Programs with Respect to Relief and Rescue to Refugees: Evacuation To and Through Spain and Portugal
March 22, 1944

Madrid

Eduardo Dato 20

Assistant Chief of Mission U.N.R.R.A.
c/o American Consulate
Casablanca

Dear Mr. Beckelman,

Following your request I am sending you herewith by the courtesy of the American Embassy:

1) to your address c/o American Consulate Casablanca one parcel containing the original applications for 484 persons of our first list,

   1 parcel containing original applications for the second lot of applications numbered 485 - 859 for 375 persons as per enclosed second list.

2) to your address c/o Civil Affairs Office, Algiers 3 parcels containing each 2 sets of copies of the second list of applications with photographs and fingerprints (where available).

   One copy of this letter with a duplicate of this list goes also to your address in Algiers.

   I hope to have soon your news and am, with kind regards,

Yours truly,

David Blickenstaff

GL/18.
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<th>N°</th>
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511 - COHEN MAGALAH Yru. de, Fortunata
512 - BARDON y PANT Hoise - Barcelona
513 - Y SANCHEZ Julia
514 - Alberto
515 - BARNESK Charles Benoit - P. etu. -ita - Madrid
516 - Alice - Madrid
517 - BARDON y HAKIM Santov (Isidore) Barcelona
518 - KOPFLER de, Antonia
519 - y KOPFLER, Jacqueline
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521 - Heini
522 - Jeanne
523 - Yelina
524 - BARNYISTE David - Barcelona
525 - Rachel
526 - BARNYISTE Alice - Barcelona
527 - BARNYISTE Isma - Barcelona
528 - Katharina
529 - BARNYISTE y BERNHEIM Wair - Barcelona
530 - BARNISIGLIO de, Doudoun
531 - BARNYISTE y COVO Daniel
532 - ABOAV y, Esther
533 - Anna
534 - Mair (Marius)
535 - BARNYISTE y MALAH Alberto - Barcelona
536 - Barranco de, Flora
537 - y Capurro, Nissim
538 - BERNHISTE y LARGOS, Adolphe - Barcelona
539 - et RUBISCH, Clairette
540 - Rayonès
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542 - BERNHISTE y LARGOS, Alberto - Barcelona
543 - y Capurro, Mathilde
544 - Corinne
545 - Sabatay
546 - BERNHISTE y BERNAVID, Riquetta - Barcelona
547 - Nelly
548 - Margot
549 - BERNALD, Damun - Barcelona
550 - Sabatay
551 - BITTU, Moïse - Barcelona
552 - Régine
553 - BOURLA et ASCHER, Menahem - Barcelona
554 - BERNHISTE de, Miriam
555 - BOURLA et BERNHISTE, Ilie
556 - BESCOUSAN, Jeane
557 - BOURLA et BERNHISTE, Jose
558 - Isaac
559 - MOUSSON de, Sara
560 - CASTAH, Raymond, Marcel - P. Sta. Rita - Madrid
561 - CASTILLO, CAMPILLO, Daniel - Manolares
540 -
Pilar - Vitoria

- Carrasco - Barcelona

- Carrillo - Madrid

- Cristóbal - Barcelona

- Cristóbal - Madrid

- Elisa

- Elena

- Jose

- Cristóbal - Madrid

- Maria

- Boris

- Jano

- Cristóbal - Madrid

- Julio

- Nina

- Pablino

- Lida

- Cristóbal - Madrid

- Parascovia

- Cárasso - Barcelona

- Cárasso - Barcelona

- Julia

- Cárasso - Barcelona

- Naquel

- Jeanne
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590 - David
591 - ABUSTADO y SIDES Estrella - Barcelona
592 - CARASSO Arte de, Sofia - Barcelona
593 - CARASSO y ARITTI Mauricio
594 - Yvette
595 - CARASSO y ASCOBI Vida - Barcelona
596 - CARASSO BARTILAT Jose David - Barcelona
597 - y ARITTY Maria Jose
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599 - Alberto Jose
600 - CARASSO y CARASSO Vidal - Barcelona
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602 - CARASSO y HASSID Jose - Barcelona
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604 - CYANC Lazaro - Barcelona
605 - DEGRASCHULI Vasil, Barcelona
606 - BIRLE Harold Erwin - Madrid
607 - ELIE y BROSSIGLIO Samuel - Barcelona
608 - Jenny
609 - FLORENTIN de, Enrietta
610 - MILLER Bruno Richard - Madrid
611 - EHRATTY y BOTTON Haim - Barcelona
612 - y BNUDO Reina
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614 - Esther
615 - EHRATTY y BOTTON Sol - Barcelona
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644 - MONTALON de, Maria
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646 - PICHL Ladislas - Madrid
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657 - y VARANO Albert
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659 - y APIAS Lucia
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665 - de GATTINO Jeanne
666 - GATTINO y CONCOS Alberto - Barcelona
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668 - GATTINO y MONTALON Adina
669 - Adrien
670 - Leon
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HASSID y HASSID Leon - Barcelona

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y MOSSERI Jean

HASSID y GATTIBO Joseph - Barcelona

y GATTIBO Caterina

Lely

Buena

Daisy

HASSID y HASSID Abraham - Barcelona

COHEN de, Alice

y COHEN Moise

Gen

Jose

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HASSID de, Buena

Elvia

HASSID y HASSID Elia - Barcelona

MOSSERI de - Angèle

HASSID y aulán Æggaard - Barcelona

HASSID y SABATAY Etty - Barcelona

SABATAY de, Rachel

y SABATAY Meir

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725 - HASSID y SALTIEL Simon - Barcelona
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727 - Eli
728 - Misa
729 - HASSID BERVENISTE Max Barcelona
730 - YENI Abraham
731 - HAUSHAIN Karl - Madrid
732 - HORINGER Abraham Chaim - Barcelona
733 - Julio
734 - Evelina
735 - JELEN Juda - Andorre
736 - Fany
737 - Stefania
738 - LAMERS Jean - Valencia (Prision)
739 - LEOINTE Maurice - Miranda de Ebro
740 - LEVY y ESKENAZI Haim - Barcelona
741 - Sunhula
742 - y BENSONADO Menahem
743 - LIBEROVIC Michel - Urberuaga de Ubilla
744 - LINONGHE Julio Esteban - Miranda de Ebro
745 - MAKEFF Alexis - Barcelona
746 - SERRALACH ESCUDER de, Josefa Pilar
747 - Nadia
748 - MARINI Nino - Barcelona
749 - MAZET Michel Marcel - Prision de Valencia
750 - MIHALOFF PENEF Nicolas - Barcelona
751 - Julia Pino Chulilla de,
752 - Miguel
753 - Mano
753 - MIZHALOFF PENEPE Maria
754 - MIZRAHI LEVY Victoria - Barcelona
755 - MIZRAHI LEVY Virginia - 
756 - Jacobo
757 - MIZRAHI Navarro Jacobo - Barcelona
758 - SEVY de, Victoria
759 - MIZRAHI y NAVAHRRO Rafael - Barcelona
760 - NOCHES y COHEN Mair - Barcelona
761 - David
762 - Brie
763 - Buena
764 - NOCHES y COHEN Leon - Barcelona
765 - BENDON y, Sabina
766 - Lina
767 - MORDOH y FRANCES Vve. d’Isaac Mijan Lelia-Barc.
768 - Mijan y, Alberto
769 - Dudum (Gilberta)
770 - Flora
771 - NEHAMA Vve. de HASSID Sarina - Barcelona
772 - NAHMIAS Henry (Hanania) Barcelona
773 - NAHMIAS MORDOH David - Barcelona
774 - Miriam
775 - 
776 - FRANCES de, Victoria
777 - NAHMIAS y. MORDOH Felix - Barcelona
778 - UZIEL de, Esther
779 - Nissim
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814 - Isaac
815 - Lola
816 - REVAH y LEVY Jacob - Barcelona
817 - RIOLO FERNANDEZ Sebastian - Nanclares de la Osa
818 - RUTZKY Willy - Barcelona
819 - SADACCA Jaime - Barcelona
820 - Jacques
821 - Carmen
822 - SALTIEL y NAZAN Reilio - Barcelona
823 - NISSIM de SALTIEL Daisy
824 - SALTIEL y NAHMIAS Juda - Barcelona
825 - SALTIEL y UZIEL Daniel
826 - y GATTEGNO Mathilde
827 - SALTIEL y GATTEGNO Semtov
828 - SALTIEL y SAPORTA Abraham
829 - y ANGEL Regine
830 - Mathilde
831 - Lelie
832 - SALTIEL y SAPORTA Mantoeh
833 - PINHAS de Haquel
834 - y PINHAS Noises
835 - Samuel
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837 - Samuel
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839 - y BURLA Julia
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872 - SAPORTA y AMARIGLIO Jacobo "
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876 - SAPORTA y AMARIGLIO Jose Barcelona
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878 - y LEVI Sol "
879 - Dora
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882 - y BOTTON Jeanne
883 - Sol
884 - Sara
885 - Flora
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888 - SAPORTA BENADOR David - Barcelona
889 - CARASSO de Clara
890 - SAPORTA BENADOR Lisa - Barcelona
891 - Enriqueta
892 - Djamilla
893 - SAPORTA y BENVENISTE Joseph - Barcelona
894 - y ARDITTI Esther
895 - Riqueta
896 - Bella
897 - Flor
898 - SAPORTA y COHEN Jose
899 - y CARASSO Allegra
900 - Sol
901 - SAPORTA y COHEN Oro
902 - SAPORTA y ESTRUBA Miriam
903 - SAPORTA y ESTRUBA Abraham
904 - y PERAHIA Esther
905 - Salomon
906 - Marie
907 - SAPORTA y HASSID Abraham
908 - ANGEL de, Daisy
909 - y ANGEL Daniel
910 - Raquel
911 - SAPORTA y HASSID Daniel
912 - Vve.de Samuel Saporta, Mathilde
913 - SAPORTA y LEVY Guedalia - Barcelona
914 - HASSID de, Allegra
915 - SAPORTA y SALMONA vve.de H.Gattegno, Mathilde
916 - GATTEGNO y, Leon
917 - Miguel
918 - Flor
919 - SAPORTA y SALMONA Salvador - Barcelona
920 - NAHEL de, Buena
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TELEGRAM SENT

This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than the Special
Agency.

AMBASSADOR,

PERMANENT REFUGEE BOARD. "PRB no. 4.

Reference your cables nos. 1184 of March 18, 1082 of April 1,
and March 17 and your letter of March 21.

We again urge you to consider the desirability of removing all stateless nationals
from Greece as quickly as possible. However, we feel that you are
in better position than we to determine advisability of pressing
further the pre/1938 groups rejected. We note that French have
made no concessions as a result of representations made, and
you may not deem it desirable to press the matter further.

HULL

(CLM)

Cleared over phone with
Mr. Bonbright
Mr. Culbertson
CABLE TO AMBASSADOR WILSON AND ADJEMIAN, ATHENS, FROM NAR REFORM BOARD

This is VRA Cable No. 6.

Reference your cables Nos. 1354 of March 15, 1065 of April 1, 876 of March 17 and your letter of March 22.

We concur with view expressed in VRA cable of March 30 for Rothman re desirability of removing all stateless nationals from Spain as quickly as possible. However, we feel that you are in better position than we to determine advisability of pressing further on pre 1933 groups rejected. We note that French have made some concessions as a result of representations made, and you may not deem it desirable to press the matter further.

April 12, 1944
11:00 a.m.

[Signature]

[Date] - 4/12/44
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED
FROM: The American Ambassador, Madrid
TO: The Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: April 8, 1944
NUMBER: 1138

CONTROL COPY

For reasons pointed out in my message number 974 dated March 20, I do not feel that steps should be taken toward putting into effect any such plan of operations as that which was proposed in Department's message number 799 dated March 23 until and unless it becomes more clearly evident that the War Refuge Board's efforts to stimulate the exodus of un-protected and stateless refugees from German occupied territories will result in an increase in the number of such refugees entering Spain sufficient to tax the facilities which already exist for their care. My strong recommendation is that the Board attempt to take full advantage of the already proven facilities which are already in existence in the form of Bickenstaff's organization instead of endeavoring to set up an elaborate organization on the assumption that it will be justified by future developments, an assumption with which I am not prepared to agree as yet. Bickenstaff's organization has shown itself to be fully capable of coping with the problems which have arisen so far in connection with the care of stateless refugees and it has also already obtained the confidence of the Government of Spain. It is essential that the wishes of the Spanish Government.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-45
By: J. H. Dyer Date: SEP 15 1972
of the Spanish Government in the matter be not disregarded inasmuch as the success of the activities of the Board in Spain would depend in a large part upon the willingness of the Spanish Government to cooperate and although it would quite willingly recognize Blickenstaff as a representative of the Board I can state with assurance that the Government of Spain would prefer that this work be left in the hands of Blickenstaff and his organization. The Government of Spain would be suspicious of and disfavor any endeavor on the part of the Embassy to set up in Spain such an organization as is envisaged by the Board so long as the problem of stateless refugees can be handled adequately without such an organization and an unsalutary effect on other more important objectives might well be caused by such an attempt. In the absence of any apparent need for the presence of the numerous personnel mentioned by the Board, a request for admission into Spain might for example prejudice the admission of other personnel whose importance to the war effort is more direct.

If the existing facilities for the care of stateless and unprotected refugees should be overtaxed and if a situation should develop in the future as the Board foresees, doubtless the Government of Spain would look favorably upon the expansion of such facilities but it is felt that no good purpose could be served by endeavoring to press the proposal of the Board until such time arrives.
The efforts of the Board to assure further designations to which these refugees can proceed should be of the utmost value regardless of arrangements made for their care within Spain. During the past year the most important single obstacle to the complete effectiveness of Blickenstaff's work has been the lack of such designations. It is to be noted in this connection that the French authorities have rejected nearly one fourth of the Fedhala applications which have been submitted so far to North Africa for final approval.

Hayes
Secretary of State,
Washington,

1062, April 1, 2 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM ACKERMANN.

War refugee representative No. 9,

Section one. Fedhale/French and AFHQ rejected 48 persons on security grounds. French also objected to 116 persons because of claim they were not refugees having reached Spain prior to 1933. They agreed to relax on second group to extent of persons in concentration camps or prisons at that second type of rejections reduced to 79. We are still pressing them on 22 cases which we believe fall into categories agreed upon for admission. Have had no word yet on second batch of applications which arrived from Madrid two days ago. This group is largely made up of Sephardic Jews.

No indication yet whether French will raise objection to this group most of whom though born in Greece claim Spanish nationality.

[Signature]
-2-1062, April 1, 2 p.m., from Algiers.

Spanish nationality. Expect to hear French reaction within two or three days.

Section two. Late reports indicate that Germans may have reoccupied island of Rab so that evacuation from there may be impossible. If refugees have reached Vis evacuation is possible. Saxon now in Sarajevo should be able to give further details on Rab and on broader Balkan evacuation question shortly. Despite probable reoccupation of Rab message of combined chiefs of staff is being forwarded to Tito for his opinion.

CHAPIN

RR
Telegram sent
March 30, 1944

This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a governmental officer.

From Crowley and Haffkain, FEA, for Haukeland.

Casablanca, Morocco

Mar 3, 1944

Communications
and Reports

War Refugees Board and State Department conferencing on cable 571, March 1 and will cable American Representative, Algiers. However, so that you will have the thinking of this office we are advising you that in answer to Question 1, the disposition of those refugees who can be repatriated or returned to their former homes will be the responsibility of UNRRA. The disposition of those refugees who cannot be repatriated or returned to their former homes will be the responsibility of the Inter-governmental Committee for resettlement.

In answer to Question 2, it is the thought of this office that all refugees desiring to go to the Camp in North Africa from Spain should be accepted. The length of residence in Spain was not taken into consideration in original agreement as it was thought desirable to get all the stateless from Spain as soon as possible. It was our understanding that this was accepted by the French. We also think that the Sephardic Spaniards, as well as...
2-264, March 30, 1 p.m., to Casablanca.

...my government in Portugal, desiring to go to the camp, should be accepted.

Irving is familiar with this whole subject.

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Secretary of State
Washington

1050, March 30, 11 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM ACKERMANN: FOR BLICKENSTAFF

WAR REFUGEE REPRESENTATIVE, No. 6.

Have just been advised by British who are providing
sea transport that it is impossible to secure separate
ship now for 358 refugees already cleared for entrance
to Fedhala. Second batch of 375 applications were received
from Spain yesterday and were immediately delivered to
French and AMHQ security services for processing.

Because of urgent need shipping elsewhere it now
appears that ship cannot leave until last week in April
but ship available at that time will be of sufficient
size to carry both groups.

Sent to the Department as 1050, repeated to Madrid
as 72.

CHAPIN
MAR 29 1943

Dear Mr. Leavitt,

The following message for you from Dr. Schwartz was received from Lisbon under date of March 27, 1944:

"Your March 23rd 9 p.m.

Number Jewish refugees on our rolls after departure
Canadian group approx. 500 Madrid and 1,050
Barcelona including about 500, Sephardic group
leaving balance 990 most of whom stateless. Difficult
estimate number refugees Spain not on our relief
rolls but total does not exceed 430 excluding of
course French who being constantly evacuated. Out
total 1550 refugees our rolls 865 have applied for
North African camp but French authorities have re­
jected approximately 10 percent making total likely
to be moved about 775 which will include at least 385,
Sephardic group. Believe some others might be willing
depart after first group leaves provided French authorities
accept additional groups but must point out very little
enthusiasm among refugees for any type camp and difficult
for Beckelman or us utilize suasion especially view
uncertainties regarding right to work and other con­
ditions which will prevail. Also many refugees
especially Barcelona have close relatives in France
whom they feel they can help from Spain therefore refuse
to leave for any point from which contact impossible.
Have nevertheless cooperated fully and you may be cer­
tain we shall try get out maximum number without using
unde pressure."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J.W. Pehle

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Mr. M. A. Leavitt,
Secretary,
American Jewish Joint
Distribution Committee,
270 Madison Avenue,

Filab 3/29/44
Department of State
519, Twenty-seventh St. NW

Following message is for JFRF Refugee Board for transmission to Moses Leavitt, Joint Distribution Committee, New York City.

"Your March 23rd 9 p.m.

Number Jewish refugees on our rolls after departure Canadian group, approximately 500 Madrid and 1,050 Barcelona including about 560, Sephardic group leaving balance 990 most of whom statistics difficult estimate number refugees Spain not on our relief rolls but total does not exceed 450 excluding of course French who being constantly evacuated. Of total 1550 refugees our rolls 865 have applied for North African camp but French authorities have rejected approximately 10 percent making total likely to be moved about 775 which will include at least 365, Sephardic group. Believe some others might be willing depart after first group leaves provided French authorities
-2- 012, 27th, 6 p.m., from Lisbon.

authorities accept additional groups but must point out very little enthusiasm among refugees for any type of camp and difficult for Eekelman or us utilize suction especially view uncertainties regarding right to work and other conditions which will prevail. Also many refugees especially Barcelona have close relatives in France whom they feel they can help from Spain therefore refuse to leave for any point from which contact impossible. Have nevertheless cooperated fully and you may be certain we shall try get out maximum number without using undue pressure." Signed Joseph Schwartz.

