HUNGARY (Material sent from WB Office in Turkey)
Istanbul, February 9, 1945

Dear General O'Dwyer:

Enclosed herein is a list of some 1400 names of persons who, we are informed, are still interned in Bergen-Belsen. This list was provided us by the Istanbul Office of the Jewish Agency, which received the names from the Netherlands Immigrants Association in Jerusalem. As the names came through this source, we assume, in the absence of further information, that all the people represented are Dutch nationals.

We are sending this list to you for your information in the event that possibilities arise in the future for the exchange of Dutch nationals, or for similar purposes.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki

Brig. Gen. William O'Dwyer
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Treasury Building
Washington, D.C.

[Note: List of internees.

HERVH]
Istanbul, January 31, 1945

Dear Mr. Fehlo:

In our letter of January 28, 1945 we advised you regarding information which had come to our attention concerning the Jewish people on the Island of Rhodes. In this connection you will be interested in seeing the enclosed translation of an article appearing in the Izmir daily newspaper Ticaret under date of January 18, 1945. The last two paragraphs of this article have reference to the Jews of Rhodes.

Radio Sofia, in its Hungarian service, on January 28, 1945 made the following broadcast, intercepted in Istanbul, of a communication received by the Jewish Community of Sofia. According to this communication, the Community received a letter from the Jewish Community of Pecs in Southern Hungary stating that 8,000 Jews of this town were deported by the Germans last July. It is known that they have been transported to Lublin and Katowitz in Poland.

The Jewish Community in Pecs asks that all Jewish organizations abroad, especially those in America, give all possible support in order to locate and repatriate all of those Jews who might still be alive. It is requested that a delegate of Jewish relief organizations be sent to Poland in order to investigate this and similar cases. The Jews who remain in Pecs and its environs are in great anxiety regarding their relatives who have been deported by the Germans. At the same time, they request relief for those Jews still surviving in Hungary. The Jews in America are specially asked to intervene in favor of their co-religionists who have lost a great part of their families and most of their friends. However, democratic public opinion in London, Moscow and in Switzerland is asked for urgent help in this matter. The letter of the Jewish Community describes the terrible circumstances under which the 8,000 Jews were deported to Poland by the Germans.
I am advising you of this Sofia broadcast because of the information it contains regarding the Faqas Jewish Community. Quite likely this situation is typical of that of all Hungarian Communities and is indicative of the types of problems which will arise when it again becomes possible to organize aid for the Jewish people in Hungary.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katski

J. W. Fehle, Esquire
Executive Director
Federated Jewish Welfare Board
Treasury Building
Washington, D.C.

Encl: Translation of article regarding Jewish population of Rhodes
Radio Sofia, in its Hungarian service, broadcast a communication from the Jewish Community of Sofia. According to this communication, the Community has received a letter from the Jewish Community of Pecs in Southern Hungary, according to which, during last July, 8,000 Jews of this town were deported by the Germans. It is known that they were transported to Lublin and Katowice in Poland. The Jewish Community in Pecs asks all Jewish organizations abroad, especially in America, to give all possible support in order to find and repatriate all of these Jews who may still be alive. The Jewish relief organizations are asked to send a delegate to Poland in order to inquire about this and many similar cases. The Jews who still remain at Pecs are in great anxiety concerning their relatives who were deported by the Germans. At the same time they ask for relief for the Jews who still remain in Hungary. Jews in America are especially asked to intervene in favor of their co-religionists who lost the greater part of their families and most of their friends. However, democratic public opinion in London, Moscow as well as in Switzerland is asked for urgent help in this matter. The letter of the Jewish Community describes the terrible circumstances under which the 8,000 Jews were deported to Poland by the Germans.
Istanbul, January 21, 1945

Hungary

Radio Moscow broadcast the text of the armistice convention signed at Moscow, after three days of negotiations, by the representatives of the United Nations and the Hungarian provisional national government.

Here are the main points of this convention:

Recognizing the fact that it lost the war waged against the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and other United Nations, the provisional national government of Hungary, accepts the following armistice conditions:

1. Hungary has ceased hostilities against the Soviet Union and the other United Nations. It has broken every relation with Germany and declared war on Germany.

2. The Hungarian government engages itself to disarm all German military forces and Hungarian forces collaborating with them and to intern the German citizens, except those of Jewish origin.

3. The Hungarian government engages itself to maintain land, air, and river forces and to put them at the disposition of the Soviet high command, acting as one half of the other United Nations. Hungary will create at least 8 divisions with heavy supply equipment. These could not be engaged on allied territories.

4. The Hungarian government engages itself to withdraw within the Hungarian frontiers of December 31, 1937, all armed forces and public officials from the territories occupied by Hungary and to put out of vigor all laws and decrees concerning these territories.

5. The Hungarian government orders to give all freedom of movement for Soviet and other Allied military forces on Hungarian territories and to put at their disposal all means of communications.

6. The Hungarian government releases immediately all Allied war prisoners and Allied citizens.

7. The Hungarian government releases immediately all persons who on Hungarian territory have been deprived of their freedom because of their pro-allies activities and sympathies, because of racial reasons and their religious convictions. It engages itself to abolish all laws and decrees of a discriminatory character. All persons who have been obliged to leave their original homes will be given the possibility to return to it.

8. The Hungarian government engages itself to deliver all values and objects which have been taken to Hungary from Soviet and other Allied territories, like tractors, industrial equipment, automobiles etc.

9. The Hungarian government puts at the disposal of the Allies all German military property to be found in Hungary, as a military duty.

10. The Hungarian government engages itself to deliver to the Allies all German properties or properties from the territories occupied by Germany.
9. Hungary is obliged to deliver all ships taken by it from allied powers.

10. Hungary is obliged to put at the disposal of the allies all ships in its property. These ships will be used in the war against Germany and after the war they will be given back to Hungary.

11. The Hungarian government engages itself to put at the disposal of the allied command all Hungarian public utilities, enterprises, necessary for the continuation of the war against Germany.

12. Hungary is obliged to repair all damages caused to Soviet, Czechoslovak and Yugoslav territories occupied by Hungarian troops. In respect of the fact that Hungary declares to declare war on Germany, it will not be obliged to repair these damages entirely. For the reparations Hungary will be obliged to pay 300 million USA dollars, payable in six years. These payments can be effectuated in waves. 100 millions are to be paid to the Soviet Union and 100 millions to Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. The sums of reparations to be paid to other countries will be fixed later.

13. The Hungarian government engages itself to repair all damages caused on Hungarian territory to the allied powers, and to establish the situation as it was before the war.

14. The Hungarian government engages itself to contribute to the arrests and the punishment of the war criminals.

15. The Hungarian government engages itself to dissolve immediately all pro-Hitlerite or other fascist political, military or semi-military organisations and to forbid all anti-allied propaganda.

16. The publication of periodical and other literary products, theatrical representations, moving picture representations and radio transmissions can be given only in agreement with the Soviet military command, acting on behalf of the United Nations.

17. The Hungarian civil administration will be re-established on all territories being at 50-100 kilometers distance from the operational zone.

18. For the whole duration of the armistice an Allied Control Commission will be established on Hungarian territory, under the leadership of the Soviet military command. This situation will last until the end of military operations against Germany.

19. The two arbitration of Vienna, of 1938 and 1940 are declared null and void.

20. These conditions enter in vigor at the moment of their signature.

The present armistice convention has been signed by Marshal Voroshilov on behalf of the United Nations and Mr. János Gyöngyösi, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, General János Vörös, War Minister and Mr. István Balogh, Under-Secretary of State.

The convention is completed by an appendix and a protocol containing some particulars concerning the application of the armistice convention.

Radio "Budapest" announces officially that the evacuation the Pest side of Budapest, the German and satellite troops have blown up the two famous bridges on the Danube, the Lánc bridge and the Elisabeth bridge.
January 21

HUNGARY

Comeswall claims that north of the Lake Balaton the German troops break through the Soviet defenses and advancing some 70 kilometers, reach on some points the Danube. Later the German break through further in the northern and southern direction. German troops were near to Sáskefefórdvár and some units reached the Sio river. The important supply line of Budapest-Pécs have been cut. German tanks and guns sunk some Soviet river boats on the Danube. The defenders of Budapest are said to resist the heavy enemy attacks.
The representatives of the Jewish Agency in Budapest are named Krausz and Kasztner. Because of events, they were from time to time addressed at four different places in Budapest, as follows:

Telephone: 497781

Zsido központi téntés,
Budapest, alp utca 12

Jewish Community,
Budapest, Dob utca 35

Swiss Legation
Budapest, V Szabadság ter, 12

I would suggest that you also get in touch with the leaders of the organized Jewish Community in Budapest, but I do not know who still is there. The Secretary is named Apolon, but I understand that he has died. Then there was a Mr. Goldenberg, who, I believe, was President. I do not know whether he is still in Budapest.

I am sure that either Krausz or Kasztner will be able to put you in touch with the leaders of the Jewish Community. As far as I know, Kasztner and Krausz are Jewish agency people, but are quite well-informed not only with regard to Jewish matters in Hungary, but in some of the neighboring countries as well.
HUMANIA AND HUNGARY DIPPER ON PAYS OF TRANSYLVANIAN JEWS; EXCHANGE

NOTES VIA RED CROSS

BUCHAREST, Dec. 12. (JTA) -- The HUMANIAN Government today made public the text of a reply received from the pro-Nazi government of Hungary to its request, sent through the International Red Cross, asking that a special commission be permitted to investigate the situation of 150,000 Jews reported to have been deported by Hungary from the part of Transylvania annexed from HUMANIA. The request, sent two months ago, indicated that Humania would take reprisals against Hungarians living on HUMANIAN soil should the Hungarian Government fail to give a satisfactory answer.

The answer of the Hungarian Government, transmitted through the Red Cross, and received here today by the HUMANIAN Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reads: "Transylvanian Jews have not been deported, but have been sent to work in auxiliary services. The Government of Hungary asked the International Red Cross to send a commission composed of HUMANIAN and Hungarian representatives to investigate the situation. The Hungarian Government considers the request of the HUMANIAN Government a pretext to justify persecution of Hungarians in the HUMANIAN-held part of Transylvania. The Hungarian Government thinks it strange that HUMANIA should display an interest only now in the situation of the Transylvanian Jews."

In a statement to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Dr. Ernest Marton, chief of the department established by the HUMANIAN Government to deal with Jewish affairs in North Transylvania, declared that reliable reports in the hands of the HUMANIAN Government establish the fact that of the 150,000 Jews who lived in northern Transylvania about 100,000 men and women of all ages were deported to Poland and Germany during the months of May and June. The remaining Jews were sent to forced labor and are being treated as war prisoners.

"The reply of the Hungarian Government, thus, does not coincide with the facts gathered by us and substantiated by many eye-witnesses," Dr. Marton said. "We have testimony from eye-witnesses who, arriving from Poland, stated that Transylvanian Jews under the age of 15 and over the age of 65, including invalids and sick, were murdered in the gas chambers of Oswiecim."
Subject: New deportations from Budapest according to information received by Jewish Agency.
Subject: Telegram received from Hias-Ioa representative in Bucharest as to urgent need for presence of Mr. Katzki in Rumania because of influx of refugees from Hungary and Transylvania.

December 2, 1944
Goldin Perupealas Istanbul
783 Zurich 135/137 1 2325

am 8/11 neue Deportation Budapest durch Konsentrierung
Juden sehr bis achtigjährige in Siegel Althoffen ohne
kleider Lebensmittel Sadistische Behandlung stop viele auf
weg zur Konsentrierung umgekommen stop nur minimale
Liesgaben durc fürf gestattet schlaf Freien Himmel
bis 19/11 funfundwanzigtausend in Marsch 70 17 Frauen
30 Prozent Männer zweitausendfunfhundert Juden dreissig
Em taglich nach Regyeshalom ausserdem dreitausend
jüdische Arbeitsdienstler wahrend sehr Tagen ohne
Vorkehrung stop Insegenyue zweitausend fünfzig alte Männer
junge Frauen hochgeschlagenen Schädel mit weiterem Weg
Stieg Totenfall vierhundert laut Angaben Begleitmanns
schaat bis Regyeshalom ou schwanzig prozent tot keine
Namensliste nach intervention Russen Altersgrenze begrenzt
und ab 22/11 Deportation eingestellt heute bei Bira
hunderttausend stop Hilfe an Israel dringendig ab er
noch Chok wegen Leresach erreichte/ Stemm aber gegen
Tischum grosses Ordun -
Hechlas Schwalb
Tal. ORAL SENT

December 1, 1944

WB 186

Subject: See WB 130 and Ankara's 190, re issuance of 1450 passports to Hungarians subsequently disavowed. Turkish foreign office professes ignorance of this situation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rabbi Braunr Mor</td>
<td>Baragazess</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and family</td>
<td>Booza u. 23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rabbi Goldberger-Farkas</td>
<td>Kisvárda</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and family</td>
<td>Dask Parnacz Utesa 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rabbi Goldman Joll</td>
<td>Nagy Varad</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wife and children</td>
<td>Kapucinus ucca 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rabbi Goldman Isidor</td>
<td>Nagy Varad</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and wife</td>
<td>Kapucinus ucca 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rabbi Gross alone</td>
<td>Nagy Varad</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and family</td>
<td>Ger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rabbi Hagar Bandel</td>
<td>Nagy Varad</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miriam wife</td>
<td>Kapucinus ucca 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rabbi Hager Baruch</td>
<td>Falsco-Viso</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shaindel, wife</td>
<td>Koroszo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shannah-Zilporah, daughter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Naftali-Zvi, son</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rabbi Kohn Herman</td>
<td>Falsco-Viso</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and family</td>
<td>Mervoros</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Rabbi Spitz Walter</td>
<td>Berecski</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Esther, wife</td>
<td>Biharmegy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rabbi Mor Spitz, son</td>
<td>Beszterezse</td>
<td>Transylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and 5 other children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gitte, daughter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chaim-Leib, son</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deborah, daughter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HUNGARY

NAMES

1. Rabbi Apfel dorfer Izsar
   Ikone, wife
   Herman, son
   Irene, daughter
   Kata, daughter

2. Fr. Bernfeld Arno
   Helene, wife &
   Nickah, onil
   Verona, Otto, children

3. Rabbi Braun Horitz
   and, family

4. Rabbi Gliklich Joseph
   & family

5. Rabbi Gliklich Samuel
   & family

6. Rabbi Gol man Horitz
   & wife

7. Forabbi Katz Aron
   & family

8. Forabbi Katz Joel
   & family

9. Rabbi Klein Josaf
   & family

10. Rabbi Kohn Aron
    & family

11. Rabbi Kohn Moses
    Sari, wife

12. Forabbi Lebovitz Herman
    & family

13. Rabbi Lichtenstein Simon
    & family
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15. Rabbi Pollak Elias &amp; family</td>
<td>Soldvadkert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Rabbi Pollak Erno &amp; family, Rabbi Pollak Jeno</td>
<td>Szerence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Rabbi Pollak S. Lipot &amp; family</td>
<td>Derecsko, Bihar Megye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Rabbi Reich Bola &amp; family</td>
<td>Kassa, Zrinyi U 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Rabbi Rubin Jakob I. &amp; family</td>
<td>Szaszfegen, Erdely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Rabbi Steif Jonathan &amp; family</td>
<td>Budapest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Rabbi Steinmetz Sigmond Hanna, wife Bernat, son Richard &quot; Akiba &quot;</td>
<td>Budapest, O-utca 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Rabbi Weiss Gyula Emma, wife Valeria, daughter Mihaly Lipot, son Gloria, daughter &amp; baby</td>
<td>Eger, Kaptafan utca 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Rabbi Wosnor Mihaly</td>
<td>Dunasserdehely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Rabbi Ungreiss Abraham &amp; family</td>
<td>Szezed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Katz, Izak</td>
<td>Dob utca 9, Budapest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Rabbi Deutsch Inno</td>
<td>Dob utca 27, Budapest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Rabbi Weinberger Mor</td>
<td>Maria Posa, Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Rabbi Gottesman Saul Solomon</td>
<td>Volosz, Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Rabbi Weiss Josef</td>
<td>Salagey, Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Mr. Karoly Haber</td>
<td>5 Menhes uteza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gyonjyos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Rabbi Malek Abraham</td>
<td>Rudolf U. 3/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wife, Rose Solomon, son</td>
<td>Kolozsvar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ella Bela</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Rabbi Ziegler Salomon</td>
<td>Nyregyhaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wife, Gizella</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Fisch Gosor</td>
<td>Nyregyhaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Rabbi Mordechai Schoenfeld</td>
<td>Nyregyhaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lernia, wife Bela, daughter</td>
<td>Er. Mihaly falva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Habbiner Rubinstein Pinkas</td>
<td>Felso-Viso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wife, Schloomy</td>
<td>Maramaras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daughter, Ghana Sira Schifra</td>
<td>Mesokazony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Rabbi Rottonberg Bela</td>
<td>o/o Elemer Weis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Mr. Friedman Moritz</td>
<td>Hotel Victoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Satumare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Mr. Demenyi, Beno</td>
<td>Papa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tessa, wife</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Mr. Friedman Ignatz</td>
<td>Tezzo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Magyaroreszeg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Mr. Katz, Philip</td>
<td>Papa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
November 29, 1944

Subject: Difficult position of Hungarian Jewry.
November 28, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES:

Dr. Goldin received the following telegram on November 24 from Krausz in Budapest via Posner in Geneva:

"According to news received the situation of the remainder of Hungarian Jews is coming to a climax. Deportations last days very active toward Germany. Permit of exit of 8,000 certificate holders and 5,000 others again stopped. Do necessary to renew intervention with America and England."

Goldin also received the following wire from Schwalb in Geneva on November 24:

"Messenger from Hungary advises that many people are being deported on foot to Germany. Are in great need. International Red Cross help insufficient. Do necessary for hiding and possibilities for exit."

H. Katzki
Dear Mr. Beretta:

During our conversation today with Major Henry, we spoke about suggestions which have been made by representatives of Jewish organizations in Bucharest that consideration be given to the possibility of exchanging German civilian nationals now in Rumania for Rumanian civilian nationals, including Jews, who are now in German hands. These organizations in Budapest also have suggested the exchange of Hungarian Jews still in Hungary for Hungarian and German civilians now held in Rumania.

I informed you that according to advices received in Istanbul, the Bucharest radio, on or about October 30, made a broadcast during the course of which it was stated that the Rumanian authorities, because of reports they have received, have requested the International Red Cross to investigate the situation and fate of Rumanian citizens who are in German, Austrian, Hungarian or German-occupied territories, including Rumanian Jews and Jews who had been deported from northern Transylvania. According to this reported broadcast, the Rumanian authorities have requested the Swiss Government to advise Berlin and Budapest that the Rumanian Government will apply reprisals toward German and Hungarian subjects and toward German and Hungarian subjects and toward their respective ethnic minorities.

Should the International Red Cross undertake this investigation, it may develop that the suggestion of an exchange of civilian populations mentioned above may be feasible and practicable. You may wish to consider this possibility in the event that your inquiries indicate the need for some further action.

