Measures Directed Toward Halting Persecution: Running Vol 2, Folder 1
CROSS-REFERENCE

(Name of Applicant)

(Application Number)

For Memorandum to Mr. Kelley 8/5/44 re: Conversation with Creizianu

For Translation of letter to Jaquinet from Simond, 7/19/44

SEE: ROMANIA AND BULGARIA (SECRET)
Istanbul, February 10, 1945

Dear Mr. Packer:

Under date of August 19, 1944 you sent to Mr. Hirschmann photostatic copies of lists of some 400 Rabbis and their families who are desirous of leaving certain European countries. We had been keeping this list in our files in the event that there were any developments in this regard.

The first inquiry which we received concerning this list was early this week, in the form of a telegram from the representative of the Hias in Bucharest. He informed us that the present whereabouts of some 40 of the persons mentioned in the list are known. He inquired whether United States visas were available. I therefore consulted Mr. McVicker at the Consulate General, who informed me that according to the last instructions received by the Consulate, American visas have not been authorized for the persons listed, but that the Consulate is requested to notify the Department in the event that any of the persons named succeeded in reaching neutral territory. In agreement with Mr. McVicker, I therefore sent a telegram to Mr. Bertrand Jacobson, who is now in Bucharest for the Hias, suggesting that if he had any specific cases he discuss the matter with Mr. Berry in Bucharest, on the basis of which the Consulate in Istanbul can be informed of the facts and can request further instructions from Washington. This is the way the matter now stands.

In view of the fact that we are closing the office of the War Refugee Board in Istanbul, I am returning herein for your records the photostatic lists which you sent to Mr. Hirschmann. You may wish to have them before you in the event that any further questions arise regarding the matter.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki

Earl L. Pecker, Esquire
First secretary of Embassy
American Embassy
Ankara

Enclosed Photostatic lists. HK:WM
February 9, 1945

Bertrand Jacobsohn
Bucharest

Consulate General's instructions regarding Rabbin's group provide only for notification to Department should listed Rabbi succeed in reaching neutral territory stop American visas have not been authorized for these people stop I suggest that if listed Rabbin's are in your territory you discuss situation with Berry for report to Consulate Istanbul to enable latter to request instructions stop I expect to leave Turkey next days for consultation stop Regards and best wishes stop

Herbert Katzki

Herbert Katzki
c.o. American Consulate General
Istanbul
herbert katzen war refugee board american embassy istanbul

8- brest 61 83 6 17.30

- a sad organization here received from erlifar istanbul
  list about four hundred rabbinical people with statement from
  erlifar they all have received united states visas and that
  turkish foreign office has instructed all turkish consulates
  to grant them turkish transit visas stop turkish consulate
  here knows nothing about matter stop please teletype me
nicem bucarest wheter erililers assertions' correct stop am informed whereabouts of about only forty of those listed are known others rates unknown regards =acobson =
January 30, 1946

End:

Subject: Mr. Stu Horton has not received from the Samoan Gov't a reply to his memorandum about exchanging transients evacuated for enemy nationals in Samoan, mention of JIA letters bulletin of Dec. 15.
Istanbul, January 29, 1945

Dear Mr. Pehle:

By this time you will have received our telegram referring to Dr. Ernest Marton's proposal to the Hungarian Government that steps be undertaken to exchange certain enemy nationals held in Russia for Transylvanian deportees, and to the response of the Hungarian Government to the Hungarian proposal that an International Red Cross Delegation be permitted to investigate the fate of Transylvanian deportees. Undoubtedly you have had opportunity to secure the Jewish Telegraphic Agency bulletin of December 13, 1944, to which we referred in our telegram.

To complete your records, there is enclosed herein the extract from the bulletin, which was received in Istanbul from New York.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katz

J. W. Pehle, Esquire
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Treasury Building
Washington, D. C.

Enc: Extract from bulletin of December 13, 1944

HR: JH
Hungary, Dec. 12, 1944 -- The Hungarian 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 Romania. The request, sent two months ago, indicated that Romania would take reprisals against Hungarians living on Romanian 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 Romanian 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 Romanian and Hungarian representatives to investigate the situation. The Hungarian Government considers the request of the Romanian Government a pretext to justify persecution of Hungarians in the Hungarian-held part of Transylvania. The Hungarian Government thinks it strange that Romania 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 Hungarian government to deal with Jewish affairs in North Transylvania, declared that reliable reports in the hands of the Hungarian government establish the fact that of the 150,000 Jews who lived in northern Transylvania about 120,000 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."
Istanbul, January 29, 1945

Dear Sir, ohh:

I am sure you will find of interest the enclosed two extracts from Hungarian newspapers, which were received during the past few days in Istanbul. One, from the Curcular Israeli, December 21, 1944, relates to an application made by the Union of Jewish Communities in Hungary for the repatriation to Hungary of Jewish boys, originating from territories which have remained Hungarian, who are now in territories occupied by the USSR. The second extract, from the Magyar Zeneletr, December 31, 1944, reports on a rehabilitation program undertaken by the American Joint Distribution Committee.

I am enclosing extra copies of each of these items, in the event that you deem it desirable to make copies thereof available to the Joint Distribution Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki

Mr. J. A. Paris, Executive Director
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
Washington 25, D. C.

Enclosures: Copies of Hungarian extracts

For enclosures see (200)
Istanbul, January 29, 1945

Dr. Eliahu Feldman
Strada t. an. steli 16
Rumania

For your information, Charles Passan expects to return to Istanbul about February 15.

Hansbert Katzki

Hansbert Katzki
American Consul, General
Istanbul
January 27, 1945

Broadcast in Romanian

18:75 m 08:00 GMT

Moldavia is one of the regions hardest hit by the war, and the consequences today are an epidemic of typhus exanematique. Although the Romanian medical service has energetically intervened, with all its experience from the last war, it is to be feared that the epidemic will not die down until Spring. The International Red Cross, as well as the Swiss Red Cross and that of other countries, have sent medicines with the view of checking the epidemic.
Home News:

Today, the union of the Rumanian provinces appears much more important now that Ardeal (Transylvania) is incorporated into the mother country. But much more treacherous appears also the criminal act of the Rumanians who handed over this Rumanian province in 1940. It was then, when the country was brought to disaster, that side by side with it the problem of refugees came up. Thousands upon thousands of Rumanians were thrown out of their homes, and thus the State has been obliged to find means to support 216,000 people from Northern Transylvania. To these figures can be added about 700,000 more persons who, because of evacuations carried out by the previous regime, during military operations which were in progress in connection with the disastrous war imposed upon us, make a total of nearly one million people who are living at the expense of the State.

However, despite all difficulties, the Commissariat of Refugees continues its great work, and has aided these sons of the nation to the extent of its ability. Apart from aid given in cash, medicines, foodstuffs and repatriation expenses to those who return to their homes, the Commissariat has at its disposal the sum of 250 million Lei for buying and distributing warm clothes. In this manner, provision is made for the repatriation of the refugees from Moldova and Southern Bucovina. Thanks to the Armistice Convention signed with Hungary, it will also be possible for the refugees from Ardeal (Transylvania) to return to their homes.
Translation: January 23, 1945

1875m

Broadcast in Romanian 07:00 GMT

Administrative news:

**Ministry of Labor.** Presidents have been named for the commissions entrusted with controlling the employers who refuse to employ Jews who had worked for them.

1875m 08:00 GMT

Internal news bulletin for the press of the province:

Bucharest newspapers note with satisfaction the fact that the armistice concluded at Moscow with Hungary stipulates that this State give up all the territories taken from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania since 1937. Thus the treaty of Vienna is considered annulled even by Hungary. It is especially to be noted that although Ardeal and Transylvania were liberated by the armies Russian-Romanian, nevertheless the act of Moscow has great importance for us because there is added to the accomplished fact the legalization of it.
These last days have marked great steps in the application of the conditions of the armistice and in the democratization of the country. On one hand the Council of Ministers have submitted to His Majesty, the King, for signature three legal decrees of the first importance, and on the other hand the Soviet Government and the Rumanian Government have signed an economic agreement upon the basis of one of the most important clauses of the Armistice Convention: the indemnities of war due by Rumania to the URSS.

The three legal projects are:

The first for the punishment of the guilty and the profiteers of the war, the second for the punishment of those guilty of the disaster of the country, the third to organize professional syndicates.

They are considered as war criminals, those who in any quality whatever have subjected to inhuman treatment, contrary to international law, prisoners and soldiers; have ordered or executed acts of cruelty or extermination against the populations of the territories where war was in progress; have ordered or have been the instigators of ghettos, internment camps, deportations for adverse political or racial reasons; have ordered or executed repressions, en masse or individual; as well as those who have ordered the transport of persons with the view of exterminating the transportees, or have organized forced labor with the same purpose of extermination. Those who, in the quality of commander, director, overseer, prison warden or warden of prison camps or of political internment, of convoyer of transports of deportees, who have subjected those who were in their power to inhuman treatment. Those who, in the quality of police officer, magistrate or any other title, in order to further the policy of war, have pursued and subjected to torture certain persons because of the fact that they were adversaries of war or of the dictatorial regime, and those who, in the quality of prosecutor or civil or military judge, have, through acts committed in the exercise of their functions, supported terror or violence. Those who, leaving national territory, put themselves at the service of Hitlerite Germany, and have attacked their country in writing, in speech or in any other manner. Those who in any fashion have failed to acknowledge the rules of international law concerning the conduct of war.

They are considered war profiteers, those who in any form have taken part in the conduct of the war and have made illegal gains; those who, by abuses or violations of the measures of the State, in the Hitlerite, racial or legionary manner, have made illegal fortunes.
They are considered guilty of the disaster of the country, those who installed the dictatorial regime, and having a real responsibility, endangered the security of the State in concluding a political alliance with Germany, in permitting the entrance of active German armies into the territory of the country, or in commencing war against the USSR and the Allied Nations. Those who, by an action sustained by a Hitlerite policy, consented to cede North Transylvania. Those who, by threats, by acts of terror or by any other illegal action, wished to impose on Rumania a policy conforming to Hitlerite Germany. Those who, through self interest, or being at the service of German propaganda, acted for the purpose of making use of Rumania for Hitlerite Germany.

The criminals of war may be punishable by pain of death, those guilty of the disaster of the country may be punished by forced labor for life. Outside of these punishments, the three categories of culprits can be punished by forced labor from 3 to 20 years, or by correctional prison from 5 to 10 years. The culprits can be stripped of their fortunes, either directly or through their heirs. Civil degradation is still a penalty.

In order to judge the war criminals and the war profiteers, there has been set up a special court composed of judges designated by the Ministry of Justice, by drawing lots, among the magistrate members of the Court of Appeals, and of judges chosen among Rumanian citizens of both sexes and members of political groups, divided as follows: Liberal National Party, 10; National Peasant Party, 10, and Democratic National Front, 20. To judge the culprits of the disaster of the country, a special court has been created, composed of judges drawn by lot by the Ministry of Justice from among the members of the court of Cassation (Appeals), and judges chosen from Rumanian citizens of both sexes, entering in the Parties: National Liberal, 10, National Peasant, 10, and National Democratic Front, 20.
January 41, 1945

Broadcasts Received
IN ROMANIAN

1945.

M. BORUSIA
BROUSIA NEWS.

In the Lutasenta sector, local fighting continued, south east of the Tatra mountains, after hard fighting which lasted night and day in a terrain strongly fortified by the enemy, troops of the 4th Romanian army corps, in collaboration with Soviet units have smashed the enemy’s resistance and have driven a wedge in his positions North of the Shadi Bais, and in both sides of this region. Many localities have been captured among which are Berekos, Berekut, Barashauret, Salok.

Home News.

During the last days, certain measures have been taken and decrees have been signed for the carrying out of the anti-active terms, decrees which will also give the country a more democratic regime. Thus the Council of Ministers have signed and the King has also approved and signed the following decrees: Three decrees have been signed while an agreement has been also signed between the USSR and Romania of an economic nature which sets the basis of the war damages to be paid to the USSR by Romania in kind, (merchandise). The other three decrees are:

1) For the punishment of those guilty for the war end of war profiteers.
2) For the punishment to be meted out on those responsible for the country’s disaster.
3) For the organisation of Trade Unions.

ARE CONSIDERED AS GUILTY FOR THE WAR (WAR CRIMINALS) those:

a) in their quality as commanders, they have submitted to inhuman treatment war prisoners, soldiers and those making part of partisan groups.

b) Those who in enemy occupied territories have committed such crimes.

c) Those who have ordered the establishment of ghettos, prisoner camps and have interned those who were against the war, of against the policy played by the government or those interned for racial reasons.

d) Those who have ordered the maltreatment of people either in groups or individually, and who have ordered the transport of persons with a view of exterminating them.
e) Those who in their quality as commanders, directors, supervisors, guards etc., have maltreated people under their custody.

f) Those who in their quality as police officers, judges of civil and military courts or as investigators of cases have submitted their prisoners to third degree measures.

g) Those who having abandoned their country have placed themselves at the disposal of Germany and have either by press or radio or by any other means carried out subversive activity against the Romanian state.

h) Those who have ignored international law concerning the carrying out of the war.

ARE CONSIDERED CRIMINALS OF THE WAR:

a) Those who profiting by war conditions have made illicit profits.

b) Those who, under any pretext and in any way, have profited and abused or violated the law and have profited through the existence of Hitlerite, racial, legionary decrees, and have made great profits or fortunes.

ARE CONSIDERED AS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COUNTRY'S DISASTER:

a) Those who have established dictatorship in the country and have placed in danger the country's security by allowing German troops to enter Romania and those who have begun the war against the USSR and the other Allied powers.

b) Those who have by their activity in foreign policy of the country have approved of the ceding of Transylvania.

c) Those who by terrorist acts have imposed in the country a fascist regime;

d) Those who with their services which they placed at the disposal of Hitlerite Germany have succeeded in making Romania side Germany.

War criminals may be condemned to death.
War criminals may also be condemned to hard labor for life this punishment to be meted out also to those responsible for the war.

Those belonging to all three above categories may be condemned to 8 to 20 years hard labor, 10-15 years hard labor, or correctional imprisonment between 5 and 10 years.

The property of those found guilty will be confiscated partially or in part, namely as well as that of the beneficiaries of their testament.

All those found guilty will be deprived of their civic rights.
LAW COURTS WILL BE ESTABLISHED FOR THE TRIAL OF THOSE ACCUSED, SUCH COURTS TO BE COMPOSED OF:

a) Judges appointed by the Ministry of Justice and who will be chosen by drawing their names from a pool, and belonging to the Court of Appeal of Bucharest.
b) Judges who will be chosen, of both sexes, from members of political groups, as follows:
   - National Liberal Party: 10 representatives
   - National Peasant Party: 10
   - Nat. Democratic Bloc: 20

FOR THE JUDGMENT OF THOSE ACCUSED FOR THE DISASTER OF THE COUNTRY, THE COURTS WILL BE COMPOSED OF:

a) Judges appointed by the Ministry of Justice and who will be chosen by drawing their names from a pool, and belonging to the Court of Cassation (Supreme Court).
b) Judges to be chosen, of both sexes, from members of the political groups (Note: proportion of representatives as above).

These special courts will function in Bucharest. Every such court will be composed of 7 judges, 3 of whom will belong to the Ministry of Justice (professionals) and four will belong to the above parties.

For special courts, 11 members will participate in the trial as judges: 3 professional judges and 8 persons belonging to the political parties.

Special orders for the arrest of persons accused will be issued by the Council of Ministers. It is already known that the Council of Ministers has already issued mandates for the arrest of those accused.

ANOTHER DECREE HAS BEEN PUBLISHED, THIS TIME A DEGREE WHICH WILL PROMOTE THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES OF OUR NATION. THESE ALL WORKERS, ARTISANS ETC., AS WELL AS STATE OFFICIALS ARE ALLOWED TO CONSTITUTE THEMSELVES AND ORGANIZE THEMSELVES IN UNIONS, HOWEVER, NO ONE IS TO BE FORCED TO MAKE PART OF THESE UNIONS OR TO RESIGN FROM THEM. YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE NOT ATTAINED THE AGE OF 20 MAY ALSO MAKE PART OF ONE UNION.

THE ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SIGNED BETWEEN THE USSR AND ROMANIA FORCES THE AMOUNT OF GOODS TO BE DELIVERED TO RUSSIA BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 12, 1954 AND SEPTEMBER 12, 1960. THESE GOODS ARE: PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, CEREALS, CATTLE, SHIPS, SHIP-WAGONS, LOCOMOTIVES, TIMBER, TO THE VALUE OF DOLLARS USA 200 MILLION IN FOUR EQUAL PARTS DELIVERED IN SIX YEARS, EVERY YEAR 50 MILLION AMERICAN DOLLARS. THE BULK OF THE PAYMENT IN KIND WILL BE MADE IN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.
LE GRAND ETAT MAJOR de l'Armée Roumaine a donné le communiqué suivant sur les opérations du 21 janvier dans le secteur de Lucenek activités des luttes locales. Au Sud Est des Monts Piatra Mica après de violents combats qui ont continué jour et nuit sur un terrain très accidenté et puissamment fortifié, les troupes roumaines de la 4 e armée en collaboration avec les troupes soviétiques, ont réussi à briser la résistance ennemie et ont pénétré vers le Nord de part et d'autre de la vallée du Seio. De nombreuses localités ont été capturées parmi lesquelles Borko, Habschud, Zeromurat et Sollok.

Ces derniers jours ont marqué un grand pas dans l'application des conditions de l'armistice et dans la démocratisation du pays.

D'un côté le Conseil des Ministres a soumis et Sa Majesté le Roi a signé trois décrets lois d'une importance capitale et d'autre part le gouvernement soviétique et le gouvernement roumain ont signé un accord économique sur la base d'une d'une plus importantes clauses de la Convention d'Armistice.

Les trois projets de loi sont:

1. Le premier pour la punition des coupables et des profiteurs de la guerre, le second pour la punition des coupables du désastre du pays le troisième pour organiser les syndicats professionnels.