NO WEB

EJH
General Letter No. 901

TO: AJDC NEW YORK

Re: Sephardic refugees in Spain

As you know, there recently arrived in Spain a group of 365 Sephardic Jews originally from Salonica, who had been held for some time in German camps.

This group is at present in Barcelona and, although these people hold Spanish documents and were permitted to enter Spain on this basis, they are not accepted by the Spanish government as Spanish nationals. As we informed you by cable, they may be included in the movement to North Africa.

We enclose herewith a translation of a rather detailed statement of the experiences of this group as prepared by one of the Sephardim.

We shall advise you of any further developments concerning this group.

Joseph J. Schwartz
Chairman

Encls.

DBH/ML
A few days after the entry of the German military forces of occupation into Salonica on April 9, 1941, all members of the administrative council of the Jewish community of Salonica (Hebrew: Gedera) were detained as well as the grand rabbi, Dr. Korcz, who is of Polish origin, and other prominent personalities of the community. They were liberated after six weeks of imprisonment.

The Grand Rabbi was three times detained and at last brought to Vienna to be examined.

During the first days of May 1941, the German commander ordered the confiscation of all Circassian assets belonging to all Jews in general, without any distinction of nationality. In a year later those belonging to Greek-Orthodox people were also taken.

During the first year of the occupation no antisemitic measures were taken against the Jews.

The first antisemitic act was the convocation on July 6th, 1941, of all Jews between 18 and 65 years of age to present themselves in a camp in the city which formerly was called "Place de la Liberté" in order to register for forced labor in the interior of the country. There responded approximately 8,000 persons.

Immediately on July 7th began the eviction of groups comprising 500 to 1,000 persons each, which were going to work. One day later, the Germans decided that those Jews who wished to give money in discharge for forced labor should be paid from a minimum of one million drachmas to a maximum of 5 millions. Many took advantage of this measure and in this way approximately 700 million drachmas were collected. A commission was formed consisting of the German Chief Civil Engineer who was in charge of the execution of the work and 3 members of the community to decide on each individual in relation to his fortune.

One month later a new agreement was made between the "Befehlshaber" (commander) Solik Alak and the community to the effect that against a payment of 3 billion drachmas which were to be paid in three installments (later a reduction of one million drachmas was obtained) all workers who were already working in the camp should be liberated and that from that day on no Jew could be sent to forced labor. The Community saw before itself the necessity of raising this enormous amount after 700 million drachmas had already been paid which had been taken from the reserve fund for pensions for the workers, to save 8,000 persons from forced labor which have resulted in certain death from hunger, illness, etc. To accomplish this, the Community was obliged to post enormous sums on every one of its members in relation to his fortune. The first payment made, all were liberated and a sum of 1,500,000,000 was collected. In the meantime the application of the racial laws had been established and, naturally, that took care of the matter.

Although the neutral Sephardic Jews legally were excepted from this payment, they decided to give such sums of money as they thought appropriate in view of the fact that it was necessary to assist the community through Jewish solidarity in a humanitarian action. The Spanish colony participated with some 70 million drachmas and the Italian colony with some 50 millions.

On February 7, 1943, the German High Command ordered the application of the racial laws in North Macedonia and its capital Salonica without previous consent of the Greek government.
The first measures applied, beginning on February 28th, were:

1) every individual was to wear the yellow star marked with the "Hagen Davic" and bearing the number corresponding to the register.

2) absolute prohibition to enter tramways.

3) prohibition to walk in the central and principal streets of the cities.

4) begun stores belonging to Jews a label had to be posted bearing the inscription: "Jewish Store"

5) declaration of property by each individual.

6) internment of all people in ghettos. To this effect two big ghettos were established: one for the population of the countryside and the other for those living in the centre of the city and in the poor districts, such as district No 151 (this district had been turned over to the Jewish Community by the Italian government against payment of a small sum; this district had belonged to the Italian Oriental army during the war of 1912-18); further district No 6, Colomera, Reggio, Vardar and Baron Hirsch. For the direct control by the Gestapo, there was selected among the young Jews a Jewish police force, the members of which had to wear an arm band and were charged with supervising the Jews who lived in the ghetto. They had to accompany to the outward streets those who for their personal requirements wished to leave the ghetto. For such purpose a special permission was necessary which had to be signed by the Chief of the Jewish police. It was prohibited to leave the ghettos before 5 p.m., the individuals were, however, permitted to move around within the ghetto.

From these measures were exempted the subjects of neutral or friendly countries such as Italy, Spain, Turkey, Switzerland, Portugal, Egypt and Persia. Nationals of other countries, such as France, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Germany, were included in the racial law.

In the month of April mass deportation began. As the first place of concentration, the district "Baron Hirsch" was selected (this district had been created with the financial help of Baron Hirsch for the housing of a number of Jewish families from Lemberg who originally had been expelled by the Russians.) Here the people were housed provisionally until the preparation of the convoy was completed. There were in all 17 transports in cattle cars, in each of which some 60 to 70 persons were installed. The approximate number of the deportees was 45,000, all destined for Poland. They were allowed to take with them only 15 kilos of clothing and one package of food. All of their property, furniture, personal effects, as well as currency, was confiscated. Estate property was not touched. All stores were closed and the keys were handed over to the German military authorities.

In agreement the Greek government it was decided to register all merchandise existing in the stores, deposits, etc. A special administration consisting of 3 persons was charged with the execution of this task. For the registering of the existing merchandise commissions of 3 persons each were formed. One from the Chamber of Commerce, one functionary of the Administration of the State (Hacienda) and one member of the Jewish Community with the assistance of the person interested in the inventory of the merchandise. A copy of this inventory was also handed to each interested person. Since all Jews have been deported, it has remained unknown what decisions were taken by the administration with regard to the total and definite liquidation of these confiscated goods. The damages caused by this act are inestimable and may involve many thousands of million drachmas.
All records of the Jewish Community were burned and destroyed. Those of the few synagogues which existed after the great fire of 1917 were sacked. Some interesting books which were found in communal and private libraries were sent to Berlin. According to the statement of a few members of the community, the books of the Law (Torah) were, likewise, sent to Berlin.

The fate of the people who were deported to Poland is unknown, as nothing further has been heard of them.

In compensation for the services rendered to the Gestapo, in connection with the execution of the racial laws, a number of the members of the community as well as some employees and members of the organizations, in all 75 to 90 persons, were sent off on the same day on which the Spaniards were deported, to the concentration camp of Belsen-Bergen (Golitsa near Hanover). Among these persons are Dr. Korets with his family and the president of the community Almeida who until this date are obliged to work.

EXPULSION FROM MACEDONIA AND SALVATION OF SEPHARDIC JEWS FROM SEVERAL COUNTRIES

After the 48,000 Jews of Greek nationality had been deported, the Government of Berlin decided, at the end of April or beginning of May, to expel the Sephardic Jews of neutral nationality, too. A first period in which to leave the country was announced as ending on July 1, 1943, and ultimately was extended to July 31, 1943. This decision was communicated to the various governments and transmitted to Salonica through the respective legations.

During the first days Spain agreed in principle to accept its nationals and necessary steps for the organization of the voyage and for the safeguarding of the Spaniards and their interests in Salonica were initiated by the Spanish Legation in Athens, the Spanish Embassy in Berlin and the Consulate in Salonica.

The steps for the definite organization were, however, left in abeyance until such time as it would be decided whether the voyage to Spain was to be effected by sea or over land; by national boat or by Swiss vessel of the International Red Cross, which would bring wheat to Greece; or by train via Germany or via Italy, etc. (None had agreed in principle to permit the Spaniards transit through its territory.) In the night of July 15th the Spanish Legation in Athens notified its representative in Salonica that the Government in Madrid would not accept repatriation "en bloc" of the colony, but only in small groups and that, therefore, the Spaniards would be, provisionally, deported to a concentration camp in Germany for 2 or 3 months after which each case would be examined individually with a view to repatriation. This unexpected decision made by the Spanish Government one day before the expiration of the last period for the leaving of the country which had been granted by the Germans, caused consternation and despair in the colony, who saw themselves suddenly abandoned while countries like Italy, Switzerland, Turkey and Portugal had accepted the repatriation of their nationals to their respective countries.

When on July 29, 1943 the German authorities learned of the decision taken by the Spanish Government in Madrid not to accept immediately its nationals into Spain, they invited all heads of the families to a public synagogue and took them afterwards to the concentration camp "Baron Hirsch."

This measure was so unforeseen that many of the Spaniards arrived at the camp in their summer suits and with no more clothing than what they had on their bodies. During the following days they were permitted to fetch some objects indispensable for the voyage as well as all their jewels, gold and valuables. Two days later, on July 31, 1943, the Spanish colony was informed of its transfer to the concentration camp of Belsen-Bergen in Germany.
Before undertaking their voyage, the heads of the families were made to declare and hand over to the Chief of the "Nestapo" the possession of all property—foreign currency, local or local currency, of the same value, in definite contradiction to the orders previously given them that they could be allowed to take with them all funds or other objects of value which they might possess. Under such imposition of the German Chief of Police and Spanish Consul there was handed over, on July 31, to the Chief of Police everything he possessed in current and foreign currency, which was placed in individucal envelopes and handed over the name of the depositant. These envelopes were then closed and sealed with the corresponding number of register of such deposits. The total money then handed over on that day amounted to three million dollars, 3,600 gold francs, several boxes of 50 gold francs each, as well as approximately 25 million Greek drachma.

Before leaving them, the Chief of the German Police did not give any receipt but only an equivalent—a detailed list in which each depositor set the signature before the money had been handed over. However, the Police Chief gave the solemn assurance that the depositors would be returned to each of the depositors at his arrival in Germany. For the moment, they were to receive recompense by means of clearing, as to this fate these amounts were not rapid.

After 4 days in the concentration camp "Buchenwald" the colony was sent in 10 cattle-cars to the concentration camp of Belsen-Bergen. The food for the voyage from Salonika to Belsen-Bergen was purchased by the Spaniards themselves and the expenses amounted to some 24 million francs.

The journey took 11 days and on the 12th of August they arrived at the camp where they were installed in 2 pavilions as per enclosed statement (not enclosed). The Spaniards were not subjected to forced labor. The number of the deported Spaniards was 269 of whom two persons died natural deaths, a young girl and an old man.

At the end of October 1943 the Spaniards as well as the 26 Argentine subjects of Polish origin were informed that they would be transported from the concentration camp and no further information was given. On December 3rd a functionary of the "Nestapo" of this concentration camp notified the chief of the group that he had a telephonic conference with Berlin in which a list of the 269 Spaniards had urgently been requested. On January 2, 1944, the German commander of the camp likewise communicated that the Spaniards would be repatriated to Spain, and that it would be necessary to prepare two lists, one of 182 and one of 183 persons as the expedition would take place in two groups. The first group got on the way on February 3, and the second on February 7th. The stay in the camp had been of six months: from August 3rd, 1943 to February 7th, 1944.

The voyage was effected via Hannover, Frankfurt, Salzburg, Munich, Bazeil, Lyon, Pareilienne, Port-Bou and Barcelona. The voyage took 6 days up to the Spanish frontier. The commander of the German Police, who accompanied the expedition, returned to their owners the certificates of nationality which had been taken from them in the camp and a clerk of the Spanish Embassy in Berlin, who had arrived in Port-Bou for this purpose, handed over to each person an individual passport which had been issued by the Spanish Consulate in Athens on May 20, 1943, and was duly authorized by the Spanish Embassy in Berlin, for their entrance into Spain. The telegram from the Embassy in Berlin was dated July 30, 1943. The date of the visa issued by the Spanish Consul General in Athens is that of August 10, 1943, or 8 days after the detention of the Spaniards in Salonica and their deportation to Belsen-Bergen.
Protection of the interests of the Spaniards of Salonica from the day of the German occupation up to their deportation.

It is thanks to the personal intervention of Mr. Bassenaque, Minister of Spain in Athens, with the representative of the Reich in Athens on the day of the occupation of this capital by the German military forces that the promise was made that the persons and properties of all Spaniards in Greece without distinction as to religion, would be respected. In consequence of this no Spaniard, with the exception of a few cases, had to suffer the requisition of furniture, effects, merchandise, etc., and it may be emphasized that up to the last day before the deportation the Germans respected the agreement made between Mr. Bassenaque and the German ambassador in Athens.

Contact of the Greek-Orthodox people in the face of anti-Semitic events.

The majority of the Salonica middle-class population matched with pleasure the deportation of the Sephardic Jews and above all the liquidation of the market. The intellectual circles looked upon these measures with indignation but they were inspired with such fear that they refrained from any demonstrations.

Expropriation of the old Jewish Cemetery.

Some 15 or 18 years ago the Salonica authorities had decided in principle upon the total expropriation of the Jewish cemetery. Due to steps then undertaken by the Jewish Community a provisional and friendly agreement was made by which a part of this ground was yield to the University of Salonica. This terrain was to serve for erection of several buildings destined for laboratories indispensable to the expansion of the University. In this manner the question was settled and the expropriation was indefinitely postponed.

In the month of November 1942 a few members of the General Government of Macedonia, which had its headquarters in Salonica, took advantage of the German military occupation and the feeling of the Germans towards the Jews and soon brought up question. In not quite one month and without granting any period of delay they decided to expropriate and began to destroy the old as well as the new cemetery. They destroyed the tombs and only to those who desired to take away the remains of their deceased did they give permission to do so. Despite various protests made by the Grand Rabbi, no practical result was obtained and the total destruction was accomplished under the direct control of one functionary of the General Government of Macedonia. It seems that the General Government itself had no knowledge of this decision.

The Concentration Camp of Belsen-Bergen.

In the concentration camp of Belsen-Bergen, which is a camp solely destined for subjects of neutral countries, there are 279 Palestinians, 607 South Americans (Chile, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Brazil, Honduras, Mexico, San Salvador, and a few from the United States) who all were born and had lived in Poland. The Palestinians had received their certificates in 1941 and the South Americans in 1940 before the German occupation of Poland. The certificates of the Palestinians were issued by Dr. Golden (Goldin), representative of the Palestine government in Istanbul, with mention in their passport of their residence in Palestine and their right to reside there. Those from South America had regular passport issued by the Consul General of the respective republic in New York or in Berne, and were in possession of certificates from their respective consulates. As an example there exist the case of Nicaragua, the government of which declared that it would recognize all documents issued by its Consulate General in New York. Argentine: There were approximately 63 persons and among them the Consul
General of Argentina in Salzburg, Eduard Bingler, and his wife. These latter asked that
the Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina in Bern, Santiago Piezer, be informed and it is very
probable that he has received authorization to stay in the country to take care of the files.

At Bergau near Dresden, which is a German concentration camp, there were approximately 1500
South American subjects, whose documents were not considered by the German authorities as
being entirely in order. In view of the foregoing it appears important that all possible
steps be undertaken for the liberation of these people, the more so since 90% of them con-
stitute the best Jewish elements of Poland, such as doctors, lawyers, engineers, pharma-
cists, rabbis, etc., all of whom are very valuable persons.

There were additional American subjects in the concentration camp of Vittel, Liberec,
and Sosia (Schlesien-Silesia).

In the camp of Belsen-Bergen there were also 1000 persons from Holland whose documents
were being examined by the German authorities.

As heretofore mentioned, there are also in the camp of Belsen-Bergen 75 Jews from Salonica
who are of Greek nationality, among them Dr. Korotz, President of the Community, and various
community members.

The South American nationals, as well as the Palestinians, are not forced to work while most
of the Greek nationals and several Dutch nationals do very heavy work.
Department of State
APR 21

Diplomatic

March 24, 1966
Read: April 11, 1966

Secretary of State,
Washington.

A-119, March 24, 1 p.m.

210 French refugees from Spain called from Gibraltar, Arch. 22 for North Africa. This brings to 472 total number of such refugees evacuated from above since beginning of year, 280 having been evacuated by new route during February. It is estimated that more than 400 French refugees remain in Spain as of this date.

Yours.

Copy to others.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972
In accordance with agreement between the Comité and the British and American Governments refugees of stateless and enemy nationality were authorized to be brought to Camp Lynne so long as the number in the camp at any one time does not exceed 2,000. Admission to the camp was not restricted to refugees actually in Spain at the time the agreement was entered into, but included refugees subsequently entering Spain from German-occupied areas. In fact, one of the main purposes of the agreement was to encourage the entry of refugees from enemy territory into Spain by taking these refugees off the hands of the Spanish Government. It is understood that arrangements are presently being worked out for the removal from Spain to the camp of somewhat less than a thousand refugees and that appropriate security checks have been made in this connection. Included in the group are a number of Sephardic Jews who have entered Spain during the last year as a result of negotiations carried on with the Germans by the Spanish Government. It is understood that no objection to the admittance into the camp of Sephardic Jews now in Spain have been made by the local Moroccan officials. However, these officials have now stated that other groups of Sephardic Jews who arrive in Spain after March 1 of this year will not be accepted into the camp. This ruling appears to be completely at variance with the original agreement since the number of refugees now available for the camp is much less than 2,000. It is known that other groups of Sephardic Jews are now in France ready to enter Spain. They cannot, however, enter Spain unless the Spanish Government is assured that they will be taken to Camp Lynne shortly after their arrival in Spain. Accordingly, the
Moroccan officials should be advised that under the terms of the agreement between the Comite and the British and American Governments all Sephardic Jews and other stateless refugees or refugees of enemy nationality entering Spain at any time should, subject to the usual security check, be permitted to enter Camp Izautay so long as the total number of refugees in the camp does not at any time exceed 2,000.
I had a talk with Monet today about securing better cooperation from the French Comite. He said he would cable Algiers promptly. He said he thought Fresnay, who was a member of the Comite, would be the man who would handle this problem in Algiers and he will probably get in touch with Ackermann. I suggest you tell Ackermann of my talk with Monet and ask him to advise us about the results.

The two points I stressed with Monet were the security problem and the problem of Sephardic Jews, as well as general cooperation.
With respect to your telegram of February 28, 1944 no. 683 we appreciate the comments and suggestions with respect to the War Refugee Board contained therein. The War Refugee Board wishes to point out that Camp Lyautey will not be the only haven to which refugees can be removed from Spain. The Board now has negotiations in progress for other havens and you should assume and may advise the Government of Spain that there will be removed from Spain all refugees from occupied areas entering Spain. The Board was pleased to learn that no obstacles are being placed by the Spanish Government in the way of stateless or other refugees entering Spain from France with or without proper papers and the Board hopes in the future that Government will follow a generous policy in that regard.