With renewed thanks both to Major Henry and yourself for the assistance you have given us in our common efforts on behalf of refugees, I am

Sincerely,

Herbert Katzki
Representative of War Refugee Board

Mr. G. Beretta,
Delegate of the International Red Cross,
Ankara.
Subject: Report by Dr. Marton. Suggestions of exchange of Romanians and Hungarians for Germans and Hungarians.
Subject: Broadcast intercepted from Budapest by OWI, Istanbul on immunity of holders of visas and immigration certificates.
WRB 173

Subject: Exit permits for 2000 Hungarians holding Palestine certificates will be secured. Information received from Krausz of Jewish Agency.
Subject: Liberation of Hungarian Jews from copper mine in Bor, Yugoslavia. Necessity for their evacuation.
Subject: Measures taken against Hungarian Jews. Need for their evacuation.
October 19, 1944

MEMORANDUM

During the course of a telephone conversation which Mr. Ueberall had with Mr. Pomeraniec from Sofia, Mr. Pomeraniec advised Mr. Ueberall as follows:

There have just arrived in Sofia three Hungarian Jews who came from Jugoslavia. They reported that there were 6500 Jews, for the most part Hungarians, who had been working in a copper mine in the town of Bor, near Nish, Jugoslavia. These people had been released by the Allied armies when the captured this territory, or have been liberated, and the Russians have informed them that they are at liberty to proceed wherever they wish. Of the 6500 men, who were of the ages of 16 to 60, 5000 have been working in this mine for 15 months, and 1500 since June, 1944. At the time of the German evacuation from Bor, several hundred of these workers were evacuated to Belgrade with the German army to engage in the construction of fortifications there.

The Russians inquired among the liberated people whether they would be willing to join the Allied armed forces against the Germans. 900 declared their willingness to do so. An additional 700 stated that they were ready to fight, but as it developed, they were too weak physically from their labors in the mine to do so. The remainder of the liberated were either too young or too old to be useful for military service.

The men in the mines were entirely cut off from the outside world, and being ignorant of the conditions with regard to the Jews in Hungary, several hundred immediately set out for Hungary upon liberation, to rejoin their families. Some of them traveled as far as Negot, and others as far as Turnu Severin.
That is the last which the three Hungarians who came to Sofia heard of these groups.

The liberates apparently cannot remain in her, and must find some place to which to go. A number of them had expressed a desire to emigrate, particularly to Palestine.

Mr. Pomeranc is attempting to secure permission from the necessary authorities to travel to Nish, in order to obtain information regarding the entire group at first hand.

HK/b
TELEGRAM SENT

WRB 165

Subject: Need for evacuation of Hungarian Jews. Further remarks on desirability of Mr. Katzki's proceeding to Bucharest.
Translation

Extract from OWI bulletin, Broadcast received in Bulgarian, September 27, 1944; Sofia, 18:30.

-London: 27: Reuters: David Brown, official Reuters correspondent at Allied Headquarters in Italy announces:

It was announced to my that five of the eight railroad bridges on the Danube, between Budapest and Belgrade, are unusable at present following violent attacks by Allied bombs.
Istanbul, September 25, 1944

Dear Mr. Kastner:

We have your letter of September 22, in which you enclosed a list of alleged Turkish nationals in Budapest, whose nationality has not been recognized.

Obviously, in the absence of further facts and details, it is difficult to take steps in behalf of the people affected. However, we shall make inquiry, and shall let you know as soon as we have any positive information.

Cordially yours,

I. A. Hirschmann
Special Attache

Mr. Ludwig Kastner
P. K. 1008
Istanbul

HK/b

Jürgen written in handwriting

[Signature]
Subject: Simond reports that Baron Chierry reports worthy favors for the exit of Jews from Romania, but this is impossible if they must go through Germany.
Monsieur,

Nous avons l'honneur de vous informer par la présente que parmi le dernier courrier que nous avons reçu de Budapest se trouvait la demande d'un certain Mr. Arthur Medina, Budapest VII, Alcsudösor 70 que nous relasons ci-bas. Nous nous référons à ce propos à la lettre/annexe A, dont la traduction essentielle tirée de l'hongrois est comme suit :

Les 10 familles selon liste B sont des sujets turcs, dont la soujection est désignée comme perdue selon les autorités turques. Il en ressort que ceux-ci ne peuvent pas jouir de la protection des autorités turques à Budapest. Les représentations suisse et suédoise se refusent d'accorder la protection, vu que celles-ci ne peuvent pas s'occuper de personnes, dont le gouvernement compétent à sa propre représentation.

Les 10 familles prient de ne pas leur refuser la protection des autorités turques jusqu'à la fin de la guerre. Plus tard, en temps normaux, on pourra résoudre la question de leur soujection.

Tous possèdent des documents selon photocopies ci-incluses.

Nous-mêmes n'avons aucune possibilité d'intervenir dans cette question. Nous nous permettons de vous en informer, dans l'espoir, que vous aurez la possibilité de faire le nécessaire pour la protection de ces 10 familles.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de ma parfaite considération.

Annexes

P.S. Je me permets de remarquer qu'on avait intervenu avec succès pour un grand nombre de familles ayant résidé en France et dont l'état juridique quant à la nationalité était similaire à celui des personnes susmentionnées.
Liste des sujets turcs domiciliés à Budapest et ne pas reconnus par les autorités turc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noms</th>
<th>Lieu</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Domicile à</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mme Arthur Medina</td>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georges Medina</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eva Medina</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenő Medina</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme Jenő Medina</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugo Medina</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme Hugo Medina</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Sevy</td>
<td>Istanbul</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>Rákoczi-ut 8/a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Baruch</td>
<td></td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Horthy Miklós-ut 42.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugenie Baruch</td>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierre Albert Baruch</td>
<td></td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriel Behar</td>
<td>Istanbul</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Király-ucca 93.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme Paula Behar</td>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georges Behar</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme Marcelle Behar</td>
<td></td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Behar</td>
<td>Istanbul</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Klauszál-ucca 35.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme Irene Behar</td>
<td>Nagyvárad</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elia L. Behar</td>
<td>Istanbul</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme Elia L. Behar</td>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Aruch</td>
<td>Istanbul</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Dohány-ucca 66.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme Victoria Aruch</td>
<td></td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme Magdalene Aruch</td>
<td></td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avram Aruch</td>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme Anna Aruch</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saglam Pirocsa</td>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seglam Alfred</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saglam Osman Timar</td>
<td></td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme Regina Confino</td>
<td>Istanbul</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Máfico-tér 7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Istanbul, September 12, 1944

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I am attaching a communication from Monsieur Simond connected with the refugee situation, which I believe you will find of some interest.

I have acknowledge the letter and informed Simond that I was sending it to you for your information.

Very truly yours,

I. A. Hirschmann
Special Attaghe

Honorable Laurence A. Steinhardt
Ambassador to Turkey
American Embassy
Ankara

Enc.

P.S. For your information, I am also including a copy of the memorandum to Mr. E. F. Pecker from M. Simond, dated September 5.

I. A. H.
Istanbul, September 11, 1944

Dear Monsieur Simond:

I wish to acknowledge and to thank you for your letter of September 7 from Ankara. Monsieur Jaquinet's French lessons are so valuable that I understand the letter written in French, and I think you and your assistant are to be congratulated. It is a major accomplishment.

The information contained in your letter is of interest and we have noted it. I have taken the liberty of passing it on to Ambassador Steinhardt who has returned to Ankara.

With kindest personal regards,

Cordially yours,

I. A. Hirschmann
Special Attaché

Monsieur Gilbert Simond
42 Neçetl Bey Caddesi
Yeniköyhir
Ankara
DELEGATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF
THE RED CROSS IN TURKEY

Ankara, September 7, 1944

Ira A. Hirschmann, Esquire
American Consulate General
Beyoglu, Istanbul

My dear Hirschmann:

I beg pardon for not continuing in English, but I am persuaded that thanks to the excellent lessons of Jaquinet you will be able to understand me.

You will please find attached copy of the text of a telegram which I received from one of my colleagues in Bucharest. Before sending it to you, I went to the Hungarian Legation where I had the pleasure of meeting Baron Thierry. I read him the telegram and asked him to make his comments on it.

He was familiar with the emigration projects of Jews to Switzerland and Sweden, but was totally unaware of any relating to Tangier.

On the other hand he was startled at the insinuation that a wholesale deportation of Jews would take place beginning the 26th of August. He gave me every assurance that these rumors are totally false, and a formal denial thereof. Moreover he confirmed to me that the Regent had taken in hand the whole Jewish question, without any German interference in this field. Meetings have taken place with the Germans relative to the passage of these Jews across the portion of the adjacent country occupied by the Reich. Baron Thierry was not able to give me the results of these negotiations, except the assurance that no Jew had been deported since the Regent has occupied himself with the matter. They have simply been evacuated to little Hungarian towns or villages.

I am keeping in contact with him on this subject and shall not fail to let you know any news concerning a change in this problem.

We are both in accord in asserting that there no longer exists any hope of transferring the Hungarian Jews through Turkey, taking into consideration the most recent events.

In that which concerns the Rumanian Jews, I have just learned that my colleagues at Bucharest have slowed up their activities, in spite of themselves, following the arrival of the Russian Army. I have great hope that all is going to settle itself, and that, a short time from now, the technical organization of transports can be reinstated upon a fairly large scale. It will be a question, I suppose, of the Hungarian Jews having been able to pass through Rumania in time, I hope soon to be able to give you further news on this subject.

Believe me, my dear friend,

Gordiately,

/S/ G. E. Simond
Delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Turkey
Translation

For Monsieur Gilbert Simond, from Monsieur Courvoisier, Bucharest. (Message sent the 1st of September).

The Palestine Amt of Budapest, whose work is controlled by the Swiss Legation, finds itself in possession of some lists of emigrants. A collective passport bearing the names of 2,000 persons has been set up; it has been possible to obtain all the visas relating to them, with the exception of a German visa; these persons are selected for the first convoy. The Swiss Legation is moreover preparing collective passports for later convoys.

Only an agreement between the Hungarian Government and the German authorities would be able to definitely settle the question of a German visa. This agreement would aim to liquidate the whole Jewish question.

In consequence, 8,000 Jews will emigrate to Palestine, to Tangier, to Switzerland and to Sweden, and the rest will be deported to Germany.

The Hungarian Government would probably have some hesitancy on this subject. Unless the C.I.C.R. gives it an express order to intervene in this affair, it is only after the acquiring of a German visa that Monsieur Born would take in hand the whole question of emigration.

Definite tokens lead one to believe that a wholesale deportation will take place beginning the 26th of August; equally, on this day all the Jews who are still free will be interned, a few at a time.

The Hungarian Government is still studying the question of the evacuation of the Hungarian-Jewish children to Tangier. The possibility of the trip as far as the Bosporus seems to be assured.

In order to instruct the Government, Monsieur Born would like Geneva to give him precise information on the Ferriere Mission. Moreover, for his reports he has never received any receipts.

Ankara, September 4, 1933

P.S. The telegram, of which this is a paraphrase, has been communicated to Berne.
MEMORANDUM

Ankara, September 5, 1944

Simond informed me this afternoon that Courvoisier, who was formerly here and who is now in Bucharest, is now under instruction to go to Palestine to make arrangements to receive Jewish emigres arriving from the Balkans. Since the movement is about stopped, a proposal has been made that he be sent instead to Budapest, but the present situation between Hungary and Rumania precludes his getting through to Budapest. Courvoisier telegraphed to Simond a couple of days ago stating that all Jews being evacuated from Hungary would go by way of Switzerland and France to Tangier.

Simond understands that approximately 2000 Hungarian Jews are still in Rumania where they have now been interned. He believes that they could be gotten out if the transport could be had. In this connection he says that all arrangements have now been made for the SS TARI to leave except the last step of getting the Turkish Government's permission.

E.L.P.

cc:

Mr. Hirschmann
TELEGRAPH SENT

WRB 149

Subject: Advisability of Hirschmann or Katzki going to Bucharest re refugees from Hungary. Pasman requesting permission from J.D.O.
WASHINGTON

September 4, 1944

Reference Department's circular 18th of August 18.

(For Fehle WRB from Hirschmann ANKARA'S No., )

OWI, Istanbul, distributed Department's announcement of
August 17th to all editors through Anatolia News Agency in
Turkish and French languages. Istanbul Journal d'Orient
published announcement August 19. Radio service of the
British Information Office sent briefed statement on
August 18, which was carried that day by Turkish dailies
Haber and En Son Dakika.

STEINHARDT
The Department of State announced on August 17, 1944 that the
International Committee of the Red Cross has communicated to the
Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States an offer of
the Hungarian Government regarding the emigration and treatment of
Jews. Because of the desperate plight of the Jews in Hungary and the
overwhelming humanitarian considerations involved the two Governments
are informing the Government of Hungary through the International
Committee of the Red Cross that, despite the heavy difficulties and
responsibilities involved, they have accepted the offer of the
Hungarian Government for the release of Jews and will make arrange-
ments for the care of such Jews leaving Hungary who reach neutral
or United Nations territory, and also that they will find temporary
havens of refuge where such people may live in safety. Notification
of these assurances is being given to the Governments of neutral
countries who are being requested to permit the entry of Jews who
reach their frontiers from Hungary. The governments of the United
Kingdom and the United States emphasize that, in accepting the offer
which has been made, they do not in any way condone the action of
the Hungarian Government in forcing the emigration of Jews as an
alternative to persecution and death.

Note: The above is based on the Department's Radio Bulletin No. 198
of August 17, 1944.
Istanbul, September 1, 1944

Mr. Schweitzer:

Mr. Robert F. Lister, representative of the War Refugee Board attached to the American Embassy in Lisbon, has forwarded to us the enclosed letter dated August 15, 1944, from Mr. E. Bertrand Jacobson, together with the enclosed copy of a letter dated August 7, 1944, addressed to Mr. Jacobson by Baron Salo Jadvansky, and an additional two-page list of individuals in Hungary for whom Palestine rescue visas are requested.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

I. A. Hirschmann
Special Attaché

Mr. David Schweitzer

Enclosures: as noted

m/b
SUBJECT: Referring to 1472, renewed warnings to Hungary urged.
Translation

sent: Geneva 26/8
arrived: Istanbul 28/8

according cable Michelber Bratislava 12,000 Jews being deported from Hungary daily from today, stop ask immediately reaction according mine 21/6, ask also avircomp send immediately luggage to Zilina and Wurziki, stop this is however in contradiction to Kastner's cable of yesterday urging arrangements without mentioning deportation.

Michael Baer, Rabbi Bratislava
August 29, 1944

Information reaching us from a reliable source in Bratislava (For Fehle WRB from Hirschmann ANKARA'S No. ) indicates that the deportations from Hungary have recommenced and are now taking place at the rate of 12,000 per day. For your information, these deportations are said to be connected with the negotiations now alleged to be taking place on the Austrian-Swiss frontier.

In connection with the foregoing we wish to reiterate the urgent need for the continuance of all forms of pressure previously initiated by the Board on the Hungarian Government to discontinue these barbaric practices and the consequences which await those responsible.

It is suggested that the route and bridges through which the deportation trains are carrying the victims to Auschwitz, Silesia,
Translation from broadcast received in Bulgaria, August 23, 1944

It is announced in Istanbul that the Yugoslavian patriots are disorganizing railroad transportation in Yugoslavia. The Turkish citizens coming back from Germany have to make a long trip across Yugoslavia.

The correspondent of the Journal de Geneve in Zagreb writes that the Germans are taking very severe measures in Yugoslavia at present for the control of the railroads. The trains are made up of a few armored cars, or sometimes a car full of sand is attached in front of the locomotive. But all the measures taken are in vain.

No train traveling in Yugoslavia knows when it will arrive at its destination, or if it will be able to arrive, because often it falls into the hands of the patriots.

The trip from Zagreb to Dubrovnik is now longer than it used to be to go from Petersburg to Vladivostok.
SILCO

Subject: Telegram sent to McClellan in Boston re possible meeting between Colley and German authorities.
WB 140

Subject: Aid of Apostolic Delegate to refugees in Hungary.

Deportation has ceased for the present.
Subject: Information from UN Representative in Buna regarding situation of Jews in Hungary.
Istanbul, August 22, 1944

Dear Mr. Britt:

In accordance with our telephone conversation of this morning I am enclosing herewith, for your information, copy of a communication based on the State Department's Radio Bulletin No. 198 of August 17, 1944, with reference to an offer of the Hungarian Government regarding emigration and treatment of Jews in that country.

Cordially yours,

I. A. Hirschmann
Special Attaché

George W. H. Britt, Esquire
Office of War Information
134 Istiklal Caddesi
Istanbul

Encl.
Istanbul, August 22, 1944

Dear Mr. Hochstetter:

In accordance with my telephone conversation this morning with Mr. George W. H. Britt I am enclosing herewith, for your information, copy of a communication based on the State Department's Radio Bulletin No. 198 of August 17, 1944, with reference to an offer of the Hungarian Government regarding emigration and treatment of Jews in that country.

Cordially yours,

I. A. Hirschmann
Special Attache

Leo D. Hochstetter, Esquire
Office of War Information
134 Istiklal Caddesi
Istanbul

End.
Subject: Clandestine movement of Jews from Hungary to Transylvania.

Camp FOGIS in Transylvania.
Bucharest, the 16th of August, 1944

Dear Brothers,

As leader of the underground relief work for Hungarian refugees in this place, I would like briefly to report to you on the situation here, as follows:

The Political Situation

The leading factors of the Romanian Government, especially the deputy Prime Minister Mihai Antonescu and the Minister of Police General Vasilin, are taking an interest in the refugee question as if with active good-will. In the last two weeks, Hungarian Jews, especially also our refugee brothers, have lived through exciting days. Occasionally, the visits of Marshal Antonescu to the Fuehrer's headquarters have spread rumors that the same sort of decrees against the Jews as occurred in Hungary may be enacted by the Romanian Government. Even though the Government has been able to resist these demands successfully, up to now, still the plans for the internment of all refugees would be perfected by the German-influenced high military authorities. This had to do not only with the recent Hungarian, but also with the former Polish refugees, as well as those Jews who fled here from Bessarabia, Bukovina, and northern Moldavia; in all, about seven to eight thousand people. If this danger is, currently, not to be feared, it is especially thanks to the successful efforts of Mr. Z., for the present at least, to procure a delay; and it
is to be hoped that, if there is no radical change in the course of the Government, these deorera will never be put through. This, essentially, depends upon whether we shall be able to carry through emigration of greater numbers of refugees in the near future.

As far as the political situation in Hungary is concerned, they have entirely stopped the deportations there—after foreign intervention, as well as the personal exertions of Regent worthy—since about the 6th of July. In spite of this, it appears from the letters of our friend K. that it cannot be said that there is, to any great extent, a real relaxation; it is much rather to be feared that the deportation will include even the Jewish citizens of the capital city, Budapest, who are practically the only ones left in the country.