Sont considérés comme criminels de la guerre ceux qui sous une qualité quelconque ont soumis un traitement inhumain, contraire au droit international, les prisonniers et les soldats de guerre, ont ordonné ou exécuté des actes de cruauté ou d'extermination sur les populations des territoires ou se faisait la guerre, ont ordonné ou été l'instigateur de ghettos, des camps d'internement des deportations pour des motifs d'adversité politique ou raciale, ont ordonné ou exécuté des représentions en masse ou individuelles, de même que ceux qui ont ordonné le transport de personnes dans le but d'exterminer les transportés, ou ont organisé des travaux forcés dans le but d'extermination. Ceux qui en qualité de commandant, de directeur, de surveillant, de garde des prisons, des camps de prisonniers ou des internes politiques, de convoyeur des transports de déportés, ou soumis avec cruauté à des traitements inhumains ceux qui se trouvaient en leur pouvoir. Ceux qui en qualité de officier de police, personne judiciaire ou de tout autre titre qui pour aider à la politique de guerre ont poursuivi et soumis à des tortures certaines personnes pour le fait qu'elles étaient des adversaires de la guerre ou du régime de dictature, et ceux qui en qualité de procureurs, ou de juge civil ou militaire ont par des actes commis dans l'exercice de leur fonction, entretenu la terreur ou la violence. Ceux qui ont commis, quittant le territoire nation al se sont mis au service de l'Allemagne Hitlérienne, ou ont attaqué par écrit, par la parole, ou d'une autre manière leur pays. Ceux qui d'une façon quelconque ont commis les actes régles du droit international concernant la conduite de la guerre.

Sont considérés comme profiteurs de guerre ceux qui sous n'importe quel titre ont pris part à la la conduite de la guerre et ont réalisées des gaines illégitimes, ceux qui profitant par abus ou violence des mesures de l'Etat, à caractère hitlérien, israélien, ou raciste, ont réalisées des fortunes illégitimes.
Sont considérés coupables du démantèlement du pays ceux qui ont instauré le régime de dictature et ayant une responsabilité effective ont mis en danger la sécurité de l'État en concluant une alliance politique avec l'Allemagne hitlérienne, en permettant l'entrée d'armées allemandes en action sur le territoire du pays, ou en commençant la guerre contre l'URSS et les Nations Unies. Ceux qui, toutant par une activité soutenue pour une politique aux cotes de l'Allemagne hitlérienne ont consenti à céder la Transylvanie du Nord. Ceux qui par des menaces, des actes de terrreur ou tout autre action illégale ont voulu imposer à la Roumanie une orientation politique aux cotes de l'Allemagne hitlérienne. Ceux qui par interet ou en service de la propagande allemande ont agi dans le but de servir de la Roumanie pour l'Allemagne hitlérienne.

Les criminels de guerre seront punis de peine de mort. Ceux coupables du démantèlement du pays pourront être punis de travaux forçés à perpétuité. En dehors de ces peines, les trois catégories de coupables pouront être punis de travaux forçés de 3 à 20 ans ou de prison correctionnelle de 6 à 10 ans. Les coupables pourant être détenus de leurs fortunes sont directement sort de leur hérétier. La dégradation civique est encore une sanction.

Pour juger les criminels et les profiteurs de guerre il a été institué une cour spéciale composée des juges désignés par le Ministère de la Justice par tirage au sort parmi les membres magistrats de la cour d'appel et de juges choisis parmi les citoyens roumains des deux sexes et membres des groupes politiques respectifs comme suit:
- Parti National Liberal 10, parti National Peasant 10 et Front National Démocrate 20. Pour juger les coupables du démantèlement du pays un tribunal spécial a été créé composé de juges tirés au sort par le Ministère de la Justice parmi les membres de la cour de Cassation et des juges choisis parmi les citoyens roumains et membres des parties spéciales.

Les membres des cours de guerre les mandats d'arrêt seront lâchés par la Présidence du Conseil des Ministres. Selon l'information de source digne de foi le gouvernement a déjà lancé les mandats d'arrêt. Une troisième loi ayant pour but de favoriser et approfondir la démocratisation du pays et celle de l'organisation des syndicats professionnels a été adoptée. Elle a pour but de défendre et de renforcer les intérêts professionnels sans pour autant une division des intérêts. On reconnaît à tout personne physique qui travaille dans le même profession dans une profession semblable ou connexe le droit de se constituer librement un syndicat professionnel sans avoir besoin d'une préalable autorisation. Personne ne peut être privé de faits réels ou de ne pas faire part ou de devoir à prendre part dans un syndicat professionnel, contre sa volonté. Ce droit est étendu également aux fonctions et aux districts ou des communes des institutions dont les budgets sont soumis aux lois organisées.
En ce qui concerne l'accord économique, le gouvernement roumain va livrer à l'UNESCO dans le cadre de la période allant du 12 septembre 1944 au 20 octobre 1960 des produits pétroliers, des céréales, du bois, des navires maritimes et fluviaux, des machines, locomotives, wagons et citernes, des matériaux de construction de fer pour une somme totale de 200 millions de dollars.

Les livraisons seront effectuées en 6 parties égales dans le cours de 6 années, c'est-à-dire pour une somme de 50 millions par an. Les principales matières livrées à l'URSS pour le compte des indemnisations de guerre seront les produits pétroliers.
MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

By a decision of December 26, 1944, there has been set up in the Control Commission for Foreigners a special commission charged with the refugees from Czechoslovakia, the Jews, and those from Hungary and Yugoslavia.
Translation

January 18, 1945

Home Jews:

At the Ministry of Interior a conference was held of the prefects of Moldova. All high administrative authorities of this province agree that the population of that region suffers and must be granted by the government the necessary help, on the basis of the report made by the government's commission which examines this case. For three whole days, the commission in question heard the dramatic descriptions of the prefects and the chaotic condition in which Stefan Voda's province lives in. It was decided that adequate help should be granted to the suffering population of that region, especially in the mountainous regions of the province of Moldova, the population of which, as a result of the evacuation of this province by the former government, was left to their miserable resources on which they could only depend. The question of transport was also discussed, a question which greatly hampers the amelioration of the situation in this province. All prefects underlined the perfect understanding they met on the part of the local Soviet military authorities, which placed at the disposal of the province the available transport vehicles, despite the conditions of war prevailing which call for as much transport means available as possible. Concerning the carrying out of the armistice conditions in this province, it was decided that all fascist elements living in this province should be detected, identified and punished. To this effect a special commission was constituted, which will be responsible to bring to justice all fascist elements.

All refugees from Northern Transylvania, Moldova and Southern Bucovina are hereby advised that free of charge railway tickets are placed at their disposal for their return to their respective provinces.
Translation: January 18, 1945

Broadcast in Rumanian 08:00 GMT
18:75 m

Upon the subject of the citizens of German ethnical origin, the President of the Council makes the following correction: The men between 17 and 45 and the women from 18 to 30 years of age will be taken for the purpose of being sent there where there exists a need for workers.

The Chief of Staff has given his approval that the assembling of Jews of the classes of 1935 to 1940 be put off until the 15th of February.
BROADCASTS RECEIVED
AS ROMANIAN.

1976m.
R_ROMANIA 17:00 GMT.

Official war communiques, issued by Allied commands.

Cultural news (local).

1976m.
R_ROMANIA 20:00 GMT.

HOME NEWS:

The Council of Ministers met today at 18:00 hours to hear the report of Minister Gheorghiou Dej on his voyage and talks in Moscow. The Council of Ministers, under the presidency of Premier Radeacu, thanked Minister Dej for his efforts. The Council ended at 20:45 hours.

Premier General Radeacu, received today a delegation composed of Messrs: Prof. Anghelovac, Constantin Popescu, Prof. Dr. Jevian, and Dr. Daniel, who handed him a memorandum asking for the establishment of a university at Craiova. Premier Radeacu agreed to this and it has been decided to establish a university at Craiova.

At the Ministry of Interior a conference was held of the prefects of Moldova. All high administrative authorities of this province agree that the population of that region suffers and must be granted by the government the necessary help, on the basis of the report made by the government's commission which examined this case. For three whole days, the commission in question heard the dramatic descriptions of the prefects and the chaotic condition in which Stefan Vodăa province lives in. It was decided that adequate help should be granted to the suffering population of that region, especially in the mountainous regions of the province of Moldova, the population of which, as a result to the evacuation of this province by the former government, was left to their miserable resources on which they could only depend. The question of transport was also discussed, a question which greatly hampers the amelioration of the situation in this province. All prefects underlined the perfect understanding they met on the part of the local Soviet military authorities, which placed at the disposal of the province the available transport vehicles, despite the conditions
of war prevailing which call for as much transport means available as possible. Concerning the carrying out of the evacuation conditions in this province, it was decided that all fascist elements living in this province should be detected, identified and punished. To this effect a special commission was constituted, which will be responsible to bring to justice all fascist elements.

All refugees from Northern Transylvania, Moldova and Southern Bucovina that are hereby announced that free of charge railway tickets are placed at their disposal for their return to their respective provinces.

The Romanian High Command announces that South East of the Tatra Mica Mountains, elements of the 4th Army have advanced despite strong enemy resistance. North West of Loutemets reconnaissance activity.

MOSCOW  19.30 GMT

Inedible.
Istanbul, January 16, 1945

Wilhelm Milderman
Strada St Apostoli 16
Bucharest

Please advise Turkish Consulate telegram number requesting Maurice Hornstein visa also Ignace Denes stop Who is Denes,

Regards

Herbert Katzki

Herbert Katzki
c/o American Consulate General
Istanbul
Katzen's Park Hotel Istanbul

34, buzanest 7737, 21. 8/12. 18, devie =

Devenez votre arrivée toujours, ajourne stop prie

Intervenir visa séjour turque Maurice Hornstein et Renée

Denes = Illgärmann
Internal news:

The President of the Council of Ministers announces that by order of the Soviet High Command persons of German ethnical origin, the men from 16 to 45 years of age and the women from 18 to 30 years of age if they do not have children of less than one year, will be taken to specified places, with the view to effecting a work of military necessity. As soon as they arrive at their destination they will be able to send their addresses to their families for the purpose of receiving letters and packages. This is a provisional measure determined by the necessities of war.
Broadcasts received in Rumanian (OKI) January 12, 1945
1675 m. radio Humanis 22.00 GMT

(page 2) This broadcast mentions the fact that there are concentration camps in the following places:
Jargu-Jiu
Ialomita
Tulcea
Cristi
Lugoj
January 6, 1945
January 8, 1945
January 9, 1945

Lab 2, 3, 4

Subject: (1) arrival of first Sera Zepora contingent; (2) arrival of second Sera Zepora contingent; (3) departure of both groups.
Subject: Proposed trip of Dr. Katzki to Russia and Bulgaria.

Discussion of situation of Miss Sixler and Mrs. Henderson.
Excerpt from "Renașterea Noastră", Bucharest, December 31, 1944

The activity of the American Joint Distribution Committee
important sum for relief to repatriated equipment for 35,000 persons.

The Romanian committee of the American Joint Distribution Committee, presided by Dr. W. Friedmann, has decided, in agreement with the international Red Cross Committee, to grant its support for the rehabilitation of Jews repatriated from Transnistria, liberated from prisons and concentration camps where they have been kept on political charges, and also to the widows and orphans of the June Program of June 1941.

This support is not a mere grant in aid for one's upkeep, but a fund providing for individual rehabilitation the amount of 75,000 Lei per head of every adult member of each family.

This work will require the sum of one milliard Lei, the distribution of which, throughout the country, will take place in January.

Apart from this, the committee has required raw materials necessary for the equipment of 35,000 people. The arrangement will be that the equipment should be made by each community, with its own means, from the material placed at its disposal. Half of that material has already been distributed so that 17,000 persons are already equipped.
The Union of Jewish communities, on November 28th, 1944, submitted to General Vinogradov, Chairman of the Allied Armistice Commission, a memorandum asking for the repatriation from the U.S.S.R. to Rumania of some 8,000 Jews originating from the territories which have remained Rumanian.

Most of these Jews had been taken to Transnistria, either as deportees, or as members of the Jewish compulsory labour squads. However, they cannot be regarded as anything but Rumanian subjects and should therefore be repatriated.

The memorandum, signed by Dr. Fildermann, "met with favourable attention on the part of General Vinogradov, who informed Dr. Fildermann that some 2,000 Jews of those remaining in the Soviet Union, have asked to be repatriated to Rumania. "The U.S.S.R., General Vinogradov stated, "has notified the Rumanian Government that it had fulfilled all formalities necessary for their repatriation. However, the Rumanian Government has not given its reply yet.

Subsequent to this, the Union of Rumanian Jews made a series of demarches, and finally obtained the Government's permission for the repatriation of 566 Jewish families -- numbering some 2,000 persons, -- to Rumania.

The American Joint Distribution Committee, through the International Red Cross, has provided the necessary equipment and food for the repatriated.
Istanbul, December 28, 1944

Dear Mrs. Schleifer:

I have your letter of November 15.

By this time you must know that Miss Souleider and your two sons have gone to Palestine. Their files for emigration to the United States have been transferred to the American Consulate General in Jerusalem, and the question of their emigration, transportation, etc., must be pursued from there. Ankara no longer has jurisdiction over this matter.

With regard to the emigration of the other members of your family from Romania, we have been in communication with the Jewish Agency in Istanbul who informed us that they have notified the Palestine Office in Bucharest in the matter of Palestine emigration. We understand that their emigration must now be regulated in Bucharest.

Should we learn anything further we shall advise you. In the meanwhile we would suggest that you keep in touch with the office of the War Refugee Board in Washington, which we have fully informed regarding the steps so far taken in behalf of your family.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki
Representative
War Refugee Board

Mrs. David Schleifer
10 West 85th Street
New York, New York
Translation December 23, 1944

Broadcast in Romanian

18.75 m

08.00 GMT

Press Bulletin for the papers of the provinces.

The reestablishment of perfect confidence among the citizens of the country who are following the road of peace, in an atmosphere of democracy, is highlighted by the fact that according to information from the Union of Jews of Romania, 566 Jewish families, comprising 2,000 persons deported to Transnistria, have determined to return to the country. A special commission will receive the repatriates upon their entry into Romania, with a view to selection.
The newspaper is full of articles and polemical notes expressing the deep disappointment experienced by the Jewish population at the long expected and finally appear law for the Abolition of Racial Restrictions.

A statement made by Dr. W. Pildormann, expresses it all in a few words:

"In all, the law grants to Jewish employees, landlords and tenants, not a right, but a favour which is subject to legal procedure, fees, and to long terms of hearing.

In other words, instead of abolishing racial legislation, the Patrascana law maintains such legislation in force.

Half of the front-page is given to a lengthy digest of Zionist politics, under the general headline:

"THE CENTRE OF GRAVITY OF ZIONIST POLICY HAS MOVED TO WASHINGTON" U.S.A. Intervention Decisive for the Destiny of Zionism. -- The Echo at the House of Commons.

The article features the picture of President Roosevelt.

A Delegation from Romania to Liberated Countries

With the approval of the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a delegation on behalf of Romanian Jews, presided by Dr. Breger is to leave soon for the countries recently liberated from under German yoke by the victorious allied armies. The delegation will try to trace and help Romanian Jews who had been deported by Germans from France, Belgium,
Translation

December 20, 1944

BROADCAST IN RUMANIAN

1875 m

06.30 GMT

Internal news:

The Chief of Staff made known:

All Rabbis who were under orders up until 1940 remain conditionally exempt from military service. Each one must present himself every year, up to the age of 40, before the Council for Recruiting, where he will give proof, through official certification of the Minister of Religion and Arts, that he continues to exercise his functions as Rabbi, and fulfills the religious duties for which he has received exemption. The young men who have been named Rabbis between 1940 and the first of December will be equally exempt from military service because of the fact that during this interval they have had no military obligations. The Jewish youths who desire to become Rabbis after the first of December, 1944 are going to benefit from the same advantages as the seminarists and the students of RUMANIAN theology (Rumanian), that is to say, that they cannot become members of religious orders except after having satisfied the obligations of military service, in conformity with article 68 of the Recruiting Law.

* * * * *

1875 m

12:00 GMT

* * * * *

The price of wheat weighing 75 kilogrammes per hectolitre, and with 5% of impurities, is fixed at 364.000 lei the carload of 10,000 Kilogrammes loco gare. Prices will be equally fixed for other cereals.

* This broadcast was made in Bulgarian through the radio station at Sofia.

18:30

December 19, 1944

352.9 M

** The sum of 66 millions of Lei which was imposed upon the Jewish organization in the country at the time of the German occupation, has been returned.

** Broadcast made in Bulgarian through Sofia.
Dear Mr. Katzky,

I assume that this cable will interest you. Please take a copy and send mine back!

With friendly regards,

E. Q. Webster.

18. 12. 49.
New York

your correspondent exbucarest avertbush cabled quote

New York

Newspapers publish legislativ project concerning antijewish measures announced semimmo of your correspondent by interview rumministerj justice fartaschemu stop law including notonly equalityf all citizens reestablished but conditionless reintegrationsf former jewofficialsf state stateinstitution stop private employees claim reinteg ration former enterprises whichcannot refuse reinteg ration exceptcase default capacity stop this decidedby commissionsf arbitration stop labourministry chargedf placing these other enterprises stop all movable incovable properties restituted foresowners stop jantemants canreturn former flats invalids ifthere notlodging officials workers widows orphans war or public institutions stop restitutionf revenues lostduring expropriation postponed until war end stop doctor fildermann criticized severelaw jewemployees notassured being reintegrated stop notall tenants having possibility return their flats stop compensation notprovided lostrevenues stop fildermann asserting former government elaborated more favourable law resolving speedier jewclaims stop fildermann affirms published project contradiction armistice stop law submitted cabinetcouncil for approval

Istanbul, 18/12/44

Shud Ueberall
Bucarest December 15

Please transmit Congress Weekly Washington and Hazman

Tel Aviv quote papers publish law concerning reparations of injustice Jews suffered dictator regime announced some weeks ago of your correspondent by interview with Minister Bartonu law based in principle that all racial discriminations must disappear stop law provides conditionless reintegration of former Jewish officials private employees have to claim themselves reintegration enterprises cannot refuse reintegration former Jewish employees except default capacity these cases to be decided by arbitration committees all expropriated movable and immovable properties can be restituted Jewish tenants can return their former flats except flats lodged by officials worker widows and orphans of war or public institutions matters in dispute to be decided lastly by court restitution of revenues which lost during expropriation postponed until end war Romanian Jews disappointed Dr Fildermann criticised severe law stating that Jewish employees not assured to be reintegrated not all tenants can return their flats and no compensation provided for lost revenues law submitted cabinet council for getting definite form Zimand
The Council of Ministers met on December 14 under the leadership of General Radeescu, President of the Council, and took the following decisions:

1. Upon the proposal of the Minister of Justice, Lucretiu Patrascanu, the legal project for the abrogation of racial legislation was approved. The decree will be submitted immediately for the signature of His Majesty the King.