The Board knows that the number of stateless refugees entering Spain from occupied areas is extremely small at the present time but the Board desires to inform you that it is taking vigorous steps at the present time
vis-a-vis Germany and the satellite countries which it is confidently expected will stimulate the flow of refugees into Spain and other neutral countries from occupied areas. The Board will continue to take all possible action to this end. In any event, in the coming months when the snow melts in the Pyrenees the flow of refugees into Spain is certain to increase.

The Board believes that Spain is most likely to receive substantial numbers of refugees this coming spring as a result of the pressure now being brought to bear on the Axis. The Board is extremely desirous that the Government of Spain be relieved of as many problems as possible connected with this influx, including finance, supply and supervision of refugees. Therefore the following plan of proposed operations in Spain is submitted by the Board for your consideration, advice and comment and such action as is indicated.

All the Board's operations in Spain, including the setting up and maintenance of refugee camps, would be supervised by the Special Attache to your Embassy under your direction. He would have assigned to him a small staff which might include transportation, supply and finance officers. As a base for operations, the Attache and his immediate staff might use Madrid. It is proposed that
that as many as three reception centers be established along the French border should the volume of refugees so warrant. At each of these centers a supervisor with experience in refuge work should be in charge. Each supervisor would have a small staff. There would also be attached to each center a medical officer and possibly a small nursing staff. A important member of the staff of each center would be a qualified Security Officer approved by the War Department. These Security Officers would be attached to the reception centers as welfare workers instead of being assigned to the Office of the Military Attaché in the Embassy. The dual responsibility of these officers would be to screen refugees in search of possible enemy agents and to obtain from bona fide refugees information of a military nature. Murillo, Tolosa and Figueras are tentatively suggested as reception centers. Other localities may be agreed upon later as points readily accessible to those crossing the Pyrenees.

The Board is of the opinion that these centers should be in frontier areas rather than the interior for the following reasons:

(1) The nearness of the centers to the frontier would reduce to a minimum the time during which the refugees would be in the hands of the Spanish authorities.

(2) The
The refugees will require immediate relief in food, clothing and medical attention once they have crossed the Spanish border as many of them will have previously been in hiding in France and have been subjected to the strenuous travel over the mountains on foot. The refugees would be kept out of the principal population centers, such as Madrid, as far as possible. The attention paid to the presence of refugees would also be reduced by the remoteness of the proposed centers.

The location of the centers near the border would result in close cooperation between the staffs of the centers and the Spanish frontier officials. The refugees would remain in the centers only so long as to assure medical officers that they are in condition to travel, to allow for preliminary security screening and to supply them with whatever travel documents might be needed.

Since the basic plan is to move those refugees who may enter Spain from occupied areas to North Africa as rapidly as possible, it is hoped that the French authorities will assign to the reception centers as special details, qualified officers to screen the refugees for security and to affix to their travel documents the necessary visas. As regards the problem of screening, it is of course possible and probable that enemy agents may
may try to enter Spain as refugees. Therefore it is most desirable that when enemy agents are identified by the security officers, such identification not be disclosed in Spain but the agents be removed to North Africa for apprehension. This policy has been used in the past with respect to enemy agents and it is clearly preferable that they be held in restraint in United Nations territory rather than be at liberty in a neutral country.

It is requested that you report any objection which you think may be raised by the Spanish Government to the establishment of these centers in the foregoing manner and to their financing by the Board. The funds for their operation probably will be provided by private sources in the United States. As will be noted by you, this plan reduces to a minimum the responsibility of the Spanish Government. Your comment on whether the staffs of the centers should be known to the Spanish Government as official employees of the Government or as representatives of American private welfare organizations will be appreciated by the Board. Incidentally, the American Red Cross is reluctant to participate in the operations of the centers at this time.

Clarification of the meaning of "involuntary removal" of refugees was requested by you in Section I of your telegram of February 28, 1944 no. 683. We anticipate that
that many of the refugees will wish to proceed to other areas than North Africa once they have escaped from occupied areas. However, the Board feels that it is undesirable that these refugees remain in Spain. They should proceed to North Africa where they may make arrangements for travel elsewhere with greater security for themselves and without embarrassment to the Government of Spain which might be caused should they remain there. It is proposed that the frontier officials and police authorities direct the refugees to the centers, providing them with permits to travel only from the point of apprehension to the nearest center. We hope that the refugees will be advised by the Spanish officials that their presence in Spain will be tolerated only so long as they conduct themselves in accordance with this program. After arrival at the centers, it will be explained to the refugees that the Spanish authorities have released them into the care of the centers. Every effort would then be made to convince the refugees that the travel of other refugees through Spain depends on the rapid departure from Spain of those who have already entered. It might be further explained that after leaving Spain the refugees would be under the care of UNRRA officials rather than directly under French control. It is believed that such a policy will assure the quick and voluntary departure.
departure for North Africa of all refugees who may succeed in crossing the Spanish border if it is handled skillfully by the representatives of the Board.

The Board hopes that you will give your prompt personal attention to this proposal and that your comments and suggestions will be cabled as soon as possible.

War and State Departments have approved this cable.

The foregoing is for Ambassador Hayes' attention.
MEMORANDUM

March 20, 1944

TO:    Mr. Warren
FROM:  Mr. Fehle

It will be appreciated if you will have the attached
cable from the War Refugee Board to Ambassador Hayes in
Madrid dispatched at once.

Personally delivered by Mr. Standish
2:18 p.m.
CABLE TO AMBASSADOR HAYES, MADRID.

Please refer to your No. 683 of February 28, with respect to War Refugee Board. Your comments and suggestions are appreciated.

War Refugee Board wishes to make clear to you that Camp Lyautay will not be the only haven of refuge to which refugees can be removed from Spain. The Board is currently carrying on negotiations for other havens, and you should assume and may advise the Spanish Government that all refugees entering Spain from occupied areas will be taken on to other places.

The Board is delighted to learn that the Spanish Government is not putting obstacles in the way of stateless and other refugees attempting to enter Spain from France with or without proper documentation, and is hopeful that that Government will in the future follow a generous policy in this regard.

The Board is aware of the fact that at present the number of stateless refugees entering Spain from occupied territory is extremely small. The Board however wishes to inform you that it is presently taking vigorous steps vis-a-vis Germany and its satellites which it is hoped will have the effect of stimulating the flow of refugees from occupied territories into neutral countries including Spain. The Board will continue to take all possible action to this end.

In any event the flow of refugees into Spain is certain to increase in the approaching months when the snow melts in the passes of the Pyrenees.

The Board believes that as a result of the pressure which is now being brought to bear upon the Axis, and as a result of the coming of Spring, Spain is very likely to receive substantial numbers of refugees in the near future. The Board is most anxious to relieve the Spanish Government of as many as possible of the problems, including finance, supply and supervision, which will necessarily be involved in connection with this influx. Accordingly, the War Refugee Board submits the following plan of proposed operations in Spain for your consideration, advice, and comment, and such action as may be necessary.

The Special Attache to your Embassy would supervise under you all the Board's operations in Spain, including the establishment and maintenance of refugee camps. He will have assigned to him a small staff which might include Transportation, Supply and Finance Officers. It is planned that
the attack and his immediate staff base their operations in Madrid. In addition to the Madrid staff, should the volume of refugees so warrant, it is proposed that up to three reception centers be established along the Franco-Spanish frontier. Each of these centers would have a supervisor possessing experience in refugee work. Each supervisor would likewise have a small staff. At least one Medical Officer and possibly a small nursing staff would also serve at each of the centers. An important member of the staff of the centers would be a qualified Security Officer approved by the War Department. These Security Officers would, of course, be assigned to the reception centers as refugee welfare workers rather than to the Office of the Military Attache in the Embassy. They would have the dual responsibility of screening refugees in search of possible enmies and obtaining possible military information from the bona fide refugees. It is tentatively proposed that reception centers be established at Figueras, Murillo and Tolosa (or such other localities as may be agreed upon) as points readily accessible to all who cross the Pyrenees. The Board considers it desirable that these centers should be in frontier zones rather than in the interior of Spain for the following reasons:

1) The nearness of the centers to the border would reduce to a minimum the time during which the refugees would be on the hands of the Spanish authorities.

2) Most of the refugees will have been in hiding in France and subjected to the rigors of strenuous travel on foot over mountain trails and will require, once they have crossed the Spanish frontier, immediate assistance with regard to food, medical attention and clothing. The refugees would be kept as far as possible out of the principal population centers, particularly Madrid. It is felt that the remoteness of the proposed centers would minimize attention to the presence of the refugees in Spain.

3) The location of the centers near to the frontier would permit closer cooperation between their staffs and Spanish frontier officials. The refugees would remain in the reception centers only so long as is necessary to assure medical officers that they were in physical condition to travel, to permit preliminary security screening and to provide refugees with the necessary travel documents.

As the fundamental plan is to move as rapidly as possible to North Africa those refugees who may enter Spain from enemy-occupied territory, it is hoped that the French authorities will assign to their Delegation in Madrid, for special detail to the reception centers, officers qualified to screen refugees for security and to affix the necessary visa to their travel documents.
In this connection, it is indeed possible and probable that enemy agents may attempt to disguise themselves as refugees and enter Spain. It is eminently desirable, therefore, that, should the Security Officers identify enemy agents, such identification not be disclosed in Spain but that the agents be passed along to North Africa for apprehension there. This has been the policy toward enemy agents in the past; it is obviously preferable that they be in custody in United Nations' territory rather than at liberty in neutral country.

Do you perceive any objections which the Spanish Government might raise to the establishment of these centers in the manner suggested above or to their being financed through the Board? The funds for their operation will probably come from private sources in the United States. This plan, you will note, involves a minimum of handling of the refugees by the Spanish authorities. The Board would appreciate your recommendation whether it would be more practicable for the personnel of the centers to be known to the Spanish Government as official employees of the United States Government or as employees of private American welfare services. For your information, it appears that the American Red Cross would be reluctant, at this time, to participate officially in its own name in the proposed operations.

In your 683 of February 26, 6 p.m., (Section I), you request a clarification of the meaning of "involuntary" removal of refugees from Spain. It is appreciated that many of the refugees will desire, once they have escaped from enemy territory, to proceed to areas of the world other than North Africa. The Board feels, however, that it is undesirable that these refugees remain in Spain and that it is desirable that they proceed to North Africa where they may undertake preparations for further travel with considerably greater security for themselves and with complete avoidance of any embarrassment to the Spanish Government because of their presence in Spain. It is proposed that border officials and police authorities in the frontier zones direct the refugees to the reception centers and provide them with a safe conduct pass valid only for travel from the point of apprehension by these authorities to the nearest reception center. At the time of issuance of these safe conduct, it is hoped that the Spanish authorities will advise the refugees that their presence in Spain will be tolerated only so long as they remain in that country pursuant to this program. On arrival at the reception centers, the officers there would explain to the refugees that the Spanish authorities have released the refugees to their care. Every effort would be made to impress upon the refugees that the continued passage through Spain of other refugees is dependent upon their own rapid departure from that country. Further explanation would be given the refugees that while they are proceeding
to North Africa they are under the auspices of the UNRRA rather than under the direct control of the French authorities. It is believed that such a policy, if intelligently executed by the Board's representatives, will assure the ready and voluntary departure from Spain for North Africa of all those refugees who may cross the Spanish frontier.

The War Refugee Board hopes that you will give its proposal your prompt personal attention and consideration and submit your criticisms and suggestions as soon as possible.

This cable has been cleared with the War Department and has the full approval of the Department.
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Governmental agency. (5066)

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1018, March 23, 6 p.m.

FOR FRYER AND BECKELMAN

Would be most helpful if Embassy could be informed at earliest possible moment of persons (by names or application numbers) who have not (repeat not) been approved for admission to Federal aid order that preparation of documents for those who are admissible can be expedited. Your March 17, 10 p.m., to Department repeated to Madrid. Repeated to Department.

HAYES

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

Madrid

Dated: March 22, 1944

Secretary of State,
Washington.

907, March 22, 6 p.m.

In light of following considerations I am not transmitting substance Department's 758, March 18, to Sequerra, JDC representative, Barcelona:

One. It is my understanding that principal JDC Representative in Spain is not Sequerra but David Blickensdorff and it is Embassy's practice to transact all business with that organization through letter.

Two. Although it has apparently not been brought to Department's attention, Sequerra's loyalty to Allied cause is not considered beyond question. He is a Portuguese and therefore a neutral subject and, although he has apparently done effective refugee relief work, there is little if anything to indicate that he would be above dealing with our enemies, particularly if subjected to pressure. Sequerra's "reputable individual who was refused Palestine visa by British because of suspicion that he had been giving information to the Germans." To entrust such a person with carrying out of operations described in Department's telegram would therefore appear to be inviting obvious and unnecessary risks which could have gravest consequences.

Three. Participation of any private American charitable organization or its representatives in such clandestine operations as those envisaged under authorization contained in Department's telegram might well prejudice entire position of such organizations in Spain. With Embassy's support these organisations, centralized in Blickensdorff's office, have won respect and confidence of Spanish Government and have been enabled thereby to do valuable work on behalf of stateless and unprotected refugees often to acute discomfort of Germans who would welcome pretext to force Spanish Government to suppress their activities. Their participation in operations authorized by license M-2155, which we must assume would not long remain unknown to Germans, would provide such a pretext.

**Omission of following:** personal representative in Madrid, until recently, was dis-
A13,.
[Image 0x0 to 612x792]

Four. If on the other hand, Germans should consider it more profitable to turn these operations to their own ends they might be allowing them to continue providing themselves with an additional channel through which to send agents into Spain and Allied controlled territory.

Five. Of even greater importance is danger that such operations might compromise existing underground facilities within German occupied territory by means of which hundreds of American and Allied airmen have been enabled to reach the Spanish frontier without detection. It is my firm and determined conviction that, regardless of humanitarian considerations involved with which I am, of course, entirely in sympathy, no (repeat no) steps should be taken which might in even the slightest measure jeopardize the chances of escape of these airmen whose safety must have a prior claim on the efforts of our Government to that of any other class of refugees.

Six. In view of above consideration and of the inevitable military significance which we must attach at this crucial time to any activities involving passage of communications and persons into or out of occupied France, it is my feeling that any operation such as that envisaged in Department's telegram under reference should be submitted for prior approval to Joint Chiefs of Staff who shall be made acquainted with my views in the matter.

It is my intention to take no (repeat no) action on Department's 752 pending consideration by Department of points raised herein.

Repeated to London and Lisbon.

WPD

HAYES

I am to see that this work be done any action from me is recorded here filed. Toujours, comme a area me ans, du Kansas.

From:

Hostel of Mr. 23...
FMH - 569
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government agency. (3500)

Algers

Dated March 17, 1944
Re: d 11:08 a.m., 18th

REPUBLIC OF STATE
TELEGRAPH OFFICE
MAR 19 1944

Secretary of State,
Washington.

876, March 17, 10 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM ACKERMANN WAR REFUGEE BOARD NO. 3

Admission 484 applicants for Fedhala discussed with French today. Thirty were objected to on security grounds which of course we will not press further. Some question was raised as to additional 116 on grounds that they were not refugees, having come to Spain prior to 1933. This group includes a few persons from Chile, Argentina and other countries. Major portion however should be classed as stateless, since most of them are Jews who left Turkey or Greece at time of 1921 population exchange when neither Turks or Greeks would accept them. They moved to Spain because of their Spanish ancestry which dates back to expulsion in 1492. No question was raised as to Sephardic Jews as such unless they were included in group mentioned above. 415

State Dept. Letter, 14711
By H. H. Parke Date SEP 15 1972 additional
additional applications should arrive from Spain within a few days and will be promptly screened. After that we will discuss admission of this second group and again take up pre-1933 group as to which French have not finally decided to refuse admission. No problem other than that discussed above and security is anticipated in connection with admission of second group. See Madrid's 108 to Algiers for Brockelman and Fryer which was repeated to the Department.

Sent to the Department as 876, repeated to Madrid as 65.

CHAPIN

WPS
Subject: Attitude of British and French toward use of North Africa as a refugee haven.

On March 18, I had a brief conversation with Mr. Robert D. Murphy in the State Department regarding possible use of Libya as a haven for refugees. He reported that the British (apparently in the Mediterranean area) were not very sympathetic to the use of Italian Libya as a temporary refuge for people escaping from enemy-occupied Europe. Mr. Murphy stated that it was his personal opinion that the British intended to keep Libya after the war. He also stated that the French were reluctant to permit the use of their North African territories as a refugee haven. Concessions in this regard are obtained by us with great difficulty.

With these conditions in mind, I strongly recommend that we redouble our efforts to dispatch a representative of the Board to London the earliest possible date. In this connection I refer you to my memorandum of March 16, 1944, suggesting Mrs. Loring G. Christie as our possible representative there.
The Following Pages Are the Best Available
TO: The Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: March 20, 1944
NUMBER: 744 (SHUCON 178)

FROM: The American Embassy, Madrid

Answering Department's message number 744 dated March 15, I should like to call attention to the considerations which my message number 693 dated February 20 raised.

As far as it applies to Spain, it has not yet been demonstrated to my satisfaction that the proposed program of the War Refugee Board without incurring risks which would overweigh the possible humanitarian benefits could make any substantial contribution toward the rescue of refugees from German-occupied regions of Europe. I find myself firmly disagreeing with the Board as I have already pointed out, for reasons which my number 693 set forth regarding the efficacy and wisdom of the program which Department's number 693 dated February 20 outlined. The attempted implementation of the program would not only jeopardize the continued effectiveness of refugee relief operations being carried on by Mickenostaff's office and Allied missions, but also would cause many thousands of refugees to be entangled through Spain to further destinations during 1944; all else would enhance objectives of fascistic strategic and military importance such as the control of Spanish agents and the rescue of Allied and American airmen from German-held territory. Therefore what functions the Board's proposed full-time representative would perform or in what manner he would be useful is not yet clear to me.

Yours,

[Signature]

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-21-72
By R. W. Parks Date SEP 15 1972

cc: Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Albain, Bernstein, Cohn,
DeBolt, Friedman, Gaston, Good, Laughlin, Lossor, Lumsford, Mann,
McCormack, Paul, Pollock, Reins, Standish, Stewart, H. D. White,
CONIORbCO\n
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Governmental agency. (BR)

Secretary of State,
Washington,

1124, March 15, 8 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM OFFICE OF REFUGEE REPRESENTATIVE No. 10 FOR BLICKENSTAFF

Preliminary screening completed on second batch Fedhala applications. Twenty-eight rejected on security ground. Forty-one objected to by French as arrivals Spain prior to 1933. In this latter group are approximately fifteen Greek and Turkish Jews. Balance is made up of one family group of eighteen Greek Orthodox who want to return to Greece and eight other persons of varying nationalities who apparently want to go to Fedhala as a means of emigrating to other parts of the world. Except on security or grounds just mentioned no objection to Sephardic Jews. Have seen FSA cable for Becketts' of March 30 number to Casablanca. Shall we press French on the pre 1933 groups rejected in both sets of applications.

Sent to Department as 1124, repeated to Madrid as 75.