There are also great difficulties in the way of the emigration scheme, for the German authorities refuse permission to leave the country. The Hungarian Government, for its part, had offered all simplifications which are necessary for the realization of this plan.

Relief and Illegal Emigration

During the last weeks, our relief work has greatly broadened in scope. We have set up five border representatives, etc., in Arad, Turda, Brasov, Timisoara, and Sighisoara. Among these, the greatest activity is developing at Arad, where around 70 to 75 per cent of all the illegal entrants are taken care of. A very self-sacrificing Commission works
here, chiefly made up of orthodox Jews, with whom is placed a delegation made up of representatives of all youth organizations. The work of our friends in Arab has earned highest praise, and we will see to it that the names of those who have taken upon themselves the burden and heavy risk of this work will be made known to the Jewish world and suitably honored.

Our representative in Timisoara, which has started work only in the last few weeks, is under the leadership of Mr. K. K. Their work promises good results. The representative in Turda is under the leadership of young A. H., whose exemplary and courageous action has set a new record for all illegal emigration work. We first made contact with him in February of this year, from Hungary, and through him we helped the first Polish brothers to illegal emigration.

The representatives of Brasov and Sighisoara are still being built up, and their work is still in the beginning stages.

The illegal emigration, through these representatives, is worked out exclusively by means of footpaths with suitable couriers.

Besides this form of the illegal emigration, we have also succeeded in working out a legal form with the Rumanian Government—only to a limited extent, to be sure. The Rumanian Consulate in the capital city of Hungary was, as a matter of fact, directed by the Rumanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to
deliver to every one who is able to make it credible that he is a Rumanian citizen, or was one, a so-called Repatriation Certificate, by means of which the legal entry into Rumania is made possible. In this manner about 200 souls, in round numbers, have come here, and it may be hoped that in the next few days 600 more will come. This is a safe, legal, and relatively cheap way.

The total number of refugees who have already arrived here through our relief work, comes to date to around 2000, of whom around 500 have already emigrated for Palestine (a part of them, unfortunately, were on the death-ship "Isfura"). Enclosed I am sending you a list of names of 1310 refugees, who at present are in this country and are registered in our collection of refugees. Aside from those are about 400 refugees, whose names at present are not known to us, at our border representatives. Unfortunately, our illegal emigration work must principally limit itself to the capital city of Hungary, as well as to those few who can hide in the province, the tracking-down of whom with the object of helping them is one of the most important tasks of our representatives.

Financial Affairs

When I came here, on the 26th of May, the small funds of the underground relief had already dwindled to almost nothing. Mr. I., who took care of the financial affairs, had in a truly self-sacrificing manner spared no pains to make available, even so, the necessary means. But soon we were forced to the conclusion that our own means could not possibly do justice
to the necessary demands upon them, for which reason we soon began negotiations with the Joint, as the Joint had declared itself ready to participate half and half with the underground relief work for the Hungarian refugees. Unfortunately, however, there appeared in the course of this cooperation almost insurmountable difficulties, for the representatives of the Joint here (the circle around V.) had very little understanding of the methods and technique of financing the underground relief and emigration work. The gentlemen from the Joint desire, for example, the preparation of orderly receipts and reckonings of all money spent, which indeed is thoroughly counter to the spirit and possibilities of the underground relief and rescue work, and would finally end in making the work illusory. The leaders of most of the border representatives have already explained that they must lay down their tasks if we insist on this kind of account-keeping. After all, this is an admittedly illegal work.

It is an inseparable fact that, for the continuance of the relief work, suitable funds must immediately be placed at our disposal. As a provisional minimum, I beg for the immediate transfer of 800,000.

For immediate illegal emigration work the following sums (in round numbers) have up to now been expended:

- Representation Arad 60,000,000 Lei
- Turda 5,500,000 "
- Timisoara 10,000,000 "
- Brasov 20,000,000 "

-
Illegal migration of Youth 7,000,000 Leu

Total 84,000,000 Leu

Our total budget, including underground relief, amounted in the time from the beginning of the work to the 30th of June this year to 56,000,000 Leu, in the month of July to 60,000,000 Leu. For the month of August we have drawn up an estimate of 88,000,000 Leu, which amount is already partly spent. To this expenditure the Joint has to date contributed in all 27,000,000 Leu. (In July 12,000,000, in August 15,000,000.) An embarrassing circumstance was that the illegal relief fund could supply the rest only, in part from its own means. As I am informed, a total sum of around 80,000,000 Leu had to be requested as a loan from private persons.

About 30 per cent of the total expenditures were for the care and clothing of the refugees—95 per cent of the refugees came here without any provisions, most of them only the clothes on their backs. It is therefore absolutely necessary to fit them out with the barest necessities in clothing before the emigration to Palestine.

I beg of you, dear brothers, on the grounds of the above-mentioned, to do all that is humanly possible to further the continuance of our work. Truly, I have up to now found in Mr. Z. a complete understanding of all affairs in connection with the refugee question; still I must, as as to lighten the task of Mr. Z., beg of you to impart clear and
binding instructions to the representatives of the Z. C., here, that in the emigration to Palestine, refugees from hunger are to be borne in mind and given priority, since their situation is endangered in the extreme.

I greet you all most heartily, and remain in true friendship,

[Signature]

Mr. S. K.
Pour sauver les Juifs de Hongrie

Washington, 18. A. A. — Le département d'État annonce que le Comité de la Croix-Rouge Internationale a communiqué aux gouvernements des États-Unis et du Royaume-Uni une offre du gouvernement concernant l'émigration et le traitement des Juifs. Vu la situation désespérée des Juifs en Hongrie et des considérations humanitaires, les deux premiers gouvernements informent, par l'entremise de la Croix-Rouge Internationale, le gouvernement hongrois que, malgré les grandes difficultés présentes et les responsabilités découlant de l'acceptation d'une telle offre, qu'ils se chargeront de s'occuper des Juifs qui quitteront la Hongrie et parviendront sur le territoire de pays neutres ou faisant partie de nations-unies et qu'ils trouveront des hôtes temporaires pour les émigrés.

Le département d'État ajoute que des assurances en ce qui concerne les Juifs émigrés seront données aux gouvernements des pays neutres auxquels on demandera d'autoriser l'entrée des Juifs arrivant de Hongrie à leurs frontières.

Les gouvernements des États-Unis et des Royaumes-Unis ont renoncé qu'en acceptant l'offre qui leur a été faite, ils approfondissent nullement le gouvernement hongrois pour avoir offert aux Juifs la possibilité d'émigrer comme alternative à la persécution et à la mort.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

August 18, 1944

Seostate to Amembassy, Ankara

Subject: Circular - eighteenth. Response to offer of Hungarian Government re emigration of categories of Jews.
The present situation of the steps taken by the Hungarian Government with respect to the Jews is as follows:

I.

1. The sending of Jews to work away from their country is provisionally suspended.

2. In the light of the propositions presented by the Swedish Red Cross, the Commission of Emigration of Palestine, transmitted by the Swiss Legation, as well as by the War Refugees Board, the Hungarian Government has authorized the emigration of the Jews to Sweden, Palestine and other countries.
   (a) In Sweden, in the framework of the activities there relating to the Swedish Red Cross, the Jews may emigrate who obtain from His Majesty, the King of Sweden, a Swedish nationality.
   (b) Jews who have relatives in Sweden, or who have had commercial relations for a certain time with this country, may emigrate to Sweden or to Palestine.

   This category comprises about 400 - 500 persons.

   (b) Emigration to Palestine, by the help of the Commission of Immigration of Palestine through the intermediacy of the Swiss Legation at Budapest, is authorized to several thousands of Jews.

   The persons indicated above may emigrate to Palestine if they have certificates of immigration delivered by the British authorities.

   (c) On the basis of the abovementioned propositions of the War Refugee Board, the Hungarian Government has authorized the International Red Cross of have Jewish children of less than 10 years of age sent to Palestine.

   The same Board will be authorized to materially help the Jews interned in Hungary.

II.

Outside of the above mentioned concessions, the following reliefs have been granted in connection with the Jewish regime:

1. The sending of baptised Jews to work in other lands has ceased for the future.

2. The special administration of baptised Jews has been given to the "Conseil of baptised Jews, set up July 6, 1944."

   (b) Jews baptised before August 1, 1941 may remain in the country, but it will be ordered that they be separated from persons not Jewish.

   (c) They will be given all opportunity to exercise their religion.

   (d) The facilities ordered with respect to Jews living in Budapest will be extended to baptised Jews outside of the capital.

   (e) A revision is seen in connection with baptised Jews sent to work in Germany.

   (f) It will be determined, as soon as possible, who is considered a converted Jew, and that will be done not only for Jews between 16 and 60 years of age, but for Jews of all ages.

   (g) Unconverted Jews working in business firms in Hungary will be replaced by baptised Jews.

   (h) Converted Jews will be authorized to leave their domiciles on Sundays and feast days at one o'clock, which will permit them to satisfy the obligations of their religion.
(7) Exempted from the Jewish Star Gate are:
(a) Members of the families of pastors of a Christian faith,
    (parents, brothers and sisters, wives and children of protestant pastors.)
(b) The bearers of ecclesiastic decorations (papal)
(c) Members of the Order of Saint Sepulcre.

III

1. The discretionary right is reserved by S.A.S., the Regent, to exempt a certain number of Jews.
   (b) Exempted will be: Jews living in marriage with a person of Christian origin,
      (c) Jews who bear certain decorations of war (gold military medal of valor, etc.)
      (d) Jews who have certain special merits.
      (e) Ministers of Christian faiths.

2. The departure of Jews for work in other lands will take place under conditions respecting the laws of humanity, and the Red Cross will have powers of control.

3. The sending of packages of necessities will be authorized for persons interned in concentration camps through the intermediary of the Red Cross.

Budapest, July 18, 1944
Istanbul, August 16, 1944

Dear John:

I am enclosing a translation of a copy of the decree of July 16, issued by the Hungarian government, as read to me by Jaron Thierry in my conversation with him on August 8, and reports to you in my telegram of August 9.

Cordially yours,

I. A. Hirschmann

Mr. J. W.ohl, Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Treasury Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Enclosure

Hw/d
Les correspondants des institutions juives, qui ont

ma confiance, m'ont montré le télégramme qu'ils ont adressé

à Istanbul, et me demandent de l'appuyer énergiquement.

Je vous prie de vouloir bien faire comprendre à

Istanbul, que l'ORAT doit être définitivement écarté, et que

RUPIN, contre lequel existent des griefs sérieux, doit être

compromis; sans de telles mesures, l'émigration juive sera

gravement compromise.

La question doit être entre les mains de M. ZISSU,

qui est un homme intègre et approuvé par le Gouvernement Roumain.

Ceci d'autant que l'on prévoit le prochain passage d'un grand

nombre d'émigrés houreux.

L'affrètement du bateau ALEAJULIÀ se prépare et

sera utilisé pour l'émigration jusqu'à Istanbul. La capacité

de transport est de quatre mille personnes.

La question de l'achat de deux bateaux roumains

stationnés dans le port d'Istanbul est de nouveau à l'ordre

du jour. Veuillez me câbler d'urgence si M. Hirshman ou

autre organisme juif peuvent garantir une somme de 5 millions (?)

pour le voyage aller et retour de l'ALEAJULIÀ.

Votre message 666 ne m'est parvenu que ce jour.

ORAT est responsable du nombre des passagers ayant pris place

sur les bateaux qui sont envoyés par ses soins.

Je suis dans l'attente de vos renseignements au

sujet du naufrage du LEFTURE.

Kolb
Telegram Sent

August 12, 1944

WHD 131

Subject: Activity of the Catholic Church in Hungary.
Subject: Transit visas granted by Rumania, Bulgaria, and Turkey for Hungarian refugees. First group of 2,000 delayed.
WAB 150

Subject: Salutary effect of Board's warnings to Hungarians by radio.
Eto 127

Subject: Conversation with Baron Thierry. decree on annihilation of Hungarian Jews.
To American Embassy


We have now reached agreement with Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the immediate institution of the following comprehensive arrangements which will cover admission into Turkey in transit of Jewish refugees from Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria:

2. Turkish consular at Ankara, Constantza and Constantza will be instructed by telegram to the following effect: Turkish consul at Budapest is to issue Turkish transit visas on application to any number of Jews who apply for them provided that they hold one or other of the following documents:

(a) an American immigration visa travel circicces as described in our telegram 127;

(b) a letter from the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem certifying that the holder has been granted a settlement status in Jerusalem. These certificates (a number of these letters have been sent to Hungary by various means);

(c) a certificate issued by the Swiss legation in the terms set forth in your telegram 2459 to Istanbul or an endorsement on a child's passport under the "5000" scheme;

(d) a certificate issued by the Jewish Agency representative in Budapest, who now has his office in the Swiss legation, to the effect that the bearer is a Jew; this last category was included at our request and should mean in practice that all genuine Jews will have the opportunity of leaving Hungary.

These transit transit visas will bear the endorsement saying that they are valid only for departure by sea from Bourgas or Constantza. Simultaneously Turkish consulars at Bourgas and Constantza are being authorized to grant, between them, up to 400 visas every ten days to persons bringing one or other of the documents described in paragraph 2. The Bulgarian Government has offered to allow the ships 75% and 75% to be used for the transport of refugees and on or other of these ships will make the journey from Bourgas to Constantza every ten days carrying refugees to whom transit visas have been granted by the Turkish consuls. Thus, if a full complement of passengers is not available at Constantza the ship will call at Bourgas.

3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs are informing the Bulgarian Government of what they are doing.

4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs have an intention to request Ministry of the Interior tomorrow to admit into Turkey henceforth without delay and without reference to ensure any persons arriving at Turkey's land frontiers, without Turkish visas provided they hold any of the four types of documents described in paragraph 2 above.

This ....
This should mean in practice that almost every Jew arriving without a Turkish visa will be admitted, and will go a long way towards meeting our wishes. There may however still be a few Jews who are unable to obtain any of the four types of document required and who nevertheless attempt to enter Turkey by land without Turkish visas. Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that they are still unable to authorise the entry of such persons unless we undertake formally to admit them into Palestine, whether they turn out on examination to be Jews or not. To give such a formal guarantee would involve us in the possibility of having to receive non-Jewish Bulgarian and other refugees. In cases of persons trying to pass themselves off as Jews have actually occurred since the war so I recommend that we give guarantees. Pending receipt of your views on this point I have informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that in doubtful cases they may refer to this Embassy by telephone and a reply stating whether the person is a Jew or not will be given immediately. Since the Jewish Agency have complete lists of Jews in occupied Europe to which reference can be made, Turkish difficulty is that once a person has crossed into Turkish territory Bulgarian frontier guards will not allow him to return.

b. These new arrangements will embrace and supersede the system of weekly lists of Veterans. Similarly, as well as the above already, groups of 75 children receive visas every ten days.
Istanbul, August 9, 1944

Dear Joe:

Do you think it is desirable for me to see this man? He has written to me several times. One long letter contained nothing new of importance in it.

With good wishes,

Cordially yours,

I. A. Hirschmann

Mr. Joseph Levy
23 Yali Konagi Cadesi
Istanbul

Enclosure

IAH/b
Mr. Janik advised us that letters have been received in Istanbul from Budapest dated July 2 and July 31, reporting that general permission in principle has been received from the Hungarians and consent for the departure from Hungary of Jewish people in that country, who have Palestine visas authorized.

However, before any transport can leave Hungary it is necessary to secure from the German military and political groups in Budapest authority and approval, before the principle above mentioned can be implemented.

Accordingly, in the opinion of the Budapest people:

(1) Only one ship should meet Schroeder.

(2) Two million francs should be made available to the mayor for help in effecting the departure of the Jewish people.

Sixteen hundred ninety selected people from Budapest have been sent to Bergen-Belsen, and it is indicated that this group probably would be able to leave Hungary via Spain. A first transport of 2000 persons could come out via Constantza, if the necessary arrangements mentioned above could be made.

The Budapest people thought it important that further pressure should be exerted through the Holy see, Allied countries, and King Gustav of Sweden, in order further to protect the Jews in Hungary, and more especially to speed up their departure from that country.

Mr. Hirshson stated to Mr. Janik that both he and Mr. Schwartz had received specific instructions to refrain from negotiations or discussions of any kind having to do with the emigration of people from Hungary on the basis of proposals which have heretofore been put forward.

HK
Memorandum for Mr. Kelley:

Subject: Conference with Baron Thierry, Counselor of the Hungarian Legation in Ankara

Date: August 7, 1944

Place: Home of M. Gilbert Simond
42 Necati Bey Caddesi, Yenisehir

Time 9:40 P.M.

Acting on information that Baron Thierry had manifested a sympathetic interest in the question of minorities and Jews in Hungary, I requested of Simond that he arrange an appointment with him for the purpose of exploring possibilities to further alleviate the condition of the oppressed people in Hungary. Baron Thierry is an affable, clean cut, cultured gentleman who seems well informed on the politics of the country, but lacking in power or position to act under his present superior officer and circumstances. Simond informed me that he decided, at Simond's invitation, to attend the rendezvous without requesting the permission of his Chief, Minister Jean Vionle, who is notoriously pro-Nazi. Baron Thierry speaks perfect English.

He read to me from a so-called decree issued by the Hungarian Government on July 18 regarding the Jews. Its contents, as read to me, were as follows:

1. The sending of Jews for work abroad has been suspended (deportations);

2. According to the proposals offered by the Swedes, the International Red Cross, the Palestine Jewish Agency, and the United States War Refugee Board, the Hungarian Government has authorized:

(a) Those Jews who have obtained, through the King of Sweden, Swedish citizenship, may emigrate to Sweden. Those Jews who have relatives and who have business connections with Sweden (merchants, etc.) may emigrate to Sweden. This applies to 400 to 500 persons, approximately;

(b) Emigration to Palestine will be authorized to some 8,000 families, or 80,000 Jews, provided they have certificates of emigration granted by the British. This has been accomplished with the aid of the Swiss Legation in Budapest;

August 8, 1944
The Hungarian Government has given the International Red Cross permission to emigrate all children under 10 to Palestine. The same organisation has been authorized to give material aid to the Jews interned in Hungary. The Hungarian Government has taken steps with the German Government and has granted permission for the Jews to cross the German borders into Sweden.