The newspapers are publishing, in its entirety, the legal project for the abrogation of the administrative anti-Jewish measures. The project contains special features concerning the restitution of property, concerning contracts of sale and rent, concerning the position of property used by public institutions, and the rules of procedure in relation to the application of this law. In his statement, Minister of Justice Patrascanu pointed out that by this legal decree are abrogated all the measures concerning the persons as well as the property of the Jews, measures which, under the past dictatorial regime, were the bases of certain legislative, administrative or judicial acts. By means of this legal decree, Mr. Patrascanu made clear, all the debasing measures taken because of racial motives are revoked and will remain so.

The new legal measure renders concrete, even to the slightest divisions of social life, the constitutional principal contained in every democratic Constitution, both here and abroad, of the equality of rights of all citizens, without distinction as to the origin of language or religion. The purpose of the project is not only to establish a perfect equality in all economic and social spheres between the Jews and the other inhabitants of the country, but also to realize, in wiping out the last traces of an odious past, a fruitful collaboration in the future without either racial distinctions or others fully as dangerous and worthless.
Translation.

December 14, 1944.

Broadcast in Rumanian

1975m 12.00 GMT

Internal news.

"There was published today the legal decree abrogating the anti-Jewish legislative measures."

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1975m 08.00 GMT

Bulletin of internal information destined for the provincial press.

"These latter days the measures looking toward the application of the clauses of the armistice have been greatly intensified, which fact was mentioned not only by the Rumanian press, but also in the 'Graiul Nou', the official newspaper of the Soviet Command in Rumania, which says among other things:

"Following these energetic steps request of General Hedeescu, President of the Council, that by Saturday, December 16, all the Ministries present to the Presidency definite lists of persons who have been purged. These lists will be presented to the Council for examination in order to avoid injustices and omissions, given with a view to satisfying as soon as possible the clauses of the armistice, the newspapers of Bucharest are publishing lists of persons purged or subject to purge, in the most varied branches of public life: Upper personnel of the Ministry of Labor, ranks of public advocates, the Jewish Central, superior court of the Ministry of Justice, superior court of Administration, high court of Finances and other institutions."

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Istanbul, December 11, 1944

Dear Sir:

I sent you a telegram to say in reply to yours of November 5th and 6th. Just today, I received information which indicated that the photostats which I gave to you were issued for the purpose of providing some measure of protection to the persons named therein, in the event that conditions made it necessary for them to have some kind of protective documentation in their pockets.

Now that the areas in which the nine persons concerned were telegraphed have been liberated—, you will note that the lists were issued last July and August—such persons will have to appear before a competent American Consul to apply for their visas in the manner as any other person who wishes to go to the United States as an emigrant, in the absence of valid and visas, the American Consul being unable to commit itself to the issuance of visas until the whole procedure of advisory approvals, etc., has been gone through; no basis exists for representations to the various consulates involved for obtaining transit visas for the voyage from Turkey to destination.

You might let me know whether the American political mission in Bucharest is issuing American visas, or whether they will do so upon receipt of necessary instructions. What to do in a position to issue visas, I can then ask the Detente: at to get in touch with Mrs. David Schaffler in New York City to have her file with them the necessary documents preliminary to the issuance of advisory approvals, and in the meantime, I have been informed in Istanbul that Jewish Agency representatives here have included the names of all nine persons on lists which have been dispatched to Istanbul, confirming the issuance of Palestine entry certificates. I am sure you are familiar with this entire procedure.

With personal regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Herbert Katzki

Mr. S. Bertrand Jacobson
C/o International Had Gruz
Strada Polona
Bucharest
P. S. I would appreciate it very much if you could send me any information at all regarding
Sila Vorne, Ilario, Chancy, #17, Bucharest.

A.K.
Subject: Request for travel permits for Mrs. Henderson and one Miss Bixler to accompany Dr. Katzki to Rumania and Bulgaria.

December 7, 1944
Translation

December 1, 1944

BROADCAST IN Rumanian

1875 M 06.30 GMT

The Chief of Staff has made known to the Rumanian Jewish citizens of the contingents of 1916-1940 that their concentration has been postponed until January 15.
DI_J AUSSENDER / ERSUCHNISCHER BERICHT

DER JÜDISCHEN EINGEHUNG, DIE NÜTZLICHER
POSS-AM: ZUR EINHEIT ZUR DÜSSELDORF LOKALITÄT.

2. OKTOBER 1944
INLÄUFG

In unserer Eigenschaft als Mitglieder der AJC-komitee in
unserer OB auch als deutschen Jüdinnen, haben wir die genaue jüdische Assistenz in unserer Organisation, koordiniert, überwacht und unterstützt.

Unternehmen gab es ein sehr erfolgreiches Memorandum, das wir am 2. Oktober des Jahres, den Leuten der jüdischen Bevölkerung des Landes und der prominenten Persönlichkeiten überbracht haben.

Das Problem der Unterstützung für die jüdische Bevölkerung umfasst 2 Aspekte:

A. Unterstützung für den Unterhalt (Nahrung, Unterhalt, Kleidung)

B. Konstruktive Assistenz, d.h. die reaktivisierende durch die Ausbildung der Jüdinnen in den Arbeitsgebieten (Schulzeit etc.)

Im Vorliegen von Memorandum befassen wir uns nur mit das erste Aspekt, da dieser das dringlichste ist, wenn die jüdischen Leute von der jüdischen Bevölkerung, jetzt ohne Hilfe unserer Organisation, gesellschaftlich gewachsen werden.

Es handelt sich jetzt darum, die Substanz sofort zu retten.

Das zweite Kapitel, um die erwähnten und umfasst eine einzigartige Ausbildung, die wir für die AJC-Delegierten reservieren, die wir mit Interesse und Umstand erwarten.

Wir bemerken nur im Vorhinein, dass dieses Wiederaufbauwerk als ihren Mittelpunkt die jüdische Kooperation haben wird, in erster Linie die Erholungswesen, die hier in der Nachkriegszeit von der AJC geschaffen wurden und in denen direkt Wirtschaft und Zentrum wir um auszuschalten geganwärtigen Kräfte mitgearbeitet haben.

Wir werden diese Institutionen reaktivieren und entwickeln und wir werden zugleich die Produktions- und Konsumgenezesellschaften ins Leben rufen und unterstützen.

Billiger und langfristiger Kredit wird das Mittel sein, das den Wiederaufbau der Konsumstätten und der Kleinen Unternehmen fördern wird.
Die zweite Grundlage der rekonstruktiven Hilfsarbeits wird die Grundung und Unterstüzung von praktischen Handwerkschulen sein, mit einem Lehreraus von 6 - 10 Jährigen.

In diesen Schulen werden wir sowohl die Jugend als auch diejenigen heranziehen, die uns ginötet waren zu werden, weil ihre früheren Berufe und Beschäftigungen in der neuen sozialen und ökonomischen Ordnung keinen Platz mehr finden würden.

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A. UMTAGLSLIEFE

Nahrung, Unterkunft und Kleidung

I. DIE NUTRITION

Die schweren und dringenden Hilfssfragen

Der Zustand des Lebens und der Arbeit, in den sich heute der Großteil der jüdischen Bevölkerung zusammengeschoben - nach der ökonomischen Veränderung der erzeugenden Kategorien, Bevölkerung und Abstand aller Arten und insbesondere die schweren Jahre der Zwangseinkauf; die politische und moralische Generationskonflikte degenerieren, die den Verwaltungsstand der Bevölkerung bilden, d.h. die jüdische Nation in Alter von 18-30 Jahren rücksichtslos und dringende Hilfssfragen hervor, die nicht nur die Aufmerksamkeit der Rassen der Allgemeinheit, sondern auch der jüdischen Bevölkerung erfordern muss, deren Mittel und Vorverhältnisse als Verpflichtung, die Lösung dieses Problems zu unterstützen und nützlich das soziale Gebot zu erfüllen, das ihnen von gegenwärtiger moment aufgerufen wird.

Solange wir für die Befriedigung der jüdischen Nahrungsfrauen, mit dem heutigen und öffentlichen Mittel unseres Denkens nicht genug machen, bleiben diese Nahrungsfrauen spätestens, und kommen insbesondere nur für jüdische Mittel gesnckt werden.

Die Hauptkategorien der Nahrungsfrauen A. Die Unterhaltungs-Aufgaben (Nahrung, Unterkunft und Kleidung)

und

B. Konstruktive Assistenz, d.h. die Produktivisierung, Umschichtung u.s.w.

Wir befassen uns hier nur mit den ersten Kapiteln:

Die Hauptkategorien der jüdischen, die die Umsteiger in den Zustand
vereinbarungen, die elementare menschliche Bedürfnisse nicht mehr berücksichtigen, sind folgende:

A. Die von den Zwangsarbeitern, der Zwangsarbeit bildeten, der Besatzung der Internierungslager und der Gefangnisse, betraut war: 48.000.

Von diesen haben ca. 30.000 fast 5 Jahre in auswärtigen Getenementsen arbeitet, ferner von ihren Familien, in Steinbrüchen, in Fabriken, auf Eisenbahnlinien und beim Bau, bei der Anwendung der Scharfe von Flussbetten etc.


Eine Arbeit über alle Gesetze und Anekdoten, ein elende Unterkunft, ungenügende Nahrung, schlechter Gesundheitszustand, schlechte und grausame Behandlung – das war das Regime.

Diese Unglücklichen arbeiteten, ihren Familien entrissen, die sie in Blind und Brot zurücklassen mussten ohne die Möglichkeit zu haben, sie zu sehen oder hinzustellen 1-2 mal in Jahr.

Ganz unglaubwürdige Klagen, Menschen in Fetzen, ohne Hand und Beruf, so schwer die meisten aus dem war die Allgemeinheit über sie zu tun konnte, war durchaus unglaubwürdig.

Jedoch nicht leichter war die Arbeit der inneren Getenements, d.h. innerhalb der Besatzung (10.000), in denen sie ihre Wohntatde hatten. Aber diese hatten wenigstens den Trost, ihre Familien, wenn nicht täglich, so doch von Zeit zu Zeit zu sehen.

Es ist überflüssig, bei dem Regime zu verweilen, das die Juden in den politischen Lagern und Gefangnissen unterworfen waren, d.h. so viele, die noch nicht geheilten sind, nachdem die Deportation nach Transnistria unter ihnen mit vollem Schwung gemacht hatte und viele für das ganze Leben zu Kneipplagen gemacht hatte.

Diese ganze Arme der eingeschlossenen kehrt nun nach Hause zurück.
Ihnen gebührte eine erste Hilfe in Form von anfangs schmerzhaften, später schon schmerzlosen Verbandungen und Bändern. Diese Unterstützung war auf ... pro Person festgesetzt, doch konnte diese Subvention nur der Anzahl von .... 15.000 Personen gewährt werden, da die weiteren Ausgaben aus Mangel an Geldmitteln eingestellt werden mussten.

B. Die aus Transjordanien repatriierten Waisen (10 - 16.000)

Waren es, was man von den eigenen oder andern erfahren konnte oder was die jüngsten mit eigenen Augen sehen konnten, die einzige Tage in Transjordanien unter den repatriierten Waisen, kann nur ein sehr unvollständiges Bild davon geben, was dieser Mischeingemisch bedeutete, deren Tragik ohnegleichen in der Geschichte darsteht und noch auf ihren Geschichtsschreiber wartet.

Unzüchtigkeit, Krankheiten und Verbrechen heben die Hälfte der jüngsten Niederlagen, die der unsterbliche Wehmut dieses unsterblichen Regiments in 24 Stunden aus ihren Leben zu hervorgerufen (Leerlaune, Franzosen, Kinder, Greise, Kranken, Internierte in Spitalen und Tarnanlagen) und schliefen als Geiz in ihr treuer und greuliches still trieben.

Die Zahl der Heimkehrer, die sich gegenwärtig im Lande befinden, beträgt von .... 10 - 16.000 Seelen, gebrochen an Leib und Seele.

Was wird lange dauern, bis die jüngsten, die durch ihre physische Schwäche, die jedes Kind aufs Neue auch noch angreift, derartig ständig gewöhnt hatten, wieder in der Lage sein werden, ihre Schulzeiten wie früher zu führen und trotzdem noch zu ertragen.

C. Die repatriierten Waisen (2000)

Von den über ...... 5000 Waisen, deren Eltern in Transjordanien in Massenknechtschaft oder zum Tode hingerichtet wurden, sind etwa 2000 Waisen zurückerstattet, die noch Palästina entwidmet hatten. Doch konnte nur ein kleiner Teil auswandern, während der Rest in improvisierten Kinderheimen untergebracht und betreut wurden; eine gewisse Anzahl wurde in kinder- und krankenlabilen Familien provisorisch untergebracht.


Somit werden in der Versorgung der jüdischen Allgemeinheit noch circa ...... 1000 Waisen verblieben deren Betreuung und Erziehung ein Problem von außerordentlicher Bedeutung.
D. Die aus ihren
Verlaatman
Fiicen und
kleinen Stadt-
- den vertriebenen
Juden, die sich
in den Kreisraum-
und Städten eingesa- 
cmen (ca. 30,000, 
darunter 20,000 
Arme).

Einzahl von über 30,000 Juden wurden ge-
won in Laufe des Jahres 1940 und in der
letzten Hälfte 1941, ganz plötzlich ihren Holm
stätten zu verlassen, unter aufgeben ihrer
Besitzungen und Verzichtung ihres Häb
und Guts.

Diese Konzentrationsarbeit begann, dass
mit der Zwangsarbeiter Lande beginnen.

Diese Verhafteten fielen den Judenischen Gemeinden
oder Kreisraumstädtliche zur Last (oder auch ander-
und wichtigeren Stadten.)

Der Zustand einer der bedrückenden, und von
Gesichtspunkt der Notlage befinden sie sich in
einem äußerlichen Zustand wie die aus iranischen
heimgekommenen.

- Die aus den Kriegs-
Zonen vertriebenen
oder geflüchteten
ca. 12,000, darun-
ter 10,000 Arm.

Einige Staaten und Städte wurden völligstän-
gig evakuiert: Kasztan, Larja, Tg. Fruyoa, 
Tg. Bascu. Die Zahl der evakuierten erreicht
ca. 12,000.

Die Lage der meisten unter ihnen unterscheidet
sich durch nichts von den vorhergehenden staat-
genen oder aber nur darum, dass die Sam-
steuerung ihrer Häb und ihre Verteilung neueren
Rahmen folgt.

In einigen Städten, wie z.B. Koszt, wurde die
ganz Judische Bevölkerung, gleichwohl der
hauptsächlichen Bevölkerung, evakuiert unter
Verlust der ganzen Vermögens.

In Cieova, Tanaa, Ceauna, Ulmje, Galetz und in
anderen Städten wurden ganze Stadtteile zer-
stört, das Häb und Gut verschmolzen oder geraubt
und die Menschen bettelarm geworden.

Aus unrechtmäßigen Stäten, die wir bis heute erhal-
ten konnten, beträgt die Zahl der ausgebombten
Familien ca. ... von denen mehr
als die Hälfte ohne Existenzmittel zurückge-
blieben sind und Unterstützung benötigen.

Durch die Hitler-Verfolger vertrieben, konnte
eines dieser von Schicksal betroffenen ein-
malige Auswanderungsgänge im Lande finden, indem der
größere Teil nach Palästina auswanderten (aus-
ser den aus Ungarn Geflüchteten, die unlangst
zu uns kamen), so dass ca. ... 3000 Seelen
hier zurückbleiben.
Die jüdische Öffentlichkeit hat die nach Möglichkeit mit ihren eigenen Mitteln unterstützt, und zugleich wurden sie durch das Schreiben des Internationalen Komitees des Roten Kreuzes geholfen.

Wir zählen die Kategorien nicht in chronologischer Ordnung ihrer Auftretung auf, sondern nach der Schwere des Unglücks.

**Gesamtzahl der Armen**
- ca. 140.000

Die Totalisierung der oben angeführten Kategorien, die ausländischen Flüchtlinge nicht mitgerechnet, gibt uns eine annähernde Zahl für die Armut der Juden im Lande. 140.000 Seelen kommen ihrem Lebensunterhalt nicht mehr und benötigen Unterstützung.

Da manche der Armen mehrere Kategorien zugleich angehören (z.B. Leute aus den Zwangsarbeitslagern gehören zugleich zu den Gruppen, die aus den sefer und Staaten evakuiert wurden) haben wir unsere Berechnungen daher korrigiert, dass wir ausgleich die gewöhnlichen und permanenten Kategorien der Armen der Gemeinden (alte, Kranken und Jüdinnen) nicht gerechnet haben.

**II. NOTREPOIRE FONDS**

**Nahrung, Unterhalt und Unterkunft**
- 140.000 Seelen oder mindestens 100.000

Die Rückkehr der Familienvater in ein produktives Arbeitsgebiet ist ein langwieriger Vorgang dessen Lösung aus verschiedenen Gründen mit vielen ungleichmäßigen Schwierigkeiten verbunden ist.

Wenn wir dennoch annehmen, in einer, wie wir glauben, optimistischen Voraussetzung, dass höchstens 25% in der Lage sein werden, in den nächsten 3 Monaten ihren Lebensunterhalt selbst zu verdienen, so vermindert sich die Zahl der Armen, die in der Pflege der öffentlichen Elternschaft bleiben, bis auf... 100.000 Seelen.