CHAPIN

BB
TO: Mr. Friedman  
FROM: Joseph H. Murphy  
DATE: March 14, 1944  

Re: Attached reports of February 12, and February 20, 1944, from Beckelman to Dewey Anderson, UNRRA.

The reports indicate that the French are of course pursuing their customary tactics. However, at the time these reports were written, as well as when we sent the "message" to Bonnet from Dolivet, we were quite familiar with that situation. Therefore, while I'm attaching his copy of the cable which we once thought of sending to Algiers, you may not wish to use it at this time but rather to await the French reaction to Dolivet's message.

More significant to me is the fact that these reports indicate the necessity for our sending someone to Spain who has the right approach. Beckelman obviously does not appear to appreciate our position. This is evident when one reads the material on pages 1, 2, and 3 of his report of February 12, in which he points out the conversations he had with refugees who were somewhat reluctant to go to North Africa. I take it that it will be difficult to get UNRRA to educate Beckelman along the lines of our feeling on the matter.

Beckelman also mentions in his report of February 20th that he asked his French colleague, who is departing for Lisbon, to discuss with the American Ambassador to Portugal the possibility of including stateless refugees now in Portugal in the North African project. This, of course, has a bearing upon my memorandum to you with respect to the proposals made by the Unitarian Service Committee. However, it does not appear to me that Beckelman has taken sufficiently active steps to warrant changing our recommendations to Lehman, which were that he have someone look into the matter. I take it that we would not consider whatever Beckelman's French colleague does with Ambassador Nørweb in this regard to be adequate.
Mr. White

J. W. Pehle

In connection with your discussion with Monet, the points which I should like to see strongly emphasized are summarized in the attached memorandum of March 2.

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

JWP: categorized 3/7/44
March 2, 1944

Dear Mr. Doliveti,

In accordance with our telephone conversation this morning, I am enclosing a short memorandum which explains the situation and what seems to be called for. We will greatly appreciate any help you can give us in this matter.

Very truly yours,

J. B. Friedman

Mr. Louis Doliveti,
22 Gramercy Park,
New York, New York.

Enclosure.

JBF/10k - 3/2/44
MEMORANDUM

March 2, 1944

It is extremely urgent from all points of view that refugees now in Spain be taken to Camp Marshal Lyantoy as quickly as possible:

1. It is essential to get the camp in operation as quickly as possible, and

2. As soon as refugees are cleared out of Spain we will be in a better position to insist that the Spanish Government permit more refugees to enter from occupied territories.

American representatives are in Spain making arrangements for the actual evacuation. It appears that the French representatives sent to Spain to participate in the selection and examination of refugees to go to the camp have been placing obstacles in the way of a speedy evacuation, as well as impeding the evacuation of many of the refugees as possible. The following are specific examples of this attitude:

(1) A reluctance to accept refugees who by reason of age, sex, etc., are felt to be less likely to leave the camp as rapidly as will other types of refugees. Although the agreement arrived at with the French Committee provides merely for a security check, the French representatives who have been sent to Spain are now apparently trying to inject the question of whether the refugees who go to the camp will be removed from Morocco after the war. They have implied that conditions have changed since the original agreement was signed. If this attitude persists, it is believed that there will be a great delay in carrying out the security check and that the check itself will be used to exclude people simply for the reason that by virtue of age, sex, etc., that they are for other than security reasons considered undesirable.

(2) The French representatives in Spain raised objections to the announcement which was sent to refugees in Spain advising them of the opportunity to go to the camp in North Africa. According to the original agreement, the cases of all refugees taken to the camp were to be studied with a view to granting work permits in cases in which such action did not interfere with the Moroccan economy and persons not receiving work permits were to be permitted the privilege of temporary absence from the camp as long as they maintained their permanent residence there. The French representatives objected to a statement of these conditions in the proposed notice, apparently taking the view that the agreement in this respect may not be carried out. In order to save time the American representatives agreed to a modification of the announcement, but the important thing is the attitude indicated by the French. If this attitude continues we may expect further delays.
(2) Several hundred Sephardic Jews have recently been admitted to Spain. It is the view of the American representatives in Spain that Spain. The French apparently are these people should be taken to the camp. The French apparently are objecting to their inclusion. It appears that they are clearly eligible within the terms of the original agreement.

It would be extremely helpful if the French Committee could be induced:

a. To give clear instructions to their representatives both
   in Algiers and Spain that full cooperation should be given in
   effecting the rapid evacuation of refugees now in Spain to Camp
   Marshal Lyautey, avoiding as completely as possible all red tape;

b. The security screening operations should be streamlined and
   simplified particularly with respect to the lists of refugees submitted
   to the Committee for consideration in Algiers. It should be made clear
   that this screening is to be made solely for security purposes and
   with the thought in mind that such names have received a previous
   security check by British and American officials in Spain;

c. Sephardic Jews who have entered Spain should be permitted to
   go to Camp Marshal Lyautey.

It is understood that the American representative, Mr. Beekman, has
gone to Algiers to discuss this matter with the French authorities. It is
important, therefore, that the Committee be advised along the foregoing lines
as promptly as possible.
CH-017
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a government agency. (SC-00)

Secretary of State,
Washington,

688, March 2, 3 p.m.

FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM ACKERMAN

Have discussed Camp Harachel Lyautey project with Beckelman and also attended meeting where he reported on his trip to Spain. (You will have seen Shapin's 671, March 1, 7 p.m. to Department). Before he left Africa French tentatively agreed there would only be preliminary security screening of applicants in Spain prior to their coming to Africa. Two days before Beckelman left Spain French representative received instructions to secure photographs, six copies of each application and thumb prints and forward such material to Algiers for further screening. Conditions have since been relaxed to eliminate photographs and reduce applications to two. They promise final action within four days after material received. It is feared, however, that Algiers screening may be used as pretext for eliminating some applicants as French appear to be afraid that they will have some refugees
Refugees on their hands after war. Applicants include some old or sick persons former members of international brigade and persons who arrived in Spain prior to advent of Hitler. French may raise questions as to these grounds. Final discussions with French take place next week. Our position will be greatly strengthened if we can give some assurance (*1) refugees elsewhere. At present we can only refer to Intergovernmental Committee which as far as we know has no definite plans at moment. Other problems are also envisaged but are secondary to giving assurances to French.

Glasser arrived yesterday. Will have full discussion with him tonight.

This is War Refugees Board No. 2. Have marked No. 688 to P. 29 February from Hoffman and Ackermann as No. 1.

CHAPIN

(*1) Apparent omission.

BB
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

March 2, 1944

TO: Mr. J. B. Friedman
FROM: Carolin A. Flexner

I am returning herewith the memorandum which you sent to Governor Lehman, and the suggested draft of cable #463 dated February 18. I read the copy which UNRRA sent out.
MEMORANDUM TO GOVERNOR LEHMAN, UERRA

As you know, the cable which we discussed with your office regarding the evacuation of refugees from Spain to North Africa has been sent by the State Department. It is No. 465 of February 18.

At the time of our discussion you agreed that once the cable had been sent to Ambassador Hayes, UERRA would send a cable to Mr. Beckelman in Spain making clear to him our new policy, and emphasizing the necessity of evacuating refugees to the camp in North Africa as rapidly as possible. Attached is a draft of cable the contents of which I feel should be included in the instructions which you may wish to send to Beckelman.

In my opinion the prompt evacuation of refugees from Spain to the camp in North Africa is of greatest importance to our Government's program. Accordingly, I would greatly appreciate your instructing Beckelman at the earliest possible moment.

For your information the War Refugee Board has appointed Mr. David Bickenstaff as its special representative in Spain. He will be instructed to lend all possible assistance to Beckelman and other UERRA representatives in facilitating the evacuation.

If you have any objections to the attached cable I should like to discuss them with you as soon as possible.
DRAFT CABLE
TO AMBASSADOR HAYES, MADRID, FOR M. W. BICKELMAN
FROM LEBLAN, REPS. TO KLICKENSTAFF, MADRID AND AKERMANN, ALGIER FOR THEIR INFORMATION

Please refer to Department's No. 463 of February 18, 1944 which dealt with the necessity for expediting the transportation of stateless and enemy national refugees from Spain to North Africa and to our No. 207 of January 25, 1944 with reference to the War Refugee Board. The Board has examined your report of January 23, 1944 from Spain and, in the light of the background and developments of the project for transporting stateless and enemy national refugees now in Spain to French North Africa, it has requested us to convey to you the following observations with which we concur:

1. The evacuation of all stateless and enemy national refugees from Spain to French North Africa is a matter of the highest urgency in order that the way may be cleared for effectuating the further objectives outlined in No. 463 to Madrid, and particularly with respect to the clearing of the way for the facile and speedy admission of more of such refugees into Spain from occupied areas.

2. The existence of facilities in North Africa which are presently ready for handling all of the stateless and enemy national refugees currently in Spain makes any further delay in transporting such refugees to North Africa increasingly embarrassing to us in our efforts to further the policy of this Government and to approach the Spanish Government on the basis of its announcing its willingness to accept further refugees from occupied areas. In this regard we have kept in mind the report contained in Madrid's No. 3106 of October 25, 1943 to the Department which indicated that the Spanish Government was annoyed with the long continued presence within its borders of these stateless and enemy national refugees.

3. Regardless of the conditions which may be imposed upon stateless and enemy national refugees presently in Spain upon their arrival in North Africa, it should be borne in mind that their immediate evacuation from Spain to Camp Marshal Lyautey is a matter of high policy, based upon humanitarian considerations, the most important of which is to obtain the release of further refugees in occupied territories and to so all in our power to clear the way so that countries of temporary or permanent asylum will receive them. The facts that some of the stateless or enemy national refugees presently in Spain may prefer to remain there because they feel that they may have somewhat less liberty in French North Africa or that some of them prefer to remain either through purely personal preference or predilections of obtaining entry elsewhere, are considerations of a strictly secondary
nature when viewed in the light that their continued stay in Spain may not only prejudice their own future, as indicated in Madrid's No. 3106, but will and does prejudice the lives and safety of similar persons now in occupied areas who are living under constant threat of deportation and probably death.

While the conditions which have been imposed by the French upon the refugees who are to be received at Camp Marshal Lyautey are more stringent than we would have desired, it should be borne in mind that this camp will be administered by representatives of the American and British Governments who will do everything within their power to facilitate normal communal life. Furthermore, this Government is prepared, if the need arises, to approach the French Committee of National Liberation with a view to securing more lenient treatment for each of these refugees as may arrive in French North Africa. At any rate, it seems quite clear that the important consideration is not the personal comfort of the individual refugee in his haven of refuge but the overriding necessity for taking whatever measures may possibly result in relieving the conditions of such of these persons as are presently within Axis territories.

It is felt that these considerations are of paramount importance and should be borne in mind by you at all times and in particular when discussing the matter of the camp with refugees who are seeking advice on the desirability of availing themselves of these facilities.
MEMORANDUM

February 24, 1944

The attached draft of cable was sent to Miss Flexner of UNHRA on February 23, 1944, with the request that it be cleared with Governor Lehman and other people with the view to sending it out to Beekelman as soon as possible. After receiving and reading the cable, Miss Flexner called to say that it was entirely impossible for UNHRA to send a cable of the kind suggested since, as an international organisation, it cannot say anything about the American Government's policy. She stated that it was so out of the question that she preferred not even to discuss the matter with Governor Lehman. I asked her to prepare the strongest kind of cable that she felt that UNHRA could send and to give me a copy of the same. Later in the day Miss Flexner dictated the following draft of cable, stating that it represents the strongest cable which UNHRA is prepared to send to Beekelman that it had been cleared with everyone and would be sent out by UNHRA promptly:

"American Embassy, Madrid, Spain

From Lehman and Namahkev to Hayes and Beekelman

Please cooperate to the fullest with War Refugee Board's proposals relative to evacuation of refugees as outlined in 463 to Madrid February 18 in so far as it refers to refugees now in Spain. We desire to facilitate this program within the limitations of our competence. War Refugee Board has made known to us their urgent desire to encourage voluntary migration of refugees from Spain as swiftly as possible particularly in order to clear the way for the early admission of additional states and enemy national refugees into Spain from occupied areas. Board states that further delay in transporting refugees to North Africa will impede arrival of new refugees into Spain.

I questioned Miss Flexner with respect to the words "within the limitations of our competence", asking her particularly what significance this would have for Beekelman. She said that it was necessary to put this in to protect UNHRA's position as an international organisation and that Beekelman will understand that he is to cooperate with the Board as fully as possible within the limitations placed by the fact that UNHRA is "international". I objected to the use of the words "voluntary migration" as grounds that they were completely unnecessary since we do not speak of "involuntary" action, and that I was afraid that Beekelman would understand that he is to continue his practice of not advising refugees whether they should go to North Africa. Miss Flexner finally agreed to try to have the word "voluntary" deleted from the cable. I told Miss Flexner that in my opinion the proposed cable was much too weak, even if the word "voluntary" was omitted. She stated that in her opinion this is the fairest that UNHRA can go in the matter.

/s/ J. A. Friedman

JFRdbk - 2/24/44 - OA - Massur, Pehle, Luxford, Brillis, Lesser, Miss Hodel
Secretary of State,

Washington.

671, March 1, 7 p.m.

Beckelman having returned from Spain reports that about 750 refugees are applying for admission to Fedhala camp. Reference Madrid's 607 to the Department February 22, 9 p.m. French representative returning Algiers approximately March 9. Following questions will probably be brought up by the French authorities before final arrangements for embarkation of refugees from Spain will be permitted:

(1) - When and for where will refugees leave North Africa?
(2) - Will refugees be eligible for admission North African camp regardless of length of previous residence in Spain or only those arriving since Nazi domination?

French Moroccan authorities attitude somewhat changed since nationalist disturbances but do not anticipate undue difficulty in making final arrangements. If all goes well refugees should leave Spain about end of March.

Sent to Department as 671, repeated to Madrid as 57.

CHAFFIN

RB

cc: Miss Chauncey, Mie Paul, Mr. Condon, Mr. H.D. White, Mr. Pahle, Mr. Lincroft, Mr. Dulsos, Mr. B.H. Berenstein, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Lesser, Mr. Frieden, Miss Hodel, Mr. Pollak, Mr. Abrahamson, Miss Laughlin, Mrs. Cohn.
Madrid

Dated February 28, 1944

Rec'd 3:32 a.m., March 1st.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

693, February 28, 6 p.m. (SECESSION DEPARTMENT)

Proposals for war refugee board outlined in Department's 463, February 18, midnight, raise two separate questions, first that of evacuation of stateless and unprotected refugees now in Spain, and secondly that of the facilitation of passage of further numbers of such refugees into or through Spain from German occupied territories.

(1) With reference to first question there are now estimated to be in Spain approximately 1,000 refugees who might be classified as stateless and unprotected. Of this number about 400 are Spanish Sephardic Jews who have recently been brought to Spain from German concentration camps under agreement between Spanish and German governments for evacuation elsewhere but whose travel to further destinations has not yet been arranged; it is expected that considerable number of these persons will apply for admission to Fedhala center. Another 450 have already applied for evacuation to Fedhala.
February 28, 6 p.m. (SECTION ONE) from Madrid
to Fedhala and estimated 250 have received or will soon receive visas for other destinations principally Canada. Most of remaining 200 prefer to remain in Spain for one of following reasons: (a) to be near families still in German occupied countries; (b) to await visas for destinations to which they cannot at present time proceed; (c) because of feeling based on distrust of the French, that they will be better off in Spain than at Fedhala and inability to proceed to any other destination.

Response of refugees to offer of evacuation to Fedhala center (a) antic due largely to this distrust and to fear that Lyautey will turn out to be French concentration Campan under instructions from Department we have attempted no means of persuasion beyond acquainting them with nature and conditions of proposed project. French authorities have moreover insisted on subjecting all applications to detailed scrutiny at Algiers and Rabat before allowing persons to proceed from Spain and present indications are that considerable numbers may be turned down on security and other grounds. It appears therefore that under present circumstances this project may not prove solution of problem of clearing residue of stateless refugees.
refugees out of sea in and that there will remain question of destinations for those who either do not choose to accept this offer of evacuation or who are not considered acceptable by French and Allied authorities. (In this connection I should appreciate clarification of meaning of "involuntary" removal of refugees from Spain). It may be mentioned with reference Department's 512 February 24 that present delay in completing arrangements for departure of refugees for Fedhala is due principally to above mentioned requirement that applications be submitted to North Africa for prior approval.

HAYES

WSB
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, Madrid
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: February 26, 1944
NUMBER: 683

SECTION TWO.

Stateless refugees in Spain, as previously reported, are at present being well cared for by private American charitable organizations represented by David Bickenstaff, who has also been instrumental in arranging during the past year the evacuation of approximately 900 such refugees. At present the number of stateless and unprotected refugees entering Spain is negligible.

(2) It should be pointed out in reference to the problem of facilitating escape of additional numbers of refugees from German occupied territory into Spain that reduced rate at which such refugees are now entering Spain is not attributable to Spanish border control, but is considered due rather than to difficulties of reaching the Pyrenees frontier from points other than occupied Europe.

Virtually no refugees of this type, so far as is known, have been prevented from entering Spain by Spanish border control or turned back by them to German authorities and by encouraging a further relaxation of this control there would appear to be little advantage gained. On the contrary there are definite arguments against such relaxation principally that it would facilitate
facilitate the undetected entry of German agents into Spain at a time when one of our major objectives is to rid Spain of such agents and would render increasingly difficult the control of smuggling activities, which directly impair our preemptive purchase program. Moreover, it would give to the Spanish authorities a convenient excuse for closing their eyes to such of these activities as they might wish to let pass without notice.

It is considered by me to be unnecessary to suggest to the Spanish Government that it facilitate spread of information to German occupied areas that Spain is prepared to grant asylum to refugees in view of the fact that any changes in Spanish policy toward refuge (*) throughout occupied Europe by means of underground grapevine almost as soon as they are known in Spain. Moreover, it can hardly be denied that a broadcast offer by the Spanish Government of asylum to persons fleeing from German authorities would have political implications over and above its primary humanitarian purpose and it is not illogical to suppose that one of primary results of such a step would be immediate tightening of German border control along the Pyrenees and increased surveillance over routes leading toward that frontier, a development which could seriously jeopardize the chances of escape of American and Allied air force personnel forced to land in German-held territory and made escape more difficult than before of all refugees.

(*) Apparent omission
RA-415
This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Governmental agency. (SC-00)

Secretory of State
Washington

683, February 28, 6 p.m. (SECTION THREE)

It is my feeling that Spanish Government could best expedite release of refugees from German controlled areas of Europe by directly approaching German Government with offer to grant transit or temporary residence visas to refugees wishing to leave those areas in much the same way that it has recently effected release of above mentioned Sephardic Jews the ultimate destinations for such refugees to be arranged by the War Refugee Board or other such organization. It should be emphasized, however, that sympathetic consideration of Spanish Government to such a proposal can hardly be expected until there is found more adequate solution to problem of destinations for these refugees than provided by Fedhala project in order that effective evacuation of stateless refugees still in Spain can be expeditiously accomplished.
accomplished and assurances given Spanish Government that all refugees admitted to Spain in future under such an arrangement would be removed without delay to further destinations. This would necessarily involve postponement of screening of refugees until after their departure from Spain although it is appreciated that adequate measures would have to be taken at some later point to sift out agents which Germans would be certain, as in the past, to plant among them.