3. In addition to the above concessions, the following facilities have been accorded to Jews:

(a) Baptized Jews will not be sent to work abroad (deportations);

(b) The special administration connected with Baptized Jews has been handed over to a council of baptized Jews on July 6, 1944;

(c) Jews who have been baptized before August 1, 1944 may remain in Hungary;

(d) Such Jews will obtain all facilities for freedom in Hungary;

(e) Jews with special merit certificates or honorary merit certificates will remain free;

(f) Priests who are former Jews are given their freedom;

4. The sending of Jews for work abroad, if it takes place, will be done within "respect of the laws of humanity" under the supervision of the Hungarian Red Cross:

(a) The expedition of food parcels authorized for persons in camps will be arranged through the Red Cross;

(b) The distinguishing badge for Jews is not to be worn by:

(1) Parents, sisters and brothers and children of Protestants and Catholics who were formerly Jews;
(2) By such people as have ecclesiastical decorations;

(3) Members of the order of St. Seporges (?);

5. The Regent of Hungary has the discretionary power to exempt some Jews according to his determination:

(a) Jews who live with Christians;

(b) Jews who have been decorated with more medals

(c) Facilities accorded to Jews living in Budapest are extended to baptized Jews outside the capital;

(d) A reinstatement is planned for those baptized Jews who have been sent to work in Germany;

6. As soon as it is possible there will be issued a statement as to who is to be considered a converted Jew, and this will apply to Jews of all ages:

(a) Non-Jews who work in companies in Hungary will be replaced by baptized Jews;

(b) Converted Jews will be accorded all facilities to attend divine services on Sundays and holidays;

The above is as near to the verbatim translation from the Hungarian as read by Baron Thierry, as could be transcribed. He reiterated that:

1. Deportations had been suspended, which is the main objective;

2. There have been no persecutions, no maltreatment within Hungary;

3. The Hungarian authorities have only assisted in a routine way, but not through any initiative, in the former deportations.

I asserted that while this seemed a step in the direction of amelioration, that it specifically did not provide for the large population of Jews who were still being treated in a barbarous fashion. Baron Thierry again repeated that he did not
feel that there had been any maltreatments of Jews in Hungary itself and that none were taking place. When I suggested that the Hungarian Government, from its own power, seemed in a position to introduce the above decree and could therefore broaden the basis to include others, if not all the population, Baron Thierry replied that it should be determined first if the decree is workable before second steps are requested. It was suggested that "official bodies" present themselves to the Hungarian Government to request:

1. What has been achieved by the above request since July 19;

2. To offer any suggestions to cover a wider population;

3. That certificates be granted by and for other countries. This, he said, would be the best way to open the doors for the emigration of larger numbers of Hungarian Jews.

Baron Thierry insisted that the Hungarian Government would be sympathetic and open to suggestions. He was of the opinion that the congestion of rail traffic would seriously interfere with the emigration of thousands of refugees to Palestine, noted above.

If extra cars could be provided, perhaps this evacuation could be accelerated. The route now is on the main railroad from Budapest through Belgrade, Svilengrad and Istanbul. (Note: Perhaps we could provide some cars through the British and Turkey for this purpose, painting them white with Red Cross symbols as is done with ships.) The trip of the Orient Express was formerly 36 hours; it now takes 5 days.

When questioned about the stability of the present Hungarian Government, Baron Thierry stated that he had it on authority that the Hungarian Government is planning a change in its Minister of Interior and that there will also be a change in the two Secretaries of State, all tending toward a more conservative government. He protested that Imrevidi, who, it is reported, the Nazis hope to install as Prime Minister, is only mildly anti-Semitic and is a brilliant conservative economist.

Baron Thierry asserted that it was felt in Hungarian circles throughout the latter stages of the war, as the Red Army advanced, that it was inevitable for the Germans to take military control of Hungary, but it was not expected that this would include oppressive recall measures.
Baron Thierry requested that this information be kept in confidence and not publicized, and that his name be withheld from any disclosures, which promise I gave him.

I. A. Hirschmann
1. To bring free labor for work abroad has been suspended.

2. According to purp. proceed to
Fort L. B. W. & Puerto Rico
3. to R. B. S. here, etc.

King of Spain, R. P.
A. Sturtevant
King of Spain, R. P.
Newspaper to send in
not. 10. 10. each. Return
when here. Can. Wharves
and for office. (machinist) may
immigrate to
New York. H. t. 50 persons, apy.

Abre, Segovia to Puerto with
and y. Com. to return Capt. 
End up to 1200 Thurs.

to 10 or 11. cards. 500 cards
for this. Bring as authority.
3. Out with us about Chantilly for following reasons: regards
   (1) Baptism; Fig. must really be cut to work with
   (2) Special adm of Rept. 1st has been held over the
   Council of Rept. just - Aug. 4th.
   (3) 24th to have been before
   Aug. 14th removed to this town
   (4) Royere's all faulty
   (5)
1. Notification
2. Precautions, no treatment within Hungary
3. King authorized any assistance in finding the way
   - Change in Amy. Qasim's plans
   - Minister of Interior - kaumurus to Secretary of State

   Mobadiq, Siraj Usuli, Correspondent of Algerian Empire, Confidential of Army, Qasim
   etc.

   This answer has been formally approved for release, any communication.
Special train to 70
across - Red Cross
Wagon - hit

Paint Red with Red Cross
Travers for Wounded

Nominal 100, 3600
General Express 1 day new

Prague - train, South Pacific
Any

Smaller train

Special train - surprise
A.いろんな手伝いのありました
B.従者についてどうなったか

(2) 仕事のため、海外出張
は、いわゆる出張費を

(3) 通信費や旅費は

Red Cross

この手紙は秘密に

But we'll forward certificates for other

countries.

This is a contribution.
4. As soon as possible there shall be issued a statement as to who is entitled to the contracted four-fifths; that is to say—

5. Any one of the three men working in Co. B at this time shall be replaced by Baptist Jar

6. Cared for jar has been to attend divine service on Sunday which jar
7. Disturbing the bed for hours at night is not to be borne by:

(a) Parents, husbands, brothers, wives, children, and Dakota.

(b) The people, or less, eccentrics, etc., (upon whom)

(c) Astronomers, etc. (upon whom)

3.

(3) Resent of slumber, but the

discovering order to sleep some hours, etc. 

(b) First, who here a man, and

(c) Those who have left

the, and was needed.

E.g. — Theodore Fiske, etc.
From Schwartz to Hirschmann

Subject: Transportation by sea for Palestine certificate holders in Lemba.
Subject: Communication through IHC of Hungarian Government re Hungarian Jews.
To Mr. Hirschmann from Mr. Katzki

Perhaps you might want to talk to Mr. Simond on the following matter:

It seems rather odd from here in Istanbul that, although the Hungarian authorities have said that they are willing to permit Jewish people with Palestine visas to leave the country, and although the Bulgarian and Romanian governments, according to the assnik wire, have agreed in principle to provide transit facilities to such refugees, that up to the present time no one, as far as we know, has actually

left Hungary for migration to Palestine. I am informed that Barlas also received a telegram from Zissu to the effect that the Hungarian government had agreed in principle to the extension of transit facilities.

We have, then, a situation where the governments concerned are apparently willing to let people out or through (I don't know what the Hungarian Foreign Office has said to this matter), but migration has not yet taken place. This is one thing which may throw some light on this problem. The boys here have received a message from Switzerland which states, in summary, concerning migration from Budapest, that no definite decisions about migration to Palestine have yet been made, and such migration depends upon the meeting of someone with Schroeder. They think that this is tied up with the worthy announcement, but it is impossible yet to know definitely. They believe that perhaps the Hungarians may have made the announcement about migration in good faith, but that perhaps there is a small corner of petty German officials around Budapest who are trying in one way or another to obstruct or frustrate the implementation of the announcement to their own advantage, in the hope of getting something for themselves out of it. This, of course, is a matter of speculation, but the fact remains that no one is leaving Budapest and no one knows why.

The assnik wire states that the International Red Cross will make all necessary arrangements for transport, and will also accompany the transport. I spoke with Mr. Jaquinet this morning, and asked him whether he knew whether or not the IC actually had a delegate in Budapest. He said that so far as he knows they do not. Under the circumstances, I wonder who is taking this in hand. Perhaps Mr. Simond has information on the subject. If not, you might want to ask Mr. Simond to find out exactly what the position in Budapest is. In my opinion, it would be most helpful if the IC from Geneva could send a delegate to Budapest to inquire into the situation, and then have him come down to Istanbul so that we might know in detail exactly what is going on there; what preparations are being made, how soon the people will be coming out, and how, and if they are not coming out why not, and who is holding it up. Perhaps someone from here can be sent to Budapest for that purpose, and then return here. Another possibility is the following: I understand from Jaquinet that Beretta is expected to be back in Istanbul some time around August 20th. Beretta is now in Switzerland. Could he not be asked to return to Istanbul via Budapest, and spend several days in the latter city to find out exactly what is going on there, so that he might be able to bring the...
information to us upon his arrival.

The thing that troubles me is that the stage apparently has been set, but no one is moving, and we have no information why. Perhaps you have some way from Ankara for getting this business cleared up.

I now have before me the text of a telegram from Budapest signed by Gauthier, dated August 1, 1944, which in part translates as follows:

"Matter of deportations not yet settled, stop Project for Palestine emigration dependent upon negotiations with Schroeder."

Another telegram dated August 4, 1944, from Geneva refers to information from Budapest and states that "1800 older youths and other people from Bergen-Belsen as well as 15,000 in Germany, stop departure of former for Spain possibly only after fulfillment of agreement concerning merchandise upon which emigration to Palestine also dependent stop The latter is with Swiss legation in Budapest and contemplates 40,000 and 2,000 for transport by ship."

The foregoing messages confuse the issue for me still more, that is, have the Hungarians made an agreement, or haven't they, who and what is holding it up? Can we go back through anyone to find out, particularly in view of "B" cable No. 86, July 28.

There is nothing new with regard to the Bulgarian ships. I am advised that there is permission for all three to go, and that documents are now in process in sufficient number to fill the first boat. The Antalya Agency has not yet been able to make a decision about taking over the organization of emigration from Bulgaria, as they still feel too uncertain about future developments. They are waiting for further clarification of the situation.
Memorandum to Mr. Kelley

With reference to No. 665 of July 28.

1. In collaboration with Mr. Hirschmann’s efforts, the Jewish agency has succeeded in securing the prompt issuance of Palestine certificates to 6200 Jewish refugees through the channel of the Swiss Minister in Ankara through the Swiss Legation in Hungary, as reported in our 1361 of July 30.

2. In his 1366, July 26, Hirschmann reported his conversations with Creteanu, in which he pressed him to provide Rumanian transit visas by his government without limit to Jewish refugees leaving Hungary via Rumania for Palestine.

This has been followed today, August 4, by a further conversation with Creteanu by Hirschmann on this subject. Creteanu informed Hirschmann that the Rumanians have agreed in principle to the above requested steps pending authorization from the Turkish officials to grant visas.

In my talk today with the Turkish Foreign Office I was informed that they agreed to provide the necessary Turkish transit visas, etc., etc.
MEMORANDUM

To Mr. Cirschenmann from Mr. Katzki

(1) By this time you will have received a summary of the material we have regarding the Greek situation. I forwarded that to you by airmail.

(2) I have already sent you the notes on the Schleifer children, which included all the material we have here plus Mr. Squires' suggestions on the matter.

(3) There is enclosed herewith Olesabanoff's letter to Bismarck and a translation thereof.

(4) My feeling about the Kekkes matter is the following:

It seems to me that both Mr. Barry and Mr. Squires are fundamentally opposed to having Kekkes come to Istanbul, in the same manner as they oppose increasing representation here of any other organization engaged in relief work. My own feeling is that, in the light of the information at the end of the cable which Kekkes received from Schwartz and of which I sent you a copy, it may not be so important at this time to explore this clandestine movement from Hungary to Hungary. It would seem to me that in light of present circumstances and all the assurances which seem to have been given by the Hugarians for exit and help the Hungarian for transit and what you might be able to accomplish with the Bulgarians, the entire emigration from Hungary can be followed up on an entirely different level from that which the Kekkes proposal would seem to imply. I think that so far as OSS is concerned, the position has substantially
altered, and I think we ought to go forward on that basis. Undorsed
those circumstances, I think that we need not at this time press
for Kerakos' coming to Istanbul, which I think would keep the
Consulate here happy at the same time.

(5) Attached hereto is a copy of a paraphrase of a cable
from the Grand Rabbi of Athens. I sent this to you and it came
back attached to other material. Consequently, I do not know
whether or not you have actually read it, and so I am returning
it herein. We have a copy in our file here.
To Mr. Dirixmann from Mr. Katzi

The following are my views with regard to Washington telegram No. 608, received as cable No. 86. In giving you the following, I am more or less thinking out loud, and I shall take up the points serially.

As to Paragraph 1: I think it important that we try to find out in one way or another to what other countries people in Budapest now hold visas. I know that Palestine visas have been authorized for a large number of them, and the message subsequently makes provision in behalf of the holders of expired visas for the United States, or advisory approvals thereof. I am sure that there are people now in Budapest who hold visas for other countries, particularly the South American countries. In my opinion, the premise on which the WBG in Washington is predicated its evacuation plans, namely that the people in the Balkan countries will all be able to go to Palestine, is unreal. We know that Palestine will not permit itself to be regarded as a "dumping-ground" for all Jewish people in the Balkans, and that they want to exercise some degree of selectivity as to who shall be admitted to that country. The Jewish Agency likewise is restricted in a certain sense by the terms of the White Paper and by whatever emigration attitudes for Palestine the British government might take. Under these circumstances, it would be necessary (a) either immediately to find other places to which people can go in the event that evacuation from Hungary becomes possible and (b) to determine
to what other countries people today in Budapest have entry visas.

It will be recalled that the Hungarian government has agreed to facilitate the migration of prospective immigrants to Palestine. Temple No. 665 states that "The Hungarian government has authorized the departure from Hungary of all Jews who have been issued entry permits for another country." The latter authorization is much broader than that which has previously been made known to us. Under these circumstances, the number of people who can be evacuated becomes much greater and it therefore becomes necessary to find as many places as possible to which people can be sent. It is in the spirit, I assume, which has motivated the State Department in connection with the re-authorization of United States visas which have already expired, and I think we must try to find out whether there are visa-holders of other countries in Budapest, now that can be done I shall mention later.

Although such analysis may be too technical, it would seem that the language "according to the information received the German government will permit transit through the territories which have been occupied" may imply that evacuation is to take place via Spain and Portugal. There are no countries in the Balkans which have been occupied by the Germans, so that this might mean evacuation via France. This interpretation may have some meaning in the light of information we had received from other quarters, namely that during her government is giving its consent only in so far as areas which it occupies are concerned, on the
theory that consent for departure via Rumania and Bulgaria does not have to be secured from the Germans. I think this point ought to be clarified if at all possible. In this connection, however, we have the Schwartz telegram to Hesnik, which states in part that the Romanian and Bulgarian governments have informed the Swiss legations in their countries that they are prepared to facilitate the movement of Jewish refugees from Hungary.

The practicability of "to induce the government of Turkey either to promptly issue visas for transit to all persons now in Hungary who have been issued a Palestine certificate, or to notify the government of Hungary that Turkey will permit all such persons to enter Turkey on route to Palestine, etc." I believe is a practical matter which the Embassy in Ankara might be in a better position to determine, based upon their knowledge of the Turkish situation. Should it be decided to make this approach to the Turkish Foreign Office, perhaps it might be on the basis of lists which could be supplied the Foreign Office setting forth the names of all people in Hungary for whom Palestine visas have been authorized, as a basis for requesting the transit visas. This, at least, would be specific from the point of view of the Turkish Foreign Office, and would not frighten them to a negative response in the event that they were asked to issue transit visas to any Jewish person in Budapest on the grounds that they will be admitted to Palestine. The Foreign Office could receive such lists of certificate holders for onward transmission to the Turkish consulate in Budapest, with blanket authorization to issue transit visas to
any persons on such lists who might apply therefore.

With regard to Wala's suggestion that "every effort should be made . . . as is possible," Barlas has informed me that up to the present time the British embassy has certified for Palestine visas every list presented to them up to the present time by the Jewish agency. The Jewish agency will continue to submit such lists, which include all names which have been brought to their attention, for as long a time as they can get them past the British embassy. Entirely for your information, I understand that the British embassy has already authorized certificates on the basis of these lists in excess of the unused number of certificates under the White Paper restrictions. Turkey will be that they did so on the theory that the authorized persons will never be able to get to Palestine anyhow, so that they were running no risks in doing so. Under the circumstances, I think that to go to the British formally to ask them to issue larger numbers of certificates would be a mistake, as it might tend to crystallize a situation which under present circumstances is going along all right. If the Jewish agency can continue to get the British to certify lists I think it ought to go along on that basis, and the Jewish Agency is listing for certificates all names which are coming to it from any source.

Paragraph 8. I think that the question of having the government of Turkey advise the Bulgarian, Hungarian, and German governments that Turkish transit visas will be available for all holders of Palestine certificates is one which can best be decided by the Embassy in Ankara. My own feeling is that if the Turkish
Foreign Office can be persuaded to do this it is all to the good. Returning again to the Kasnik wire, the Bulgarian and Hunanian governments apparently have agreed to transit facilities in principle, under which circumstances if this means anything, Turkish transit would be the bottleneck. I would say by all means try to get the Foreign Office to do this, if they would agree to do so.

In this connection, however, I think that some of the transportation problems might again be brought to the attention of the U.S., namely that Turkish shipping from Romania is stopped for the moment, and that people would have to be removed by rail. Disrupted transportation facilities by railroad probably would be a factor limiting the rate at which people can be removed from Hungary. This is not to say that a negative attitude ought to be shown, but on the other hand I think it ought to be made clear to the Department (a) that the Turkish Foreign Office cannot be run from a desk in Washington and (b) that one cannot pull a rabbit out of a hat for transportation even though on paper the whole evacuation process seems to be very simple. In any event, I think that so far as evacuation and transportation is concerned, efforts should be made to move the people from Hungary both via the Balkans and the Iberian peninsula at the same time, and not to rely entirely upon evacuation through the Balkans.

Paragraph 3. I think that once again Washington is trying to run the Turkish government. I should be very much surprised if the Foreign Office would be willing to receive a request to permit refugees to enter the country on the basis that
the United States "government is ready . . . entry of the persons in question." - I think the Turks probably will say that an indefinite assurance must be given in the future when military etc. etc. seem to be proper will not bear such weight, because they will say that they have the same problems themselves. In addition, I am sure the Turks will say that they have no facilities for the reception of those people, and that they simply would not know what to do with them after they arrive here. This is what the Brits have said so far as North Africa and Libya etc. haven't are concerned, and up to the present this British attitude has stuck. I think that we shall have to be in a position to tell the Turkish people specifically that the people will be evacuated immediately which implies that places will have to be secured to which they can go. This is something for which pressure will have to be applied on the United States and British governments. I think it is only in this way that maximum advantage can be taken of the Hungarian possibility, which now seems to exist. While this is my feeling about the matter, I suppose that the question actually will have to be put up to the Foreign Office so that their own direct response can be transmitted to the Board.

It may well be that, since we are not more definitely "allied" with the Turkish government, they may be more willing to accede to requests that it was possible for them to be heretofore.

This is a question which the Embassy would have to determine.

In general, there is a real question in my mind as to what can be demanded of the Turks when we ourselves are going to hedge ourselves with reservations as the quoted part mentioned above.
indicates. This is my feeling about this whole section 3 and the entire business of the evacuation to territories of the United Nations. We must press for concrete things from Washington and London, and not such general assurances only.

Paragraph 4. I read this paragraph to Mr. Barry to get his views on the matter. Up to the present time instructions have not yet been received by the Consulate from the State Department. Mr. Barry suggested that I talk to Mr. Squires, which I did.