Wenn wir pro Person und pro Tag... Lei 178,- pro Monat, so beträgt die Summe der zur Deckung der elementaren und unumgänglichen Unterhaltsbedürfnisse (Nahrung, Unterkunft, Beheizung) täglich...
- 7 -

Lei 17,600,000.- und in den 3 Monaten (Oktober, November und Dezember 1944) ... Lei 1,575,000,000

Unsere Schätzungen auf Grund der Daten aus den uns zugangenen Berichten und Geschäftsberichten lassen darauf schließen, dass eine Anzahl von mindesamt ... 70,000 Juden der verschiedenen Kategorien (sich, oben).

Kleidung, Schuhe und Waschun benotigen um sich vor Kälte und Immobilheit zu schützen und in gebrauchsfähigen Kleidungsstücken, ihren Platz in der Gesellschaft wieder einzunehmen zu können, um einen Arbeitsplatz wieder zugänglich zu machen.

Wenn wir mit ...... Lei 23,000.- ein Kleidungskomplett (Kleidung, Schuhe und Wäsche, v. betr. dle zur Bekleidung dieser Arbeiten beim Heranwachsen des Winters notwendige Summen ...... Lei 1,760,000,000.-

Somit wurden die Anzahl der dringenden Bedürfnisse in den folgenden 3 Monaten (Oktober, November, Dezember) benötigt:

Unterkunftsaufenthalten (Ernährung und Unterkunft) ........ Lei 1,875,000,000.-

Insgesamt ...................... Lei 3,325,000,000.-

III. VERANTWORTUNG von FOHUS.


Die Interessen der jüdischen Bevölkerung im Bezug auf die Erfüllung der Aufgaben als Folgen des Kriegs waren in das Generalkommando im Bezug auf die Gesamtbevölkerung aufgenommen worden.

Ganz anders jedoch stellt sich die Frage, wenn von den Kriegsgesetzgebung und Zusammenleben die Rede ist, durch welche unverschämte Menschen nicht nur ihrer natürlichen Werte beraubt wurden, sondern ohne jegliche Schuld aus ihren Heimen vertrieben wurden, beraubt ihrer ganzen Habe, fortgetrieben, gleich zu Tieren, ja noch schlimmer, hinaus vor die Grenzen des Landes und auf Ghettos und Vorderbrann den Ort in den sogenannten Deportationslagern übergaben, wo zahmsendend hingemordert wurden oder vor Hunger und Krankheit eines jämmerlichen Todes starben.

Die Pflicht des Staates, diesen Schäden zu entgehen ist die elementare Folge der Wiedereinsetzung der
Juden in allen ihren konstitutionellen Rechten, wie auch ihrer natürlichen Rechte.

Denn erst sich die Loge der um den Dienst den ehemaligen freimaurerischen Juden den, die ihrer ganzen demteiligen und Jahrzehnt unter Freunden ungeschritten.

Die Formulare und die Anordnungen erfordern die Föderalität von statistischen Statuten, neund und Schätzungen, von einer Frage von Dauer ist.

Deutlich jeden, ist die Assistenz vor das allgemein-besondere Schwache Problem gestellt, dieser Lasten der gepflegten zu halten, die Freiheit, Kleidung und eine Unterkunft jetzt schon, beim Sammeln des Bildes fordern.

Die jüdische Öffentlichkeit, erhebt von durch anspruchsvolle ökonomische Massnahmen und insbesondere durch die vielerlei und manigfachen Angelegenheit, die ihnen in den jüngsten Jahren auferlegt wurden, ist nicht in der Lage, diejenigen wesentlichen durch ihre Beiträge zu gewähren.

Es ist somit gegeben, den Staat zu bitten, die Assistenz der armen Juden zu stützen und vorläufig eine Subvention von monatlich 1250.000,00, im Mindesten in den folgenden Jahren zu gewähren.

Diese Hilfe gebührt der jüdischen Gemeinschaft in Wahrung eines derjenigen, die dieses Allgemeinheit von fruchtbaren Bevölkerungstitigen der Zeitlosen begünstigten, Milliarden Pariser, wie Soziale Fürsorge und andere Werke der Fürsorge zu zuzuführen.

2. Die Notwendigkeit, die wohlbabenden Juden zu Spenden zu versammeln.

Bis die soziale olitik des Landes in der Loge sein wird, in dem Namen der sozialen Assistenz alle ihre Armeen zu unterstützen, wird die jüdische Öffentlichkeit für ihre Armeen sorgen müssen.

Wir haben oben darauf hingewiesen, wie sich der Umfang der jüdischen Assistenz darstellt.

Die soziale olitik der Wiedererwähnung der Juden in das Arbeitsgebiet vor sich haben müsse, dass ihnen doch vorläufig die Möglichkeit der Sicherung der Assistenzbeförderung gegeben werden.

Ausscheiden werden in der allgemeinen Fürsorge vor eine Reihe von Jahren kategorisch von Bekleidung bleiben, welche nicht wiederein kommen, wie Gebrauchliche, Alte, Waisen etc.

Der einzige Weg, sich die notwendigen Assistenzmittel zu verschaffen, ist nur derjenige der olitischen Kontributionen.
Eine freiwillige Freigabeigkeit von wohlhabenden Juden konnte niemals und wird nie zu irgend einem Resultat führen.

Unglücklicherweise fehlt ihnen vollständig mit einigen seltenen Ausnahmen das soziale Solidaritätsgefühl (wir sprechen nicht von dem ständischen oder konfessionellen, sondern von dem menschlichen Gebot).

Unter der Annahme von tausendtausenden von Millionen Juden in einem Jahr, auf die eine solche solidarische Unterstützung entfallen könnte, auf die eine solche Solidarität von wenigen Millionen wohlhabender Juden, von denen nur die letzten zwei Milliarden, über ein Gebot, sind ihrer Gesamtzahl nachzugehen, manche haben sogar ihr Vermögen vergroßert, während andere am Tuberkulose erkrankten oder in den Ghettos und Zwangsarbeiten zu Grunde gingen.

Es wäre eine Hysterie anzunehmen, dass, es auf dem Weg von Überlebenden gelangen könnte, mehr als ein Mindest an Gegenwart zu erreichen, wodurch man wohl künftige Bahnen einigermaßen spontan denken könnte.

Ihre Rolle in der sozialen und jurisdiktorischen Haltung zu gesetzgebenden Fragen geregelt worden.

Kommissionen, zusammengefasst aus Menschen, die sich ihrer Aufgabe bewusst sind, sollten in jeder außerordentlichen Funktion, die ihnen Juden als Mitglieder einer der repräsentativen Formen der Judenschaften übergeben wurden, von ihnen Kommissionen sollen die Kontributionen festgelegt werden.

Die Kommissionen sollten von ihren Kommissionen über Anweisungen, über die Subventionen des Staates, von der Subvention, die Subventionen der Judischen Organisationen des Auslands, von denen den nationale Ablösungen für die Existenz zur Verfügung gestellt werden, die auf Grund eines Periodenprogammes im Recht handeln, diese Informationen verwenden und aufstellen werden.

Obwohl dieses Zentralausschuss für Existenz werden wir in einem separaten Bericht eingehender sprechen.

3. Unterstützung der Hilfsarbeiten durch ausländische Organisationen.

Wie stets und insbesondere nach den Leiden um Zerstörungen die durch den Krieg verursacht wurden, waren die großen ausländischen Organisationen des Auslandes sicher die Hilfswerke unterstützt und insbesondere das der obdoktorischen Wiederaufrichtung der Judischen Bevölkerung humanitären.
Obiger Bericht hat uns am 20/10/44 Herrn Cantin r. der ausser-
ordentlich und verdienstvoll arbeitende Vorstand der Hilfs-Kommission
(Vertreter der sozialen Assistenz des jüdis. Gemeindeverbands)
gewiesen.

Inzwischen haben wir neue schwere Probleme zu lösen bekommen und
zwar:

Gott sei Dank sind bisher circa 10,000 (Zehntausend) jüdische
Familien, beinahe alle Männer, in den befreiten Gebieten von Ober-
Sisamh, Ungarn und der Slowakei gemeldet.

Diese Kameraden müssen dringend Hilfe nur von und, resp. durch
uns bekommen. Die bisherigen Mittel, die uns zur Verfügung stehen,
werden ungenügend sein.

Dr. v. Pildemann, Präsident des Joint und der Gemeindeverbände in
Hamburg und meine Wichtigkeit, müssen mit den Konzerten des
Internationalen Helen-Kreuzes, neigen die großartigen Anforde-
ungen und Alarmen täglich durch die konstanten Stellen in der
Schweiz, die Galiläer aus Amerika, unverzüglich entsprechen
sollen zur Verfügung zu stellen.

Ich bitte in diesem Falle auch meine konstanten Freunde in Istanbul
sowie auch in Ararat an Ihre Pflicht zu halten, sofort Joint und
Hilfs-Kommission mitzuteilen, wo sich der Platz befindet.

Sachsen, 1/10/44

Silas Fischer

In dem Geiste als Vorsitzender des
Hilfs-Komitees.
Translation

of J. GUTIÉRREZ

THE REQUEST RELATING TO THE JEWISH
DEPORTATION, THE NECESSARY FUND AND THE
METHODS FOR COVERING THEM.

2. OCTOBER 1944
in our capacity as members of the American Joint Distribution Committee committee in Europe, working in the field for four years, we have organized all Jewish relief in countries, coordinated it, as needed and supported it.

To give one again below the test of our cooperation, which we on October 1 of this year handed to a large part of the Jewish people of a country up to prominent persons.

The problem of relief work for the Jewish people comprises two chapters:

1. Assistance for living needs (food, shelter, clothing)

2. Constructive assistance, that is, productivization through the return of Jews to work (retraining, etc.)

In the present memorandum we consider only the first chapter, for this is the most urgent, if the mildest state of the poor Jewish people, in view of the coming winter, is to be maintained.

The question now is to save life itself.

The second chapter, the rehabilitation work, including re-educative activity, since we are reserving for the AJI constituent, whom we are awaiting here with interest and impatience.

We only remark in passing that this rehabilitation work will have Jewish cooperatives as its main feature, most important being the credit cooperatives, which were created here after the war by the American Joint Reconstruction Foundation, with whose central and directive committee we worked until the outbreak of the present war.

We will reactivate and develop these institutions, and at the same time we will found and support production and consumers' cooperatives.

Cheap and long-term credit will be the means to further the rebuilding of homes and small businesses.

A second foundation for reconstructive relief work will be the founding and support of practical handwork-schools, with a program of study covering six to twelve months.

We will draw into these schools, not only young people, but also those who must change their trades, because their former callings and employments have no place in the new social and economic order.
The condition of suffering and poverty, in which the larger part of the Jewish people of tossed find is itself today, after the economic destruction of the productive elements, tax a new insult of all kinds, and especially after the hard years of forced labor, which degraded both physically and morally, precisely those generations which comprise the most elements of the population, that is the young between the ages of 18 and 50 years, calls for difficult and urgent relief problems, which must not only be brought to the attention of the leaders of the community, but also must lay claim upon those whose economic and financial resources give them the responsibility for undertaking the solution of this problem, and thus to fulfill the social commandment which, from this moment, is laid upon them.

So long as we cannot reckon on the resources and public funds of the state to satisfy Jewish needs, those needs remain specific and can be covered only with Jewish means.

The principal categories of needs are:

A. Immediate Relief (Food, Shelter and Clothing)

and

B. Constructive Assistance, that is, Productivization, retraining, and so on.

We will consider here only the first chapter.

The chief categories of those, whose circumstances are such that they are no longer able to satisfy their most elementary needs, are as follows:

A. Those returning from forced-labor battalions, and those freed from concentration camps and prisons.

The total number of those who made up the forced-labor battalions, who filled the internment camps and the prisons, comes to about 45,000.

Of those, about 30,000 for nearly three years have been working in foreign labor battalions, far from their families, in stone-quarries, in...
for work on railroad lines and road-building, altering the course of rivers, etc.

The routine of these battalions or work-camps was, in most cases, scarcely different from that of changing one prison camp to another. It was the hatred and cruel treatment of the camp commandant.

Work beyond all limits and powers, miserable lodgings, insufficient food, and sanitary conditions, brutal and cruel treatment—this was the routine.

These unfortunate laborers, torn from their families, were duty to leave behind in misery and want, with no possibility of seeing them, or even seeing them once or twice a year.

Totally insufficient clothing, torn in tatters, without shirts, barefoot, so did most of them appear, for what the Community was able to do for them was quite insufficient.

Not much easier was the work of the local detachments, that is, those who worked in the districts where they lived, but at least those who the continuation of seeing their families, if not daily, at least from time to time.

It is superfluous to dwell on the conditions under which the Jews were thrown into political camps and prisons, that is, those who were left over after the deportation to Transnistria had been carried on in full swing among them, and made any lit supplies for life.

This whole army of afflicted persons is now returning home.

They deserve the first help in cash, to meet their first needs and to give them the possibility for a swift recovery, and a rest to recover their breath. This relief was fixed at 5000 Lai per person, but this amount could be granted only for 10,000 persons.

Further disbursements had to be given up because of a lack of cash.

B. The deportees

From Transnistria

(10 - 15,000)

That which can be learned from one person or another, or what these people who spent a few days in Transnistria with the deportees could see with their own eyes, can give only a very incomplete picture of what this episode actually meant, an episode whose tragedy is without equal in history, and which is still waiting for its historian.
anger, sickness, and cries left low full; half of those whom the raging madness of an unholy regime dragged from their homes in 24 hours (men, women, children, old persons, the sick, inmates of hospitals and insane asylums) and trampled under their sorrowful and horrible exile.

The number of homeless ones, who are at present in the country, comes to about ..., 16 to 18 thousand souls, broken in body and spirit.

It will be long before those who, thanks to their physical resistance, survived the misery, will again be in a condition to take up their employment in order to feed their families.

C. The restricted orphans

Of the more than 5000 orphans, whose parents in Transnistria were victims of mass-murder, or were killed gradually, about 2000 orphans have returned, who were to migrate to Palestine, but only a small part could leave, while the rest were secured for in improvised orphanages; a certain number were provisionally taken into child-loving families.

More than half of those orphans remaining with us will be taken over by the Zionist authorities, because they come from Transnistria, Bessarabia, and northern Bukovina.

Thus, about 1000 orphans will remain in charge of the Jewish Community, whose care and upbringing become a problem of extraordinary importance.

I. The Jews driven from their homes in villages and small towns, who have gathered in the district capitals (about 30,000), among whom the poor number 20,000

A total of over 30,000 Jews were compelled, during 1940 and the first half of 1941, suddenly to leave their homes, giving up their businesses, and leaving behind their goods and chattels. This measure was taken on the grounds that the purification of the country was beginning thorough.

These dispossessed persons became a charge on the Jewish Communities of the district capitals (or other more important cities).

Their condition is one of the most miserable, and from the point of view of their need, they are in a condition similar to those returned from Transnistria.

The Jews driven from their homes in villages and small towns, who have gathered in the district capitals (about 30,000), among whom the poor number 20,000

A few cities and towns were completely evacuated: Feodosi, Peralta, Tg. Framos, Tg. Rosati. The number of evacuees comes to about 10,000.
The condition of most of those is no different from that of the above-mentioned categories, or it is different only in that the destruction of their possessions and their homes are of a recent date.

F. Those affected in a few cities, as for instance by bombings, the whole Jewish population, just as the rest of the population, were evicted, losing all their possessions.

in Grodno, Gumcevo, Czern, Galatz and in other cities, whole sections of the city were destroyed, all goods and chattels burned or stolen, and the people beggared.

From data to hand, which we have received to date, the number of bomb-out families is about 10,000 of whom, over half remaining behind without means of existence, and who require help.

G. Jewish refugees from Poland, Hungary, and other countries.

Bound by the Hitler barbarism, a few of these fate-buffed unfortunates found temporary asylum in the country, and the larger part departed for Palestine (except for the refugees from Hungary, who came recently to us) as that about 2000 souls remained here.

The Jewish population supported them to the extent possible from their meagre resources, and at the same time they were aided by the good will of the International Red Cross.

In assessing the categories set in the chronological order of their pauperization, but according to the weight of their misfortune.

Total of the poor about 30,000

The total of the above-mentioned categories, not counting the foreign refugees, gives us an approximate number for the poverty-stricken Jews in the country: 100,000 souls cannot earn their livelihood, and need assistance.

Since many of the poor belong to several categories at the same time (for instance, persons from the forced-labor camps also belong to the groups who were evacuated from the villages and small towns) we have corrected our figures for purposes of equalization by not counting the customary and permanent categories of poor cared for by the community (old persons, the sick, widows).

II. NECESSARY FUNDS.

Food, shelter and

To those, who know the condition of the Jewish
Clothing for 100,000 souls, or at least 100,000.

Relief (food and shelter).

People in this country, this count of the poor will not seem to be exaggerated; it can, however, be revised 10 to 15 per cent either way.

The return of the bread-winner to a productive pursuit is a tremendous problem, whose solution is for many reasons complicated by uncertain elements and difficulties.

If we nevertheless assume, taking we believe, an optimistic point of view, that at least 25 per cent will be in a position during the next three months, to earn their own living, the number of the poor who must be cared for by the Community is reduced to 100,000 souls.

If we reckon with 75 lari per person per day, then the sum to cover the elementary and indispensible needs (food, shelter, heat) will amount daily to 17,500,000 lari, and in the three months (October, November, and December 1944) to 1,375,000,000 lari.

Our estimates, based on data compiled from reports and requests to help, show that at least 100,000 days in the different categories (see above) absolutely need clothing, shoes, linens to protect them from cold and illness, and to enable them to take their deserved places in society with proper clothes, and to return to their employment.

If we reckon with 25,000 lari for a complete outfit (suit, shoes, linen) then it will require, in order to clothe these unfortunate for the approach of winter, the sum of 1,750,000,000 lari.

Thus, relief to cover the most urgent needs in the following three months (October, November, December) will require:

Advances for relief (food and shelter) 1,575,000,000 lari

Total 3,325,000,000 lari

III. Procurement of Funds.

1. Duties of the duty toward the citizens whom it refused through neglect and savage measures.

The interests of the Jewish people in relation to the making good of losses sustained as a
result of the war will be taken up with the general problem relating to the whole population.