I have no idea as to what reaction of Spanish Government would be to such a proposal or how successful it would be should it agree to take up matter with German Government. In view of fact that principle obstacles to escape of refugees from German held territory appear to lie within that territory rather than at the Spanish frontier, however, I feel that this approach would come closer to heart of the problem.

I am, for the present, making no approaches to Spanish Government on subject of department's
-3- 633, February 28, 6 p.m. (SECTION THREE) from Madrid

telegram pending consideration of points raised
herin. I may say in this connection that it is
still my opinion that present political and econo-
mic crisis with Spain is apt to have adverse effect
on receptivity of Spanish Government even to pro-
posals of purely humanitarian character.

Repeated to London and Lisbon and by pouch
to Algiers.

HAYES

EDA
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Consulate General, Algiers
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: February 28, 1944
NUMBER: 643

We have transmitted to Madrid the following telegram:

February 23, 7 p.m. The contents of your no. 61, February 16, have been discussed with the Direction de la Sécurité Militaire who today are cabling Mr. Bayonne, their representative in Spain, as follows:

1. Unless in your possession photos not required.
2. Two copies of forms will be required for Algiers and two for Rabat.
3. Thumb prints must be obtained.
4. If the form agreed upon is used no supplementary information will be necessary.
5. Within four days the names of individuals forwarded to Algiers will be cleared.

The above requirements are in accordance with our original understanding with the French and after consultation with the British and UNRRA representatives they concur.

CHAPIN
CORRECTION
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: AMBASSADOR, MADRID
TO: Secretary of State; Washington
DATED: February 26, 1944
NUMBER: 683

In section two of this message, page two line thirteen, delete "refuge (" and insert "refugees are known". The line should then read "Spanish policy toward refugees are known throughout occupied Europe". 
February 26, 1944

AIRC:
MADRID,
608

FEB 28 1944

Please refer to Department your reply to Madrid's 61, February 18, concerning security screening of refugees for camp at Pedalba.

STETTINIUS
SUR (GHR)

2/22/44

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, L-11-53
By R. H. Parks Date

SEP 15 1972
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

TO Messrs. Pehle, DaBois and Friedman

FROM Joseph H. Murphy

Date February 26, 1944

At a conference yesterday, Mr. Zarky from Oscar Cox's office, said that VFA was presently considering giving up all of its right, title, and interest to the refugee center at Camp Marschal Lyautey near Casablanca, and turning it over to UNRRA. Upon discussion with me, as well as with Messrs. Friedman and DaBois, at least two possible objections occurred:

1) VFA, which succeeds OZERO, being a strictly American organization might be in a better position than UNRRA to put pressure on the French. It appears that some such pressure will probably be needed from time to time in running the Center. Our experience with UNRRA's reluctance to send strong instructions to its representatives in Spain (because of its 'international' character) lends some credence to this point;

2) The formalities in transferring the functions of administering the camp from VFA to UNRRA might conceivably occasion further delay in a project which has already been delayed far too long.

The French Section of VFA, under Judd Hannigan, seems to be pressing strongly for the abandonment of the project entirely or at least its surrender to UNRRA, and has prepared a letter to this effect for Mr. Crowley's signature. Zarky called me today to say that he had put a stop on this letter until we had a chance to discuss it further. Zarky also indicated that he thought he had been told by someone or other that Mr. Pehle at one time acquiesced on the transfer of this camp to UNRRA.

The effective administration of this project depends, of course, upon what persons will be administering it than by what agency is administering it. However, in the interests of expedition and being in the best possible position to pressure the French, it seems to me that unless a definite decision had been reached, the matter should be further considered.

[Signature]

Joseph H. Murphy
February 22, 1944.

SPAIN

Information obtained from the files of the Refugee Unit of the State Department.

On November 20, 1942, the State Department communicated with the Madrid Embassy that it had reports that Spanish Republican leaders in unoccupied France were being turned over to the Spanish, presumably for execution. While the State Department cannot take an official position because it fears to irritate Spain, the Embassy is requested to let the Spanish Government know that public opinion in this country would be aroused by such executions.

On February 9, 1943, the State Department informed the British Embassy here that it would be inadvisable to permit refugees to go from Spain to North Africa at this time. State proposes to suggest to Spain that it let several members of the American Joint Distribution Committee go to Spain to assist in evacuating refugees, especially children under 16. We intend to take as many refugees as possible, but not to Africa.

On March 25, Sir Ronald Campbell and Sir Law had a conference at which Campbell stated that his Government wished to evacuate all refugees in Spain to an internment camp to be established in North Africa immediately. The State Department declared that this was neither practical nor politic, that French North Africa is a political entity. Law informed Campbell that the British Government had proposed to furnish shipping for 1,400 on March 28 and April 2, a fact which Campbell apparently did not know. He further informed him that a considerable amount of money had been made available for stateless refugees and that General Eisenhower had been selecting personnel for North Africa and that the British had proposed to take 1,000 to Palestine.

Long stated that on March 24, there were supposed to be 10,000 refugees in Spain including 7,500 French, and that all but a few thousand would be covered by the foregoing plans; that the position of the others was urgent but not critical; that the whole thing could be handled by the Intergovernmental Committee. On May 29, 1943, Ambassador Winant reported to the State Department concerning the passage of refugees from Spain.

The priority policy formerly practiced was the result of the fact that Spain agreed more readily to release British nationals, including many allied nationals registering as British, and Dutch and Belgian refugees presumably going overseas to territory under the sovereignty of those nations, and for those with definite destinations, as for example those going into the allied armed forces. A few were permitted to pass through Gibraltar, but this was limited by conditions in Gibraltar itself.

Since the action in North Africa began and the Germans occupied all of France, most of the refugees in Spain are French, or Jews, either stateless or enemy. The French who registered as Canadians are permitted to pass through, although Spain formerly held many French refugees due to their fear of German action. This reluctance has now been overcome. Rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, de Gaulle and Darlan worked together well on the refugee problem.
A problem still remains as to those refugees not eligible for the army, nor welcome in England, United States, and other allied territory. This includes allied nationals, stateless persons and Jews. The English are anxious for the establishment of the North African refugee camp and our State Department apparently agrees, but the army both here and in North Africa will not consent.

The French stand ready to make one or two ships available to take French refugees from Portugal to North Africa. It is hoped that we will furnish escort. Everything appears to be set if Spain and Portugal continue to cooperate, and the army will O.K. the establishment of the camp in North Africa.
MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Stettinius

FROM: Mr. Pehle

Attention: Mr. George L. Warren

Attached is cable from the War Refugee Board to its representative, David Blokenspoff, in Madrid. I would appreciate it if this could be promptly dispatched.

This cable follows the general line agreed upon by us and reflected in the Department's No. 463 of February 15 to Ambassador Hayes.

/S./ J. W. P.

JENIEX 2/22/44

/67 J.H.L

Feb. 22, 1944
TO HAYES FOR BICKINGSTAFF FROM WAR REFUGEES BOARD — REQUEST TO ACKNOWLEDGES

Please refer to State Department's No. 207 of January 25, 1944 and No. 463 of February 25, 1944 to Ambassador Hayes. The following background information may be of assistance to you in your efforts to expedite the speedy evacuation of stateless and enemy national refugees from Spain to French North Africa:

(a) The project for the transportation of refugees from Spain to French North Africa has the approval of the British and American Governments and the program itself was worked out in detail in an interchange of messages between them.

(b) Appropriate instructions have been issued to the Embassies at Madrid, Lisbon, London and Algiers as well as to the representatives of UNRRA in all of these areas. All such persons are therefore completely familiar with the position of the American and British Governments.

(c) The French Committee of National Liberation has given its consent to the admission of not exceeding 2,000 stateless and enemy national refugees at any one time, to be housed at a communal center in Camp Harshchal Lyauty near Casablanca. The French have imposed certain restrictions upon the conduct of these refugees while in French North Africa, which, while they did not meet with the entire accord of the British and American Governments were accepted because of the overwhelming necessity of eliminating all obstacles to the entrance of further refugees into Spain from occupied areas.

(d) The evacuation of all stateless and enemy national refugees from Spain to French North Africa is a matter of the highest urgency in order that the way may be cleared for effectuating the further objectives outlined in No. 463 to Madrid, and particularly with respect to the clearing of the way for the facile and speedy admission of more of such refugees into Spain from occupied areas.

(e) The existence of facilities in North Africa which are presently ready for handling all of the stateless and enemy national refugees currently in Spain makes any further delay in transporting such refugees to North Africa increasingly embarrassing to us in our efforts to further the policy of this Government and to approach the Spanish Government on the basis of its announcing its willingness to accept further refugees from occupied areas. In this regard we have kept in mind the report contained in Madrid's No. 3106 of October 25, 1943 to the Department which indicated that the Spanish Government was anxious with the long continued presence within its borders of these stateless and enemy national refugees.

(f) Regardless of the conditions which may be imposed upon stateless and enemy national refugees presently in Spain upon their arrival in North Africa, it should be borne in mind that their immediate evacuation from Spain to Camp Harshchal Lyauty is a matter of high policy, based upon humanitarian considerations, the most important of which is to obtain the release of further
refugees in occupied territories and to do all in our power to clear the
way so that countries of temporary or permanent asylum will receive them.
The facts that some of the stateless or enemy national refugees presently in
Spain may prefer to remain there because they feel that they may have somewhat
less liberty in French North Africa or that some of them prefer to remain
either through purely personal preference or predilections of obtaining
entry elsewhere, are considerations of a strictly secondary nature when
viewed in the light that their continued stay in Spain may not only prejudice
their own future, as indicated in Madrid's No. 3106, but will and does
prejudice the lives and safety of similar persons now in occupied areas who
are living under constant threat of deportation and probable death.

(g) While the conditions which have been imposed by the French upon the
refugees who are to be received at Camp Marschal Lyautey are more stringent
than we would have desired, it should be borne in mind that this camp will be
administered by representatives of the American and British Governments who
will do everything within their power to facilitate normal communal life.
Furthermore, this Government is prepared, if the need arises, to approach the
French Committee of National Liberation with a view to securing more lenient
treatment for such of these refugees as may arrive in French North Africa.
At any rate, it seems quite clear that the important consideration is not the
personal comfort of the individual refugee in his haven of refuge but the
overriding necessity for taking whatever measures may possibly result in
relieving the conditions of such of these persons as are presently within
Axis territories.

You are requested to lend all possible assistance to Mr. Beekelman and
any other UNRRA representatives handling the evacuation. Appropriate
instructions will be sent by UNRRA to Beekelman.
TO HAYES FOR BLACKENSTAFF FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD - REFER TO ACKERMANN, ALGIRS

Please refer to State Department's No. 207 of January 25, 1943 and No. 463 of February 15, 1944 to Ambassador Hayes. The following background information may be of assistance to you in your efforts to expedite the speedy evacuation of stateless and enemy national refugees from Spain to French North Africa:

(a) The project for the transportation of refugees from Spain to French North Africa has received the approval of the British and Australian States and Governments. The program itself was worked out in detail in an interchange of messages between them.

(b) Appropriate instructions have been issued to the Embassies at Madrid, Lisbon, London and Algiers as well as to the representatives of UNRRA in all of these areas. All such persons are therefore completely familiar with the position of the American and British Governments.

(c) The French Committee of National Liberation has given its consent to the admission of not exceeding 2,000 stateless and enemy national refugees at any one time, to be housed at a command center in Camp Marshall, Spanley near Casablanca. The French have imposed certain restrictions upon the conduct of these refugees while in French North Africa, which, while they did not meet with the entire accord of the British and American Governments were accepted because of the overwhelming necessity of eliminating all obstacles to the entrance of further refugees into Spain from occupied areas.

(d) The evacuation of all stateless and enemy national refugees from Spain to French North Africa is a matter of the highest urgency in order that the way may be cleared for effectuating the further objectives outlined in No. 463 to Madrid, and particularly with respect to the clearing of the way for the facile and speedy admission of more of such refugees into Spain from occupied areas.

(e) The existence of facilities in North Africa which are presently ready for handling all of the stateless and enemy national refugees currently in Spain makes any further delay in transporting such refugees to North Africa increasingly embarrassing to us in our efforts to further the policy of this Government and to approach the Spanish Government of the request of the American authorities to accept further refugees from occupied areas. In this regard we have kept in mind the report contained in Madrid's No. 506 of October 29, 1943 to the Department which indicated that the Spanish Government was annoyed with the continued presence within its borders of these stateless and enemy national refugees.
(f) Regardless of the conditions which may be imposed upon stateless and enemy national refugees presently in Spain upon their arrival in North Africa, it should be borne in mind that their immediate evacuation from Spain to Camp Mariscal Lytton is a matter of high United Nations policy, based upon humanitarian considerations, the most important of which is to obtain the release of further refugees in occupied territories and to do all in our power to clear the way so that countries of temporary or permanent asylum will receive them. The facts that some of the stateless or enemy national refugees presently in Spain may prefer to remain there because they feel that they may have somewhat less liberty in French North Africa or that some of them prefer to remain either through purely personal preference or predilections of obtaining entry elsewhere, are considerations of a strictly secondary nature when viewed in the light that their continued stay in Spain may not only prejudice their own future, as indicated in Madrid's No. 2106, but will and does prejudice the lives and safety of similar persons now in occupied areas who are living under constant threat of deportation and probably death.

(g) While the conditions which have been imposed by the French upon the refugees who are to be received at Camp Mariscal Lytton are more stringent than we would have desired, it should be borne in mind that this camp will be administered by representatives of the American and British Governments who will do everything within their power to facilitate normal communal life. Furthermore, this Government is prepared, if the need arises, to approach the French Committee of National Liberation with a view to securing more lenient treatment for such of these refugees as may arrive in French North Africa. At any rate, it seems quite clear that the important consideration is not the personal comfort of the individual refugee in his haven of refuge but the overriding necessity for taking whatever measures may possibly result in relieving the conditions of such of these persons as are presently within Axis territories.

You are requested to lend all possible assistance to Mr. Beekman and any other UHRA representatives handling the evacuation. Appropriate instructions will be sent by UHRA to Beekman.
INCOMING CABLE

LISBOA

JOSEPH POGOS LUSIAGO VIA ROA 130 16 1950

JL LEVITT

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

270 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

6.81 FOR YOUR INFORMATION MOSHE BECKELMAN HOW MADRID HAS THUS FAR RECEIVED

400 APPLICATIONS FOR REFUGEE CAMP MOROCCO STOP TOTAL NUMBER WILL PROBABLY

REACH 500 NOT INCLUDING SEPVIDIC GROUP WHOM FRENCH THUS FAR UNWILLING ACCEPT

BASIS THEY NOT STATELESS AND NOT GOOD MATERIAL FOR REEMIGRATION SINCE

CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OLD AND ILL IN SPAIN AUTHORITIES EXERTING PRESSURE

THIS GROUP BE INCLUDED SINCE NOT RECOGNIZED AS SPANISH NATIONALS STOP

OUR VIEW MEMBERS THIS GROUP WHO WISH PROCEED NORTH AFRICA SHOULD BE GIVEN

OPPORTUNITY DO SO SINCE THEY IN SPAIN ON SUFFERANCE AND THEIR CONTINUED

PRESENCE MAY MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE OTHERS GAIN ENTRANCE STOP AMBASSADOR HAVES

SUPPORTS THIS VIEW STOP WILL KEEP YOU ADVISED ALL DEVELOPMENTS MEANING

OUR OFFICERS MADRID BARCELONA COOPERATING WHOLEHEARTEDLY WITH BECKELMAN

JOSEPH SCHWARTZ

RECEIVED AND STENCILLED

FEB. 24, 1944
March 24, 1944

Subject: Refugees situation in North Africa

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

I have the honor to refer to the Department's circular circular of January 29, 1944, regarding creation of a refugee board. There is enclosed a circular of February 19, 1944, prepared by Captain F. H. Carby, attached to this dispatch, summarizing the refugee situation in North Africa and which it is hoped will form a general basis for action in the immediate rescue of those in danger. A copy of the circular which I received that occasion is also enclosed.

Mr. Musolf stated that the French Committee was not too glad to associate itself with my work of this kind humanitarian nature and could cooperate to the extent that this should be possible. At the end this he pointed out that one of the chief recommendations of the Committee was in fact the problem of refugees from France and the general discrimination against French nationals. He added that as he knew this problem would be a dominant one in any post-war re-adjustments and he made reference partly thereby to the difficulty of integrating the return of French nationals, veterans and others from abroad. Finally, he said that while France wished to cooperate wholeheartedly in the creation of international measures, the French Committee was naturally constrained with its limited means and facilities available to give first attention to French nationals or any race, creed or color.

In...
In the course of a subsequent interview which I had with Mr. Messali, we discussed the problem of Jewish refugees not in metropolitan France and with his concurrence the representative of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee has been referred to the Consul General for assistance to the refugees of the Jewish underground in order as they may be available, to bring out a number of these Jewish refugees from metropolitan France.

Yours sincerely,

S. Cohen
Counselor of Embassy, In Charge

Enclosure:
2. Idem Memoire dated Feb. 5, 1944

SC/xx
500
Original and carbon to the Department.
For the purposes of discussing the refugee problem in North Africa one must begin as far back as the early part of 1943, when large numbers of Spanish Republicans came across the border from Spanish Morocco to get away from Franco's troops. A good number also came by ship to the department of Oran and into Morocco and Tunisia. Figures on these can only be estimated, but from subsequent developments it is believed that there were some three or four thousand Spanish Republicans in Morocco; perhaps more than that number around Oran; about 1,500 or 2,000 around Algiers; and about a thousand mostly Spanish foreign personnel) reached Tunisia. Besides them it is estimated that about 5,000 joined the French Foreign Legion early in 1943. It is expected that these may be released from the legion at the end of their five-year period of enlistment during the first half of 1944 and so will be added to the Spanish refugee community in North Africa unless they re-engage in the legion, immigrate to Mexico, go back to Spain or some other disposition is made of them. A good number of expatriates also went across the Spanish into France about the end of the Civil war and subsequently managed, individually or in small groups, to get to North Africa after the fall of France. At the time of writing, by far the greatest part of these Spanish refugees have been incorporated, temporarily at least, in one way or another into the economy of North Africa, either working for French industry or for the Allied armies. In the latter case they may be used either as civilians or as members of the British Pioneer Corps. For the miscellaneous refugees who need charitable assistance, there have been established in principal centers, i.e., Algiers, Casablanca, Oran and Tunis, agencies, or mutual aid societies under the auspices of the Joint Commission for Political Prisoners and Refugees in French North Africa, which have been receiving funds from the United States under Treasury licenses to help needy Spanish refugees.