The implementation of Paragraph 4 is not as simple as it sounds. Basically, before anything can be done under this section, one has to know who the holders of expired United States visas are, or for whom advisory approval had been issued. This information would be necessary if one is to be in a position to go to the Turkish foreign office and ask for transit visas since it will be necessary to tell them that the proposed emigrant has an overseas country to which to go on **Transit visa** which basis a transit visa can be requested. Technically, the reservations of the State Department as outlined in Paragraph 4 take away from the Consulate the right to say definitely to the Foreign Office that United States visas are available. They will have to take the viewpoint that they cannot say categorically that a visa is available, since they must refer back to Washington as these holders of expired visas present themselves to the Consulate, in order to ascertain whether or not prejudicial information regarding the emigrant has been received subsequent to the time the visa was authorized. Also, people who are inadmissible because of diseases would likewise have to be
ruled out, and this would be determinable only after the person arrived in Istanbul. The best the Consulate would be able to say would be that visas have been authorized, and by inserting some kind of "weasel words" to cover themselves in the event that a person is inadmissible for one of the three reasons mentioned in Paragraph 4. Naturally, they will have to wait with doing this until they receive their own direct instructions from the State Department.

The generalization by the Consulate could be avoided if it were possible to mention specific names to the Foreign Office as to people who had United States visas authorized. If there is a general statement made, everyone in Budapest who thought that at some time or other steps had been taken for securing a United States visa would say that he had an American visa, only to discover upon arrival in Istanbul that no visa had ever been authorized, and creating complications when such person could not move onward. There are three possible ways to secure nominative lists: (1) the State Department has a record of all advisory approvals which were issued, and they can determine who has or who has not actually obtained the United States visa and immigrated to America. It would be a ponderous job to make up such a list, and perhaps this is impractical. (2) We could try to obtain from the Jewish organizations in Budapest, or through other similar channels, lists of the names of people who actually had at one time United States visas and who can give some evidence of that fact. When these lists are secured in Istanbul, they can be telegraphed to the State
Department for confirmation as to whether or not visas actually had been authorized at one time. This would provide some basis for going to the Turkish Foreign Office with a nominative list. (3) We can ask the Swiss, as protecting power, to prepare lists of names of people in Budapest who might have presented themselves to it for assistance or services on the basis of the possession of United States visas. The Swiss may have some such list already available. If so, we could ask for the names and check with the State Department for submission to the Turkish Foreign Office. Such a list from the Swiss would be a genuine list, and would provide something to work on. A second possibility through the channels of the Swiss would be to ask them to go through the files of the American Legation in Budapest and to make up lists from the files of people for whom visas were authorized or advisory approvals given, for transmission down to us. These lists could be checked through the State Department.

The important thing is to get some idea of the names of the holders of expired United States visas or advisory approvals and I would extend this procedure not only to Hungary but for other Axis countries or occupied countries as well. I think the proposal for the Hungarians provides sufficient precedent to undertake this step. You might want to discuss this matter with Mr. Kelley, to find out whether he would be willing to ask the Swiss as protecting power to get lists of visa-holders together.

However, I don't think we should confine ourselves only to
the holders of United States visas. I think we ought to try to get lists through the visas or any other protecting power representing Allied countries, particularly the South American countries, for which entry visas, I am sure, are held in Hungary and other occupied countries in large numbers. We might as well try to move them too as additional places to which people can go, rather than to rely entirely on listing as a catch-all for the United States, for these people who were fortunate enough to possess American visas.

If the Hungarian offer as reported to Barles actually means only evacuation of Hungarians to Salentine, it might be necessary to go through the motions of bringing people to Turkey ostensibly for Salentine migration, but then to send them off to other countries on the basis of the visas which they possess.

In connection with migration to the United States, I think it important that the Board be advised of transportation difficulties which exist for the outward voyage from Turkey, because at the present time as I understand it there is no way to move them by rail or by airplane.

Paragraph 5. Concerning admission of refugees from Hungary into Romania, telegram No. 78 says:

"Someriu, the Romanian delegate to the United Nations (presumably for Allied consumption) stated that he could give formal assurance that the welfare of Jews coming into Romania from Hungary would be attended to by the Romanians, who would allow the Jews to cross the border secretly.

"Word received from Jewish sources in Budapest indicates that the few Jews who contrive to reach the Romanian frontier are not hindered by the Romanians."

"Why deal on this level, if people will be permitted to leave Hungary officially?"

"Pommer will you have the above written as above tomorrow?"
From Schwartz for Hirschenmann
Subject: Emigration from Hungary.
Les Juifs de Hongrie

Leur déportation a été suspendue, dit M. Eden

Londres, 3. A.A. — M. Eden, secrétaire aux Affaires Etrangères, a annoncé aux Communes que, suivant une information parvenue au Gouvernement Britannique, on a arrêté la déportation des Juifs de Hongrie jusqu'à ce que le Gouvernement Suisse ait complété l'évacuation des Juifs appartenant à une certaine catégorie à laquelle le gouvernement hongrois s'était déclaré prêt à autoriser l'expulsion part du pays.

M. Eden ajoute :
- On signale que cette catégorie comprend tous les enfants juifs de Hongrie au-dessus de 10 ans et possédant un visa pour d'autres pays, ainsi que tous les Juifs de Hongrie soit adultes soit en bas âge, dont l'admission a été reconnue opportune par le gouvernement de Palestine.

Une colonie de réfugiés au Mexique

Washington, 3. A.A. — La radio de la ville du Mexique a annoncé aujourd'hui que le gouvernement du Mexique a décidé d'établir une colonie de réfugiés juifs qui sont venus de plusieurs pays et qui souhaitent quitter le pays pour des raisons de sécurité.

Ces réfugiés retourneront à leur pays d'origine après avoir été reconnus comme réfugiés par les autorités mexicaines.

Les réfugiés seront logés dans des camps spécialement aménagés et recevront une aide financière et éducative pour leur permettre de reprendre une vie normale.

Le journal de Quat.

Aug. 4, 1944
Posti Hirlap, 2nd August 1944

No change in the restrictions imposed on the Jews.

K.T.I. announces:

Many newspapers, issued at noon, have published the news that Christened Jews have been authorized to circulate freely from 6 o'clock in the morning to 8 o'clock in the evening, during the period from the 1st to the 6th August. An official communique has just been issued, stating that this information is due to a mistake. No change has therefore come about in the restriction imposed on the circulation of Jews.

---

 Pest, 3rd August 1944

A circulation certificate for working Jews.

The Commissioner of the Government for Intellectual affairs has directed that Jews employed in intellectual works until the 31st August,respectively the 30th September, should be supplied with a certificate, allowing them to circulate for joining their place of work, irrespective of the restrictions in force. During this period they are also exempted from auxiliary military service.

All employers, who have still at their service Jews with the authorization of the Commissioner of the Government, must apply within 48 hours for a certificate, as stated above, or dismiss their Jewish employees immediately.
Macárország, 1st August 1944

England does not want new Jewish citizens.

"Budapesti Ertesito" writes:

"The political circles of the Hungarian capital have been greatly impressed by the statement made in the House of Commons by the State Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. George Hally, who rejected, on behalf of his Government the suggestion according to which the English citizenship should be granted to the Jews living in European countries occupied by the Germans or under German influence.

The diaphanous pretext that the English citizenship would not be of great help to these Jews will deceive nobody, for it shows only that whenever the English are called upon to help by deeds and not by propaganda phrases in the air, they suddenly become calm. While they make a point of pushing the Swedes into the foreground, they themselves confess that it would not give them much pleasure to have plenty of Jewish citizens.

The Hungarian Government has made clear once and for all its point of view in the Jewish question and it is not prepared to discuss this question any longer. The competent circles in this country have nevertheless stressed the above fact, because it shows the great difference between words and deeds."

Pesti Hirlap, 2nd August 1944

Jewish property hidden in Szombathely.

The police of Szombathely has sentenced to a fine of 4000 Pengoes or 40 days prison Lorant Nemeth, landowner in Hereny, who had hidden jewellery belonging to the Jewish doctor Pal Varadi. This Christian landowner will be interned.
MEMO OF DISCUSSION

August 3, 1944

WHB

Subject: Steps taken by Apostolic Delegate in Istanbul and his associates in Romania and Hungary re Jewish exiles in Hungary.
Istanbul, August 1, 1944

Dear John:

In connection with the proposal made by Jabotinsky to charter a Turkish ship via the Danube to Budapest and return for the purpose of saving the Jewish people of Europe, and about which I telegraphed to you in my No. I am enclosing a copy of my reply to Mr. Jabotinsky relating thereto.

Cordially yours,

I. A. Hirschmann
Special Attache

Mr. J. W. Pehle, Executive Director
war Refugee Board
Treasury Building
Washington, D.C.

Enc.
Istanbul, July 22, 1944

Dear Mr. Jabotinsky:

This letter relates to the proposal you have presented to the War Refugee Board for the organization you represent to charter a vessel of wooden structure to sail from Istanbul up the Danube to Budapest; to embark from Budapest with a complement of some 1,000 refugees and thence to proceed to Istanbul. You have referred to the Turkish ship, Karagöz, of 850 tons, which is at present in the Sea of Marmara, and for which, you contend, you are able to secure permission to proceed from Istanbul to Rumania up the Danube to Budapest, and to embark the passengers and return to Istanbul. The boat is to be reconstructed for this purpose in Braila, in order to be fitted for passenger accommodation. You have indicated to us that a decision on this matter was pressing, and you requested an immediate affirmative or negative reply of the War Refugee Board, as to whether or not we would approve the project.

Upon inquiry, the following salient facts have presented themselves:

(1) Our latest information regarding the safety of the Danube waters discloses that any boats sailing on those waters may be subject to grave danger of attack and explosion. It has been learned that, on occasion, these waters have permitted vessels to pass with a degree of safety, but that this situation changes hourly, and for military reasons certain belligerents completely re-mine the waters. It has not been possible to determine the exact situation on the Danube, for obvious reasons. In this connection, we are making further investigations in the hope of securing something more promising for this aspect of your interesting proposal.

(2) From information which we have thus far received, the boat you have proposed is of too deep a draft for navigation on the Danube, and we are informed additionally, that bridges which cross the Danube are of too low an altitude to permit anything but boats especially designed for Danube traffic to pass underneath.

(3) Provided that points (1) and (2) were satisfactorily concluded, there would still remain the fundamental question of prior arrangement for the embarkation of the refugees. This would mean the advance arrangement of all technicalities involved in their permission to depart from Hungary. The name of the man you suggested to send to Hungary to make these advance arrangements has been investigated, but according to our information the chances that he will be able to succeed are remote and seriously open to question.

(4) We have not yet been able to determine what degree
of control exists on the amnibo, for boats carrying Jewish refugees destined to an Allied country which must pass through Hungary, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania, along this zone of military operations. Naturally, this matter would have to be clarified before approving the embarkation of passengers on a voyage where diligent inquiry might perhaps reveal that the refugees will not be permitted to proceed through the amnibo, and perhaps removed from the boat while en route.

It was in view of these imponderables that we advise you today that the car refugee board at this stage can neither approve nor delay your project. Facts upon which our opinion must be based were not yet all received so that, although you required an immediate positive or negative reply, it could not yet be given.

As advised you further that the foregoing has a distinct bearing upon your request for authorization to expend funds for the proposed project. Under the treasury license issued to your Committee, funds may be expended only upon prior approval of Ambassador Steinmetz and/or the underwriter, in view of the above circumstances, and until the various points mentioned above have been clarified, obviously the expenditure of funds therefor could not be authorized by us.

Should you have been informed by me, I have been attempting to do everything within my power to find some means of assisting in any feasible proposal for the rescue of refugees, and I am hoping that the above points can be satisfactorily cleared, both for you and for us, in order for you to proceed with the enterprise, if possible. I think you will agree, in terms of your responsibility and ours, that it is essential to clear up these points before venturing on this project. Obviously there would be no justification in throwing people from the fire into the frying pan, however, if despite the foregoing considerations you wish to proceed with the project on your own responsibility, that is a matter which you will have to decide for yourself.

I shall be happy to discuss the matter with you further when the above points are cleared up to your and our satisfaction. We shall certainly endeavor to help you clarify them if possible.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

L. A. Alschmann
Special Attaché

Mr. Yitzhak Jabotinsky
Panorama Apartments
13 Uzma Caddesi
Istanbul

IAH/B
Istanbul, August 1, 1944

Excellency:

In accordance with Your Excellency's kind offer, in which you volunteered that you would be pleased to respond in writing to certain questions which we would be pleased to submit to you with reference to the rescue and relief activities of the United States War Refuge Board, I have the honor to enclose for your consideration the attached list.

May I again, in the name of the Government of the United States of America, express my gratitude for the kindness which Your Excellency so kindly granted me, and to assure you how deeply moved I was by your great interest and efforts in the broad humanitarian aspects of the problem in which the War Refuge Board is actively operating.

I am, with renewed assurances of my highest esteem,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

Ira A. Hughes
Special Attaché

His Excellency
Consul General of the United States
Apostolic Delegate

Enclosures

IAH/6
(1) What information does Your Excellency have regarding the present situation of Jewish people in Hungary?

(2) What are the specific steps which Your Excellency has been able to take thus far in connection with the rescue or assistance of Jewish people, or others, who are under oppression in Hungary as a result of present policies therein?

(3) I understand that strong representations were made by Your Excellency in telegrams of July 9th, both to Romania and Hungary, regarding the release of Jewish people in those countries. Could you feel free to let us have the contents of those telegrams?

(4) Is it Your Excellency's intention to make any further telegraphic representations in order to accelerate the release of Jewish people, and others similarly situated, and to impress upon the Hungarian and the Romanian authorities the atrocity of the Church regarding their anti-humanitarian acts?

(5) May Your Excellency feel that you can do anything to protect people to the oppressed people in Hungary now or to protect them against future deportations in the event that this procedure recommences?

(6) Can Your Excellency be helpful in protecting people in Hungary who are Jewish by definition, but who are Catholic or of other religions by faith?

(7) To Your Excellency's knowledge, has the Holy See obtained visas for any country for so-called non-Jewish Christians, or are such projects in prospect?

(8) If possible, could Your Excellency be helpful in any way in organizing or taking intervening steps in connection with the emigration of Jewish people from Hungary?

(9) Would Your Excellency feel free to inquire of the Apostolic Delegate in Budapest whether, by his presence as an observer of events, he might ascertain that the Hungarian government, aided by the representations it has made in its recent announcement through the International Red Cross of its intention to initiate certain ameliorating conditions in its treatment of Jewish people in Hungary?

(10) Would Your Excellency feel free to make use of your offices in securing protection, assistance, or release from jails of anti-Nazis or other political leaders in Hungary or Romania who, because of their past activities or their political status, have been subjected to oppression in their respective countries? In this connection, there are attached hereto lists of prominent persons in Romania and Hungary who have been subjected to oppression, in part at least, for political reasons.
(11) Does Your Excellency have any knowledge or information regarding such steps as might have been taken by the Holy See in assisting financially so-called non-Catholic Christians, or others, in Hungary who are subject to oppression. Would it be possible for you to be of assistance in the transmission of funds for such purposes, should they become available?
SUBJECT: Communication received by apostolic delegate, Washington
re Jewish people in Hungary.

July 31, 1944
PARA- PHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED    July 29, 1944

From London to Ankara

Subject: 6,000,000 Jewish people permitted to leave Hungary.
PARAPHRASIS OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

July 25, 1944

W33-65

Subject: Emigration from Hungary; efforts of American Legation

a. Berns; future action.
Istanbul, July 26, 1944

Sr. v. Sarles:

In connection with the lists and forms concerning of Jewish people in Hungary for whom, relative views up to be authorized, we wish to submit the following names, all of Budapest:

Mr. &Mrs. Alfred Reiss, Geza utca 3
Mr. &Mrs. Erez Racz, Disho utca 10 a. II. lór
Mrs. Francz Lakeras II., Sargent Korut 44 II. apt. I
Mrs. &Mrs. Gyorgy Solok, Solok utca 14
Peter and Antalina Sorok, permanent residents of color, living with parents, James and Anna Sorok, 51-53 Aga-Hun-Sales

Mrs. Ille Wanzinger, Atilla utca 77-79
Mrs. Else Angyal Rejan, 33 Gosa utca
Mr. George Rejan, son (age 31), 3 Gosa utca

Gesa and Paula Rohitseck, Csanyi utca 77, kor

The following are all of L., Arany-tér 1,

Mrs. Julie Wankely
Mrs. Turina Zina
Mrs. Maria Koch
Mr. Zara Koch

Szofitka Koch, age 7

Michael Frederick Koch, age 3

Mrs. Emil Foldes, Budapest III., Páli u.60/a
Mrs. Mrs. Joseph Rosenfeld, Kistmar-Nezsül, utika 23

It may well be that all the above names are already known to you, and that certificates indeed have already been authorized. If that is so, we would appreciate your letting us know. In any event, please let us know whether you are able to provide for these additional names.

Yours truly,

I. A. Strachmann,
Special Attache

Kr. Weil Sarles
Farapulka posta
Istanbul

P.S. The following additional names of people who apparently have already been included in your lists have been brought to our attention. We are including these in order to:

- Ing. Dr. Abel Suchestow & wife, Leonia Suchestow, Timaresat,
- Bd. Reche 33, list #3, No. 257 signed in Jerusalem 10/12/43
- Paul Rogenstreit & wife Teresa Rogenstreit, and child Hannah
  Rogenstreit, Budapest 1/430/43. II 107.
Istanbul, July 28, 1945

Dear Dr. Kessler:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 28, 1945, containing the copy of the letter of Corporal Umbriel I., reported as received by Harry Lesser of the War Refuge Board, Washington.

I wish to thank you for your kindness in forwarding the letter, which we found to be most interesting, and I should be grateful if you could offer my thanks to Corporal Lesser, along with my kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

I. C. Hirschmann
Special Attache

[Additional text]

Mr. Jordan Kessler
American Joint Distribution Committee
c/o American Consulate
Algiers

IAD/6
PERSONAL FROM H. HIRSCHBAHN TO JR. PSHLE
WAR REFUGES BOARD

Referring to the letter by Corporal Kerekes to Lesser of June 12, Kerekes has made a number of suggestions which apparently are based on familiarity with conditions now existing in Hungary, which we believe should be explored and exploited without delay by him. As I indicated to you in Washington, I was impressed by the personality of Kerekes and his apparent resourcefulness and abilities. Opinion that every avenue for rescue work in Hungary must be energetically pursued, we therefore request that Kerekes be assigned to the War Refuge Board operations in Turkey at the earliest possible moment, provided such an arrangement can be made by you without too much difficulty.

The above has not been discussed by me with Kerekes.
Discuss with Mr. Berry
Dear Ira:

1/ I am enclosing a copy of a communication which has recently been received from the Office of the Representative of the United States of America at Algiers, together with the enclosures mentioned therein.

Enclosures:

1/ Copy of communication from Algiers, June 26, 1944.

2/ Enclosures to above communication.