Quite otherwise, however, is the case when the race-laws and decrees are under consideration, through which innocent people were robbed not only of their natural rights to work and to earn their livelihood, but were hounded from their homes without cause, robbed of all their possessions, driven out, like animals, or even worse, over the borders of the country and given over to the mercy of the beasts in the so-called deportation camps, where tens of thousands were murdered or died a pitiable death from hunger and illness.

The duty of the State to make reparation for these wrongs is a primary step in the reinstatement of the Jews into all their constitutional rights, as well as their natural rights.

Similar is the condition of the Jews uprooted from the villages and small towns, who lost all they had and for years wandered among strangers.

The formulation of these requests requires the preparation of statistical data, investigations and estimates, which is a question of time.

Today, unfortunately, relief organizations are faced with the acute problem, to help this multitude of paupers, and to provide food, clothing and shelter now, with the coming of winter.

The Jewish population, exhausted by anti-Jewish economic decrees, and especially through the numerous and manifold taxes which have been imposed on them in recent years, is not in a position to meet these needs alone.

It is thus necessary to ask the State to aid in the relief of the impoverished Jews, and, for the present, to guarantee a monthly sum of 250,000,000 lei, at least for the winter months.

This help is truly deserved by the Jewish Community, for this Community was compelled by the authority of the former government to provide billions for the Organization of Social Welfare, and other charitable organizations.

2. The necessity for requesting contributions from wealthy Jews.

Until the social politics of the country is such that it is in a position to take care of all its poor citizens in its own program of social relief, the Jewish population will have to care for its poor.

We have referred above to the scope of Jewish poverty.

However, quickly the process of reintegration of the Jews into economic life develops, nevertheless for the time being they must be given assurance of relief assistance.
Aside from this, general relief will have to be given for many years for disabled persons who cannot reestablish themselves, such as cripples, old persons, orphans, etc.

The only way to provide the necessary means of real taxes is that of obligatory contributions.

Voluntary contributions by well-to-do Jews could be a war and will never lead to any result.

Unfortunately, they lack, with a few honorable exceptions, a feeling of social solidarity (we are speaking not of ethnic or religious solidarity, but only of human feeling).

Under the threat of forced-labor camps, almost 2½ billions were raised in one year, and it is well known, that these contributions fell especially on the modest middle-class, while proportionate contributions from well-to-do Jews were absent.

The hunger and suffering of over 100,000 Jews seems not to trouble the conscience and reason of those who would give and do not give; one of those who live in their comfortable homes, continued their businesses, some even increased their fortunes, while others became ill with tuberculosis or went to places in the grottos and stone quarries.

It would be naive to assume that one could succeed by means of persuasion to achieve anything more than charity, which would hardly serve to cover the needs of feeding some of the people.

Their participation in Jewish social assistance must be secured by means of legal regulations.

Commissions made up of persons who know their responsibility, should function in every locality, each one with a Jewish delegate from a representative body of the Jewish community, and these commissions should establish the contributions.

The funds resulting from the contributions and the state subsidy, together with the subsidies from foreign Jewish organizations, will be placed at the disposal of a Central Committee for Assistance, which will spend them according to a periodic program drawn up according to the needs and circumstances.

We will speak further, in more detail, of this Central Committee for Assistance in a separate report.

5. Support of relief work through foreign organizations.

As always, and especially after the suffering and destruction caused by the war, the great foreign Jewish organizations will surely support the relief work, and especially the economic reestablishment of the Romanian Jewish people.
it is, nevertheless, known, and it is not out of place here to repeat, that these organizations can only take hold when a methodical program can be set up, which in the first place will be undertaken through local means and efforts.

In other words, these organizations assist in covering the relief needs, but do not cover the needs in their full measure.

The more significant the local efforts and contributions, the more effective is the support and the more cheerfully will it be offered. The more conditions can be well-to-do Jews of the country count on the help of foreign organizations, by fulfilling specific responsibilities, which indeed are their own.

In the reconstructive field (reproductivization of the Jewish masses, training, etc. for the development of cooperatives, etc.), the support of these organizations increases proportionately.

The problem of constructive assistance will be the subject of a special report.

In conclusion, permit us to guarantee that the brief conclusions given in this memorandum are the result of confirmation and reflection over a period of several years, during which time I have labored among sympathetic personalities in behalf of the suffering Jewish people.

Without an urgent consideration of the above proposals and suggestions which come out of the actual situation and the hard reality of the suffering, we do not see how the exceptionally difficult problem of help for the Jews, with the coming of winter, can be solved.

Bucharest 2/10, 1944

R. A. Costiner

Ir. 3/12
The above report was given to us on the 3/10/44 by Mr. Gostinor, the exceptional and meritorious administrative leader of the Relief Committee (Social Assistance section of the Association of Jewish Communities).

Since that time, we have received new difficult problems to solve, such as:

- Thank God, up to now about 10,000 (ten thousand) Jewish souls, nearly all men, have emerged from the liberated areas of Oberalpenbuergen, Hungary and Russian Carpathia.

- As can and must receive urgent help from us, through us. The means at our disposal, up to now, are absolutely insufficient.

Mr. Filderman, President of the Joint and of the Association of Communities in Romania, and I myself, together with the delegates of the International Committee, are making the greatest efforts and dealing, through competent channels in Switzerland, are assessing the American contributors, to place suitable sums at our disposal without delay.

In this way, I also beg my competent brothers in Istanbul, as well as in Palestine, to make it their task at once to arouse in a suitable way the Joint and the World Jewish Congress.

Bucharest 1/13/44

Wilhelm Fischler

in the capacity of Chairman of the Relief Committee.
Aside from this, general relief will have to be given for many years for disabled persons, who cannot reestablish themselves, such as cripples, old persons, orphans, etc.

The only way to provide the necessary means of assistance is that of obligatory contributions.

Voluntary contributions by well-to-do Jews could never and will never lead to any result.

It would be naive to assume that one could succeed by means of persuasion to achieve anything more than charity, which would hardly serve to cover the needs for the large mass of the people.

Their participation in Jewish social assistance must be secured by means of legal regulations.

Commissions made up of persons who know their responsibility, should function in every locality, each one with a Jewish delegate from a representative body of the Jewish community, and these commissions should establish the contributions.

The funds resulting from the contributions and the state subsidy, together with the subsidies from foreign Jewish organizations, will be placed at the disposition of a Central Committee for assistance, according to the needs and circumstances.

We will seek further, in more detail, of this Central Committee for assistance in a separate report.

3. Support of relief work through foreign organizations.

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In other words, these organizations assist in covering the relief needs, but do not cover the needs in their full measure.

The more significant the local efforts and contributions, the more effective is the support and the more cheerfully will it be offered.

Only under these conditions can the well-to-do Jews of the country count on the help of foreign organizations, by fulfilling specific responsibilities which indeed are their own.
In the reconstructive field (reproduction of the Jewish masses, training, credits for the development of cooperatives, etc.) the support of these organizations increases proportionately.

A policy of constructive assistance will be the subject of a special report.

I conclude, permit us to guarantee that the brief conclusions given in this memorandum are the result of confirmation and reflection over a period of several years, during which time I have labored among sympathetic personalities in behalf of the suffering Jewish people.

without an urgent consideration of the above proposals and suggestions, which come out of the actual situation and the bare reality of the suffering, which needs in this exceptionally difficult problem of help for the Jews, with the coming of winter, can be solved.

sincerely 2/16, 1944

Mr. Distler

Dr. C/22
December 1, 1944

Bertrand Jacobson
C/o Charles Kolb
International Red Cross
Strada Polona
Bucharest

Thanks your telegram which received December first STOP Making every effort come Bucharest soonest STOP Meanwhile would appreciate you Filderman keeping me informed of situation regards

Herbert Katzki

Herbert Katzki
C/o American Consulate General
Istanbul
IN VIEW EXCEEDINGLY DRAMATIC RELIEF SITUATION ARISING FROM STEADY INFLUX REFUGEES FROM HUNGARY AND TRANSYLVANIA AGGRAVATING RELIEF PROBLEMS ALREADY CREATED BY OTHER CATEGORIES YOUR PRESENCE HERE URGENTLY ESSENTIAL STOP UNDERTAKE FORMALITIES YOUR END STOP MY ADDRESS CAREOF CHARLES KOLB INTERNATIONAL RES GROSS
IN VIEW EXCEEDINGLY DRASTIC RELIEF SITUATION ARISING FROM STEADY INFUX REFUGEES FROM HUNGARY AND TRANSYLVANIA AGGRAVATING RELIEF PROBLEMS ALREADY CREATED BY OTHER CATEGORIES YOUR PRESENCE HERE URGENTLY ESSENTIAL STOP UNDERTAKE FORMALITIES YOUR END STOP MY ADDRESS CARE OF CHARLES KOLS INTERNATIONAL RES CROS
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STRADA POLONA PLEASE CONFIRM = DESMOND JECOBSON ++

G.ÖF/TA/1/19/0150
Subject: Approval of Board for Katzki to proceed to Bulgaria
and Rumania with Passman when visa permits
are secured. Reference to #2256 (191) re emigrants
held up at StaraZagora.
by reestablishment former constitution rumjews got back equal rights rum government induced by explicable reasons reestablishes practically these rights little by little stop after physicians lawyers having been readmitted professional unions confiscated properties will be returned ad former jews owners shortly stop flats or shops taken off by force exphysicians lawyers commerclants artisans etc however shall be restored probably next spring stop all cooperators antisemitic persecutions 1940 1944 not yet eliminated as purification of administration which took place consequence of german occupation dictatorship antisemitic laws touched crushing majority rumjews only twenty per cents of the about six hundred ninety thousand jews still alive rumania more or less economically secured stop many little jewis enterprises sold by force during dictatorship ceased stop regarding serious economic crisis chiefly caused by merciless german exploitation rum economy removed jewis employees cannot reintegrated economic life stop by these reasons and in consequence disappointment about suffered injustice an intense desire for emigration existing stop practically only zionist organization working this problem stop zionists generally pursuing consciously policy national minority forth that jewis party organized stop other hand old known union rumjews reorganized restarting activities stop urgent help necessary because impoverished jewmasses must be provided cum clothes food heating overget menacing winter otherwise health of thousand jewel chiefly undernourished children shattered

ahud ube r a l l

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R.Ube r a l l . I st i k l a l C a d . 4 8 / 4
20/10/1944.
nliberated northern Transilvania general Jewish board of trustees to be organized and to solve Jewish problems. The board will collaborate with the Rumanian administration of the region to create a special office to settle local Jewish questions. A task force will immediately help all Jews still alive and administered confiscated Jewish properties until the possibility of restitution is determined. Exchange population also considered stop great part Transilvian Germans joining the German army lost families of Rumanian citizenship stop these could be exchanged cum Jews still living in German concentration camps. Stop before North Transilvania annexation Hungary Pyiennatreaty 1940 dash 142000 Jews living there stop present number still unknown but probably low.

E. Ueberall
Istiklal Cad. 48/4
28.10.1944
Press Card 107.
press

appointment of new Romanian government on largest democratic basis is of essential importance stop former government after difficult discussion previously admitted viewpoint Jewish general council regarding restitution of Jewish property et reintegration of Jewish employees stop but was unable realize its own decrees stop Jews entitled to democracy government complete resolution claims stop

E. Ueberall

press

E. Ueberall. Press 107
İstiklal Caddesi 48/4
13.11.1944.
newstream fJewrefugees exHungary arrive Romania stop last days
about 200 Jews arrived Timisoara capital Rumunia other 100
eradicITY close hungfrontier stop 100 reached Bucharest stop
allcoming exsmall town jugoslavian banat recently liberated
sovietroops etitopartisans stop near bor nischdistrict
hungarians organized labourcamps adsixthousand hungJews forced
sadhard labour undermureN unhuman conditions treated by sadistic
guards stop fourthousand confined Jews carried away exretrreating
german ethungarian troops stop orliberated about 200 arrived
Rumunia mostothers joined titoarmy some arrived bulgaria stop
refugees still wearing campclothes small big yellow star stop
bucarest Jewrelief provided sumnew clothes food etlodgings stop
part refugees leaving soon Rumunian palestinewards
shud ueberall

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S. Ueberrall. Press 107
Istiklal C«d. 48/4.
13.11.1944.
Bucharest, 23.11.1944.

Delegation of international red-cross, led by Doctor Ernest Marton, who visited North-Transilvania returned Bucharest. Delegation reports that from about 150,000 Jews formerly living North-Transilvania 144,000 have been deported to Germany and Poland. Delegation found only 6000; in Arad 1200, in Cluj 1050, in Satur 350, Sighetu Marmatsei 250, in Dej 80 Jews alive. In these towns formerly existed Jewish communities with thousands of members. The greatest part of still living Jews in North-Transilvania, having done forced labour, saved themselves escaping to Soviet troops. Jews between 20 and 40 years, who could return, no more finding their families and homes. Desperate situation, particularly tragic circumstance absence of women and children. Synagogues transformed by Germans into garages and depots. Beautiful synagogue Cluj blown up, occasion retreat of Germans. Induced by delegation Jews organized communities. Part organizing themselves on collective basis following Kibbutzim's example. Delegation taken measures for protection and administration of deported Jews. Next time a new delegation of international red-cross will go to liberated parts Hungary and Czechoslovakia.
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 Romania for Romanian civilian nationals, including Jews, who are now in German hands. These organizations in Bucharest also have suggested the exchange of Hungarian Jews still in Hungary for Hungarian and German civilians now held in Romania.

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 Romanian authorities, because of reports they have received, have requested the International Red Cross to investigate the situation and fate of Romanian citizens who are in German, Austrian, Hungarian or German-occupied territories, including Romanian Jews and Jews who had been deported from northern Transylvania. According to this reported broadcast, the Romanian authorities have requested the Swiss Government to advise Berlin and Budapest that the Romanian 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 Kastel
Representative of the 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.
November 18, 1944

Mr. Katzki:

Mr. Paves called today at 12:30. He said he had come only to say goodbye to you because he is leaving. He also asked that you be good enough to remind Mr. Kessler to give him (Mr. Paves) a letter of introduction to the Aronovitch family. Mr. Pavés is leaving tomorrow.

S. PAVES
Chef de la Section de Tourisme de la Compagnie Internationale Wagons-Lits/Cook

Recieved:
Calce Victoriel 39
Istanbul, November 14, 1944

Dear Mr. Pehle:

We have recently received some reports regarding the anti-Jewish measures, which, during the past few years, had been undertaken in Rumania. Included in this material, likewise, were data regarding the confiscation of Jewish-owned properties during 1940 and 1941. Although at this time this material is mainly of historical interest, we had it translated, and are enclosing copies of four separate reports herein.

From our point of view, I think the chief interest of this material arises from the exposition of the spoliation which the Jewish people in Rumania had to undergo. Although, on paper, the anti-Jewish laws were supposed to have been rescinded and steps taken for the restoration of property, even a cursory reading of the enclosed reports will indicate the complexities attendant upon the implementation of such desires that the Rumanian Government might have to reinstate Jewish people to their former economic status, and the return to them of their expropriated possessions.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki

J. W. Pehle, Esquire
Executive Director
War Refugees Board
Treasury Building
Washington, D. C.
Translation

The expropriation of urban and rural goods of the Jews of
Hungary took the following steps.

1. Rural and urban goods, movable and immovable (real estate),
expropriated in the Old Kingdom, Transylvania and southern
Bucovina

5. October 1940

The following goods are expropriated, whose proprietors are Jews,
and it is forbidden to the Jews to buy in the future, regardless if
they are situated in urban, suburban or rural commune.
1. Agricultural land, fields, pastures.
2. Non-productive lands.
4. Estates.
5. Vineyards.
6. Furnishings.
7. Sheepfolds.
8. Ornaments.
9. Tree nurseries.
10. Animal nurseries.
11. Bee-farms.
12. Fruit gardens.
13. Flower gardens.
14. All dwellings, places found on these properties.
15. The entire inventory, animals and tools.
16. Stocks of grain and fodder, as matter where they are, if
they are destined for export.

17. November 1940

17. Forests, with all constructions, installations, tools and
railroad tracks.
18. Mills of any kind, even if they are situated in towns.
19. Peasant and peasant oil-presses.
20. Cloth presses (presses for the preparation of cloth which
are situated in rural and suburban communes, with their lands,
inventory living and dead, and all stocks of manufactured products and
raw materials, as well for point 18, § 19.
21. Spirit factories, situated even in town, with their constructions,
installations, lands, inventory living and dead and all stocks of products
and raw materials.
22. Forestry industries, with all constructions, lands and installations,
stocks of grain, tools and the harvest found on rural properties
expropriated by the law of 5 October 1940.

4. December 1940

24. Non-going and river craft (i.e. without motors).
25. All contracts of rent and association, or participation,
with a Jew, bearing on expropriated goods.

20 March 1941

26. All urban real estate except where this serves to an economic en.
July 14, 1941

4. The right of Jews to use expropriated goods.
5. Waiving places and lands situated in the township, and which were expropriated in the law of 5 October 1940.

14 November 1941

6. The will, "Johnson" of Alice Julia.

15 November 1941

45. The Ministry of Labor is authorized to requisition—counter to the law of requisition—the movable fixtures belonging to the Jewish Community. Also in opposition to the law—the rest will not be paid to the Community, but to the CCR (National Center of Humanization)—or outside administrators concerned Jewish properties.

Commenced

The Jewish Communities were expropriated by the ministerial decisions of 14 July 1941 and 1 August 1942.

One thousand forty-two places of real estate were expropriated.
1. 250 temples, synagogues and houses of prayer.
2. 92 kindergartens.
3. 27 hospitals.
4. 2 sanatoriums.
5. 2 clinics.
6. 36 old people's homes.
7. 8 orphanages.
8. 66 cemeteries.
5. Ritual baths.
10. 11 personsages.
11. 10 mushroom factories.
12. 27 vital food-slaughterhouses.
13. 7 cenunity headquarters.
14. 3 plots where there were temples or synagogues.
15. 1 vineyard.
16. 1 truck garden.
17. 1 cow-kitchen.
18. 1 garage for a motor.

11. [September 1941]

All goods situated in the territory of northern Poland and
accessible which belonged to Jews or Jewish legal persons on June 13,
1940, nor collection of such goods in the battalion after that date.

