for future Hungarian language broadcasts. I
promised to send Mr. Lanyi a copy of Mr. Pehle's radio broadcast
of May 14, as Mr. Lanyi thought that some of the material therein
might be useable for foreign consumption.

EXCERPT FROM JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

May 5, 1944

HUNGARIAN WAR VETERANS' LEADERS RESIGN IN PROTEST AGAINST ORDER TO OUST JEWS

BERNE, May 4 (JTA) -- The resignation of the executive officers of the Union of Front Fighters in Hungary, as an expression of protest against the government order to expel all Jews from membership in the war veterans organization, was announced today in Budapest.

In making the announcement, Count Joseph Takaacs, president of the Union, said that all leaders of the provincial branches of the organization would also resign. He pointed out that the executive committee saw no reason why members who fought for Hungary at the front should be excluded from the organization only because they are Jews.

May 10, 1944

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT TAKES DRASTIC MEASURES TO DISCOURAGE ASSISTANCE FOR JEWS

STOCKHOLM, May 9 (JTA) -- The Hungarian Government today took drastic measures to discourage non-Jews in Hungary from assisting the Jews, who are being deprived of their property and placed in ghettos.

The correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet reports from Budapest that a series of orders issued by the Hungarian authorities provide severe punishment, including internment, for Hungarians who shelter Jews or help them in any other way. The correspondent also reports that since all Jews of Budapest cannot be herded into one ghetto, the authorities have established several ghettos in the suburbs of Ujpest, Kispest, and Sabet which are sections most exposed to air raids.

King Gustav of Sweden today attended a gathering of Swedish church groups at which Archbishop Erling Niden denounced the anti-Jewish persecutions in Germany and in Nazi-satellite countries. "Right does not make right, and violence does not make justice," Archbishop Niden said. "The people of a certain race and ancestry, like the unfortunate Jews, must not be persecuted or tormented because they belong to this race or ancestry. It is not only barbarous, it is sinful."

May 11, 1944

RUSSIAN TROOPS FREE TARNOPOL JEWS WHO LIVED IN SEALED BRICK KILN FOR NINE MONTHS

MOSCOW, May 10, (JTA) -- The story of how five Jews in the city of Tarnopol escaped execution by the Germans by remaining walled-up in an abandoned brick kiln for nine months, is told in the Moscow press.

When a detachment of Russian troops fought its way into a brick yard on the

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outskirts of Tarnopol, it heard muffled voices appealing for aid coming from within a sealed brick kiln, which had only a small opening at one side. When the wall was broken down, five emaciated Jews emerged. They were dressed in rags and had difficulty in keeping their eyes open in the unaccustomed light. Their names, they told the soldiers, were Wolf and Rose Koffler and Abraham, Irene and Clara Ochs.

When the Germans began taking groups of Jews from the Tarnopol ghetto daily and shooting them on the outskirts of the city, the Koffler and Wolf families decided they would attempt to flee before their turn came. With the aid of a Ukrainian youth, they reached the brick yard and decided to remain hidden there, because it was too dangerous to go on. The boy bricked up the opening of the kiln and promised to bring them assistance. For nine months, friendly peasants kept them supplied with food and water-until the Red Army stormed the town.

Other Russian troops found groups of Jews hidden in cleverly concealed bunkers in caves and cellars, the newspapers report. Like the Koffler and Ochs families, they were kept supplied with food and water by friendly Ukrainians and Poles, many of whom risked their lives to conceal Jews in their homes.

1012

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE

TO Messrs. Friedman and Weinstein
FROM M. J. Marks *my m*

MAY 15 1944

Re: Hungarian Language Radio Broadcasts Relating to Refugees

Attached to the original of this memorandum is a set of photostatic copies of Hungarian language broadcasts beamed at Hungary by OWI, BBC, and Radio Algiers, from March 24, 1944, the date of the President's proclamation concerning the Jews and war atrocities, through May 7. The Hungarian language broadcasts by OWI should be complete although there may be a few minor omissions. Inasmuch as the Washington office of OWI receives only a small sampling of the Hungarian language broadcasts by BBC and Radio Algiers, the copies attached to this memorandum of broadcasts from these radio stations are very incomplete. If you desire a complete record of the Hungarian language broadcasts of BBC or perhaps even of the Hungarian clandestine stations, this can probably be arranged through the Federal Communications Commission, which monitors such broadcasts in the United States.