Sincerely,

E. L. Packer,
First Secretary of Embassy.

Ira A. Hirschmann, Esquire,
Care of American Consulate General,
Istanbul, Turkey.
Algiers, June 26, 1944

The Office of the Representative of the United States presents its compliments to the American Embassy at Algiers and encloses herewith a communication addressed to Dr. Ira Hirschmann, Special Representative of the War Refugee Board, from Mr. Mordecai Eissler of the Joint Distribution Committee in Algiers. If the Embassy perceives no objection it would be appreciated if this communication could be delivered to Mr. Hirschmann.
Mordecai Kessler,
American Joint Distribution Committee,
care of American Consulate,
Algiers, Algeria

June 21, 1944.

Mr. Ira Hirschman, Special attache,
Representative of War Refugees Board,
American Embassy,
Ankara, Turkey.

Dear Mr. Hirschman,

I am forwarding this letter to you by consular pouch at the request of Cpl. G. T. Kerokes.

This is being done in the absence of Mr. Leonard A. Ackerman of the War Refugees Board, who is now not in Algiers, and who I understand was interested in having you receive the attached material.

Sincerely yours,

Mordecai Kessler.
My dear Larry:

Lennie told me about the fact that you would like to know what can be done about the oppressed minority problem in Hungary of which right now the Jewish problem is the most burning. I have, of course, given a great deal of thought to the problem before this and most recently, I discussed the problem with my good friend, CPL Steven Schmergel, who returned only a few days ago from Italy, (mainly Paris), where he was active in Hungarian affairs for the Psychological Warfare branch of the Army.

Whatever suggestions I may offer are predicated on my understanding of the factual situation which is as follows: The economic program which the Nazis took ten years to accomplish in Germany is being jammed through in Hungary in weeks. Even the Nazi's desire to claim everything in legality is being abandoned, and all Jewish wealth from land to the smallest chattel is being expropriated by decree. Jews are herded in the ghettos and given two square meters living room each. On the other hand the definition of who is a Jew is more liberal than under the Nuremberg laws, and actual deportations to Poland have, to date, been restricted to the Jews of Kusinoko (Hungary's Northwestern corner).

As I understand it, the following measures have already been taken: representations have been made through various diplomatic missions and international bodies of great dignity (Vatican, etc.) The Partisans have been induced to permit Hungarian refugees to come through. Relief organizations are being endowed with all the money they are allowed to spend in relieving the suffering.

My recommendations will be intended for the above situation and will - of course - not duplicate existing measures. I have three groups of suggestions:

1. Relating to escape. (a) Most of the ships and barges that go down the Danube (the escape route) are empty. The skippers of these barges can take out in the form of seaman and stowaways a large number of people. The approach to them may be financial. Their lower terminal is mostly Galca, and if a good person there is willing to pay a large sum per head for each refugee, you might have a flourishing market within a few weeks. The approach to the crews is political - communist or socialist - they are now together. If you choose the political approach, proceed through John Siro, who - who anything but a communist - has the confidence of the
Hungarian and Rumanian communists, and I wonder whether he would
not be the right man even in the other direction.

Not as satisfactory, but of some importance is the railway
from Budapest to Sárosas on the Hungarian coalfields - only about
ten miles from partisan territory. Here, too, the trains run
South empty and the train crews are all secret communists. In
this case there is only a political approach through existing
channels. I consider this line less satisfactory because the
terminus is still in Hungarian territory and the refugees would in
addition to transportation, be faced with a hazardous task of
passing through surveilled borders.

b. Transylvania could support a large number of refugees.
It is a land that to date is rich, and where the mountains could
hide thousands of people. Governmental organization is scattered
and loose. Besides, there are compact Hungarian settlements so
that the fact that the refugee does not speak the language would
not drive him away. There is hardly any German occupation, and
the administration - especially the Rumanian half - is so corrupt that
the danger of detection is only a monetary one. "two Schmergel
and I disagree on the best method of organizing it. I believe that
if amply supported with money and the knowledge that if detected one
would get diplomatic support a group of people like he and myself
could do wonders there. Steve, although no adverse to personal risks,
wants to proceed through existing organization, either underground
wants to proceed through existing organization, either under ground
like the communists or the socialists, or by the support of the
Unitarian church, most important in Transylvania. Possibly we are
both right, and a way should be found that the best of both should
be retained.

Relating to propaganda. The Hungarians know that they are
licked. There are many, no doubt, who will help the fugitives from
the goodness of their hearts. There are others who will do so for
profit if it offers profit. Obviously, we can’t get money to every
one of the people who could get away if they had the funds to buy
themselves out of it. For this purpose it is obvious that it must
be shown to the people in a position to help that they have something
to gain individually from such action. Lennie is all for broad-
casting over and over again the President’s statement and we dis-
cussed the cable regarding leaflets which he sent you recently.
I agree with the contents of the cable, but believe that it is not
eough to drop leaflets containing only the President’s statement.
A leaflet should be dropped asking every individual Hungarian to
help the refugees and to tell them that such help will be taken into
consideration and also financially rewarded after the inevitable
early victory. Ask them to keep the leaflet and to have the refugee
sign on the back and tell them that if the refugee is alive after
our victory and testifies to the genuineness of the signature and
absence of duress the leaflets will be redeemed for a reward. (I wouldn't worry about the cost of this - I am sure that either the individuals helped or else the communities affected will be glad to assume the cost after the war.)

I shall be glad to submit a draft of such a leaflet.

Relating to relief. There should be somebody with large amounts of Swiss francs at his disposal in the position to emasculate the program of the Nazis for the extermination of the Jews. I regret to say, Larry, that it is my considered judgement that any relief we can give so to speak clandestinely should limit itself to keeping the people alive. We have neither the resources nor the ability to sabotage either the anti-Jewish economic program, nor can we keep the unfortunate people from the greatest of indignities. I do not think that we can do even this for long, but it is barely possible that we might be able to do so until the collapse of the Axis if it comes, may God will it, soon enough. I know that this raises two problems: a. the Swiss francs, b. contact. For the first purpose I would speak to Geiringer, not only regarding the Hungarians but also regarding a group of some 20 Central European refugee families who have retained W&L to represent their postwar interests. The same group could be used again and he, being a member of it, could possibly exert more pressure than anyone else. Those groups are the logical individuals for Swiss francs, because they in many cases have interests in Switzerland, just as our friends have. Besides, they have an ax to grind. For our man I suggest Dr. George de Ghika, the last Hungarian Minister in Washington. As to his character and personality, I had the opportunity to file a statement with the Treasury when I was under fire for my friendship with him. I wish you would read that report (it should be available in my personal file and if not, Belle can get it for you) because again and again the people discussed therein became foil of interest in your present work. Ghika is thoroughly pro-democratic but has such great prestige in Hungary and Romania (he is from an old Transylvanian aristocratic family that broke into a Hungarian and a Romanian branch; his cousin, the Prince de Ghika was former Romanian foreign minister, but he himself was a Hungarian career diplomat who never mixed in politics) that not even the Nazis are likely to stop him. He has a great sentimental stake in this problem as he has a natural son subject to persecution. Ghika is probably residing in Ascona, Switzerland, and I suggest that McClayland contact him either there or in Hungary with whatever means available. However, Ascona is the likely but since the lady in question resides there, Ghika would have the influence and the character and ability to do whatever is possible to sabotage the execution of - what is probably the equivalent - the deportation of the inhabitants of the ghettos and concentration camps. The least I can say about it is that I don't know who could do it better than he. However, if he is not available, get someone else through the
names I sent you in Lennie's last letter. I regard it as imperative that there should be someone within the country with money sabotaging extermination if you want to avoid it.

(Larry, you realize that what I have told you about Geiringer and Ghika are only passed on to you because of the graveness of the issue and the urgency of the hour. These facts were told to me in confidence and they are being passed on to John and you as such. I depend on you, of course, to make all necessary deletions before circulating this letter.)

Before closing, I want to pass on to you the observations of Steve Schmergel on the refugees released from the Ferramonte concentration camp in Southern Italy. While everyone realizes that the fate of the refugees once in Allied territory is secondary to their reaching it, the story is nevertheless of interest:

Ferramonte had several thousand political refugees, mostly but not overwhelmingly Jewish, mostly people who immigrated to Italy from Germany and Austria in the thirties when Italy admitted them legally, but who were thrown into concentration camps with their families around the outbreak of the war. These people were turned loose after Ferramonte was liberated and a large group lives in Bari, others in various towns of Southern Italy. They receive no working permits, no working permits, no clothing coupons, and mostly no ration cards. They are not being employed by the Italians for legal reasons (they have no working permits) and (with a few exceptions) by the Allies because they are enemy aliens. They receive 20 lire a day of some kind of relief, which is as inadequate as it sounds in U.S. terms: 20 cents a day. As a result the following things happened: a good part of them moved back to Ferramonte. To the others there were only two ways open: black market and prostitution. Of the five hundred refugee families which live in Bari, Steve estimates that only the handful employed by the Allies there are free from either or both of these evils. The result is a rather thorough destruction of the moral and physical values represented by these people in the span of 10 months than took place during the several years in the concentration camp. Furthermore, the very Italians took a rather lackadaisical interest in Hitler's antisemitism now become evident on the subject because seeing all these people throwing themselves into illegal pursuits it seems to them that the people do so by inclination.
We raised these points with Lennie, who told us that certain relief agencies were permitted to go to Italy this week and they have this problem very much in mind. No doubt these agencies will do their best. But so much has been destroyed during the months that passed that their job will be at best, very difficult. In the future, if possible, the evils created by this delay should be avoided.

Needless to say, Larry, I shall be glad to cooperate with you in whatever way possible.

Best regards to John and to all my other friends.

Very sincerely,

R: 6/13/44: Consideration should be given to have the above-mentioned pamphlet signed by the Federation of Hungarian Churches of America.

Mr. Lawrence L. Lessor,
Assistant Executive Director,
War Refugee Board,
Washington, D.C.
Pasti Alep, 28th July 1944

A denial of the Foreign press regarding the solution of the Jewish question in Hungary.

In connection with the information spread again and again by the press, regarding a delegation of Hungarian Jews led by Ganzhofer arrived in Istanbul for negotiations with the Allies regarding the evacuation of 500,000 Jews, the "Informer of Budapest" announced that the official circles of Budapest are looking upon this evacuation as unrealistic and not consistent with the situation. The English press has published information according to which these Jews will be permitted to leave Hungary against local and other obligations to be fulfilled to the German army.

It is the absolute intention of the Hungarian Government to settle definitely the Jewish question. The Anglo-Saxon circles may therefore be sure that this question will be solved in a spirit of humanity and with all the seriousness involved by the problem itself. The effect of the false and ridiculous information given by these newspapers will certainly be missed. It only shows the naivety with which, unfortunately, Hungarian questions are judged in the enemy camp.
subject: Palestine certificates for 8,900 Hungarians delivered to Swiss Legation in Hungary. 2,000 of the above now waiting to leave.
List of non-Jewish Hungarians in whose relief and rescue the International Rescue and Relief Committee is vitally interested.

Szekfu, Gyula: University professor and journalist, active in pro-democratic causes, at the moment apparently free.

Kovacs, Imre: Author and journalist, editor of the pro-democratic newspaper "Szabad Szó", influential with students and intellectuals.

Dr. Gyorki, Imre: Socialist member of the Hungarian parliament, last known address: Budapest, Honved Utca 16.

Kovacs, Bela: Known writer and critic. Last address: Budapest Szondy Utca.

Peyer, Gyorgy: Member of Parliament, leader of Hungarian Social Democratic Party. Arrested immediately following Germany's occupation of the country. Present whereabouts unknown.


Szakasits, Arpad: Editor-in-chief of socialist newspaper "Nap Szava", arrested early in April.

Kethly, Anna: One of the most beloved Hungarian labor leaders. Member of Parliament.

Batoczy Zalinszki, Endre: Fearless opponent of Hungary's pro-Nazi policy. Defended himself during an arrest and was wounded. According to latest reports he is now in a Budapest hospital.

Dr. Szollosy, Leimag (wife Jewish): Very influential in former Hungarian governing circles and devoted to the Allied cause. Address: Horn 16a Utca.

Professor Szent-Gyorgyi, Albert: Professor of the University of Szeged devoted to Allied cause.

Dr. Pallas, Elemer: Essayist, journalist, lawyer. Address: Budapest, Honved Utca 22.
Istanbul, July 26, 1944

LIST OF RUMANIAN ANTI-NAZI LIBERALS PRESENTED TO THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD BY LEON DENENBERG, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESCUE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE (incomplete)

1. Grigorovici, Socialist leader of Cernauti, 60 years old. Bucharest
2. Dr. Ilie Lazar, National Tsarinist Party, 45 years old. Bucharest
3. Professor Boila, University of Cluj. Now probably in Sibiu, Southern Transylvania
4. Sever Bocu, National Tsarinist Party, 55 years old. Bucharest
5. Mihail Popovic, Left Wing of National Tsarinist, Bucharest
6. Dr. Nicolai Lugu, National Tsarinist. Bucharest
7. Iona Mihalaki
8. Dr. Stenculescu
9. Ion Vladescu

The following are Jewish Liberals
1. Dr. Ghelerter, Director Jubirea de Oameni, 60 years old. Bucharest
2. Niron Segaler, Eye Specialist, 40 years old. Bucharest. (Socialist)
3. Dr. A. Meyerson, 39 years old. Bucharest. Socialist
4. Simon Moise, 45 years old (National Tsarinist) Bucharest Strada Trajan 124
Fortaleza, 28th July 1946

The Evangelical Bishop on the Jewish Question.

In his annual report, Bishop Furcozy, Evangelical Bishop, made the following statement about the Jewish question: "he cannot deny the
mission of our Church, but we cannot degrade our Church and allow her to
serve individual interests either. the admission of Jews without
conversion and without a spiritual transformation into our Churches, already at
the time of the first movement of conversion, has done such harm to our
Church that we felt bound to speak out to our Church and without prejudice and to open
the doors of our churches to such people. This is why I made the
provision that every person desiring of being Christian should attach to
the Church, to which his parents belonged, if he had any Christian-but
not evangelical-parents in his family. The others would have to wait six
months for being admitted, but not until they had been subjected to
Christian teaching during another period of six months, during which they
should be taught in Christian religion. This offers the guarantee that
those who applied for admission to the Christian religion were sincerely
sincere of becoming Christians, and on the other hand offers also a
protection to our Church to be in need by people who care only for their
material interests.

As to the position taken up by the Church, it aimed at defending the
Christians of Jewish origin. As a result of it, Christians of Jewish origin
were exempted in certain cases from the obligation of wearing the
yellow star, permission to employ Christians in households in which at
least one member of the family is a Christian was granted, and the creation of a Certificate of Christians of Jewish origin was also permitted. Furthermore Jews of Christian religion were authorized to wear, besides the yellow
star, a badge indicating their belonging to the Christian religion. Eventually the Church raised her voice against the way in which the Jewish
question has been solved, one which provokes God's eternal law.

Bishop Furcozy added: "I have deemed it my duty to make this state-
ment, as a historic profession of loyalty," he also added that in his
parish there were no Christian Jews in a large number. Among the employees
of the Church, only two were unable to prove the origin of their Christian
religion up to their grandparents.
Conversation with Karl, Swiss Minister, on Hungarian Visas

1. On May 27th, the Swiss government in Ankara was requested to send a list of names, which they did not count but which is believed to have included 2,625 names, to their Swiss legation in Hungary, of persons for whom Palestine visas have been authorized. This list was sent by post, and a reply was sent by cable.

2. On June 26, the lists arrived in Budapest. On June 26, copies were received in Bern, Switzerland.

3. On July 15, the Hungarian government announced that it would permit anyone to leave for whom a certificate is to be authorized in order to become a bearer of the certificate.

4. On July 26, Thierry, Hungarian consul in Ankara, informed Karl that the lists were a sequel to steps that had been taken to obtain the regularization of 2,000 veteran Zionists in Hungary, but no transit visas had yet been issued for them.
From Hirschmann to Peale

War Refugee Board

You are undoubtedly aware of the proposal which has been made for 8,000 visas to be provided by the British through the Swiss in Hungary for the immediate release of Hungarian refugees, preferably children. This is an adaptation of the original plan for the release of 5,000 children on the basis of 75 every ten days which has been proceeding with startling irregularity.

I am informed by the British that a similar certificate idea to the one suggested in my No. 1249 has been placed before the British authorities in London, about which no action has been taken to date. The form of the suggested special certificate of release to be handed to each potential evacuee was approved by the British authorities in Jerusalem but is apparently the subject of discussion in London relating to the format and verbiage. The British Foreign Office asserts that Washington has been consulted regarding this. If you have not already done so, it is recommended that urgent representations be made to London to expedite the approval of this certificate for transfer by the Swiss to Jews in Hungary in order to secure their protection in Hungary and expedite their departure through Romania and Bulgaria via Turkey to Palestine without delay.

July 25, 1944

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept Letter, 1-11-72
By R. P. SFP 17 1072
Les autorités hongroises ont donné l'assurance à la Croix-Rouge Internationale de ne pas déporter les Juifs. Le Bureau de la Croix-Rouge à Washington a appris que les autorités hongroises avaient promis à la Croix-Rouge Internationale que les Juifs ne seraient pas déportés. Les Juifs de Hongrie seront autorisés à quitter le pays à condition de se réfugier en Palestine.
Magyarorszag, 22nd July. 4

The utilization of Jewish property in Budapest.

In connection with the settlement of the questions regarding Jewish property an important step has been made by the decree 2650/1944 M.E. recently published in the Budapesti Közlöny. By this decree, charging the Commissar of the Government for Jewish Property with the settlement of all urgent questions arising from the confiscation of Jewish property, the Commissar of the Government has been given task of tracing hidden and non-declared Jewish property and restoring it to the nation.

The Commissar has to manage Jewish property until its liquidation. The liquidation (sale) of such property is to be carried out in accordance with the clauses of the decree. The Commissar of the Government has been granted authority to liquidate (sell) the stocks of goods stored in sequestrated shops, as well as installations in such shops. Other movable property may also be sold if necessary, i.e. in connection with the continuity of production and the satisfaction of urgent needs.

The decree forbids gifts. The sale of confiscated authority and the Jewish property must be made in cash at prices fixed by the Commissar of the Government or, may fix other terms only in exceptional cases.
The decree also settles the position of employees becoming free by the closing of Jewish shops. Their employment ceases on the 31st July 1944 and their salaries are to be paid up to that date. But the employees remain in the service of the official authority, carrying out the sale of Jewish property, also after the 31st July. The decree eventually provides for assistance to be granted to the parents of employees of this kind, engaged in the service of national defense.

The cancellation of contracts of rented Jewish shops is also dealt with in the decree, which stipulates that although the owner of the shop has no authority of cancelling the contract, the financial authority may invalidate such contracts within 30 days from the date of the closing of the shops.

All licences granted to Jewish merchants are to be returned immediately.
In spite of the requisition of Jewish dwellings, the shortage of dwellings in Budapest continues to be acute. "Magyarország" of the 21st July writes that the Commissioner of the Government for Housing questions, heró Alajos Haynal, will propose to build barracks for 10,000 persons.