1 July 1941.

The total amount of agricultural, industrial, belonging to Jews or
Jewish legal persons of any kind, and wherever they may live or have
their headquarters.

111. The goods and mortages which may be appropriated by the CII.

10 October 1941.

All data connected with mortages at the demand of the CII.

According to official data published by the regime which itself made
the expropriations, there have been expropriated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value in lrs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3773 agricultural properties, 150,335,000 sq.m.</td>
<td>5,063,464,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131 forests, 474,950,000 sq.m.</td>
<td>2,585,976,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69 sawmills</td>
<td>760,018,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raw material</td>
<td>77,580,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>633 a. residential and industrial properties</td>
<td>1,871,941,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 commercial mills</td>
<td>784,940,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78 country mills</td>
<td>128,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128 mills operating with milestones</td>
<td>60,938,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 oil-expressions</td>
<td>63,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 spiritu factories and factories of eau de</td>
<td>63,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vie de prunes</td>
<td>1,518,649,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146 water exist</td>
<td>160,046.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>564 mortgage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.335 urban properties composed of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17,632 in the capital (thenent)</td>
<td>59,654,663,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87,952 in the province</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>76,464,734</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This sum does not express the real value of the expropriated goods,
because those who made the valuations were interested in underestimating
their worth, and today the worth is still greater.

But the properties were badly exploited, because the promoters were
only interested in making money and not in conserving the properties which
they rented, and because they did not understand the matter.
Although the Jap leased the property of the Jews to nominally Christian institutions at ridiculous prices, they collected from the exploitation of these goods $12 million lei per year.

According to the budget of the Jap, here are the receipts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Sum in millions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exploitation of rural properties</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploitation of industrial properties</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploitation of forest-lands</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum of real estate</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploitation of industrial and commercial properties</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For industrial and commercial properties leased to the state</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For spiritual factors leased to the state</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a tax credit paid to the labor-secretariat of state of the Navy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Translation

I. Right to Go to School

11 April 1940

Jews, except for those of the second category, are excluded from all State primary schools; those of the second category will be accepted within the limits of available places.

Jews are not accepted in the State and private secondary schools, except within the limits of vacancies, not exceeding 5 per cent. Jews are excluded from religious schools.

Jews are excluded from public and private professional schools.

In the private sections of the elementary course and commercial and commercial secondary schools, they may not register except in a proportion of 5 per cent.

In the universities, the number of Jews may not exceed 5 per cent.

The Jewish population may attend schools, but the professors of the Hungarian language and of history will be Hungarian teachers.

The act of issuing official certificates is forbidden to Jewish schools.

Textbooks whose authors or editors are Jews are forbidden in public and private schools.

12 October 1940

The program of Jewish schools is modified; they may not function except with Jewish personnel, and only for Jewish pupils.

14 October 1940

The conditions for admission of Jews into public schools are modified excluding administrative personnel, the professors, and even the pupils and students from all the schools.

16 November 1940

Scholarships are no longer given to Jewish students from abroad.

14 November 1941

The Ministry of Labor cancelled the authorizations of all apprenticeship schools of the Jewish communities, and all the schools operating under the direction of this department, which are attended by Jews.

21 December 1941

The ruling of the Central of Hungarian Jews founded a section for Schools and Culture, whose principal object was to create and operate Jewish schools.
Military Service and Forced Labor.

2 December 1940

All Jews were excluded from military service (Art.1) and from pre-military service (undertaken at the age of 15; Art.10). Those of pre-military age will be obliged to pay military taxes, and those of military age to pay the military tax and to undertake forced labor (Art.1).

Civilian and non-commissioned officers are eliminated from the army. Those on active service will receive three months' salary if they have had at least 12 years of service.

The military taxes are between the ages of 18 and 41, six thousand lats per year; between 41 and 50, three thousand lats and 50 per cent of the direct taxes paid by him, by his parents, or by his wife; between 41 and 60, three thousand lats and 30 per cent of the taxes paid by him, or by his wife between 41 and 60, 15 per cent of the taxes paid by him, or by his wife (Art.4).

All the taxes will be augmented by 50 per cent in the case of mobilization, and by 10 per cent in the case of war.

1 April 1941

The military taxes fixed for the Jews have been augmented.

20 October 1941

The military taxes of the Jews living abroad are augmented by 100 per cent.

11 January 1942

The Jewish Council will create a section of professional re-education, which will have as its principal aim training the participation of Jews in forced labor.

7 July 1942

The organization of forced labor has passed to the Ministry of Labor.

9 July 1942

The military law provides that Jews and criminals are excluded from military service.

25 October 1942

An Inter-Ministerial Commission has decided that Jews, without distinction for age or sex, must undertake forced labor.

Note. This decision having violated the law by calling to forced labor both men and women of all ages, Dr. Millerman, who had intervened with the Government, which approved his point of view, Dr. Nada Bacon, Commissioner of Jewish affairs, was angered, and called together several Jews at the Central, to say that they had to dismiss Dr. Millerman.

Seeing the attitude of these Jews, the Commission ended by intervening with Dr. Millerman, asking him if he wished to make propositions in the future, to make them to Dr. Bacon and not to the Government.

1 February 1942

Critical punishment was introduced for Jews who did not present themselves for forced labor.
Translation

The Right to Work

Concerning the right of Jews to work, the Japanese legislated with
the same fury as on other subjects. Here are the laws which were promulgated.


2. Art 3 1940

Jews are forbidden
1. To acquire enterprises for rural industry.
2. To be members of administrative councils.
3. To serve in rural councils.
4. To raise in alcoholic beverages, and the production of
monopoly products.
5. Exploitation or renting of moving-picture houses.
6. To edit and distribute Japanese printed material, and the possession
of any kind of Japanese propaganda.

3 October 1940

7. The exploitation of contracts of rent of中间, drugstores;
Jews not to be used except in Jewish pharmacies.
8. Beekeeping, raising of animals, bee-keeping, vegetable
gardens, pigeons.

5 October 1940

9. The Ministry of National Economy may name ten thousand of
accommodation, the businesses being able to transact no business without
the customer. Shares registered to "German are to be registered in
individual cases, in order that it shall be known that the proprietor is
Jewish, and are blocked.

12 October 1940.

10. Participation in public bidding or bargaining for the contract of
provision in with the directors of penitentiaries.

12 October 1940.

11. To edit textbooks or scientific books whose authors are members
of the society of teachers.

2 November 1940

12. The raising of carrier pigeons.

16 November 1940.

13. Operation of shops for monopoly products in towns as well as
villages, not even widows, invalids, or war-orphans have the right to
do this.

17 November 1940

14. The operation of spirits factories and forestry industries, etc.

10 December 1940

15. The operation of moving-picture houses, film bureaus, commercial
travel bureaus; the stocks of Jews in these types of enterprise are blocked
4 November 1941

16. To exploit, rent, sub-lease themselves or administrate water craft of any kind.

11 January 1941

17. To be a broker on the stock exchange.

13 January 1941

18. No doctors or surgeons are recalled, but none of their professional affiliations in the enterprises in which they operated were reestablished.

13 January 1941

19. When requesting inscription of a new firm with the chamber of commerce, it is necessary to specify ethnic origin. The Chamber of Commerce may refuse the request without giving reasons.

9 March 1941

20. Jews are forbidden entrance in iron, and even to represent foreigners in this type of commerce. The cessation of this domain should be completed by 1 December 1941.

3 March 1941

21. The association of railroads may requisition as day-laborers those Jewish engineers who are dismissed in consequence of the Jewish law of 5 February 1940.

11 March 1941

22. Jews are eliminated from concern with leather goods.

5 April 1941

23. Jews are forbidden to operate moving-picture studios and laboratories; likewise forbidden are societies the majority of whose members are Jews.

4 June 1941

24. Here have been recalled the concessions for riviercraf of the Jews

17 July 1941

25. Sons of Jewish petitioners or non-residents to the office of the national office of conscription in forbidden.

24 July 1941

26. Jews may not have commerce with firearms.

22 July and 1 August 1941

27. Jews and Jewish societies are forbidden commerce in grain.

31 December 1941

28. Jews are forbidden to rent agricultural properties.


11. 

1. Apprenticeship contracts of Jews registered after November 16, 1940, are nullified; old new contracts may not be registered.
2. The freedom of movement and change of professional status of which Jews and workers is suspended.

12. January 1941

3. Jews are forbidden to register apprenticeship contracts and certificates of professional capacity; and also certificates of calling. Certificates of capacity issued to Jews are annulled.

4. Apprenticeship contracts are cancelled no matter the religion of the employer. These were cancelled on the day in which the work-cards of Jewish workers were cancelled. Official employers and employers who have no certificates of calling were dismissed.

5. The work-cards of Jewish workers and domestic workers who do not work for Jewish employers (freelances) are annulled if they have no certificate of calling.

6. Apprenticeship contracts for Jewish apprentices and employers, too, will not be registered. (The employer may not employ Christian apprentices; and certificates of calling, for former, and certificates of calling, will not be issued to Jews. There remain good only the former certificates of calling. It is also to be noted that Jews have a certificate of calling.

6. April 1942

7. Jews are forbidden to work as employer or as employee.

1. November 1942

8. The authorizations for functioning of professional apprentice schools founded and supported by the Jewish community. The same for Jewish craftsmen schools authorized by the Ministry of Labor.


9. Only non-Jewish Hungarian citizens may be apprentices and receive certificates of professional capacity.

1 August 1942.

10. There have been annulled 17,977 certificates of Jewish farming and 29,071 certificates of Jewish farmers.

11. Intellectual professions.

Jews are forbidden.

9 August 1942.

1. To follow professions other than a direct connection with the public authorities (lawyer, notary, magistrate, judicial functionary, administrative functionary, expert, public works contractor, with an exception for Jews of the second category).
2 September 1940

2. Jewish lawyers may not be elected to the council of the Bar Association (which judges matters of dispute between lawyers).
3. Jewish lawyers may no longer plead before military tribunals, not even for Jewish clients.

11 September 1940

4. All Jewish personnel or all theaters (even privately-owned) are dismissed.
5. All Jews directly or indirectly interested in artistic or theatrical agencies are excluded.

22 September 1940

6. Jewish artists may perform only in Jewish theaters, and then not in works by Romanian authors.

3 October 1940

7. Jewish pharmacists may not work except in Jewish pharmacies.

17 October 1940

8. Jewish lawyers still remaining in the Bar Association may not plead except for Jewish physical persons, that is to say, not even for the Jewish communities and the synagogues.
9. All Jewish lawyers are eliminated from being retained as legal counsel (by corporations, etc.).

13 November 1940

9. Jewish doctors are excluded from the Medical Association, may attend only Jewish clients, and then only in the place where they live. They have not the right to practice at resorts and spas. They must write "Jewish Doctor" on their doorplates, and also on their prescriptions. They may not contribute to learned journals or attend the sessions of scientific societies.

18 November 1940

10. The artists excluded from the Artists' Association are obliged to pay taxes and dues for the permission to work.

17 June 1941

11. Jews are forbidden access to the Ministry of Labor.

13 November 1941

12. The matrices of phonograph records played, sung or composed by Jews are to be destroyed.

14 November 1941

13. Jews are not admitted to vacancies in pharmacies.

22 November 1941

14. All concessions for pharmacies, medical storehouses and drug-stores are annulled.
16. The term for liquidating the pharmacies is prolonged until April 5. The excuse is that the course for Hungarian pharmacists not yet being finished, if the term is not prolonged 180 pharmacies will have to close.

February 1942

It is forbidden to engage Jewish medical personnel in public institutions or privately-owned institutions.

February 1942

10. Jewish engineers are stricken from the rolls of the College of Engineers, with exception for Jews of the second category if they were inscribed on the rolls of the College before August 9, 1941.

January 1942

19. Jews are forbidden to be members of the Society of Actors Artists.

IV. Public and Private Functions

Jews are forbidden:

August 1941

1. To become commissioned or non-commissioned officers.
2. Public functions.
3. To remain in public office.
4. To perform services for the public authorities.

November 1941

5. All Jewish personnel working in any enterprise whatever must be dismissed by December 31, 1941, even apprentices and even if they are the wife or children of the proprietor. No compensation is to be given except to those dismissed before February 16, 1941, and to them only a small compensation.

Proprietors who give compensation will be punished with imprisonment and with a fine equal to ten times the compensation paid.

It is impossible to employ Hungarian doubles, with salary. Those enterprises which on December 31 still have Jewish functions will be taken over by the State or liquidated.

December 1941

6. Jewish commissioned and non-commissioned officers are eliminated from the army.

October 1941

7. Proprietors are obliged to pay the compensation due to Jews into the State Social Security Fund.

January 1942

8. The salaries of Hungarian doubles will be fixed by a commission.

January 1942

9. The term of December 31 for dismissing the Jews is adjourned.
I, [Name], hereby authorize the following:

4. March 1941

10. Adjustments of six to 12 months are granted, with the obligation of employing numbics for all the Jews.

11. Jews are forbidden to be functionaries in the maritime society for river, in navigation societies, in host agencies, in shipping agencies.

3. June 1941

12. New requests for being salaried Jewish workers are made. Those who have sabotaged Nationalization will be punished.

27. November 1941

13. Authorization for retaining Jews will be given by a decision reached over by a judge.

3. July 1942

14. Jews between 18 and 60 years old must have a certificate in order to work.

4. September 1942

15. Those who have sabotaged Nationalization will be punished with from one to five years in prison and from 50 to 500 thousand leva, and their business will be taken over by the State.

7. September 1942

16. The General Commissioner for Jewish problems will survey and decide on the right of Jews to exercise the profession.

2. January 1943

17. Nobody may do anything without having a work-book issued by the General Commissioner for Jewish problems.

The consequence of the application of the law of 16 November 1940 was:

At the appearance of the law there were in Rumania 20,228 Jewish functionaries (white-collar workers); on December 1 there were only 17,134; and on June 30, 1942, there remained only 7,041, that is to say, in two years 67% of Jewish employees were dismissed.
TRANSLATION

RECONSTRUCTION

The second day after the installation of the Legionnaire regime, there was begun throughout the country a vast action for recon-struction of the economic life.

The Legionnaires, and in Pennsylvania and New York the Nazis of Andrew Roditte, took, with, deceit, Jewish stores, factories, and workshops, and the Jews were forced to sign fictitious certificates of sale, or simple receipts for delivery.

Inadequate official statistics, for the province only, show that Jewish property and enterprises worth more than a billion lats were sold for 15 million, out of this amount only 50 million was paid. The greater part of this sum was certainly stolen from these same Jews.

In Lodz alone were taken by these means 98 Jewish stores, which up to now have not been given back. In Sowinski 40 stores, in Czarnobyl 26, in Lodz 38, in Lodz 10 (by the Germans), outside of those which were bought by the Legion.

The taking of the stores was done simply through a certificate of delivery by which the proprietor declared that he had no claim.

In Bialystok the Legion typed declaration-form in the Legion headquarter, with the following contents:

"Declaration"

I, the undersigned, declare that I have voluntarily given up my store situated in.........street, number........, with the whole inventory.

This inventory is that composed and countersigned by me and by

I hereby declare that all rights resulting for me from the lease, accounts, invoices, and all commercial transactions.

The new proprietor is not responsible for outstanding debts. The debts which I have contracted remain my debts, included therein is that which I now owe to the state, the department, the custom, etc.

In a word, I declare that outside of the rights which I have, in accordance with this letter, or the merchandise delivered, I have no claim whatever.

Signature.....

It may be seen that the contract was simple. The Legionnaire took possession of the houses but not the liabilities.

Of course, the price owing for the merchandise was not paid to the Jewish proprietors, who sought to be content with having saved his life. If he was not convinced of this, he was invited to the Legionnaire headquarters.
By these means Don-tza was rownized, except of the provincial towns.

Now were it different even in București. A delegation of legionnaires prevented the melon, drove out the Jewish proprietor, and took the enterprisewith the merchandise, fixtures, the money in the till, etc.

Resistance was not only useless, it was also dangerous.

The enterprise which escaped the attention of the legionnaires had to accept conditions of denazification, all of whom received, primarily salaried, but who were not prepared for the work.

A member of the legionnaires government, not stereo reported to the other central institution:

"We are going to ruin ourselves if we continue with the same method. There have been countless robberies, and we will discredit the regime."

The prefect of police of Iași forbade the railroads to transport Jewish march police, and ordered that not to provide cars for the Jews.

Others made requisitions, either for "legionnaire assistance" or simply for themselves personally.

Life, liberty and property of the Jews were at the discretion of all the soldiers who wore green or brown shirts.

The rebellion of January 21-23, 1941, which ended the summer, did not stop the thriving.

Jews were forbidden commerce in drugs, pharmacies, monopoly products, exploitation of tile, spirit factories, country liquors, moving picture houses, film bureaus, photographic studios and laboratories, travel bureaus, all kinds of water craft, renting of agricultural lands, commerce in books, rolling mills, leather-goods, firearms, grain, the stock exchange, import and export, commercial travelers, auctions, publicity agencies, and manufacturers who did not work for the army did not receive quotas of raw materials, retailers were not able to stock up from German wholesalers.

Jewish dealers and industrialists were forced in this way to sell to legionnaires or to liquidate.

From September 6, 1940, to June 1, 1943, 15,967 individual Jewish firms were struck from the records, upon request or without notice, and the total number of firms struck from the records for this period was 20,480— that is to say, Jewish firms represented 76.3% of the total of striken firms.

There must be noted to this figure the corporations and limited companies, for which up to now no data are available.

By forcing flourishing and long-established firms to liquidate, the national economy also suffered. It is interesting to mention that during this denazification there were closed:

419 pharmacies
141 drug-stores
63 storehouses of medicaments

— that is to say, the public health also had to suffer.
Following the law to counteract emmigration (operating under a non-Jewish name) of March 14, 1940, the State confiscated 79 businesses of Jews considered to be emmigrating themselves.

Humanization by common consent was also undertaken. For example, the newspaper and printing-press "La catedra" was sold for three millions, and the purchaser immediately sold it for 19 millions.

Official statistics of the sales of businesses and industries have not up to now been published.

The sole indications were given by the former vice-president of the Council of Ministers, M. Paul Rabinow, who said in a speech that from December 1941 to July 1943, there were humanized entirely or partially by free transaction, 149 enterprises, of which 60 were businesses and 89 industries.