Before discussing in detail the contents of these broadcasts, a number of observations should be made. Although the hour, date and station has been indicated at the head of each broadcast, such information can not be relied on absolutely without further checking, as the information on the broadcast reports is frequently ambiguous. Furthermore, you will note, as you examine the photostats, that seemingly the language used in the broadcast is not smooth. It must be remembered, however, that the original broadcast was in the Hungarian language and that what you are seeing is merely a hasty translation from the Hungarian. You will also note upon examination of the photostatic reports that often there are changes and deletions in the text. Any one of three reasons may explain such changes according to Mr. George Lengi, head of the Hungarian desk of OWI in Washington:

(1) Each broadcast must be censored before final approval, and the censor may have made changes. See for instance the broadcast of Reverend Erdogh on April 19, 1944;

(2) The original script may have been too long for the time allotted for the broadcast, and was accordingly cut; and

(3) The broadcaster, particularly if he is a well-known public figure, may change his mind concerning the language used in the text after it has been prepared.

I noted from an examination of numerous OWI Hungarian language broadcasts on various subjects that frequently notorious Hungarian Nazis are singled out by name. Thus, for instance, Andor Jaross, Minister of the Interior and Leszlo Endre, Commissioner of Jewish Affairs, are both specifically named in such broadcasts.

Frequently, statements "planted" by OWI are made by prominent individuals in the United States concerning the refugee situation. Typical of such "plants" is the statement by Senator Barkley on April 15, 1944 and that by Senator Guffey on May 7, 1944. It would seem that a statement by John Fehle, as Executive Director of the War Refugee Board, would have more significance to foreign listeners than statements by various senators and other public figures who are relatively unknown to the masses in occupied Europe. If such a statement were to be used, arrangements would have to be made through the New York offices of OWI with the head of the particular desk having jurisdiction over the country to which the broadcast is to be beamed.

As a concluding observation, I should like to remark that the Office of War Information has done an excellent job of beaming to Hungary the type of broadcasts desired by the War Refugee Board.

If you wish to have a similar record of OWI broadcasts to Bulgaria, Rumania, and any other country, this can undoubtedly be arranged here in Washington with the head of the desks concerned.

There will now follow a chronological summary of the various broadcasts, copies of which are attached to the original of this memorandum.

March 25, 1944

OWI - 2:10 A.M. - 1½ pages

A brief summary of President Roosevelt's proclamation of March 24, together with a 5-line comment to the effect that the President's proclamation concerns particularly the Hungarian people.

OWI - 2:45 P.M. - 4 pages

A full quotation of President Roosevelt's proclamation of March 24, together with a page and one half comment to the effect that the military occupation of Hungary induced the President to make the statement. Reference is also made in the broadcast to the statement of Secretary of State Hull calling upon the people of Hungary to resist the Nazis and to the British Government's approval of the President's proclamation.

March 25, 1944

OWI - 4:45 P.M. - 4 pages

This broadcast is identical to the one made two hours earlier except for a slight modification wherein Poles who have found refuge in Hungary are called upon to cooperate with the Hungarians in resisting the Nazi occupation.

March 26, 1944

OWI - 4:45 P.M. - 1½ pages

An appeal to the people of Hungary to save the lives of Polish refugees in Hungary by concealing them and aiding them to reach Yugoslavia territory. This appeal is followed immediately by a quotation from the President's proclamation of March 24.

March 28, 1944

BBC - 2:45 P.M. - 7½ pages

A full quotation of President Roosevelt's proclamation of March 24 followed by a 5-page description of the manner in which the French Underground and persons in other occupied countries have aided in saving the lives of Jewish refugees. The Hungarian people are called upon to do likewise. A paragraph is devoted to informing the Hungarian people of the ways to preserve the evidence against war criminals. Particular reference is made to Amdor Jaross. This broadcast should be read by you in full.