---

Magyarország, 21st July 1944

Distribution of textiles from Jewish merchants in Budapest.

The distribution of textile goods, which had been sequestrated in former Jewish shops, is going on. The stocks are being distributed exclusively among Christian merchants of the textile trade. The demand for them is very keen. Up to the present, stocks taken from 600 shops of Jewish merchants have been distributed to Christian firms.

---
Pest 26th July 1944

The Archbishopric of Budapest.

In a statement published by the Archbishopric of Budapest regarding conversion of Jews in Budapest runs as follows:

"The services of the parish are not in a position for the time being to authorize the conversion of those who have applied for it after the decree of segregation" (23rd June 1944).

Magyarorszag, 25th July 1944

Soviet citizenship.

Hungarian

300 emigrated Jews have been granted the Soviet citizenship. The case of 150 other Jewish applicants, also from Hungary, for Soviet citizenship, is being examined.
A denial of the foreign news regarding the solution of the Jewish question in Hungary.

In connection with the information spread again and again by the English press, according to which a deputation of Hungarian Jews, led by Germans, had arrived in Istanbul for negotiations with the Allies regarding the emigration of 400,000 Jews, the "Informer of Budapest" announces that the official circles of Budapest are looking upon these assertions not as malicious information and mere chat in the clouds. The English press has published information, according to which these Jews would be permitted to leave Hungary against lorries and other equipments to be supplied to the German army.

It is the absolute intention of the Hungarian Government to settle definitely the Jewish question. The Anglo-Saxon circles may therefore be sure that this question will be solved in a spirit of humanity and with all the seriousness involved by the problem itself. The effect of the false and ridiculous information given by these newspapers will certainly be missed. It only shows the naiveness with which, unfortunately, Hungarian questions are judged in the enemy camp.
Pest Hirlap, 25th July 1944

The Evangelic Bishop on the Jewish question.

In his annual report Zoltan Turoczy, Evangelic Bishop, made the following statement about the Jewish question: "We cannot deny the mission of our Church, but we cannot degrade our Church and allow her to serve individual interests either. The admission of Jews without conviction and without a spiritual transformation into our Churches, already at the time of the first movement of conversion, has done much harm to our Churches. We felt bound to spare our Church such ethical prejudice and to shut the doors of our churches to such people. This is why I made the provision that every person desirous of being christened should apply to the church, to which his parents belonged, if he had any Christian - but not evangelic - parents in his family. The others would have to wait six months for being admitted, but not until they had been subjected to Christian teaching during another period of six months, in which he should be taught in Christian religion. This offered the guarantee that those who applied for admission to the Christian religion were sincerely desirous of becoming Christians, and on the other hand offered also a protection to our Church to be invaded by people who cared only for their material interests.

As to the position taken up by the Church, it aimed at defending the Christians of Jewish origin. As a result of it, Christians of Jewish origin were exempted from the obligation of wearing the yellow star, permission to employ Christians in households in which at least one member of the family is a Christian was granted, the creation of a Committee of Christians of Jewish origin was also permitted. Furthermore Jews of Christian religion were authorized to wear, besides their yellow star, a badge indicating their belonging to the Christian religion. Eventually the Church raised her voice against the way in which the Jewish question has been solved and which provokes God's eternal laws."

Bishop Turoczy added: "I have deemed it my duty to make this statement, as a historic profession of loyalty".

He also added that in his parish there were no Christian Jews in a large number. Among the employees of the Church, only two were unable to prove the origin of their Christian religion up to their grand-parents.
Inventory of the Jewish Therapeutic Installations of Budapest

The Commissar in charge of medical equipment and requisitioned apparatus has requisitioned the therapeutic installations and devices which were in possession of Jews. Jewish owners or persons in Jewish charge of such devices and installations must prepare a detailed inventory, thereof in triplicate.

MAGYAROSZAG, July 10, 1944.

Clandestine Jewish Correspondence at Szombathely

During a sudden visit to the ghetto of Szombathely the police caught Dr. Jozsef Reffensperger, a lawyer, who abusing of his latitude of entering the ghetto, was carrying letters written by internees of the Szombathely ghetto to internees in other concentration camps.

MAGYAROSZAG, July 13, 1944.

Jewish Property Stolen from a Ghetto

The Court of Szombathely has for the first time examined a case of misappropriation of Jewish property. Herold Kohl and Imre Nemeth who were charged by the authorities to keep and protect the emptied ghetto of Szombathely were tried for having stolen articles and property left behind by the Jewish internees. They were sentenced to 3 months of imprisonment on the ground that confiscated Jewish property cannot be freely taken over by private individuals, since Jewish property has become a state owned property.
MAGYARORSZAG, July 13, 1944.

Baron Andre Hatvany Arrested

Baron Andre Hatvany, a Jewish aristocrat who was hiding in the vicinity of Budapest since the 19th of March was arrested the other day. He was the partner of a very large firm of the capital and the largest stockholder of the Hatvany sugar factory and other enterprises. His capital is estimated at about 15 million pengo. In spite of the issuance of decrees concerning his fortune he failed to make a declaration concerning his capital. He was found in possession of 30,000 pengo and forged identity papers. He has been interned and will be prosecuted.

MAGYARORSZAG, July 19, 1944.

No more Jewish Pharmacies in Budapest

The authorities have turned over to Christian pharmacists the 240 licences which had been taken away from Jewish owners of pharmacies.

MAGYARORSZAG, July 13, 1944.

Anti-Semites Arrested for Helping Jews to Flight

Kazør Kaløy, a wholesaler in agricultural products, who helped Jews to flee to Slovakia was arrested together with 50 persons including Jews and accomplices.

PEST, July 14, 1944.

Christians are Helping Jews

2,004 Christian inhabitants of Magyarsug have been found in possession of 41 million pengo which were entrusted them by the Jewish inhabitants of the same city who are now interned in a concentration camp. The Christians will be prosecuted.
Subject: Organize underground movement of refugees from Hungary to neutral areas.
Subject: Ameliorations for Jews in Hungary.
I received a letter from Josef Blum, Budapest, dated June 13, in which he advises concerning the situation in Hungary. Approximately 400,000 (four hundred thousand) Jews had been deported as of that date and further transports were in preparation. Many of those able to work have been sent to Balassagyarmat, from which place thousands of postcards have been received. Upper Hungary, Subcarpathian, Transylvania, and Southern Hungary are already judenrein. Jews are not permitted to live in towns of less than ten thousand (10,000) population, and in cities over that number they are confined to ghettos from which they are sent to concentration points for deportation. Thus far, the Jews of Budapest had not yet been subjected to deportation.

A concentration camp has been established for those unfit for labor, to which the first 30,000 consisting of children, women, sick and old people are being sent to be kept there until they can be sent to or through Spain. For the care of these 30,000 they ask for five hundred thousand (500,000) dollars as a one-time grant to be deposited with Saly Meyer at the disposal of Philip von Freudiger, a member of the Central Jewish Committee, other members of which are Dr. Noson Katshner, Julius Link, Joel Brand, and Josef Blum. In addition, they request a monthly budget of 360,000 (three hundred sixty thousand)
dollars for this purpose. I would ask you to undertake all possible steps in order to make available at least the five hundred thousand (500,000) dollars which they request for all emergency operations and requirements.

They place great hopes that some might still be saved via Spain, where they estimate 5,000 to 6,000 might be sent weekly. They suggest further that, if Spain cannot accommodate the approximately 30,000 to 50,000 who might be able to leave within a reasonable time, refuge should be found for them in North Africa. They look upon Spain as the only possible avenue of escape since the Germans refused to consider the possibility of sending people via Turkey.

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

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

Joseph Schwartz
JULY 19, 1944

SUBJECT: Telegram received from Rastner, Budapest, by Sader of J.A.
L'état actuel des dispositions prises par le Gouvernement Hongrois à l'égard des juifs est le suivant :

I.

1.) l'envoi des juifs pour le travail à l'étranger est provisoirement suspendu.

2.) Vu les propositions présentées par la Croix Rouge de Suède, par la Commission d'Immigration de Palestine, transmise par la Légation de Suisse, ainsi que par le War Refugee Board, le Gouvernement Hongrois a autorisé l'émigration des juifs de Suède, la Suisse, la Palestine et autres pays.

   a./ en Suède, dans le cadre de l'action relative de la Croix Rouge Suédoise, peuvent émigrer les juifs qui obtiennent de S.M. le Roi de Suède, la nationalité suédoise.

   Les juifs qui ont des parents en Suède ou qui sont en rapport commercial depuis un certain temps avec ce pays peuvent émigrer en Suède ou en Palestine.

   Cette catégorie comprend 400-500 personnes environ.

   b./ L'émigration en Palestine, à l'aide de la Commission d'Immigration de Palestine, par l'entremise de la Légation de Suisse à Budapest est autorisée à plusieurs milliers de juifs.

   Les personnes susindiquées peuvent émigrer en Palestine si elles sont en possession du "certificat d'immigration" délivré par les autorités britanniques.

   c./ En base des propositions susmentionnées du War Refugee Board, le Gouvernement Hongrois a autorisé la Croix Rouge Internationale à faire envoyer des enfants juifs au-dessous de 10 ans en Palestine. Le même Comité /Board/ sera autorisé à aider matériellement les juifs internés en Hongrie.
II.

En dehors des concessions susmentionnées, les atténuations suivantes ont été accordées dans le régime des juifs :

1. / L'envoi des juifs baptisés pour le travail à l'étranger a cessé pour l'avenir.

2. / a. / l'administration spéciale des juifs baptisés a été confiée au "Conseil des juifs baptisés", constitué le 6 juillet 1944.
   b. / Les juifs baptisés jusqu'au ler août 1941 restent dans le pays, mais leur séparation des personnes non-juives sera ordonnée.
   c. / Ils obtiennent toutes les possibilités en vue de l'exercice de leur religion.

3. / a. / les facilités ordonnées à l'égard des juifs domiciliés à Budapest seront étendues sur les juifs baptisés en dehors de la capitale.
   b. / Une révision au sujet des juifs baptisés envoyés au service de travail en Allemagne est envisagée.

4. / Il sera fixé, le plus tôt possible, qui est à considérer comme juif converti et ceci sera fait non seulement pour les juifs âgés de 16 à 60 ans mais pour les juifs de tout âge.

5. / Les juifs non convertis servant dans les compagnies de travail en Hongrie seront remplacés par des juifs baptisés.

6. / Les juifs convertis seront autorisés à quitter leur domicile les dimanches et jours fériés à une heure qui leur permettra de satisfaire aux obligations de leur religion.

7. / Sont exemptés du port de l'étoile juive :
   a. / les membres de famille des prêtres d'un culte chrétien /parents, frères et sœurs, épouses et enfants des pasteurs protestants/,
b. les porteurs des décorations ecclésiastiques

/papales/.

c. les membres de l'Ordre de Saint Sépulcre.

III.

1.) a. Le droit discretionaire est réservé à S.A.S. le Règent d'exemter un certain nombre de Juifs.

b. Seront exemptés les Juifs vivant en mariage avec une personne d'origine chrétienne.

c. Les Juifs qui sont porteurs de certaines décorations de guerre /médaille de bravoure militaire d'or, etc. /

c. Les Juifs qui ont certains mérites spéciaux.

c. Les prêtres d'êtres cultes chrétiens.

2. Le départ des Juifs pour le travail à l'étranger se fera dans des conditions respectant les lois de l'humanité et la Croix Rouge Honroise aura des possibilités de contrôle.

3. L'expédition des colis de vivres sera autorisée pour les personnes internées dans des camps de concentration par l'entremise de la Croix Rouge.

Budapest, le 18 juillet 1944.
The present state of measures taken by the Hungarian Government with regard to Jews is as follows:

1. The dispatch of Jews for work abroad is temporarily suspended.

2. In view of proposals submitted by the Swedish Red Cross, the Immigration Commission of Palestine, transmitted by the Swiss Legation, as well as by the War Refugee Board, the Hungarian Government has authorized the emigration of Jews to Sweden, Switzerland, Palestine and other countries.

   a.) To Sweden, within the aforementioned scope of action of the Swedish Red Cross, Jews who will obtain from H.M. the King of Sweden Swedish nationality may emigrate.

   Jews who have relatives in Sweden, or have had commercial connections for some time with that country may emigrate to Sweden or Palestine.

   This category includes between 400 and 500 persons.

   b.) Immigration to Palestine, with the assistance of the Immigration Commission of Palestine and with the intervention of the Swiss Legation at Budapest, has been authorized to several thousands of Jews.

   The above-mentioned persons may emigrate to Palestine if they are in possession of an "Immigration Certificate" delivered by British authorities.

   c.) On the basis of the above-mentioned proposals of the War Refugee Board, the Hungarian Government has authorized the International Red Cross to send Jewish children under 10 years of age to Palestine. The same Committee (Board) will be authorized to materially aid Jews interned in Hungary.
II.

Aside from the above-mentioned concessions the following alleviations have been accorded with regard to the treatment of Jews:

1. The sending of baptized Jews for work abroad has ceased for the future.

2. a.) The special administration of baptized Jews has been entrusted to the "Council of Baptized Jews" organized on July 6, 1944.
    b.) Jews who have been baptized before August 1, 1941, may remain in the country but their segregation from non-Jewish persons will be ordered.

3. a.) They are entitled to all the advantages of practicing their religion.
    b.) Facilities provided for with regard to Jews domiciled at Budapest will be applicable to baptized Jews outside the capital.

4. A revision on the subject of baptized Jews sent to work in Germany is envisaged.

5. It will be established, as soon as possible, who is to be considered as a converted Jew and that will be done not only for Jews between 16 and 60 years but for Jews of all ages.

6. Non converted Jews serving in labor groups in Hungary will be replaced by baptized Jews.

7. Converted Jews will be authorized to leave their home on Sundays and religious holidays at a time which will permit them to satisfy the obligations of their religion.

8. The following are exempt from wearing a Jewish star:
    a.) Members of the family of ministers of a Christian
faith (relatives, brothers and sisters, wives and children of Protestant pastors).

b.) Bearers of ecclesiastical decorations (Papal).
c.) Members of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre.

III.

1. a.) Discretionary right is reserved by H. S. H. the Regent to exempt a certain number of Jews.
b.) Jews married to a person of Christian faith will be exempt.
c.) Jews who wear certain war decorations (Gold Medal of Military Bravery, etc.,)
d.) Jews who have certain special merits.
e.) Priests of Christian cults.

2. The departure of Jews for work abroad will be done within conditions respecting the laws of humanity and the Hungarian Red Cross will have the possibility of supervision.

3. The dispatch of parcels of foodstuffs will be authorized for persons interned in concentration camps through the channel of the Red Cross.

Budapest, July 16, 1944.
Notes regarding the situation of Jews in Hungary.

I was informed by phone on the 14.7.a.o. that the Hungarian Minister received a message for me from the Hungarian Government regarding the situation of Jews in Hungary.

I called on the Hungarian Legation in Ankara on the 15.7.a.o. Baron Thierry informed me that the Legation has been instructed to convey to me the following communication:

I.) 1.- The Hungarian Government agreed to my demand to grant exit-facilities to emigrants on behalf of whom immigration certificates to Palestine have been approved, according to the lists which have been sent to the Swiss Legation in Budapest (actually about 8000 cases).

The Government is willing to accelerate the action and to authorize the issue of the exit permits without delay.

2.- The question of transit via Roumania as well as the transit via Bulgaria, if transports will be sent by land, is being considered. It is understood that the transit via Turkey has been approved in principle.

3.- The financing of the travel expenses till the Hungarian frontier will be arranged from local sources.

II.) Baron Thierry further informed me, that the Hungarian Government have received the following proposals with regard to the rescue of Jews in Hungary.

1.- The Swedish Government submitted the proposal, that Hungarian Jews who are related to Jewish families in Sweden should be given permission to emigrate to Sweden or Palestine.

2.- The British Government asked, through the intermediary of the Swiss Federal Government, to facilitate the emigration of prospective immigrants to Palestine.

3.- The War Refugee Board proposed:
   a) to allow the sending of foodstuff-parcels for Jews in Hungary,
   b) to grant exit permits for Jewish children aged under 10 years to emigrate to Palestine.

The Hungarian Government accepted these proposals and made the necessary steps with the German Authorities in order to assure the transit through the German occupied territories. The German Authorities consented in principle to this demand.
It has been further agreed that, as long as these schemes are under consideration, the deportation of Jews from Hungary will be discontinued.

On the other hand it is contemplated to employ Jews for work in the country.

III. In addition Baron Thierry informed me unofficially of the following:

1. The Hungarian Government is preparing a communique regarding the treatment of Jews in Hungary.

2. The Government is not involved in deportations of Jews to Poland, but agreed to the demand of the German authorities to send the Jews to Germany for work, on condition that:
   a) the workers may take their families with them,
   b) women should be employed in factories or at construction work according to their ability,
   c) the German authorities should provide for the needs of the families.

3. The Hungarian Authorities do not participate in the transportation of the Jews deported to Poland.

4. The rumours regarding wholesale killing of Jews are invented.

5. Privileged categories (ex-combatants etc) are not affected by these measures.

6. In the conversation Baron Thierry remarked that 89 Jews of American and British origin found their death during the bombardment of Budapest.

I thanked Baron Thierry for the message conveyed to me and remarked that, while appreciating the attitude of the Hungarian Government with regard to reallowing the exit of Jewish immigrants to Palestine, the facts of deportation of Jews from Hungary to Poland cannot be denied. These facts have been confirmed even by the Nazi press. The figures were given in the "AUFBAU" of the 30.6.a.c., stating that from the 15.6 to the 10.6.a.c., the following numbers have been deported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subkarpatia</td>
<td>106,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>96,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper-Hungary</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tissa-district</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-Hungary</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>335,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I mentioned also the statement of the Secretary of State Endre on the Radio on the 25.6. a. e., who declared that the Jewish question in Hungary may be solved either by extermination or by sterilisation.

Baron Thierry said, that Endre does not express the view of the Government on the Jewish question, and that the Government is determined to do their best to relieve the fate of the Jews in Hungary.

I asked to draw the attention of the Hungarian Government to the necessity of intervening with the Roumanian and Bulgarian Government with a view to obtaining a favourable decision regarding transit facilities via Roumania and Bulgaria.

Baron Thierry promised to inform the Hungarian Government accordingly, and said that the Hungarian Legation will be always prepared to help me in our rescue work to save Hungarian Jews.
MEMORANDUM

The mistakes that have been made imperatively demand a comparison of the rescue possibilities with the results achieved so far, and illustrate the urgency of reforming and centralizing the rescue work in a committee in which the Jewish Agency will carry considerable weight, but which must be representative of Jewry at large. It is essential to have the participation in this committee of delegates of the most interested nations like Czechoslovakia, Yugoslav and Poland, as well as representatives of Hungarian resident here, not only for the sake of the added prestige acquired by such participation, but also for the sake of the valuable experience and already existing intelligence channels by which the committee can then benefit.