There is also a group of stateless refugees, most of whom are Jewish nationality, the greatest part of whom are Spanish. It is estimated that there are perhaps 5,000 persons in this group in all of North Africa. Some of these persons had served in the French army during the war and had been interned following the fall of France. They were later transferred to internment camps in North Africa and were subsequently released after the allied landings, largely through the activities of the above-mentioned Joint Commission. Since that time most of these people have secured employment with the Americans or British armies, and approximately 900 of them are enlisted in the British Pioneer Corps. Early in 1944 a group of about 125 of those persons were sent to Palestine through the efforts of the Joint Distribution Committee.

The small number of persons in this stateless group who are unemployable are being maintained through funds made available by the American Joint Distribution Committee. Included in this group are former Poles, Czechs, Hungarians, Russians, Yugoslavs and Greeks. The majority are in Morocco and Algeria with a small additional group in Tunisia.
There is in North Africa another group of refugees, most of them Jewish, who came from Libya and were expelled by the Italians in 1940 by virtue of the fact that they were French subjects. Of the 2,500 persons in this group, approximately 2,000 have been living in Tunisia under the most primitive conditions, the rest being scattered throughout the back country in Algeria. Recently it was arranged with the French authorities and the British to transport approximately 1,000 of these persons from Tunisia back to their homes in Tripoli. It is expected that this transfer will be effected within the next few weeks. It is hoped, too, that the balance of this group will be returned to their homes in the near future.

The United States Army has made available a campsite near Casablanca to be administered by UNRRA. This camp will house and care for 2,000 refugees. An agreement had been reached with the French authorities to allow 2,000 stateless peoples now in Spain to enter Morocco and to be housed temporarily in these quarters. A find that comparatively few of this number will avail themselves of this opportunity (the latest information we have is between 500 and 800 are prepared to come to the camp). The reason for this much smaller number is that (1) the refugees now in Spain have either heard of, or have had bad experiences with the French, and are fearful of their future in North Africa, even though the camp is to be run by the United Nations’ personnel; (2) insomuch as change of situation which is being offered does not seem to be sufficiently different from that to which they have been subjected and because no assurance can be given them as to their ultimate destination or fate they seem to prefer to remain where they are. However, our Madrid embassy and Mr. Maria Hakkenstaff, the representative of American relief organizations in Spain, can doubtless provide more specific information on the present attitude of the refugees in Spain.

The above group totals about 3,000 persons of which probably more than 2,000 are Jews. Because of the geographic location of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, only infrequent calls upon this office for assistance have been made to bring displaced persons out of Africa.

By and large the French Committee of National Liberation has neither discouraged nor encouraged the entrance of displaced persons but rather has put the whole question on an individual case basis subject to the real decision being made by the American, British and French military security officials working in cooperation.

In regard to refugees being turned back at borders, this is not currently likely to happen inasmuch as the decision as to whether or not a given individual is a Jew to be permitted to enter is usually made in Algiers and transmitted to the point where the visa is, or is not, issued. Mr. Hakkenstaff, representative of the American relief organizations in Madrid, may better be in a position to indicate cases where permission to enter North Africa has been refused.

It is believed that in order to encourage the French Committee to allow people or displaced persons to enter North Africa more freely, a plan must be established by which we can tell the displaced persons, as well as the French Committee, what their ultimate destination is, i.e., how long displaced persons will be allowed to remain in French territory after the cessation of hostilities. All they be allowed to return to their native lands? Will they be allowed to immigrate to the United States or some other country of their choice? It is understood that the ultimate destination
destination of many of these refugees, and particularly the stateless, will be the responsibility of the Intergovernmental Commission for Refugees of which Sir Herbert Samuel in London is Chairman. It should be pointed out that at this time that Mr. Patrick Murphy, Vice-director of the above committee is in this theater making a survey of the conditions of the refugees in this part of the world. At the moment it is not known what the I.O.C. has been able to develop in the way of places for these refugees ultimately to settle.

Immanently as the Mexican Government has offered to accept immigrants from the Spanish refugee community in north Africa, it is felt that the French authorities would be more willing to receive additional refugees in French North Africa if this Spanish refugee emigration project is expedited and carried through as soon as possible. Lists of those who have expressed a desire to go have been sent to Mexico City through our own State Department channels and are now being considered by the Mexican Government. If similar arrangements for certain refugees can be arranged with other countries, the attitude of the French Committee of National Liberation would probably be correspondingly more receptive to additional refugees.

The French administration, whenever asked, has expressed a desire to cooperate in all matters pertaining to rescue and relief, but because of the limited supplies and because of the internal strife which always exists in a country that has been drained by the Axis Commissions, they find themselves today in a reluctant frame of mind insofar as additional persons to feed, house and clothe are concerned. Very little can be done to change this state of mind until sufficient clothing, foodstuffs, etc., are either sent into the country or the economic life of the country has been restored.

It should be pointed out that one of the great difficulties that the department is faced with in the question of the French administration's policy on internment of refugees, there have been several cases brought to the attention of the department where refugees had been previously interned, by the French under Axis pressure, and had been liberated, and who are either re-interned or threatened with re-internment, even though demonstrably anti-Axis. The reasons given by the French authorities, when these cases have been discussed with them, have either been that the individual dossier contains some often nebulous charges which we are unable to verify, or simply that the individuals in question were once enemy nationals.

Efficiency
The President of the United States has recently instructed the Secretaries of State, Treasury, and War to take action for the immediate relief and assistance of the victims of recent and other victims of recent occupations. On an Executive Order issued January 22, the President declared:

'It is the policy of this Government to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy occupations whose immediate danger of death or otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war.'

The order established special governmental machinery for executing this policy. Its purpose is to aid and protect, or if possible to rescue, the victims of recent occupations. The President is charged with the direct responsibility to the President in this field to the announce policy. It is expected that while he would look directly to the heads of the agencies, the President would cooperate with the Interdepartmental Committee, the State, Treasury, and other interests in the international organizations, and the President's Office that he expected the cooperation of all members of the United Nations and other governments as effecting the difficult but important task. It is stated that the existing facilities of the State, Treasury, and other departments could be employed to furnish aid to the victims of the fullest extent possible. He stressed that it was urgent that action be taken to forestall the plight of the Allies to eliminate the John and other persecuted inhabitants in Europe.

The office of the Representative of the United States in conjunction with other representatives of the Government of the United States stationed abroad has been instructed to do everything possible to effectuate the above-outlined policy. It has also been instructed to arrange the cooperation of authorities of the French Committee of National Liberation to explain the policy expressed in the President's Executive Order above referred to and in requesting the cooperation of the French Committee of National Liberation to cooperate to that extent it is required to assist in this high humanitarian program.

Ignot, January 5, 1943.
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

TO: Secretary of State, Washington
FROM: American Embassy, Madrid
DATE: February 22, 1944
NUMBER: 607

RESTRICTED

The following message is number 6 for Lehman from Beckelman.

Referring further to my number 4 and due to the fact that there is no reply from North Africa to Embassy’s question concerning security procedures for Fedella applicants, I believe that my return there along with the French representative would be preferable. I am therefore going to Casablanca on February 23 and will proceed to Algiers upon the arrival of the French representative in Casablanca from Lisbon. The French representative is of the opinion that by the last week of March the refugees may sail from Spain providing no undue delay is encountered in deciding questions of admissibility to be taken up in Algiers and in the screening of individual applications there. Twenty-five dollars per head f.o.b. shipside is my estimate of the maximum average cost of moving refugees to the port of embarkation from their present locations in Spain.

The foregoing has been repeated to Fryer in Algiers.

HAYES

DOR: MPL
2/24/44
February 22, 1944

To: Mr. George L. Warren
From: Mr. Pehle

Please refer to State Department's 1051 of 10 February 1944 and London's reply 1096 of 13 February 1944. In view of the Department's cable 1051, I assume that Ambassador Vinant will be advised to proceed in the manner indicated by him. I would appreciate being informed of the action taken by the Department and by Ambassador Vinant.

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

Misc 2/22/44
PARAPHERASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: SECRETARY OF STATE, WASHINGTON
TO: AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON
DATED: February 22, 1944
NUMBER: 1330

It is requested that you advise the Director that the Department is in agreement with the views which he expressed, transmitted in your cable of December 30, 1943, No. 9056, and to state further that when the Fedhala Camp was first agreed upon it was the understanding of the United States and British Governments that the camp was to be a temporary one and that the responsibility of finding a more permanent place for the refugees accepted at Fedhala would fall to the Intergovernmental Committee.

At that time it was envisaged that either the permanent migration of the refugees might be organized or that they might be moved for the duration of the war to a more permanent place and thereafter to return to their countries of origin in Europe.

These plans remain in effect, and it is anticipated that, in order that the foregoing objectives can be achieved as soon as possible, close working relations may be established between the Fedhala administration and the London and/or Algiers office of the Intergovernmental Committee. Since the consent of the French Committee of National Liberation was based on the temporary stay of the refugees at Fedhala Camp, this is especially desirable.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 15 1972
-2-

The foregoing message was repeated to Madrid for Backelman's attention.

STEUTING
(Acting)

cc: Miss Chauncey (for the Scc'y) Meares, Paul H. D. White, Fehle, Laxford, Dubois, H. H. Bernstein, Stewart, Lesser, Friedman, Pollak, Rody, Miss Rodal
FEB 18 1944

Dear Oscar:

I am returning herewith Mr. Zarky's memorandum and the letter from Mr. E. R. Fryer which you were kind enough to send to me.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pohle

Mr. Oscar Cox,
Room 1057,
Temporary T Building,
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures.

[Pohle's signature]
Copies to:
Secretary (Miss Chauncey)
Mr. Paul
Mr. White
Mr. Gaston
Mr. Pohle
Mr. Luxford
Mr. DeBois
Mr. E. M. Bernstein
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Lesser
Mr. Friedeman
Mr. Pollak
Miss Hodel

Please consider this "official copy" for file. Original returned to her Cof.
To: Mr. Oscar Cox
From: H. P. Zarq' Date: February 9, 1944
Subject: Fryer's Letter

1. The American Legation in Portugal raises the question whether, in principle, stateless refugees there might be included in the group being sent to North Africa.

   It is my understanding that Camp Lyautey was intended to be used for refugees who are "either stateless or of enemy nationalities."

2. I deplore the attitude of the private committees, as revealed in the letter, in which they regard the refugees as their private property. Note the following:

   "It appears that Beckerman's arrival in Lisbon brought some fear to the minds of ARSO and FSO representatives lest refugees signed up for Palestine or Canada might re-evaluate the several possibilities apparently open to them. Beckerman said that he assured them that he would yield to Canada and Palestine and would delay, if they desired, making any contacts with refugees until they had their groups in the bag."

CC - Secretary (Miss Chauncey), Mr. Paul, Mr. White, Mr. Gaston, Mr. Pehle, Mr. Luxford, Mr. DuBois, Mr. E. M. Bernstein, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Lesser, Mr. Friedman, Miss Hodel, Mr. Pollak
Dear Fred:

I have received your letter to Mr. Eads dated December 20 in which you enclosed a letter from Emerson to you.

The opening date for the camp has not been established. The most authoritative information we have had comes, this morning, from Moses Beckelman, who is in Madrid. He advises us of new factors that have arisen since he left North Africa.

1. The Canadian Government is circulating a proposal among refugees in Spain and Portugal, inviting them to come to Canada for the duration. Applications are limited to family units (father, mother, and children). Beckelman points out the difficulty of finding groups to fit these specifications, and suggests that the Canadian Government may be induced to modify its requirements.

2. The Jewish organizations have made all arrangements for a boat to leave Lisbon late this month for Haifa via Odessa, carrying all refugees in Portugal and Spain holding visas for Palestine.

Incidentally, the American Legation in Portugal is interested in knowing whether, in principle, stateless refugees there might be included in the group being sent to North Africa.

It appears that Beckelman's arrival in Lisbon brought some fear to the minds of AFSO and JDS representatives lest refugees signed up for Palestine or Canada might re-evaluate the several possibilities apparently open to them. Beckelman said that he assured them that he would yield to Canada and Palestine and would delay.

Mr. Fred K. Hochler,
American Embassy
London
if they desired, making any contacts with refugees until they had their groups in the bag.

Meanwhile, I have gone ahead here with arrangements with the Army for the formal assignment of Marshall Lyautey, and for essential supplies. The Army plans on having the camp vacated by February 1. While I have not heard from General Ford concerning the Army’s decision on supplies, we anticipate no difficulty. It is important for all to know that we have asked the Army to supply us only until June 1. By that date we must have made all arrangements for procurement and shipping, and have the goods on the ground. We haven’t much time. We cannot work out a supply plan until we hear from Bechelmer the approximate number of refugees to expect. We have received five new Plymouths, which are the envy of all North Africa, and trucks are on the way. (When I think what we might have accomplished with those Plymouths last spring!)

I have not heard from Washington about the personnel requested, but assume that they will be held there until word about the camp and its opening date are made final. I should think that the British would do likewise, though there would be no harm in sending the doctor. Major Davis is at Lyautey completing arrangements for the dispensary; he will wait there until his British colleague arrives. It would seem wise for the doctor to be on the ground well ahead of opening time in order to become acquainted with the Army people, and to get his own house in order.

I am sending a copy of this to Eyre Carter. It will serve as a reply to his letter to Dad dated December 23.

My very best wishes to you both.

Sincerely yours,

B. H. Pryor
Secretary of State
Washington,
1426, Nineteenth

We have discussed subject of Department's 1051, tenth, with Foreign Office which expresses view that choice of a final destination for refugees accommodated at North Africa refugee center should fall within the sphere of the Intergovernmental Committee and expresses willingness to associate with the United States Government in suggesting to the Intergovernmental Committee that they should examine this question. If Department approves we will follow this line in referring matter to IGO in association with British.

MINISTY

EWH
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington
TO: AMERICAN EMBASSY, Madrid
DATED: February 18, 1944, midnight
NUMBER: 463

The foregoing is for the Ambassador's attention.

Please refer to the Department's telegram of January 25, 1944 no. 207 with reference to War Refugee Board.

The Board has resolved in formulating a program of immediate action that an attempt to facilitate the evacuation from occupied areas to Spain of as many French refugees and others as possible is one of the projects which should be pushed with the greatest of speed. It is understood by the Board that French refugee movement is well organized and functioning and that some thousands have already been transferred to North Africa. Furthermore the Board understands that arrangements are being made at the present time to transfer to North Africa stateless refugees and those lacking protection of their own government.

It is felt by the Board that the most feasible way of accomplishing this extremely urgent task is: (a) to remove refugees now in Spain from there as rapidly as possible, thus making room for more and (b) to obtain from

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date, SEP 15 1972
from the Government of Spain the greatest possible relaxation of the border and other controls and other action designed to encourage the entry into Spain of refugees.

The Board has agreed upon the following concrete proposals with the object of increasing the movement of refugees from occupied areas through Spain to refuge elsewhere. (1) A substantial number of refugees now in Spain can be moved to a camp in North Africa which is now established and which is ready to receive refugees and the transfer should be facilitated. (2) In order to care for new refugees who will arrive in the future, especially stateless refugees and those lacking the protection of their government, and to effect their removal from Spain, if necessary on an involuntary basis, the government of Spain should be requested to maintain reception camps in which future arrivals may remain until they are transferred to North Africa. As a basis for obtaining the necessary action by the Government of Spain, they should be informed (a) that necessary arrangements will be made by the War Refugee Board to finance the maintenance and support of such stateless and unprotected refugees as arrive in Spain in accordance with these arrangements until they can be removed to North Africa and (b) that responsibility for arranging for the transfer of stateless and unprotected refugees
refugees to North Africa as rapidly as possible will be assumed by War Refugee Board. The Government of Spain may be reminded in this connection of the recent evacuation of refugees to Palestine and of arrangements being made at the present time for the removal of stateless refugees to the North African camp which has already been established. (3) You should request the Spanish Government in the strongest manner possible to take effective steps to encourage the entry into Spain of more refugees. Besides relaxation of border control and the taking of other actions, it will be extremely helpful if steps will be taken by the Government of Spain to facilitate the spread of information to the occupied areas that Spain is ready to grant asylum to refugees until they are removed to another country.

The commitments given above are not intended in any way to replace the French Committee of National Liberation's activities or responsibilities with respect to the flow through Spain of French refugees.

We anxiously desire to support the Board's program given above and it is requested that you approach the Spanish Government at the earliest possible moment with a view to obtaining their agreement to the plan. It is requested that you report as soon as possible regarding practical
practical measures that would be necessary, including
the requirements of funds, to put the proposed plan
into operation in Spain.

Of course it will be appreciated by you if these
negotiations with Spain are on an entirely different
level than the political and economic negotiations
being carried on with that Government. This Government
is simply addressing to the Spanish Government a
humanitarian appeal rather than a request to take certain
action favorable to us at a sacrifice to them. Therefore
we desire that the proposed negotiations with respect
to refugees should be carried rapidly and effectively
to a conclusion without becoming entangled in other
pending problems being discussed with the Spanish.

Furthermore it is important to remember that it
is this Government's policy to move to Camp Lyautey
promptly as many stateless and unprotected refugees as
facilities allow. Consequently you should make every
attempt to encourage the voluntary migration to the
camp of the greatest possible number of eligible persons
in Spain at the present time. Of course this evacuation
operation should be executed as rapidly as possible.

The progress being made in this matter should be
reported to the Department as soon as possible.

SEPTIMIUS
Acting
February 10, 1944.

TO:  Mr. Stettinius
FROM:  J. W. Pehle

Attached hereto is a proposed cable to Ambassador Hayes in Madrid designed to get further cooperation from the Spanish Government on the war refugee problem.

This action has been cleared with the Treasury, the War Department and UNRRA.

(Signed) J. W. Pehle

Attachment

2/10/44

JWtPehle;Ihn 2/10/44
CABLE TO AMBASSADOR HAYES, MADRID

Refer to our No. 207 of January 25, 1944, with reference to War Refugee Board.

In formulating a program of immediate action the Board has resolved that one of the projects which should be pushed with greatest speed is an effort to facilitate the evacuation of as many Jewish and other war refugees as possible from occupied areas to Spain.

The Board feels that the most feasible way of accomplishing this extremely urgent task is (a) To remove from Spain as rapidly as possible refugees now there, thus making room for more and (b) to obtain from the Spanish Government the greatest possible relaxation of border and other controls and other action designed to encourage the entry of refugees into Spain, as well as an unambiguous public statement of Spain’s willingness to receive refugees.