March 30, 1944

BBC - 1:45 P.M. - 1½ pages (The identical broadcast was repeated by OWI on March 31, 1944 at 4:45 P.M.)

An appeal by Dr. Balasz Antal, former First Counsellor of the Hungarian Legation in London, to the Hungarian people to protect, hide, and help all refugees in Hungary. Reference is made in the appeal to the President's proclamation.

April 2, 1944

OWI - 4:45 P.M. - 1 page

A quotation from an editorial in the New York Herald Tribune referring to the President's proclamation of March 24 and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's approval thereof.

Mr. George Lanyi, Chief of the Hungarian desk at OWI, stated on May 11, 1944 that OWI did not stress Eden's statement in the House of Commons as it was felt by OWI officials that Eden's statement would be broadcasted in full by BBC.

April 9, 1944

OWI - 1:45 P.M. - 2 pages (The identical broadcast was carried on the same day by BBC at 11:45 A.M.)

An Easter message by Rev. Takaro from Hungarian Americans to their brethren in distress. Reference is made to the "Hungarian Jewish brethren -- whose lives were turned into hell ...".

April 15, 1944

OWI - 1:10 A.M. - $\frac{1}{2}$ page

Quotation of statement of Senator Barkley calling upon the Hungarian people to protect, hide, and aid refugees in Hungary.

OWI - 1:45 P.M. - 1 page

After reference to the resistance of the Czechs against their "lackey government", Senator Barkley's statement is again quoted.

April 18, 1944

OWI - 3:45 P.M. - $1\frac{1}{2}$ pages

Message from Louis Toth, Chairman of the New York Hungarian Victory Council, calling upon the Hungarian people to protect Jews, Hungarian liberals, and other refugees from Nazi barbarism. "Soon the day of the great reckoning will come ****"

April 19, 1944

OWI - 1:45 P.M. - $2\frac{1}{4}$ pages (The identical broadcast was carried by BBC on April 18 at 12:45 P.M.)

An address by Rev. Monsignor Elmer Eordogh, Papal Prelate and Parish Priest of the St. Stevens Catholic Church of Toledo, Ohio, denouncing the Nazi occupation of Hungary and the Hungarian "lackey government" and calling upon the Hungarian people to protect the Jews, Poles, and other refugees. The Rev. Eordogh closed his address with a dramatic reference to the defiant cry of Hungarians to all conquerors, "To hell with you".

According to Mr. Lanyi, this broadcast of the Rev. Eordogh, who is the leading Catholic Churchman in the United States of Hungarian extraction, and as such is well known in Hungary, caused a furor within Hungary and brought about a retaliatory blast from the Hungarian Nazi press, which accused the Rev. Eordogh of having turned Communist.

OWI - 3:45 P.M. - 1½ pages

In commemoration of the first anniversary of the battle of Warsaw Ghetto, a brief description is given of what took place. This is followed by a one paragraph summary of Ira Hirschmann's statement to the press on his return to Washington. This broadcast should be read by you in full.

April 20, 1944

OWI - 3:45 P.M. - 1 page

A further reference to the battle of the Warsaw Ghetto which was commemorated in New York and Massachusetts by Governors Dewey and Saltonstall. A quotation is broadcasted from an address by Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia on the occasion of this anniversary.

April 21, 1944

OWI - 1:45 P.M. - 11/3 pages

Description of an appeal by the Bari radio to the people of Nazi Italy calling upon them to aid the Jews. This appeal is tied in with President Roosevelt's proclamation of March 24.

April 26, 1944

OWI - 3:45 P.M. - 1½ pages (The identical broadcast was carried by BBC and Radio Algiers at 10:15 A.M. on the same day)

An appeal to the people of Hungary by the "'spokesman' of the United States Government" counter-acting the Nazi anti-Jewish propaganda in Hungary and calling upon the Hungarians to protect the Jews. A brief quotation is made from President Roosevelt's proclamation of March 24. This broadcast should be read by you in full.