Again, from a statement of the Under-secretary of State for Communication came the information that they approved, up to the first of June, 147, 137 requests for buying businesses and industries worth 419 million lei.

An inquiry undertaken by us with the restricted means at our disposal shows that from January 1941 to January 1943, 70 enterprises were humanized by free transaction in current, of which 50 were individual firms and 100 corporations.

These 361 individual firms were sold at a total price of 35 million, in the following categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Price in millions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Textile</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diverse</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total industries</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial firms</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General total</td>
<td></td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And for the 100 corporations, their capital totalled 2,198.8 million, in the following categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Price in millions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Textile</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>347.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>848.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diverse</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>99.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total industries</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1,395.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial firms</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>294.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,198.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subject: 172 persons from Rumania and Bulgaria proceeded to Palestine.
Geneva 13/II/44 2335

Aschke promised settlement after positive answer been
sto. memorandum Amaton unknown stop please cable result
Schwalb

----------------------

Geneva 11/II/44 1601

Ressoe fragt soeben ob Tausch Aschke bei Enzer und
Reziprozitaet Rotkreuz fuer ihn bei Zissu moeglich stop
meines Brauchens Aschkenasy positiv Hiluf mehr von Jossle
Zissu samt Stefan abhaengig stop klaeret telegrafiert-
Schwalb

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November 10, 1944

Translation

Broadcast Received in Bulgarian from
Sofia

Bucharest, 10. Reuter.

News that the Romanian Minister of the Interior has stated that an order was given to effect the arrest of persons of pro-German tendencies, that the armed forces which were in the service of the Germans will be brought to justice, and that all racial laws have been abolished. In addition to this, the Minister declared that all the Jews (Romanian subjects) who before leaving Romania had had to sign a declaration which obliged them to never return to Romania, could return if they wished, such declarations being considered as null and void.
November 7, 1944

WRB 181

Subject: Riddlemann's report on conditions of Jews in Rumania.
Subject: Proceeding of Salshattin passengers by special train to the Syrian border, as in the understanding between Ambassador Steinhardt and the Turkish authorities.
Une solution urgente.

Avec la libération de l'Ordeal du Nord,

Il nous a dit qu'à côté des problèmes généraux surgis avec le retour de cette province, une série de problèmes spéciaux va apparaître là où le judaïsme a vécu.

L'état juridique et le traitement barbare appliqués aux Juifs dans cette région, durant l'occupation hongroise, sont connus. Ainsi la solution des questions dues à cet état de choses et à ce traitement exigeraient des mesures exceptionnelles et urgentes. Il est à souligner que la solution de ce problème ne concerne pas seulement les intérêts juifs, mais sauvegarde aussi les intérêts supérieurs de l'État Roumain, et particulièrement les intérêts de l'Ordeal.

Équipes de sauvegarde des juifs,

Quels sont ces problèmes ? En premier lieu passe le problème du sauvetage des 4-500 juifs qui sont restés en Ordeal. Pour les sauver - qu'ils soient cachés, vivent sous un autre nom ou dans des détachements de travail, nous avons besoin d'envoyer des équipes de sauvegarde juives organisées par nous pour l'identification des malheureuses victimes du nazisme hongrois.

1) Leur venir en aide en les assistant médicalement et financièrement.

2) Le fait qu'après la déportation de 140.000 juifs de l'Ordeal en Allemagne, des immeubles et meubles confisqués durant l'occupation hongroise, se trouvent maintenant sans propriétaire, est connu. Pour que ces avoirs ne restent pas incontrôlés, il est absolument nécessaire qu'un for spécial juif ayant les droits de procéder à un inventaire détaillé de cet avoir, soit désigné. Ce for s'occupera de l'administration de ces avoirs jusqu'au jour où ces possessions retournent à qui de droit. Assurément ce for travaillera sous le contrôle et la surveillance du commissariat de l'Ordeal.
Le retour à la patrie.

Les juifs déportés.

Un autre problème. Tous les juifs originaires de cette province deviennent automatiquement citoyens roumains sans distinction si à la date de l'occupation ils se trouvaient déportés par les nazis en Allemagne ou en Pologne. On croit que 33% de ces juifs sont en vie.

Nous supposons que le Gouvernement Roumain a le droit et le devoir même la possibilité d'arranger leur rapatriement en employant la méthode d'échange de prisonniers. Il existe en Roumanie un grand nombre de sujets allemands ainsi que des personnes louches qui s'incorporant dans l'armée allemande ont perdu par devant la loi leur qualité de citoyen roumain, de même que leurs familles. Il ne faut pas laisser échapper toute la part de la valeur propagandiste d'une démarche pareille, laquelle peut réhabiliter le prestige roumain qui a été rabaisse par un régime de dictature, au delà des frontières. Cette démarche va servir les intérêts roumains en relation avec la solution définitive du problème de l'Ordécal.

Qui doit s'occuper de ce problème. Pour trouver la solution à un problème aussi compliqué et pour prendre des mesures respectives, il est nécessaire de former un for spécial pour le recouvrement des biens et droits des juifs de l'Ordécal. Le for doit évidemment fonctionner dans le cadre du haut commissariat pour l'Ordécal. Un for d'une grande utilité mais ayant un aspect politique lequel ne doit pas être.

Dans ce but, j'ai eu des pourparlers avec le Dr. Ionel Pop, au commissariat de l'Ordécal. J'ai trouvé chez lui une compréhension remarquable pour nos problèmes ardents. J'ai la conviction qu'avec l'aide des tous les centres dirigeants juifs et de tous les corps supérieurs roumains, sans différence de parti, nous allons réussir à solutionner tous ces problèmes spécifiques et uniques.

Il faut encore souligner le fait que notre action est supérieure à toute agitation interne juive.
Il faut aussi intéresser aux problèmes de l'Ardeal du Nord tous ceux qui tiennent à une juste solution dans la tragique situation des Juifs de l'Ardeal. Évidemment les problèmes présentés par le Dr. Ernst Marton sont assez intéressants et nous espérons leur rapide et favorable résolution.
AN URGENT SOLUTION

With the liberation of Northern Ordeal

He told us that besides the general problems which have arisen with the return of this province, a series of special problems are going to appear, there where the Jewish faith has existed. The judicial plight and the barbarous treatment accorded to the Jews in this region, during the Hungarian occupation, are known. Thus the solution of the questions due to this state of affairs and this treatment require exceptional and urgent measures. One must underline the fact that the solution of this problem does not only concern the Jewish interest, but safeguards also the higher interest of the Romanian State, and particularly the interest of Ordeal.

Jewish rescue groups.

What are these problems? In the first place comes the problem of salvaging some 4,000 to 5,000 Jews who have remained in Ordeal.

In order to save them, whether they are hidden, live under another name or are in labor detachments, we need to send Jewish rescue groups organized by us for the identification of the unfortunate victims of Hungarian Nazism.

1) To come to their aid in helping them medically and financially.
2) The fact is known that after the deportation of 140,000 Jews from Ordeal to Germany, real and personal property confiscated during the Hungarian occupation is now without owners. In order that these properties do not remain unsecured for, it is absolutely necessary that a special Jewish tribunal, having the right to make a detailed inventory of this property, be designated. This tribunal will take
care of the administration of these properties until the day when these possessions will be returned to those whom it might concern. Certainly, this tribunal will work under the control and the surveillance of the authorities of Ordeal.

The return to the fatherland.

The deported Jews.

Another problem. All the Jews originating from this province become automatically Romanian citizens without distinction, if at the date of the occupation they were deported by the Nazis to Germany or to Poland. It is believed that 33% of these Jews are alive. We suppose that the Romanian Government has the right and the duty, and even the means of arranging for their return to their country, in employing the method of exchange of prisoners. There are still in Romania a great number of German subjects, as well as suspected persons, who, in joining the German army, lost in the eyes of the law their status as Romanian subjects, as did their families. One should not let except the significance of the propaganda value of such a step, which might rehabilitate the Romanian prestige that was humbled by a dictatorial regime, beyond its frontiers. This step is going to serve the Romanian interest in relation to the definite solution of the problem of Ordeal.

Who must take care of this problem? In order to find a solution to a problem so complicated and to take the respective measures, it is necessary to form a special tribunal to recover the goods and the rights of the Jews of Ordeal. A tribunal
of great usefulness but having a political aspect cannot be overestimated. Towards this end, I have had some conversations with Dr. Ionel Pop, at the headquarters of the Ordeal authorities. I found in him a remarkable comprehension of our burning problems. I have the conviction that with the help of all the Jewish management centers and of all the high Rumanian tribunals, without difference as to party, we are going to succeed in solving all these specific and unusual problems.

It is necessary again to underline the fact that our action is above all inside Jewish agitation. It is necessary also to interest in the problems of Northern Ordeal all those who are anxious for a just solution of the tragic situation of the Jews of Ordeal. Evidently the problems presented by Dr. Ernst Marton are sufficiently interesting, and we hope for their rapid and favorable solution.
Départ pour la Palestine des 891 Juifs arrivés de Constantza

Les 891 réfugiés juifs arrivés de Constantza en notre ville à bord du motor-boat "Salaheddin" ont été envoyés hier matin en Palestine. D'autre part, le propriétaire et capitaine du motor-boat a été déféré au tribunal de la Sauvegarde Nationale pour s'être rendu jour qu'à Constantza sans permission.

La Turquie

Novembre 1, 1944
Dear Mr. Packer:

Thank you for your letter of October 26 in which you give me the gist of a conversation you had on October 24 with Mr. Kemal Asiz Paymann. Your letter was not delivered to me until late October 30 so that I could not respond earlier.

Several events have transpired since your conversation of October 24. In the first place, as you may know, a group of 119 children arrived in Istanbul on October 25 from Rumania on route to Palestine. Of this number 117 arrived here pursuant to the so-called "children's scheme" for which Turkish transit visas under special authorization were sent to Bucharest. Secondly, word was received in Istanbul by telephone from Sofia that a group of upwards of 70 children will leave Bulgaria tomorrow by railroad for Istanbul and Palestine. These likewise are travelling under the "children's scheme" (I shall advise you when these children arrive), and the remainder of the children for whom Turkish transit visas were authorized in Bulgaria are being made ready for departure.

I would recommend, therefore, that not only should the "children's scheme" not be suspended, but on the contrary it should be permitted to continue in the manner originally outlined between Mr. Kemal Asiz Paymann and Mr. Barlas of the Jewish Agency. I am informed that it was agreed that whenever a convoy of children passed through Turkey and crossed the Syrian border en route to Palestine, new authorizations automatically would be sent to Bucharest or Sofia for the issuance of further blocks of transit visas. The 119 children from Rumania, referred to above, undoubtedly have long since crossed the Syrian border -- they departed from Istanbul by train on the morning of October 27 -- and perhaps it is in order at this time to request the dispatch of an additional authorization to Bucharest. According to our advice here, the Bulgarian authorities agree to the emigration of the children to Palestine and the Russian authorities interpose no objections.

Istanbul, October 31, 1944

[Signature]
From the information at hand, it appears that there are substantial numbers of children in Rumania and Bulgaria ready for emigration to Palestine, and any steps which the Turkish authorities might take to assist the children would be a substantial contribution toward their rehabilitation after several years of privation.

I am sure you will be interested to know that the agreement which was reached between the American and British Embassies and the Turkish Foreign Office, concerning the admission into Turkey in transit to Palestine of Jewish people from Rumania and Bulgaria who are able to show evidence that they are Jewish, is functioning quite smoothly. There is a small but constant stream of people who are being admitted into Turkey at Svilin Brad upon the basis of confirmations issued by the Jewish Agency that Palestine entry certificates have been authorized for them. We hope that this arrangement, which was achieved after such long negotiations by the American Embassy, will continue. For that reason we are anxious that when Mr. Paymann said "Arrangements had now been suspended because of recent events in the two countries" he did not mean that anything will be done to impair or suspend either the "children's scheme", the agreement concerning the admission into Turkey in transit to Palestine of Jewish persons who present themselves at the Turkish border, or the understanding secured by Ambassador Steinhardt for the admission into Turkey of refugees arriving by sea. All three methods at long last are working well.

With reference to emigration to Palestine from Rumania and Bulgaria by sea via Istanbul, and railroad thereafter, you undoubtedly know that the Turkish motor vessel Salannahin, which had been awaiting passengers for several months in Constantza, finally arrived in Istanbul harbor on October 29. It carried 547 persons, who left by train for Palestine this morning, October 31. The Salannahin was the last of the Turkish vessels (the others were the Marine, Rihildi and Natural) which had been standing by at Constantza for refugees. At the present time, under the terms of the Rumanian armistice agreement, Rumanian vessels are not available for the transport of refugees to Istanbul, and the Greek registry vessel Smyrnie, which was being outfitted in Rumania for refugee service, likewise has been taken over by the Russians under the armistice agreement. Of the two ships, Vita and Perina, which were of Bulgarian registry, we are informed that the Vita sank in the Black Sea in August, while on route to Bourgas to embark passengers. Fortunately, there were no passengers on board. The Perina, under the Bulgarian armistice agreement, perhaps may no longer be available for refugee transportation. We are informed,
however, that a third Bulgarian vessel, the Milka, which
has made two voyages in the past to Istanbul, carrying
refugees, may be able to make a third voyage at this
time. This matter is being pursued actively. I think that any
plans or proposals for future emigration by sea from Rumania
or Bulgaria should not be made with specific vessels in mind,
as was the case when the Turkish Foreign Office thought that
the Vita and Paring could be used for a "shuttle service." It
would be best if the way could be left open for any vessels
which might be secured.

This opens up the next point in your letter. Mr.
Peymann said that "it may be possible to use small motor boats
for the evacuation of refugees from Bulgaria and Rumania to
Turkey." Since the availability of Rumanian or Bulgarian boats
at this time is questionable, we would suggest that the Turkish
authorities grant permission for Turkish boats to make these
trips. We are advised that there are several which could be
put into service almost immediately. There is theMilba, registered
in Istanbul, whose proprietor is Mehmed Sunir Selim. There
is also the Salahattin, registered in Pandirma, whose
proprietor is Gorkit Brilliant. We are advised that another
boat, the Asla, is being refitted and will be ready in 30 to 40
days, and could be used for refugee transport. I have no further
details regarding the Asla.

Two of the boats, the Milba and the Salahattin, have
already been used for refugee transportation, and both have
been reconstructed for the purpose. I think that boats such
as these might well be substituted for the Vita and Paring if
it is necessary to specify boats to be used for the shuttle
service originally contemplated.

In summary then:

(1) The "children's scheme" is operating and should be
continued. Additional blocks of transit visas should be author-
ized when children from Rumania and Bulgaria leave Turkey at
the Syrian border;

(2) The arrangement for admitting Jewish people who pre-
sent themselves at the Turkish border and transit through
Turkey en route to Palestine is functioning well and should
not be disturbed;

(3) The understanding which has led to the admission in
transit through Turkey of refugees arriving in Istanbul by sea
is likewise functioning well and should be continued;
Authorization by competent Turkish authorities for the use of Turkish motor vessels to travel between Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey would be most helpful for the continuation of emigration operations. In this connection, as far as we know, Russian authorities have interposed no objections to emigration from Romania and Bulgaria, nor do they in principle oppose emigration by sea if neutral vessels can be found.

With reference to rescue action via Turkey of Jews in Hungary, I must agree that at this moment there seems to be little that Turkey can do by way of transport for them. Perhaps this situation will change as events move forward.

As a matter of information, I am very curious to know under what circumstances Mr. Payan brought up the general question of emigration to Palestine from Romania and Bulgaria, and I would appreciate your letting me know if you are free to do so. May I also ask that you keep me advised of developments.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki

Earl L. Peckar, Esquire
First Secretary of Embassy
American Embassy
Ankara

P.S.: In the event that you require the addresses of the proprietors of the Mihlid and Salhabettin, they are:

Mihlid: Mahmoud Haunor Semen, Iktissat Han 111/9, Galata; and
Salhabettin: Cheriki Frillant, Beşiktas.
October 30, 1944

BROADCAST RECEIVED IN RUMANIAN
(Translated from French into English)

Internal news.

Communique.

According to information received on the present situation of Rumanian citizens in Germany and Hungary, both of Jews deported from the North of Transylvania or of Jews of Rumanian nationality who are in Germany or Hungary or in territories occupied by the Germans, the Rumanian Government has intervened with the International Committee of the Red Cross for the purpose of having an inquiry made concerning the fate and the situation of the Rumanian subjects, and has asked of the Swiss Government at the same time to convey to Berlin and Budapest that the Rumanian Government will apply the same reprisals toward German and Hungarian subjects and toward the respective ethnical minorities.
Nouvelles internes.

Commutation:

A la suite des informations reçues sur la situation actuelle des citoyens roumains en Allemagne et Hongrie........., et des juifs déportés du nord de la Transylvanie ou des juifs de nationalité roumaine qui se trouveront en Allemagne et Hongrie ou sur les territoires occupés par les allemands, le gouvernement roumain a intervu auprès du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge en vue d'obtenir une enquête concernant le sort et la situation des sujets roumains et pris en même temps le gouvernement suisse de communiquer à Berlin et Budapest que le gouvernement roumain appliquera les mêmes représailles envers les sujets allemands et hongrois de la Roumanie et envers les minorités ethniques respectives.

L'association 'Amis des États-Unis de l'Amérique' avec le siège à Bucarest dans le Palace de Commerce a accueilli l'inauguration .......... pour Mercredi 1er Novembre 15h00 heure. M. Frank Stevens parlera à cette occasion sur le sujet "qu'est-ce que j'ai vu dans mon pays".

L'association 'Amis du collège militaire Nicolae Filipescu de Manastirea Dealului' a accueilli ses membres que Jeudi 2 Nov. aura lieu une réunion pour liquider les questions concer- nant l'activité de l'association.

Communique du Grand État-Major sur les opérations militaires d'aujourd'hui

Au nord-ouest de la Hongrie les troupes roumaines en collaboration avec les troupes soviétiques réussiront à détruire les résistances germano-hongroises et continueront d'avancer vers la Tisza supérieure. Plusieurs localités furent occupées

Operta, Himodos, Soló, Hunsteinig......