It is of vital importance to get the negotiations proposed by Joel Brand on behalf of the Budapest Jewish Council going immediately. His journey to Palestine was madness, and has needlessly complicated further the already tangled conditions. If the creating official machinery cannot for any reason whatever, get the talks started, they should be left to another agency to start (had Hashalah) in order to gain time by make-believe negotiations and deprive the Germans of the pretext that the Allies refuse to take over the Jews and therefore ignore the opening.

As a matter of fact, the whole of Europe shares this conviction, including the Jews themselves, and certainly what has happened, or rather not happened, in recent years fully upholds such a conviction.

A special propaganda center must be created which is enabled to shape the propaganda matter as circumstances require it, e.g. by an "illegal" transmitter under its control. The threat that everybody involved in anti-Semitic measures will face a trial is useless, as other similar platonic declarations. It is still very well remembered that after the first world war the war criminals have not been punished. Everyone is convinced that this time it will be no different. A secondary task of this propaganda center would be to sit on the Turkish Press to make it write as much and as often as possible on the Jewish question, because Hungarian public opinion is much influenced by the Turkish Press. Furthermore, all allied radio stations should in these critical weeks occupy themselves with the greatest intensity with the fate of the Hungarian Jews.

Apart from the Executive Committee, a general assembly must be created which should constitute itself as a provisional Council for Reorganization and Rehabilitation, in which all nations concerned must be represented.
Among the departments of this general assembly there should be:

c) Travel and Communications
b) Financial Assistance Letters
c) Food Assistance (Providing also for the moment of liberation)
d) Propaganda and Information
e) Preparations for Reconciliation (this should be started before the end of the war)

These departments will be represented each by a seat and a voice (held by the chairman) in the Executive Committee.

NOTE: No academic declarations and appeals will have the slightest effect upon the Germans responsible for the mass slaughter of the Jews. They will not understand any methods but those they are using themselves. It should therefore be declared (and carried out when the time comes) that the number of Germans that will be exterminated after the defeat in execution for the wholesale murder of Jews and non-Jews in enslaved territories will exactly correspond to the number of Germany’s victims, and will grow in precise proportion with the latter. It should thus be currently announced that by now the number of Germans who have forfeited their lives represents such and such a percentage of the German nation. Only by such ruthless terror is it possible to induce non-Nazis to dissociate themselves, to cooperate in resistance, and to yield to fear what they did not concede to humanity.
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 the lofty principles of justice, mercy and charity proclaimed by our Divine Lord in the sermon on the mount.

It is incredible therefore that 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: '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'.

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...
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 common children of a loving mother country.

"The same saintly national hero dreamed always of Hungary as a 'regnum marinum' 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 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".
TEXT OF RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED ON
JUNE 28, 1944, BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN
AFFAIRS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"Resolved that the House of Representatives hereby
expresses its deep concern over the plight of the
threatened millions in Nazi-occupied and Nazi-dominated
territories. The House of Representatives expresses its
approval of the activities of the War Refugee Board which
is facilitating the actual rescue of persons so exposed
furnishing relief to such persons by making available
food and other supplies and attempting to influence through
psychological and other measures the attitudes of both
the leaders and rank and file populations in those terri-
tories where extermination of minority groups is immi-

...ment; and be it further resolved that the House of Repre-
sentatives is not content merely to join with those who
have expressed their horror at the barbarism of the
governments involved in the cruelties herein condemned
but hereby expresses its determination that the crimina-

...ls who are guilty of this inhuman conduct shall be
brought to justice and hereby requests the Secretary of
State to convey through such means as he may find appro-
priate this concern and determination of the House of
Representatives. This concern and determination, while
addressed to all Nazi-controlled territories, is parti-
cularly directed to Hungary where the lives of a million
Jews hang in the balance at this historic moment when the
tide of military battle has turned decisively in favor
of the United Nations. The House of Representatives of
the United States of America calls upon the Nazis and all
their satellites to stem the tide of inhumanity toward
helpless peoples."
From Steinhardt for Hirshmann

Subject: Hungarian Gestapo is "very angry" about course of events re Brand and Georgy. This information received by Jewish Agency.
The Following Pages Are the Best Available
Hungarians

There are 700 to 800 Hungarian refugees from Hungary,
among them 200 Poles, to arrive soon in the Brezno 
area of the Romanian L. R. in Macea and 
Arad (10-15 miles northeast of Brza). An 
organization is established to organize 
them in 2 cities as the centers (for their 
reports and more). Kaczynski, said to be a 
soldier or a foreman, is driven to get to Bucharest 
by train. Big Serbian community, on the 
basis of getting on the certificate.

1. Once: if this ref. goes a day, ref. a 
certificate that he has left on the boat 
for the Security Dept. in the L. R. and that 
the chiefs have been interviewed by the T. R. and 
provide such a ref. that a document saying he is 
appointed to remain in Bucharest the time of 
his leaving.

The group of the above came from CRAT 
and the "Came in their own.

All are in Bucharest. Hungarian refugees, 
except those to be by Bazine de Kerinigen, German Hungary, 
in the Romanian govt. anywhere ranging across Rumania. 
Such Jews be expected, for whom few were 
published them and in distance.
Die Ungarn - die Nation die letzten hundert Jahre

1848 bis 1867 die erste Epoche.

in 1848 war in Ungarn noch die Schlaflerei in diesen Jahren hatte diese Manichäen, ehrlich mit ihrem revolution gegen Österreich, bestritten. Auch die Juden waren in die Revolution gegen Österreich, beteiligt. Aber die Juden waren auch unter den folgenden Revolutionen nicht unvermerkt.

Im Jahr 1848 war das Ungarn nicht eine der Industrien, die zuerst den Likör markt, sondern den Vorderen, auf den 1 Guldin 20 den 100 kg, setzte er kein Zukaufen, der das Zeiten machte, dass es mit den modernen Techniken, wie der Eisenbahnen, und anderen modernen technischen Erfolgen zu machten waren. Diese technischen Erfolge und andere modernen Techniken machten, der die Seele des Ungarn war, nicht nur auf dem Gebiet der Industrie, sondern auch auf dem Gebiet der Handel und der Banken, wo sie vornehmlich auf der Erde von der modernen Technik profitieren.

1847 bis 1865 - der zweite Teil -

n Jahren 1867 nach dem Ausdruck Donat Ferencz mit Franz Joseph hatte sich ein neuer Ausdruck, ausgegangen vom Ungarn, welches sein reich war, und das Geldes der Industrie, wurde nicht zuletzt der Macht der Handel und der Banken.

Die Industrie und die Handel war in diesem Zeitraum nicht nur der reiche, sondern auch der Industrie und der Handel, noch mehr der Industrie und der Banken, wo sie vornehmlich auf den Erden von der modernen Technik profitieren.

Die politische Lage war im Ungarn keineswegs ein Unternehmen, das die politische Lage war, unter den folgenden Revolutionen nicht unvermerkt.

Im Jahr 1848 war das Ungarn nicht eine der Industrien, die zuerst den Likör markt, sondern den Vorderen, auf den 1 Guldin 20 den 100 kg, setzte er kein Zukaufen, der das Zeiten machte, dass es mit den modernen Techniken, wie der Eisenbahnen, und anderen modernen Techniken machten, der die Seele des Ungarn war, nicht nur auf dem Gebiet der Industrie, sondern auch auf dem Gebiet der Handel und der Banken, wo sie vornehmlich auf der Erde von der modernen Technik profitieren.
WARUM TRAUEN? 

KELETI UISZ 1944 MAJUS 14 SÁNTAL KOLOZSVAR (KLAUSENBURG) 

(WIERT SIRATUÁ BEKET) 

seit einige zeut ist in ungarischen leben ubrerraschende sachen zu beobachten von einigen wird schwacher und manchmal wohl erker mit aufrung gelegt jede aarnordung velches verantvortliche factoren in intresse der nation afg unversägbar bedeuten und bringen. Seit die Ugarische strang rausch umstellen den ungarischen lebensziel und seit die nation glaubt mit unversägbarer zustimmung in end sieg.Einige leute zustreuet oder planmassig verbunden haben unternommen noch mit zur verfüng stehende möglikheiten gewaenst die untergangene und die schlacht verlohrene alte nationideens namen problem zu kumpfen. Mit eigenartigen wegen aus letzten mal probiren sie noch boden zu zassen und mit klaren opfer probiren sie zu halten den noch übgebliebenen kleinen brückenkopf. In ihr seele ist noch immer ein hoffnung das von die verlorenen schmalen gebiet noch in sturm übergehen werden zurtücknehmend die alle verlorenen gegangen gebiete,in jetzigen verzweifelten krieg steht sie nicht zuverfüng hundert von versohiden zeutungsorgane viauch in radio wird nicht zwischen die seelen seures berichte gestellt.Sie appelleren auf den christlichen moral und glauben auf das menschliche gefühl wirken zu können mit durch versammlung und erbarmung. Und sie rechnen dass auf dieses Frontteil sie mit die wenigsten opfer werden durchbrochen. 

von die verordnung ist erschienen die Hunderttausende den gelben Stern tragen müssen, diese schreckliche bestempeln, haben sie betracht als erbarmunglos. Und sie haben probiert die andernunvorderdings zu überzeugen dass die Ungarische nation Unzurwiß ist.Von die viele Verordnungen haben betroffen dieses unruhige inner spindly volkstelling sie saazen auf ein Platz bleiben haben sie ihr Geschick für uneracht halteln und in dieasser der christliche gesellschaft haben sie planmassig angewand et lüd zu erwecken. Und jetzt Volk haben sie nicht,mätzlich als das ungarische Volk haben sie gekannt gestreng zu seinen hunderttausende von Jahren Vielung zu Ende in seinen interesse gewirkt zu haben.Und über die ausgeblaene gesetzliche Verordnungsgemaß hat man besonders in sein Leib das ferde Leib.Jetzt ist ein woller Krieg in gange hingegen Stadte, in inahmen der humanität und in namen der christliche Erbarmung, im interesse von das gewählte Volk. 

Die Soldaten dieses Krieges zurnol fleissig die berichten, von den und wo was für Ungerechtigkeiten sind geschehen, bei das Transform nach das Ghetto oder auf andere Stellen. Ohne den das sie sie hatten sich mit eigenes augen überzeugt von die Unzumad, wissen sie triaurige und förchtlicher geschehenlassen. Auf gerät sagen sie in Versammlungen und Gesellschaften die neue Gedichte, in namen der über der nation stehenden Geist verlangen von die inner schuldige Kinder des unversägbarer ungarischer volk und verfassen Denora und leiten das weiter und noch in dieser künde auch werden sie-alles an die sie sollen mit den christlichen Ungarischen Seele begleüigt machen das seine ideale stutzte er damals gerechtliche von der jene idealen verspaten weiter in die Scholle warnte.In der klausenburger gesellschaft ist in die vergangenen Tagen eine neue vorgennommene Filosematische Stimmung angefangen Boden zu fasen,und in diese Stimmung ist für das ungarische Volk das heute steht belastet worden nach vor Wochen und die gestützte Ungarische Gesellschaft noch mit ernsten wehen auf diese gedenkt, durch die nachliche und tägliche Terrängauften aufgehört haben zu die lebenden mitglieder das ungarischer volk zu sein. 

Vor Wochen hatte das berührte Ungarische Herz noch Hunderttausende Pflege gesendet für durchsicht geblieben, für dergruppelit Witwen oder für die Weisen gebliebene Tausende, damals war noch für das Gesellschaft das flex, das Ungarische Schicksal neue finstere Wendung. Aber heute scheint die hier das schon alles vergessen, unser eigenes Volk, unsere grosse nation, unsere wehe hat schon gar ein Tier Platz in unsrer seele. Es hat es herausgefordert, in namen des insaßerlichen seele kampfen neuartige Propaganda, welche unter das Vergroßerungsglas der christlichen humanität gestellt hat, die bestehende kriegsflüchte von der transformierung im Ghetto, und will den Ungar auf den bringen das nicht mit sein schicksal, mit seinem eigen hat historischen Krieg soll erleich befassen, nicht seine Zukunft soll ihm interesieren, nur er soll vorhaub sein tagendjähriges beruf und ein erkennbares nationale gefährliche weiteres vertirung vorsehen, soll er gegen sich alles kampfen er soll sich hinaussstellen für denen, die sich nicht eine Minute eins mit ihm geduret haben, welche durch hunderte von Jahren Freunde geblieben sind. 

Propaganda bereit etwas anders und verantwortet das leist, sie bietet uns wir sollen zwischen uns lassen dieses, die uns nicth lieb.

Soll jeder sich abschätzen von seinem Jude lass die ungeschriebene Gesetze des Christlichen Denkens, soll er ihm trauen als er will, stürm in sich oder seiner Hauptsache so lang wie die seelische Wahrheit verlangt, aber er soll sich nicht anstellen als die trauenden Frauen, zwischen solche leute welche rührten Stimmen auf die Strassenwegen für die häßlichen melodien. Stimmung rachen wollen, wir müssen mit Ernst beurteilen die große Nationale aufgabe, die auf 15 Million vermehrte Internationale Judentum, welche auf weltherrschaft planmäßig sich vorbereiten, ist bei uns gegen diese der letzte große Kampf angefangen, ihre Zahl ist zu der Weltbevölkerung 130 zu 1. Bei uns ist aber die Tage dass auf jede Ungarn 1 Jude ist. Überhaupt ist es in dieser Zeit gefährlich geworden dieser Zahl, wenn hungrische Arme haben umgebracht an diesen Land und die Christliche Ungarn manches nach America weg. In diese Zeiten haben sich diese Juden von Sarmopol und anderen Gegenen hertuntergelassen auf die Ungarische Ebene. Hier haben sie Boden gefasst gegen das Ungarische christliche Volksleben Interesse. Nur einen Ziel haben sie gehabt. dieses alle im Beute zu nehmen mit Glaubhaft und fest haben sie gegenüberser. Das Kriegschaffend war ihr Heldenbestrebung mit welchem siegen überhaupt nichts vorgestanden haben, von der Christliche Kultur und zu heftigen Tage ist es Gottes Wunder ist als das Ungarische Volk hat noch soviel Kräfte sammeln das Ernst und Unerwalterfähigkeit Verfassung über sein Krippe allein könnte.

Jeder moderne Krieg bringt mit das die kämpfende Partei auf gefangen nahereinst Ungarisches Nation welche in die ganz Europa herabenteil Krieg zum sein Interessen entrück. Jetzt haben wir auf den Teilen der Zahlen 8 hat hunderttausend Ungarischen gefangen genommen, welche Parteien welche mit spezial Waffen haben gekämpft und welche jede Minute unsere Kräfte zu kampf habe. NOCHSTÄNDIG kriegsgefangene, welche die noch und soviel ist der Feind schmerzhafte und mit scharfen sind wir stärker, der dieser Kriegschaffender weiter kritisiert, der ist während das wir nicht zwischen die meiste Ungarns Kriegsgefangenen kämpfen. Dicke hunderttausend genossen diese Rechte welche die Kriegsgefangene gehört nicht mehr und nicht weniger, dan man das Ungarische Heer wird den Krieg entscheiden unter der Zusage der Ziege wird auf uns ausführen, werden die gefangene laut das Gesetz den Krieg das zurückgehen, won wo sie haben ausgelast zu kommen. Wir mehr zu uns, sondern dan hin von wo sie gekommen sind. zurück nach dort, wo wo aus sie noch nicht viel 50 kilo Gepäck mitgebracht hatten. Der abschließend ist, daß dieser Krieg an immer und ewig. Wir müssen und reinigen von solche negative welche dieses Volk ernten und die schweren Kampf und die grosse Opfer was unser Volk bringt soll nicht unverständlich sein und der inneren Krieg soll nicht in stetigen Zerfallen, was unsere Soldaten so bedingten. Dieser Arbeit ist ein Fundamentarbeiten, Befriedigung des Ungarischen Sehnsucht, damit mit hochging das neue Ungarische Leben aufbaun auf.
Held: ENDE LA LO Basserte sich über die .. 34 stätte durchgeführte Persönliche anfassungs (Maschinen) gewehrte und verborgene Radiosender getroffen bei Juden. Auf den interessanten komisch hat sich auf der Frage was für Eindruck erworben hat auf den paar Tagen dicken Rundweg in welchen das halbe Land durchgangen ist. Selbst der Weg war die Schönheit der Gegenden anbetrifft war das herrlich schön. Antworte: Vize Endre Lasslo Dr. Staatssekretär in sein Arbeits Zimmer beim Innenministerium das durch den Uj Magyarzag soll wir informieren betreffs Besonderung der Juden verbunden mit sein persönlichen Fahr den Resultat.

Wieviel STÄTEN HABEN SIE BESUCHT?


Ende Leszlo
(Fest 1944 Majus 28 Auszug der rede Szaszi L. von industrie miniszter in Nyirmogyos auf einleuchtung 1 Felispán in Comitast Szab.)


( Fest 1944 Pitvach Maj 10 )

Durch die Juden zurückgelassene Hunde und Katzen

Da a ungarsche Tierschutzverein abteilung Tierschutzverein ruft auf das publikum da a auch in die heutigen schwere zeiten seilen sie mit liebe trachten auf die Hauskatze. Er der Tierschutzverein kommt immer mehr und mehr berichte und bitten dass sauf einige gegende von wo die Juden abtransportirt worden sind haben Sie überslassen ohne jede besorgung einfach zurückgelassen seilen und katsche und diese sind gezogen das diesem ohne eigenthume hungerig so zusorger das Leben mittel als die geliehenskeit bittet damit auf die Juden das durch die Juden zurückgelassene hunde und katsche seilen sie in fleugun nehmen. Imfälle aber jedoch kein versorger sich treffen sool seilen sie verständigen von soolohe vorhandenen tire in der Stadt befinnde Tierschutzverein.

Narosvassa rülp Junius 2 ( A Székely Sző irja )

Das blatt Székely Sző schreibt das bis zur ende vorige woche von der Széklerordner sammlungslager auf anordnung des Minister hat man abtransportirt die Juden mit diesen ist allgemein beendet geworden von die vier Székler Komitateen die ausserordnung des Minister das zahlreiche von diesen Juden hat man nicht abtransportirt velohe arbeitsdienst leisten oder seier gewiss betreffs ausnahme noch nicht erledigt geworden ist.

(Hest 1944 Junius 6 Ked.)

Vitéz Jaross András ródo in Szombathely (Steinemanger)

Hatte sich befast mit den antrage stellung von Oimitat Borsoi das die Parteien sooll annehmen und mit einem gleich sool zwischen alle partei zum andern gute ordnung sooll sich aufhören die umsonste debatten und sollen anstatt dieser vernehmen das platz die aufrichte Menschen arbeitavile Betreffs die Judenfrage welches durchaus erledigt würde von diesen lange zu sprochen ist überhaupt dort stehen die tatsächen velohe diese frage schon kritisiert gelöst haben Ungarns ganze rea nach seiten von mentele Juden ist mehr kein program son dern ein tatsäche die endliche Lösung ist schon heute nur ein zent fraqe