April 28, 1944

OWI - 3:45 P.M. - (also carried by Radio Algiers)

In the course of a broadcast outlining the meaning of the German occupation in terms of suffering and despoliation, etc. reference is made to the Nazi looting of the Jews in Hungary, the main goal of which is, according to the broadcast, to disrupt the Hungarian economic order and spread chaos into Hungarian public and economic life.

May 3, 1944

OWI - 1:45 P.M. - 4 pages (Also carried by OWI on the same day at 3:45 P.M.)

The broadcast refers to the "stunning" announcement over the Nazi Balkan radio that the Hungarian Army officers responsible for the notorious Ujvidek

massacres in the Bacska region of Yugoslavia, which was taken over by Hungary, have now returned to Hungary under the protection of the Nazis and have been restored to their former ranks.

Although there is no specific reference to the Jews in this broadcast, Mr. Lanyi of OWI explained to me that every one in Hungary is familiar with what took place at Ujvidek. Apparently, shortly after the Hungarian Army had taken over the region from Yugoslavia, shots were fired on Hungarian troops by unknown assailants in the city of Ujvidek. The Hungarian officers in charge thereupon massacred the majority of the inhabitants of Ujvidek. A large number of those massacred were Jews, although Serbians, and even Hungarians and Germans were killed indiscriminately along with the rest. The incident created such a furor in Hungary that the Hungarian Kallay Government was compelled to conduct a military trial of the officers responsible. During the trial some of the defendants "somehow" escaped to Germany. Subsequently, they were condemned in absentia and stripped of their rank. This is a first rate broadcast.

May 5, 1944

OWI - 3:45 P.M. - 9½ pages, triple-spaced instead of double-spaced as are those above

This broadcast is devoted to the Budapest radio announcement of the burning of Anti-Nazi books. Because a number of the authors of the condemned writings are Jews, this leads into a denunciation of the Nazi persecution of the Jews, which is the underlying theme of the entire broadcast. Specific mention is frequently made of Endre Laszlo, Commissioner of Jewish Affairs. The broadcast closes with the quotation of the Hungarian proverb: "If the Lord wishes to destroy a person, he first destroys his mind", which is followed by the following adaptation of the above quotation: "If the Lord wishes to hit a nation very hard, he first sends it Laszlo Endre". This broadcast should be read.

May 7, 1944

OWI - 11:45 A.M. - 1 page

A quotation from a statement of Senator Joseph Guffey warning those in power in Hungary to discontinue the persecution of the Jews. In his statement, Senator Guffey refers to the President proclamation of March 24.

This is typical of the "plants" which OWI uses for foreign language broadcasts.

OWI - 3:45 P.M. - 5½ pages

Commencing with the quotation from Saint Matthew where Jesus says that little children are the foremost in the Kingdom of Heaven, this broadcast describes how the Nazis have violated Jesus' teachings by killing Jewish children in Poland. A detailed description is then given of the manner in which the Greeks

protected the Jews in Athens who had been ordered by the Nazis to register. The broadcaster calls upon the Hungarian people to emulate the Greeks and to put into effect the Greek slogan "That each Christian home receive a persecuted Jew; that each Christian family adopt a Jewish child." Reference is made in the broadcast to the President's proclamation of March 24 and to Senator Guffey's statement earlier in the day.

SECRET
in Hungary

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

War Ref ~~File~~
Gm Beble
1 copy only

FROM: American Embassy, London
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: May 25, 1944
NUMBER: 4205

CONTROL COPY

Following is for War Refugee Board's attention.

Concerning the action taken in an attempt to help Jews and others being deported from Hungary, Randall of the Foreign Office was advised of the contents of Department's cable of May 17, No. 3934.

According to Randall, the FBO already has made broadcasts to the continent in the Hungarian language, warning the Hungarian Government against deportation and persecution of Jews. It was stated by him that the British had also approached the Vatican, but that inasmuch as the church in Hungary is under Axis domination it is not believed that we can expect much from this source. The Swiss Government has been requested by the British Minister in Bern to ascertain, if possible, the truth of the various reports which have come from Hungary concerning persecution of Jews, but no reply has been forthcoming as yet. Although the Soviet Government has not been directly approached concerning the situation in Hungary, it was approached previously with respect to a similar situation in Bulgaria, with somewhat negative results. It was confidentially stated by Randall that the Russian reply had been to the effect that the Government of Bulgaria was so thoroughly under the thumb of Germany that the Soviet Government did not feel any useful purpose would be served by approaches to it. Randall feels that a similar reply would be made if the Soviet Government were asked to

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

use its influence on Hungary.