Entre la Tisza et le Danube les opérations se déployaient sous des conditions très favorables.

Les forces du Général Petrov lesquelles avaient assiégé la ville Óspal a la frontière entre la Tchécoslovaquie et la Hongrie ont fait la jonction avec les troupes du Mar. Malimovski qui lutte au nord est de la Hongrie..................

Nouvelles militaires de tous les fronts.

Politique.

Le journal La Tribune de Genève annonce qu'en Allemagne se bat un grand manque d'aliments..............
Subject: Arrival of Salehattin with passengers from

Romania and Hungarians from Bor mines.

Telegram Sent

WRB 175

Oct. 30, 1944

[Signature]

Romania
Istanbul, October 30, 1944

Dear Mr. Pohle:

We have heretofore advised you of the arrival in Istanbul by railroad from Rumania of a group of some 100 adults and children on route to Palestine, Mr. Hirschmann, in his reports to you, has included information regarding the earlier steps which had been taken and agreements obtained for the issuance of the necessary transit visas for emigration from Rumania. Quite likely, he has likewise advised you personally, since his return, of other details. However, the War Refugee Board, as a matter of interest, might wish to know how this scheme is developing.

In accordance with arrangements which have been made with the Bulgarian authorities, Sofia has advised the Bulgarian Consulate in Rumania that it is in order to issue Bulgarian transit visas to any persons in Rumania who are in possession of confirmations, issued by representatives of the Jewish Agency, that immigration certificates for Palestine have been authorized for them. This arrangement depended, of course, upon the two earlier agreements which had been secured, namely (agreement with the British Passport Control Office) that any Jewish refugee arriving on Turkish territory would be admitted to Palestine, and (agreement with the Turkish Foreign Office) that the Turkish authorities would issue transit visas to any persons who are in possession of one of four identifying documents, as enumerated in the special agreement between the American and British Embassies in Ankara and the Turkish Foreign Office, regarding which you have already been advised. With few exceptions, the persons included in the group of 100 mentioned above were in possession of Rumanian passports and exit visas. Turkish transit visas were issued either in Rumania or at Svaluegrad, at the Bulgarian-Turkish frontier. For your confidential information, the group included four children who simply attached themselves to the larger group of children in Rumania, and one child who did the same in Bulgaria. The four Rumanian children received Bulgarian transit visas, and all five received Turkish transit visas at Svaluegrad, with nothing more in their pockets than confirmations of the Jewish Agency that Palestine certificates would be issued to them.
During recent days, a total of perhaps 50 Jewish people from Bulgaria have presented themselves at Svilengrad with Bulgarian passports and other documents, and were admitted into Turkey without any difficulty on the basis of their Jewish Agency confirmation. This process is now working quite automatically. In Turkish transit visas are issued at Svilengrad, the alien transit certificates and other necessary transit visas from Turkey to Palestine are issued in Istanbul, and the journey can be continued.

There is some confusion as to the categories of persons who may emigrate from Humani. We are advised that children restricted from Humani are not being permitted to emigrate as such, however, in regard to such children as Russian nationals, wish to return home to Russia, his same attitude seems to apply to adults restricted or otherwise returned to Humani after Transnistria, and are advised, likewise, that there be some difficulty for Polish nationals to emigrate from Humani, as there are, too, men to be considered as persons to be returned to their countries of origin. Although this appears, in the general attitude, notwithstanding 80 Polish nationals were among the 160 persons referred to above, to no question as to whether young men of military age will be permitted to emigrate from Humani. In principle, all men of military age, including Jews, have been required to register for military service, except, however, Jewish young men in small numbers are receiving passports and other necessary documents and are emigrating, as you can see--and it has always been true in Jewish countries--regulations have been made and these exceptions turn up one after another, so that a clear picture cannot be secured.

In Bulgaria, likewise, Jewish men of military age have been register for service. Theoretically, therefore, they should not be able to emigrate. Practically, however, some have been passing through Turkey, so that here again one cannot say definitely what the future will hold for emigration of young people, of whom there are thousands in Bulgaria ready to emigrate to Palestine.

The foregoing is for your information. In accordance with your various cables, we are now refraining from interfering in those emigration matters which, since the defection of Humani and Bulgaria to the cause of the
United Nations, may be regarded as "normal" migration and not as migration with which the War Refugees Board must concern itself. Nevertheless, because these procedures were initiated by Ambassador Sannervil and Mr. Hirschmann while he was still here, we thought you would be interested in knowing of their development. We would appreciate your informing Mr. Hirschmann.

With personal greetings,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Rotzki

J. P. Rehle, Executive Director
War Refugees Board
Treasury Building
Washington 25, D. C.
Translation

Political Situation

I can judge the political situation of the Jews in Budapest only with difficulty. Discussion of a truly Zionist life can concern only immigrant circles, more specifically Zionist youth organizations from Poland and Slovakia, and still only partially with the newly-arisen Zionist youth organizations in Budapest. It is a tragi-comic fact, that even in August, 1943, the presidium of the Zionist organization in Budapest, which called itself on internal political grounds the "Union for Palestine", earnestly occupied itself with the question, whether they were Hungarians of Jewish religion or a Jewish national minority in Hungary. The question was considered for a long while; but no solution was arrived at. A second instance of the divergence from a true Zionist life is, that a certain gentleman was first a Socialist leader in Hungary, and since he had no great success there, suddenly, in spite of his age--he was around 40--he became leader of a youth organization, whose members, it is well known, after the age of 18 must decide between the training for emigration to Palestine and leaving the movement. He was not an advisor or an old friend who had passed his youth in Zionist circles, he considered himself a youth, although he was far from being one. After two months' time of heated battles, chiefly against other youth organizations, and not intrinsically constructive work, he left the movement, and sought another platform from which to spread his, in truth very meagre, Zionist ideas. In my opinion, he did more harm than good to the movement concerned, and this is the
view of many members of the same organization. True Zionist work
was being done, as has been said, by Zionist youth movements and
the Haganah and Histadrut funds, with their leaders: Dr. Barton and Schava Friedlander. The work consisted primarily
in the publication of Zionist works in the Hungarian language,
because this literature was completely

"Bikurim" in the province enjoyed a great success, and the
movement spread, but in my personal opinion, this was more on
account of the outside political situation and the hope for emi-
gration from Europe, than on account of conviction. Unfortunately,
this beginning also was broken off with the invasion of the Ger-
man on March 19, and today one can already compare the fate of
the Jews in Hungary with that of the Jews in Poland and Jugoslovakia.
Except for Szege and Pest, the Jews from all parts of Hungary were
departed to Poland and Austria. (I myself saw a card from a
Mrs. Kasowitz, who reported herself from a war factory in Austria.
She was, before the invasion of the Germans, in an immigration
camp in Germany.) From the capital itself, all men between 19 and
45 years of age were called to military service, and worked in
three different sections. One section still worked, at the time
of my journey to Romania, in Hungary. The second section worked
in the copper mines in Bor in Serbia, and the third section was
sent to work in Germany.

The remainder of the Jews of Hungary find themselves today
in the nearst. They found refuge there; the younger among them
recently developed "Hahasharot" and "Snifim", and worked under good Zionist leadership. Unfortunately, the number of
these is very small, and they can be reckoned in a few hundreds.
Lately there came to Rumania (Timisoara) some 2-300 Hungarian Munketsbors, soldiers from the copper mines in Bor in Serbia, of whom around 30 were already in Bucarest during my sojourn there. They fled with the help of Tito's Partisans, and asserted that a still greater number of Jewish Munketsbors, estimated at about 2-3000, are now in Bor.

About Zionist work in Rumania I am but little informed, but it came to my notice that unfortunately too many Jews, and especially the youth, are fervent propagators of Communist ideas.

The Polish youth in both countries, Hungary and Rumania, in their organizations as at home, organize and constitute homogeneous groups, we as only work, naturally, is to live through the difficult situation of the emigrants.

The aid necessary, in my view, is the sending of "confirmations", and this the earlier the better, and in the greatest possible number.

*These are from Army labor battalions.*

[Dr. Schwartz, arrived Istanbul Oct., 1944]
Subject: Correction of information on group of persons arriving from Rumania. They departed October 27.
The following is a message dated 28 October 44 for Hirschmann from Bucharest:

"Dr. Filderman states he has both cabled and written Hirschmann and does not understand why Hirschmann has not received his message. Filderman is now preparing more extensive replies to Hirschmann's questions which we will transmit to you when ready. One copy of this material being brought to Istanbul by Mauriciu Hornstein, son-in-law of Dr. Filderman. Hornstein expects arrived Istanbul on or about November 1st and has letter of introduction."
Cher Excellence Hiscroit,

Je souhaite vous faire savoir que je suis arrivé à Bucarest le 20 octobre, car j'ai eu la notification de votre lettre de 5 octobre. On m'a demandé de vous envoyer votre lettre car vous avez fait un voyage à Vienne le 20 octobre et vous avez vu des lieux intéressants.

Après avoir visité des sites historiques, j'ai pu voir de près les immeubles de Vienne et des monuments importants. Je suis très impressionné par la richesse architecturale de cette ville. Elle a gardé ses traits historiques et culturels malgré les transformations du temps.

La situation à Vienne est complètement changeuse. De milliers de juifs sont encore en vie, mais de nombreux sont morts. Il a été constaté que le taux de mortalité est extrêmement élevé. Les conditions de vie sont difficiles, avec des problèmes de nourriture et de logement. Les autorités à Vienne ont tenté de s'adapter à ces situations difficiles.

La situation est particulièrement dure pour les juifs de Bucarest. Les conditions de vie sont difficiles, avec des problèmes de nourriture et de logement. Les autorités à Bucarest ont tenté de s'adapter à ces situations difficiles.

Je vous prie de bien vouloir me faire savoir si vous avez des besoins spécifiques ou si vous avez des questions à me poser. Je reste à votre disposition pour toute information supplémentaire.

Cordialement,

[signature]
Translation

Bucarest, October 28, 1944

W. FILDERMAN
LAWYER
str. Sf. Apostoli, 16
Telephone 3-0811

Dear Mr. Hirschmann,

Major Wisner has just transmitted to me a telegram of October 20, by which I learn, to my stupefaction, that you are without reply to the letter which you wrote to me on September 5. But, not only did I write to you, but as soon as I received your letter I telegraphed you on September 20 the following:

1) "Yours of fifth September received stop. Jewish refugees repatriated from Transnistria stop. Government approved our request entry Bumania around 7000 Jews from Jugoslavia stop. Departure boats impossible before pacification Balkans stop. Auspices Jewish Agency stop. Departure urgent emergency reasons repatriates Transnistria stop. Await pleasure your arrival".

(as) Filderman

The situation has since changed considerably. Thousands of Hungarian Jews have since entered. They are not all in the same city, but they are spread out in several cities. All are naked, all need winter clothes, shelter, food. The total number of refugees should be about 5000 at this time. Every moment, others arrive. It is difficult to reply whether their evacuation is urgent. From the point of view of Bumania, no, the Government is conducting itself in an irreproachable manner. But their point of view we do not know, since, circulation being excessively
-2-
difficult, we cannot undertake an inquiry. But a sufficiently
large number would like to leave for Palestine.

2)
Rumanian Jews
In an identical situation

In the same situation there find themselves 150,000 Hungarian
Jews, of whom 15,000 are repatriates from Transnistria; 20,000
persons evacuated from villages and small towns of the provinces,
in the departmental capitals; 30,000 persons returned from forced
labor in external detachments who, not being fitted out, worked
using their own clothes and returned barefooted, with their clothes
and foot-gear in tatters, and whose families, not having received
any assistance, have sold everything in order to live—which aug-
ments the total of this category to 90,000 souls. In several towns
the houses are destroyed, in Jassy for example 30,000 Jews are
without shelter and without any possibility of repairing their
houses. In this category there are others.

All the repatriates, the evacuees, have not found any of their
furniture. Even the houses in places where there were no bombar-
ments are without doors, without windows, without floors and without
roofs.

The situation is untenable. Every day hundreds of persons
arrive from the provinces and ask for clothes and relief; we have
clad nearly 8000 persons. But we are without means for contin-
uing the work in the necessary measure. If we do not give them
anything, they threaten us. They imagine that we have funds at
our disposal and we do not want to help them.

All my letters and telegrams have been without reply. We
recently estimated the needs up to the end of this year at three and a half thousand million lei, that is, about 1,800,000 dollars.

Some weeks ago the International Red Cross announced to us that we could dispose of 200,000 dollars, which at the time of the announcement represented about 450-500 million lei; but the order was rescinded and replaced by 300,000 Swiss francs, and some time afterward they added another 300,000 francs.

But these 600,000 Swiss francs will not cover the needs of the refugees. What to do for the other 150,000? Have they suffered less? Are they richer? Are they not exposed to death from hunger and cold?

That is why the sending of money in instalments hinders the work. It is only if we know the amount of which we can make immediate dispositions for the refugees and for local needs that the aid can be efficacious. In effect, without knowing our resources, we are out out, we do not know where to begin.

If we might dispose of a larger sum—that is to say of 3 to 4 million dollars, we could undertake a constructive work. Instead of paying monthly instalments to a sufficiently important number, we would advance the amount for 12 months, thus they would have capital and would be able to get back on their feet.

That is why I beg you to come yourself, urgently, to Bucharest, as well as the delegates of the Joint. It is necessary to see the situation at first hand. What I can tell you is that without aid both urgent and great we can count on many dead this winter. Typhus is already raging in Moldavia and we lack medicines.

In summary: clothes, tools, medicine, money. And this very quickly. Not tomorrow, today. Not today, immediately.
3) Emigration

Circulation has begun again, by both sea and land. The needs are great. For all the categories of which I have written you, it is a question not only of voluntary emigration, but of existence, of finding a shelter, and the possibility to earn a living.

For a long time, unhappily, that will not be possible in Rumelia for military reasons.

4) Aid to refugees from Slovakia, etc.

Under the auspices of the J. C. C. a Jewish committee is going to be formed, and the delegates will follow the armies in order to search out the Jews who have hidden themselves, and to help them. That is what you discuss in the fifth point of your letter. But the money, where is it to be found? For, alas, everything comes in little fractions, when we are placed before a work of gigantic proportions.

That is why I beg you, I implore you, to come, come urgently, with a delegate of the Joint. I am at the end of my strength. I have worked 18 to 20 hours a day, since the 23rd of August. I can do no more.

Your devoted,

($) Dr. W. Filderman
Subject: Arrival of group of 156 children from Romania by railroad, under "Children's Scheme".
October 26, 1944

Wilhelm Silberman
Strada di Apostoli 16
Bucharest

Reference your September twenty-first please advise whether
Turkish visa Mericiu Hoemann actually requested giving
date and number of demand.

Herbert Katzki

Herbert Katzki
c/o American Consulate General
Istanbul
Istanbul, October 26, 1944

Dear Mr. Pehle:

By this time you will have received our telegram with regard to the four Schleifer children, Alexander, Otto, Judith and Noam. The two boys and their aunt, Margarete Neulander, arrived in Istanbul on October 25 as part of the group of some 160 children who came to Istanbul from Romania under the children's scheme for the evacuation of Jewish children from the Balkans to Palestine. Miss Neulander told me of the tragedy of the two Schleifer girls.

One can understand the reluctance of Miss Neulander to authorize the unaccompanied voyage to the United States of the two boys after what happened to the two girls. Accordingly, it was thought best to have the boys go to Palestine, for which they have regular immigration certificates, pending the receipt by Miss Neulander in Palestine of the instructions of the parents as to what they would like her to do. The file of the American Consulate General in Istanbul, referring to the visas for the children, is being transferred to the Consulate General in Jerusalem.

I suggested that if Miss Neulander would wish to write a letter to the parents we would be glad to forward it to them through the Embassy. That letter is enclosed herein. Miss Neulander suggested that it be given to Mr. David Schleifer, the father, who will be able to use his judgment about showing it to Mrs. Schleifer.

To the best of Miss Neulander's knowledge, the Turkish transit visas, although they had been requested of the Turkish Foreign Office by the American Embassy in Ankara on the basis of American immigration visas for the children, were granted because of their possession of Palestine immigration certificates. The Turkish transit visas and the other necessary transit visas, so far as she knows, were obtained through the same channels and under the same conditions as are those secured by other Palestine certificate holders in Romania. Consequently, if the scheme for
obtaining Turkish transit visas was to be tested by the Schleifer case, we cannot draw any inferences and will have to try with another prospective emigrant.

Will you please tell Mrs. Schleifer that I saw her two children and that they looked tall and stalwart. I am sure they will grow up to be very fine men. The boys do not yet know what happened to their sisters. Would you please express my sympathy to Mrs. Schleifer, whom I met in New York, and my regrets that it had to be I who transmitted the sad news to her.

With best personal wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki
Representative
War Refugee Board

J. W. Pehle, Esquire
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Treasury Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Enc: as described.

... We kept after the Jewish Agency, as one of the channels through which we sought to bring all the Schleifer children to Istanbul.
MEMORANDUM

Conversation between Mr. Katzki and Mr. Grotziana

I called on Humanitarian Minister Grotziana today, to speak with him regarding the Kent family. I outlined the position to him: the circumstances under which they were colonized in Turkey, their past history as Armenian nationals, their expulsion, etc. I pointed out to Mr. Grotziana that although this family technically were not refugees among the categories of persons whom the Par Resettlement Board was trying to assist, our aid had been solicited upon humanitarian grounds.

Mr. Grotziana thought that perhaps this family might already be known to the Ministry in Ankara, and he offered to go through his records when he returns to Ankara, to find out what they disclose. He pointed out that it may be embarrassing for the Humanitarian Ministry to take any steps for the Kent family because, if they left Bassarabia 30 years ago, they did so during a period when that province was still Russian territory, so that they at that time were Russians. At the present time, as a result of the Humanitarian agreement, Bassarabia has again become Russian territory, so that the Kent family, again technically, are Russians, or subject to Russian jurisdiction. This is a technical question which is complicated. Nevertheless, he will see in what way he can be helpful.

I advised Mr. Grotziana that should he require further information regarding the matter of the Kent expulsion, we would be very glad to furnish it.

Herbert Katzki