With the object of establishing a moving belt which will carry refugees from occupied areas through Spain to refugee elsewhere, the following concrete proposals have been agreed upon by the Board. (1) In view of the establishment of a camp in North Africa which is ready to receive refugees, a substantial number of refugees now in Spain can be moved to such camp and the transfer should be facilitated. (2) In order to take care of new refugees, particularly stateless refugees and those lacking the protection of their government, who will arrive in the future and to effect their removal from Spain on an involuntary basis if necessary, the Spanish Government should be asked to maintain reception camps in which future arrivals will live. As a basis for obtaining the necessary action by the Spanish Government they should be advised (a) that the War Refugee Board will make the necessary arrangements for financing the maintenance of the camps in Spain and the support of the refugees, and (b) that the War Refugee Board will assume responsibility for removing as rapidly as possible from Spain the stateless and unprotected refugees in the camps, emphasizing that arrangements are presently being made for the prompt removal from Spain of a substantial number of such refugees to the camp already established in North Africa. In this connection, the recent evacuation of refugees to Palestine may also be recalled. (3) The Spanish Government should be requested in the strongest manner possible to take effective steps to encourage the entry of more refugees into Spain. In addition to the relaxation of border and similar controls, there should be made public in an official manner an announcement indicating what is to be done and, above all, that entry of refugees into the country is permitted.
The Department is in full accord with the above program of the Board and you are instructed at the earliest possible moment to approach the Spanish Government with a view to obtaining their agreement to the plan. You should also undertake immediately a study to determine the practical measures that will be necessary to put the plan into operation in Spain, including questions of financial necessities.

It is important to bear in mind that it is the policy of this Government to move promptly to Camp Lyman as many refugees as there are facilities for. Accordingly, our Government's representatives should make every effort to encourage the voluntary migration to the Camp of the greatest possible number of eligible persons now in Spain. This evacuation operation should, of course, be executed as rapidly as possible.

You should report to the Department as soon as possible the progress that is being made in this matter.
Given below is the substance of a cable sent to Algiers February 16, 1944 as no. 61.

Regardless of the understanding of the British and ourselves that prior to the departure of refugees from Spain, security screening of these refugees applying for admission to Pedhala Center would be kept to an absolute minimum, it is stated by the French representative now in Madrid to participate in this screening that his superiors have instructed him on behalf of American, British and French Intelligence Services to submit six copies of all applications with photographs and thumbprints to Algiers for prior approval and certain supplementary information which was not requested in application forms and which neither we nor the British consider essential for the type of preliminary check envisaged is being demanded by the French representative.

At the best this procedure would be most cumbersome and especially unfeasible as regards those refugees still detained in Spanish camps and prisons and who would stand to benefit most from the project.

It is implied that detailed scrutiny in North Africa will be given to all cases before refugees are allowed to depart from Spain.
and this is contrary to our previous understanding and recom-
mandations as well as to information given by G-Z Algiers to
Belkelman before his departure for Spain. It would seem to be
essential that Allied and French authorities agree to forego
all but preliminary screening until after their arrival in
North Africa unless the actual evacuation of these persons is
to be delayed indefinitely.

HAYES

cc: Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Messrs. Paul, Gaston, H. D. White,
Pahle, Luxford, DuBois, E. H. Bernstein, Stewart, Lescar,
Friedman, Poljak, Miss Rodel
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE February 12, 1944

TO Mr. DuBois
FROM Mr. Rains

Official File Copy

Subject: Camp Marshal Lyautey.

When I was in Casablanca around the middle of January 1944, I heard some discussion of the projected camp for refugees to be set up at Camp Marshal Lyautey near Fedhala. The impression I got through my conversations, primarily with Mr. Charles Little, the Civilian Affairs Officer A.B.S., was that the idea of the camp had been more or less abandoned. As I understood it at the time, and I must say that my recollection may be faulty, the camp had no refugees at the time and there was very little likelihood of any coming in. The impression I got was that Moe Becklemen who was in Madrid at the time, and who is scheduled to head up the camp, felt that there were no refugees around who wanted to go to Morocco. It was stated, if my recollection is correct, that there were less than 500 refugees in Portugal, and that neither they nor the refugees in Spain desired to go to Morocco. The impression that I gathered was that the refugees in the Iberian Peninsula felt that the war in Europe would soon be over and they might as well sit it out where they were.

E. P. Rains
The Department agrees that the ultimate disposition of the occupants of the North African refugee center should be a function of the Intergovernmental Committee as suggested in your 8787, December 16.

You are requested to discuss this matter with British Foreign Office and collaborate with British in preparing the question for official reference to the Directorate of the Intergovernmental Committee. Please keep Department advised of developments.

STETTINIUS
(Acting)
(AAB)
February 9, 1944

TO: Mr. Raynor
FROM: J. W. Pehle

With regard to your memorandum of February 8, 1944, transmitting Cable No. 8787 from London and a proposed reply, I have no objection to the proposed reply.

[Initialled] J. W. Pehle
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
THE UNDER SECRETARY
February 8, 1944.

From: Mr. Raynor.

To: Mr. Pehle.

Do you concur with the action proposed in this telegram?

Enclosure:
Draft telegram to American Embassy, London.
Department

LONDON,

The Department agrees that the ultimate disposition of the occupants of the North African refugee center should be a function of the Intergovernmental Committee as suggested in your 8787, December 18.

You are requested to discuss this matter with British Foreign Office and collaborate with British in preparing the question for official reference to the Directorate of the Intergovernmental Committee. Please keep Department advised of developments.

840.48 Refugees/4884
VD:HU:LOC:GP 12/22/43 Su CI/L Mr Fall A-L
TELEGRAM RECEIVED

PLAIN
London
Dated December 18, 1943.
Rec'd 1 p.m.

Secretary of State
Washington
8787, Eighteenth.

Embassy wishes to raise question whether Department may not desire that Embassy discuss with Foreign Office (as in the matter covered by Department's 7846, Sixteenth) terms under which some ultimate aspects of North Africa refugee project might be referred to Intergovernmental Committee.

In a letter dated December 16 to Fred Hoehler attached to this Embassy the director includes this incidental comment: "with regard to the ultimate disposal of occupants of the camp in North Africa it has been understood that this will be the function of the Intergovernmental Committee but the committee has so far not been officially informed to this effect. It is prepared so it should be informed officially at the earliest date. In order to perform it, it will be essential that it should have a representative in North Africa who will on the one hand be in close touch with the French authorities and on the other hand will have access to the camp and work closely with the camp director and his officials. The headquarters of the representative should be in Algiers and he may have to have an assistant who will spend most of his time in the camp. The question of a representative of the Intergovernmental Committee
at Algiers is under consideration in connection with a proposal made by the Department of State to the Foreign Office that the Intergovernmental Committee should have representatives in various countries".

WINANT
February 7, 1944

Dear John:

If you don't mind, I will bombard you with some of the material dealing with refugee camps. Attached is the beginning: a copy of a letter from E. R. Fryer to Fred Hoehler dated January 17, 1944.

Sincerely,

Oscar Cox

Mr. John W. Pehle
Acting Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Room 288½ Treasury Bldg.
Washington, D. C.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

TO Mr. Fehle
FROM Mr. Friedman

RE: Evacuation of Refugees from Spain

At your earliest convenience I think you should have a discussion with Governor Lehman in order to expedite the evacuation of refugees from Spain to the camp in North Africa. At this conference you should attempt to ascertain:

1. The exact status of the evacuation project including the question of how many refugees in Spain can be moved quickly;

2. Lehman’s position with reference to a compulsory evacuation in accordance with the plan suggested in the attached draft of cable to Ambassador Hayes;

3. What the War Refugee Board can do to assist in carrying out this evacuation project at once.

J.B. Friedman

Official File Copy
Present Status

1. Site.— Camp Marshal Lyautey is, from many viewpoints, an ideal site for this refugee camp. It is near a large center without being too close, adequate facilities are provided there, little money would have to be spent in reconstruction. However, to date, the Army has not officially turned over the camp to FEA.

2. Budget and funds.— To date the budget has not been officially approved. FEA has indicated to the State Department their readiness to transfer $100,000 to the Consulate at Casablanca in accordance with the arrangement setting up a revolving fund.

3. Personnel.— In addition to the personnel now in North Africa who are to be assigned to the camp, there are nine persons in Washington awaiting transportation. I am informed that a reservation has been made for a date in the latter part of January and that today a meeting is being held in FEA to determine whether or not they can pay the transportation costs for UNRRA personnel. If not, another method of transporting these people will be worked out. Possibly it will involve their transfer to FEA with the understanding that they will be brought back into UNRRA if, as and when the camp becomes an UNRRA project. A list of the personnel is attached hereto.

4. Refugees.— Beckelman, it may be presumed, is now in Spain for purposes of selection. Upon determination of the number of refugees who are willing to go to the camp, details will be worked out for their movement.

5. Supplies and equipment.— Five passenger cars for the use of the camp have arrived in North Africa. Ten one and one-half ton Chevrolet trucks are at New York to be shipped abroad for the camp's use between now and January 20th. Question now exists as to whether the Army will sell supplies and equipment from QMC and Medical Corps. to the project director.

Problems

In order of importance, the problems that are to be solved are:

1. The number of refugees to be moved must be definitely determined. If the number desiring to go to the camp are less than 500, its operation would seem unwise. An early report should be requested form Beckelman.
2. Formal designation of Marshal Lyautey as a refugee camp by the Army.

3. Budget should be cleared and funds for the transportation and maintenance of the refugees be made available to the project director by the British and American governments.

4. Supplies and equipment should be procured in adequate amounts.

5. Personnel to staff the camp should be moved concurrently with the clearance of the designation of the site to FEA.

6. Liaison between UNRRA and FEA on all matters relating to the camp should be established with responsibility for its maintenance residing in specific individuals.

FRWolff:go
12 January 44
Personnel in North Africa to be used in Casablanca.

Thomas Cope - ESA but to be used temporarily at camp.
Raymond Baxter - ESA but to be used temporarily at camp.
Loses Beckelman - Project Director.
James Falck - Field organizer and inspector.
Louis L. Pittro - Sanitary engineer
Dr. A. L. Fuchette, Public Health Officer.
Amerson Brown, Jr. Administrative Assistant.

Personnel in Washington awaiting transportation to Casablanca.

Miss Sue Sadow - Nutritionist-dietitian.
Mr. W. Alband - Construction and maintenance.
Mr. Ned Campbell - Administrative Officer.
Miss Minifred N. Tyson - Stenographer.
Miss Carol Bettman - Stenographer.
Mr. Richard Brookbank - Stenographer.
Miss L. Johnston - Stenographer.
Miss Therese Kerze - Public Health Nurse.
Mr. H. F. Raisnor - Accountant.
January 12, 1944

To: Mr. James O. Johnson, Jr. 
Mr. Wayne Jackson

From: Grace X. Bellier

Subject: Refugees in North Africa

The information set forth below, relative to refugee camps in North Africa, is based on discussions with people in the Division of Field Operations of OSE/R (later FEA).

1. There are three refugee projects in North Africa, either in actual existence or in the process of formation. One of these, in Tunis, contains approximately 300 Jews evacuated from Tripoli. A relatively small portion of the cost of their maintenance is contributed by the French, the balance being supplied by the Joint Jewish Distribution Committee, which furnished the funds to FEA to be used for this purpose. FEA representatives exercise some supervision over this camp but in general it is administered by the French.

2. Near Algiers there is a small camp in which there are a number of men, mostly Spaniards, who were wounded in the Spanish Civil War. These are being cared for by the American Friends Service Committee under only a very general supervision by FEA representatives.

3. The only other camp is the Marshall Lyons cavalry refugee center near Casablanca, which has not as yet received any refugees or begun to function. The most pertinent facts relating to this camp are as follows:

Origin of Plan. The plan for the camp had its origin in a personal agreement between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt reached about July, 1943. This agreement and the details of the plan are described in a cable from Governor Lehman to E. Reesman Fryer, Chief of Mission, OSE/R, North Africa, dated July 29, 1943 (Attachment "A").

The President and Mr. Churchill felt that the camp should be located in North Africa. In order to do this, however, it was necessary to obtain the consent of the French Committee of National Liberation in North Africa. Accordingly, negotiations were entered into looking to this end. As will be seen below, these negotiations finally resulted in obtaining the consent of the French Committee to the plan.

In general, the agreement reached with the French provided that a temporary refugee center would be established jointly by the United Kingdom and the United States in North Africa to take care of refugees from Spain who were either stateless or of enemy nationality. The number of the refugees sent to the camp should never at any one time exceed the capacity of the camp, which is approximately 2,000. The transport to and shelter and maintenance of these refugees during their sojourn in North Africa was to be the responsibility of
the American and British Governments. The American Army's Second Replacement Center at Fedhala, near Casablanca, would be the site of the refugee camp.

The United States and British Governments, acting through the Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, would be responsible for the ultimate removal of the refugees to countries where their residence might be prolonged.

At first the French attached to their approval certain conditions regarding the organization and management of the project which were unacceptable to the American and British Governments. It was felt that these conditions would place the refugee center in the category of an internment camp rather than a refugee center. The French finally approved the plan with conditions satisfactory to the United States and British Governments. The original French position and their final approval are contained in two notes, dated October 2 and November 11, respectively (Attachment A).

Financing of the Project. In order to finance the project, it was agreed that the British and the United States Governments would share the expense of the camp in equal proportions, the United States to put up the initial expense of $500,000 and the British either to put up a like amount, if necessary, or if this should not be necessary, to reimburse the United States for its proportional part of the expense. While no specific arrangements have as yet been made with the British Government with respect to accounting and finance procedures, these matters are in the process of being worked out at the present time.

In accordance with the above understanding, the President, on July 17, 1943, allocated $500,000 out of the "Emergency Funds of the President" to the Department of State to be used by OPHRO in establishing and maintaining the camp.

A copy of this allocation letter is appended as attachment B. Of the money so allocated, $50,000 has since been deposited with the U.S. Consul General in Morocco for the credit and use of the refugee project.

While all other functions and unexpended appropriations of OPHRO were transferred from the State Department to FEA on October 1, 1943, the $450,000 remaining was not transferred to FEA until December 24, 1943, because of the uncertain status of the project at that time.

Description of Project. The site chosen for the Marshall Lyantey refugee center is located ten miles north of Casablanca, near Fedhala, overlooking the Atlantic. The camp was originally constructed and used by the United States Army to provide quarters and services for replacement officers. The Army has now evacuated the camp.

The buildings are of a permanent construction, capable of housing approximately 2,000 people comfortably. Sanitation facilities are adequate and there are buildings which, with minor changes, can be utilized for recreational and dispensary purposes. These facts, with a few added details, are set out in the cable of August 20, 1943, from Mr. Fryer to Governor Lehman (Attachment C).
The Army agreed to turn the camp over to OPECHO upon completion of the negotiations with the French. In such as these negotiations have now been successfully closed, this turn-over is expected in the near future if it has not already been accomplished.

Refugees to be Sent to North Africa. The refugees to be sent to the North African camp are still in Spain awaiting selection of the number and kind of persons to be sent to the camp. It was first thought that there were approximately 6,000 of the refugees, but subsequently information from the American Embassy at Madrid indicates that there are only about 1,000 of these people in Spain. Some 600 of the group hold visas for Palestine and have indicated that they refer to take a chance on getting a boat directly to Palestine from Lisbon or Barcelona rather than from Casablanca where there is little, if any, shipping. In view of this fact the Embassy at Madrid has advised that there is considerable doubt whether the Casablanca center will ever receive more than 1,000 of the refugees in Spain.

Attached hereto (Attachment "A") are cables setting forth the substance of the plan as to the selection and transfer of the refugees, the number involved, etc.

Present Status of Project. Substantially all activities to get Camp Marshall Lyautey in shape to receive the refugees were suspended during the period when negotiations were being carried on with the French to obtain their approval to the plan without onerous conditions being attached. When this approval was finally obtained in late November or early December, 1943, the work on the project was resumed. Supplies for the camp are now in the process of procurement and personnel is being recruited and trained. The steps necessary to complete final arrangements for the project are enumerated in a cable to North Africa, dated December 8, 1943 (Attachment "F").

Mr. Moses Beckelman has recently gone to North Africa for OPECHO (FEA) to carry out these arrangements. Mr. Fryer, who was back in the United States in November, has also returned to North Africa and will undoubtedly be active in this connection.

The last development on the North African (Camp Marshall Lyautey) refugee center related to the question of whether responsibility for its operation should be transferred to UNHRA. A letter raising this question is attached hereto (Attachment "G").

GWTellier/alw/ah
1/12/43

000418
Paraphrase for Mr. Fryer of telegram from Department of July 29, 10:00 pm
Hs. 1400.

The following is most urgent from Lehman for Fryer:

The plans have now been agreed upon personally by Mr. Churchill and the
President to provide for care and temporary reception in North Africa of refugees
presently in Spain, who are either stateless or of enemy nationalities. Until
the Intergovernmental committee can make arrangements for their more permanent
care at another place, these refugees will remain in North Africa.

Our office is receiving the responsibility for their maintenance and care in
North Africa, with the agreement that some personnel to assist, under our direction
in operation, will be provided by the British Government. With the understanding
that expenses will be shared by the British, a special allotment has been made
for this project of $500,000—the British to provide an equal amount if there is
need for such. It is assumed that the initial expenses will be met by us and
that we will be reimbursed by the British. Details of the joint financing have
not been worked out as yet.

Directives have been sent to Murphy to obtain from the French North African
authorities and General Eisenhower a designation of a site for temporary residence.
Murphy has been informed that you may have suggestions as to a possible site and
that this question has been discussed with General Hughes by Koehler.

A provision has been made in the plans for maintenance in North Africa that
some freedom of movement should be given to the refugees and that permits to
work temporarily, while awaiting transfer elsewhere should be granted to those
who are qualified to help meet North African labor shortage. The Secretary of
War has written in part as follows:

"I wish that the Army authorities concerned be issued instructions by
you to assist in every way possible the Office of Foreign Relief and
Rehabilitation in the responsibilities of this Office for the care
and reception, upon their arrival in North Africa, of the refugees.
Among other things, this may entail the furnishing of tents and cots
and other necessities which may be needed for the refugees' immediate
care as well as construction of and requisitioning of houses for their
better accommodation."

It is understood by us from Royce and Koehler that probably the best solution
to the housing problem would be the utilization of existing buildings in or near
Casablanca, as new construction is difficult.

The original plans, in our opinion, should be drawn up for the receiving of
approximately 1,500, though there is a possibility a smaller number may be
involved in the first movement. Maintenance supplies should be provided, as far
as practicable, from current Lend-Lease shipment stockpiles which are at present
in our hands. Essential maintenance supplies which cannot be otherwise obtained,
as well as housing, etc., can be purchased in North Africa of course with
much funds now allocated.

You should take over the project with Munro as quickly as possible,
inform us of your proposed plans, including the possible personnel required
and cost of the site of operation proposed. You should also inform us of the
number of refugees which will probably be handled in the first group, according
to your belief and of the date it would be possible to receive the first refugees.