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
MAY 27 1944
The office of Mr. Schoenfeld has approached the Czech Government in London concerning the Czech request that Moscow take all possible action to protect Czech nations in sub-Carpathia. The Czech Government apparently has no special comment to make at this time concerning the situation, other than to state that at the present the unwillingness of the Government of Turkey to ease its restrictions on refugees entering Turkey is the main stumbling block to the escape of Czech refugees from central Europe.

BUCKNELL

DCR:VAG:HL 5/27/44

TO: Mr. Lessor
Room 152

INCOMING

DIVISION OF

We ought to push this
in every way possible. Have
copies made in large type
for me to hand to the Secretary
on Tuesday and see that DuBois
gets copies promptly.

JWP

ARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

RECT-282

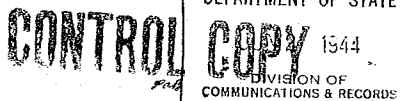
This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
Agency. ~~(RESTRICTED)~~

Bern

Dated May 25, 1944

Rec'd 7 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.



US URGENT.

3346, May 25, 4 p.m., (SECTION ONE).

FOR ELMER DAVIS, CARROLL WENNER OWI FROM MAYER.

BNWAE 24493.

Further reference our 19.12.30.

According to all reliable information (including
some published in Hungarian newspapers particularly
provincial press) unmistakably steps are being taken
preparatory to massive deportation and extermination
of the Jewish population especially in Carpatho-Russian
and Maramaros regions. The number of people immediately
involved is about 200,000 and the action shows every sign
of being extended to the Jewish population in Hungary
proper.

This action has all the namelessly tragic and brutal
earmarks of similar actions carried out in Poland by the
Nazis and their henchmen. It is being most savagely taken
in northeastern

-2-#3346, May 25, 4 p.m., (SECTION TWO), from Bern.

in northeastern Hungary (along Slovakian border and in Carpatho-Ukraine) the principal towns involved being: Kassa, Ungvar, Munkacs, Beregszasz, Maramaros, Sziget and Nagy Szollos. About 200,000 Jews live in this region (namely some 20% to 22% of the population.

During the second half of April concentration of the Jewish population began in the districts of Ung, Bereg, Maramoros and Peremvidek. In the outlying towns they were first assembled in the synagogues and in the case of the town of Ungvar (district of Ung) concentrated in the Moskovics tile factory, in the Kaposerstrasse and Randvanyerstrasse. At first some 8,700 Jews from surrounding townships were brought here; later when the number grew to 14,000 and there was not room enough in the tile factory, those newly driven in were concentrated from April 30 on in a wood yard belonging to Glueck and Company. The Mayor of the town of Ungvar, Dr. Megay Laszlo, as a result of the general attempt of Christian population to bring clothing and food to these Jews, ordered that such concentration camps be isolated and that all traffic in adjoining streets be stopped. He further requested central authorities "to get the Jews out of town as quickly as possible because their presence endangered not only the public peace but hygienic conditions".

HARRISON

REP
EJH

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

MJK-247

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

Bern

Dated May 25, 1944

Rec'd 5:36 p.m. / copy only

Secretary of State,
Washington.

US URGENT.

3346, May 25, 8 a.m., (SECTION TWO).

In the town Munkacs Jews from surrounding villages
were concentrated at first in area bordered by Kostuhlajos
and Zrinyi streets and later transferred to cattle market
in the same town. This brutal action considerably aroused
the whole (*).

In the town Beregszasz Jews from outlying districts
were brought to Vari and Kont tile factories. Vari tile
factory could house a maximum of four thousand people
but twelve thousand to fifteen thousand persons were
crowded into it.

In the town Kassa Jews were also concentrated in the
open cattle market and in the municipal slaughter houses.
In this town in particular the action aroused great
popular feeling since the Jewish population played an im-
portant part in the town's industries and commercial
establishments.

For all reliable

-2-, 3346, May 25, 8 a.m., (SECTION TWO), from Bern.

For all reliable reports - and this is even reflected in the Hungarian press especially in the provinces - the Hungarian population have not sympathized with such brutal anti-Jewish measures. On the contrary they have openly sided with the persecuted Jews and have continually attempted to aid these wretched souls by bringing them food and clothing.

On the other hand the Hungarian authorities have taken severe measures to isolate such concentration camps and to cut off all assistance from outside. To quote from one paper: "The mass attempt to get food and clothing to Jews in concentration areas on the part of the population has been incomprehensible phenomenon. As a result the authorities have been forced to take the necessary police measures to cut off such Jews from all contact with the population".

The lot of these Jews in such improvised "camps" is wretched. Such cattle markets, tile factories and wood yards are almost completely devoid of sanitary facilities and in many instances thousands of men women children old and sick people are forced to live in the open under conditions of frightful crowding and promiscuity. They were permitted to take nothing with them in the way of blankets

or covers

-3-, 3346, May 25, 8 a.m., (SECTION TWO), from Bern.

or covers and it becomes tragically obvious that a great many will die of exposure disease and slow starvation even before they are jammed 80 to 100 to a wagon into cattle cars for deportation.

HARRISON

HTM

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: May 25, 1944, Section Three
NO.: 3346

cy
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. *AA* man who returned from Hungary quite recently and who had seen Horthy gave a reliable report that the old man stated that the persecution of the Jews was deplorable in his opinion; but, on the other hand, he felt strongly that as for the Germans who are defending Hungary from the "Bolshevik peril", everything should be done to placate them.

by
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. *Re*

HARRISON

MPR:VK:BNH

5/29/44

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Bern
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: May 25, 1944, 4 p.m.
NO.: 3346, (Section four).

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' inveigling, 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.

HARRISON

NPR:VK:MAB

5/29/44

RECEIVED
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FROM: AMERICAN LEGATION, BERN
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: May 25, 1944
NO.: 3346 (Section Five)

Copy of following cable should be sent to WRB.

1/ 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).

Lastly, it is suggested, on the basis of several appeals which have been received from very dependable groups working in Hungary, that the intention of the Government of the United States to establish provisional havens of refuge be reaffirmed by the WRB or even better by the President on behalf of the work of WRB. In North Africa probably and in former Italian Tripoli and Cyrenaica-Bengasi, particularly as has been suggested, all Jewish and other persecuted fugitives from the Balkans and Hungary--pending that time they can go back to their homes--will be given shelter and refuge in such havens. The Inter-cross might also be influenced in this way to become more active.

(MESSAGE ENDS).

HARRISON

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington

TO: American Embassy, London

DATED: May 17, 1944

NUMBER: 3934

American Embassy in Moscow has been informed of the contents of your 3641 of May 4 and has been requested to endeavor to have Russian broadcasts in appropriate languages banned 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. The Russian Foreign Office is also being approached in an attempt to use its influence upon the satellite governments and populations to all possible means to cause their resistance to German demands for the deportation and persecution of minority groups under their control.

Please make similar endeavors with regard to the Ministry of Information and the Foreign Office. Please consult with Schoenfeld in this matter with a view to having Czech Government request Moscow to take all possible action to protect Czech nationals in Sub-Carpatho-Russia.

For your information, the OWI transmitters are carrying similar warnings. The Embassy at Ankara states that the Turk Consul at Budapest had sent the Foreign Office word that every Jew entering Turk Consulate there was arrested as soon as he left and transported to an unknown place.

The Vatican is being approached with a view to obtaining its support in applying pressure on satellites, particularly Hungary, in this matter.

Action being taken on your 3642 through Ankara.

HULL

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date SEP 14 1972

cc: Sec'y, Abrahamson, Aksin, Bernstein, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Model,
Laughlin, Lesser, Lusk, Mannes, Marks, McGurnack, Rains, Sargoy,
Smith, Standish, Stewart, Weinstein, H. D. White, Fehle, Files.