Hull
CoSonl of National Liberation  
Political Division  
Africa - Asia - Oceania  

No. 6185/A.E.  
(Please use in reply)  

Dear Mr. Minister:  

In letter No. 65, dated August 10, 1943, you informed me that the Governments of the United States of America and of Great Britain would be very much interested in securing permission for temporary residence in Morocco for refugees who are today living in Spain and who are either without nationality or enemy subjects.

Shelter, maintenance and transport for these refugees during their Moroccan sojourn would be a responsibility of the American and British governments. The American army would make available to the emigrants the Second Replacement Center of the Atlantic Base Section at Fedhala and would prepare it for their use. Finally, the Executive Committee of the_inter-governmental Refugee Committee would be responsible for the ultimate removal of the refugees to countries where their residence might be more prolonged.

In addition, you stated that the refugees' residence in Morocco would be temporary in character and that the number of persons admitted at one time into the Protectorate would never exceed the housing capacity of the Fedhala camp, in other words, 2,000 persons.

I take pleasure in informing you that the French Committee of National Liberation, appreciating the humanitarian import of the American and British governments' plans and wishing to contribute thereto to the fullest extent of its ability, hereby agrees to the project, under the conditions described above.

Nevertheless, the Committee wishes to add a few details, with reference to the organization and management of the future camp, to the conditions which you have kindly forwarded to the Commissariat.

1. As you know, unless they have served in the Foreign Legion, have a relative mobilized in the allied armies or have rendered unusual services to France, enemy subjects who are domiciled in the Protectorate and are of mobilizable age, are interned as a security measure. In these circumstances, it seems difficult for us to offer more favorable treatment to the persons without nationality or enemy subjects whom we now plan to receive. The Committee therefore believes that refugees cannot be permitted to settle outside the camp or accept work unless the above stipulations apply in their case. The refugees' records shall be forwarded to the Residence Generale which will issue the necessary permits.
2. Since Fesbana is located on the coast, near Casablanca, in the future it may prove necessary, for security reasons, to transfer the refugees to some other locality. In that case, the Committee of Liberation would warn the American and British governments in advance and would ask them to assume the costs of a new establishment.

3. Since the responsibility for maintaining law and order in the Protectorate rests on the French Government, policing the future refugee camp would be one of the regular duties of the French administration. This duty will be carried out by the Moroccan Services de Sécurité which will be responsible for superintending the refugees, in cooperation with the personnel whom you will place in charge of the camp.

If the American and British governments agree to the above arrangements, I would be grateful to you for informing me of that fact so that I may be able to forward to the French Resident General in Morocco the instructions necessary to carry them out.

Sincerely yours ....

/s/

To His Excellency Mr. Murphy, Minister Plenipotentiary
5 rue du Professor Curtillet
Alger
This telegram must be paraphrased
before being communicated
one other than a governmental agency.

Algeria
Dated November 11, 1945
Rec’d 2450 a.m., 14th

Secretary of State,
Washington
1977, November 11, 10 p.m.
FROM MURPHY

Translation of reply of November 9 received from French in regard to camp
for refugees from Spain at Fedhala Morocco follows:

The personal representative of President Roosevelt North Africa by note
36 of October 18 kindly advised the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of the
agreement of the Government of the United States to the proposals of the
French Committee concerning the project for accommodating in Morocco certain
stateless refugees or nationals of enemy countries who are now held in Spain.

Mr. Murphy has moreover called the attention of the Commissariat for
Foreign Affairs to the interest which the American-British Governments attach
to it not appearing that these refugees are being submitted to the internment
regime of a concentration camp.

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has the honor to advise Mr. Murphy
that it has never been the intention of the Committee to subject foreign
refugees to measures designed to deprive them of liberty. French Committee
wishes as do the British and American Governments to assure as generous as
possible an asylum to refugees but it has appeared indispensable to take
certain precautions with regard to persons whose antecedents are not known and
for whom a simple review of the file would not furnish sufficient

It is of course understood that the French authorities are prepared after
an examination of each particular case to grant permission to work in Morocco
to refugees, who can continue their professional work without disadvantage to the
economy of the protectorate. In this connection such refugees will enjoy the
right to remain in the area where it will have been possible to obtain employ-
ment for them, with the sole reservations of conforming to such controls which
may be deemed necessary.

With respect to refugees who will not have been authorized to work and who
as a result will have to be cared for at the Fedhala camp, it goes without
saying that the French administration, if the occasion arises, will grant them
Facilities to remain away temporarily from the Housing Center, on the condition that they maintain their regular residence at the camp and observe scrupulously the laws and regulations of the country in particular those regarding immigration.

The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs hopes that these decision, which have been taken with the two-fold concern of treating unfortunate foreigners in a humane manner and of safeguarding order and security in territories under French sovereignty, will meet with the approval of the American and British governments.

Repeal to Madrid and London.

Wiley

AUE

(Encoded by VDNU:GF:126)
ATTACHMENT "C"

Allocation No. 4-W-15

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 17, 1943

Dear Mr. Secretary:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by law, I hereby allocate from the appropriation entitled "Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense, 1942-1944.";

To

Department of State

Amount

$500,000

to be expended by the Department of State in connection with emergencies affecting the national security and defense.

The funds hereby allocated shall be available for objects of a confidential nature and shall be charged against the limitations for such purposes under said appropriation, and shall be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Secretary of State.

Please arrange for the necessary transfer of funds and advise the Department of State accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury
August 10, 1943

To Secretary

For Lehman

From Murray from Pryor

In cooperation Army officials have selected Camp Pershing Lemutey for refugee center. Located ten miles north Canablanca, near Pedena, on site overlooking Atlantic. Buildings are of semi-permanent construction. Water is supplied from city mains with hypochlorinator attached to 25,000 gallon storage tank. Sewage treatment and disposal plant designed for 15,000 persons. Electric power provided by 15 kW Diesel plant. Camp has recreation facilities, shower baths, warehouse and mess facilities. Is ideal in every respect and will require minimum expenditure funds to adapt it for refugee use. Will accommodate 2,000 refugees in semi-permanent buildings and capable of expansion to 6 or 8 thousand by use of tents. Will be completely evacuated by Army this month.

WILBY
Attachment "E-1"

Presidential for Mr. Fryer

Telegram from the Department, August 10, 9 p.m., No. 1475

The following is from Lehman for Murphy and Fryer.

With reference to your telegram of August 9, No. 1374, the American Embassy in Spain will take the selection of the refugees who are stateless or of enemy nationality who are in Spain and are to be taken care of temporarily at a site in North Africa which will be selected by the Army. Land transportation to a Portuguese port will be arranged by the British and American Legations and Embassies in Portugal and Spain. The refugees will proceed to a port in Portugal from which transportation to North Africa will be made available by the British. Sending personnel from North Africa to Spain will not be necessary. Charles McDonald of CERRO will be available to assist in the arrangements outlined above. He has been assisting in the administering of relief to American and French refugees by the American Embassy in Spain. The inter-governmental committee, which already has the matter under consideration, will decide upon a place to which the refugees are to be removed for more permanent settlement, and for their transportation to the place when it is determined from their temporary refuge in North Africa. Because of this and because all of the above refugees are eventually, according to present plans to be removed from Spain, it is not essential for the screening which you suggest at the present time.

After Bockh's return we are awaiting your further report. We are awaiting designation of the site as requested in the Department's telegram No. 1385 of July 27 and an indication as to the time when you will be prepared to receive the refugees before sending instructions from the British Government and the Department to the British and American missions in Lisbon and Madrid for the organization of their part of the undertaking.

It is assumed, with reference to your letter of July 27, about the termination of the work, that you are planning to make use on this project of a considerable portion of the present personnel.

HULL

BAG/y
Attachment "E.2"

COPY:fhj:ec

Fe..re .. yhr:::se fJr l.J:r. Fryer

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London 1 s

Second paragraph: It is recommended instead and the concurrence of the British Embassy has been obtained for this recommendation that David Blickenstaff, the representative in Madrid of American charitable organizations prepare lists of persons whose evacuation may be possible. His office is the only one here which has the necessary information with regard to such refugees. The lists prepared by him thereupon be referred to the British and American Embassies and, if it is regarded as necessary, to the military attaches for a security check.

Third paragraph: The organization interested in the refugees could if necessary communicate to Blickenstaff their recommendations as to the standards for priorities in selection if this is considered necessary. The British Embassy here has already received a suggestion from the Foreign Office in London to the effect that special consideration be accorded to refugees with special humanitarian claims, or who have valid permits for their entry into other countries or can be of aid to the construction of camps.

Fourth paragraph: No formal approach has as yet been made by me in this matter to the Spanish Government but I am of the opinion that before steps of a concrete nature are taken here it should be completely informed of the plan.

The above has been sent to Lisbon by courier and repeated to Algiers and London.

HAYES

BdC/y
Dr. McGoldrick

Mr. Wright Thomas, the SHAPE-PAA liaison, sent the following cable to me with Mr. Burland asking him to clear with you. It was prepared by Mr. Burland.

(St. to Algiers 12/4/HJ)

For Rynke, Gordon, Prayer and Lettner - Algiers

In view of agreement for establishment of refugee center, requests, cable us authority from A.P.H.Q. for transportation from U.S. for 1 Administrative Officer, 2 Nurses, 1 Nutritionist, 2 stenographers, 1 Port and Transportation Officer - or 1 refugee center. This personnel will be sent when we receive notice from you.

Cable was recently sent British requesting them to furnish initially 1 doctor, 2 nurses, 1 recreational organizer and 1 person with experience in camp operations. Advise Rynke when they will be needed.

Beckman is directed to communicate with Hayes regarding advisability his going to Spain to converse situation with refugees. In this connection we feel it very desirable refugees should understand fully nature and conditions of center and accept before they leave Spain.

Freyer indicates following steps in completing final arrangements for center:

2. Confirm arrangements previously made with Army for necessary equipment and supplies and advise us accordingly.
3. Renew arrangements for temporary assignment of automotive and truck transportation.

Passenger cars from here for center have been shipped and trucks already purchased are awaiting shipment.

If you have any suggestions for changes, please call Mr. Burland, otherwise Mr. Thomas would like to be notified of approval.
GOPY
Attachment "G"
1734 New York Avenue, N.W.,
Washington D.C.,
December 22, 1933

My dear Mr. Secretary:

You may recall that some months ago the Governments of the United States of America and Great Britain entered into negotiations with the French Committee of National Liberation looking toward the provision of a temporary refuge in North Africa for certain refugees of enemy or stateless nationality who are now in Spain. The proposal put forward at that time contemplated that the expense of transporting these refugees to North Africa and their maintenance there until a more permanent place of refuge could be found would be borne jointly by the American and British Governments. A further part of the proposal was that the administration of the care of these refugees in North Africa should be the responsibility of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations assisted by certain British personnel which would be made available to work with the UNRRA organization.

With the creation of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration the question has arisen as to whether the administration of this particular project for refugees should be left with the appropriate authorities of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain or whether the responsibility of the administration of the project should be undertaken by UNRRA. It seems clear that under the policies adopted by the UNRRA Council it would be appropriate for UNRRA to engage in such undertakings if it chose to do so and if funds were made available for the Administration for this purpose.

This is to advise you that I would be willing to have the Administration accept responsibility for the administration of this project if the American and British Governments so desire and would be transfer to the Administration the funds which have been allotted for this purpose. A decision with respect to this matter in the near future is urgently needed since the refugees are presumably going to be transported from Spain to North Africa in the immediate future and since much of the personnel in the field which has been chosen to operate the project will shortly be joining the staff of UNRRA.

It is my understanding that the funds allotted for this purpose have now been transferred from the Department of State to the Foreign Economic Administration. I am therefore sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Leo T. Crowley, the Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration.

I have not as yet approached the British Government with respect to this matter and I should be glad to have you approach the representatives of that Government to determine the joint view of your two Governments on this matter, or if you prefer, I should be glad to consult the appropriate British representatives direct.

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General

The Honorable Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman
Director General
January 11, 1944

To: Dewey Anderson
From: P. Richard Wolff
Subject: Casablanca Refugee Center

1. April, 1943. Bermuda Conference recognizes need to move stateless or enemy nationality refugees from Spain, permitting entrance of others. United Kingdom and United States discuss possible countries to receive, including North Africa.

2. June 9, 1943. Governor Lehman cables Hoehler possibilities of establishing camp in North Africa were being explored by State Department. Ask opinion re details of establishing camp there.

3. June 13, 1943. Hoehler cables Lehman approval of North Africa as a site. States food and clothing needs could be met from Army stores, etc. Cost of maintenance $100,000 per thousand persons.


5. June 30, 1943. Fryer writes Lehman stating impossibility to construct a camp and stresses undesirability of North Africa as a location unless French accepts refugees as free and welcome members of society.

6. July 17, 1943. President allocates $500,000 from his emergency fund for "projects of a confidential nature" to the State Department.

7. July 29, 1943. Cable from Lehman to Fryer that Churchill and Roosevelt agreed to provide temporary reception center in North Africa. Expenses to be shared. OPRRO to have responsibility. Directive sent to Murphy and Eisenhower for designation of a site. Plans made for freedom of movement and permission to work. Secretary of War instructs Army to furnish necessities. Suggests possibility of 1200 refugees. Supplies to be provided from Lend-Lease where possible, otherwise to be purchased locally.
8. August 5, Fryer cables Lehman proposing qualifications and priority of movement. Asks if personnel should be sent from mission to Spain for screening purposes. States Army offers fullest cooperation. Arrival date and size of first contingent dependent on French personnel. Personnel requirements and budget to be forwarded after inspection of tentatively designated quarters.

9. August 10, Fryer cables Lehman that Camp Marshal Lyautey has been designated. Describes facilities, states it will accommodate 2000 refugees now.

10. August 12, Lehman cables Fryer refugee selection will be made by American Embassy in Spain. British to provide sea transportation from Portugal. Awaiting date when ready to receive refugees. Assumes mission personnel will be used at project.

11. August 12, From Royce to G-4, requests designation of Marshal Lyautey for care and reception of refugees and requests supplies and transportation equipment.

12. August 13, From Fryer to Lehman. Assumes responsibility of mission limited to reception and maintenance of refugees. Recommends and Army concurs that food supplies be purchased from QMC. States plan to use mission personnel temporarily but urges recruitment of specific personnel detail in BOG 1017. Urges deposit of $50,000 with Consul General for project and issuance of instructions for payment from such fund on certification by bonding certifying officer.

13. August 14, From Fryer to G-4, attaching list of medical supplies for Casablanca.

14. August 23, From Eisenhower to Commanding General Natoua designating Camp Marshal Lyautey as reception center and outlining supplies to be provided.

15. Sept. 3, Budget for proposed Casablanca Refugee Center received from Fryer. Total $714,170.

15. Sept. 15, Moses Beckelman enters on duty to be sent overseas as project director of camp.
16. Sept. 24, From Hayes to Fryer states number of refugees eligible for evacuation not exceeding 1500. Recommends Hickenstaff representative of American private charities in Madrid list persons to be evacuated rather than inter-governmental committee. Suggests Spanish government be informed of plan.

17. October 2, Letter from French Committee to Murphy outlining terms of permission to bring refugees to Casablanca.

(a) Shelter, maintenance and transport responsibility of United Kingdom and United States.

(b) United States Army to make Marshal Lyautey available.

(c) Inter-governmental refugee committee responsible for eventual removal of refugees.

(d) Maximum number 2,000 at any time.

(e) Original status of refugees of enemy nationality: internment.

(f) Possibility of transfer of refugees to other locality.

(g) Use of the Service de Securite to police camp.

18. October 6, From Eisenhower to the Commanding General Natoona listing equipment for refugee camp.

19. November 11, From Murphy to Secretary of State. States Murphy 1977 has called to attention of French Committee of United Kingdom and United States do not wish refugees submitted to internment or concentration camp conditions. States Commissioner of Foreign Affairs French Committee advised Murphy it is not the intention to deprive the refugees of liberty. French authorities agree upon examination of each case to grant permission to work for those who can do so without disadvantage to the local economy. Those not given work permits will be permitted to leave camp if they maintain regular residence there and observe laws and regulations of country.

21. For Murphy from Secretary of State. Accepts French Committee's offer of assembly center. Reference to telegram No. 7336 re British personnel for center.

22. November 25, Burland writes to Brandt forwarding draft of cable. States FEA has responsibility pending determination by Director General whether UNRRA will take over.

Cable to Murphy and Gordon from Fryer and Latimer requests authority for seven persons to go overseas, formal transfer of camp, confirmation of agreement with Army re supplies, equipment and transportation equipment. Instructs Beckelman to go to Spain and give North African Mission date that camp should be ready. Advises request made to British for their personnel.

23. December 9, Cable from Reekie for Latimer. Final designation 123 of camp and movement of personnel to it will be authorized only after more definite opening date is set. Only emergency operations will receive Army assistance. Recommends procuring billet office, medical facilities, complete mess.

24. December 11, Burland to Travers. Procedure creating revolving fund of $200,000 by United Kingdom, United States joint contribution for operation of camp, and responsibility of project director to make financial reports to both governments.

25. December 14, $450,000 of $500,000 fund transferred from State to FEA. $50,000 at Morocco to be transferred after accounting of expenditures to date, if any, have been received.

26. December 23, From Lehman and McGoldrick to Fryer. States specific information as to amount and type of supplies required before procurement here, also availability of local military supplies, and number of refugees expected. States McDonald as choice as Administration Officer, if unavailable then Bonstetter.
27. December 30, From Beckelman to Burland, stating that he expects shortly to leave for Lisbon and Madrid to select and arrange transportation for refugees.

Substance of conversation with French authorities at Rabat as reported by Beckelman was relative to mutual assurances that permanent migration opportunities from camp would be open to refugees, that refugees would not drain Moroccan economy, that total number of refugees should not exceed 2,000 at one time, responsibility of maintenance to reside in British and United States, work permits to be given refugees whose employment would not be disadvantageous to Moroccan economy, that the camp should not assume the appearance of a concentration camp. Beckelman stated that question of migration opportunities was responsibility of inter-governmental committee, that supplies of food provisions would be imported except for purchase of surplus items locally. French representative told Beckelman three points to be considered in making refugee selection; (1) establishment of identity, (2) employability, (3) general health. Beckelman agreed with the first, stated second should not be rigidly applied especially considering responsibility of U.K., U.S. for refugee maintenance. Point three he agreed was important but felt too selective a criteria would raise difficulties. Further discussion of this last question would be held subsequently. Beckelman agreed to advise French representative date of his departure from Lisbon to Madrid.
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State
TO: American Consulate General, Algiers
DATE: November 26, 1943
NUMBER: 12

FOR MURPHY

The offer of the French Committee of the assembly center for refugees at Fedhala, which is set forth in the letter of the French Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of November 9, translation of which is quoted in your no. 1977 November 11, 10 p.m. is accepted with appreciation. Especial note is taken that there is no intention to subject the refugees to measures which will deprive them of liberty on the part of the French Committee.

This telegram is being repeated to the American Ambassador at Madrid, who is being asked to communicate with Beckelman of the Lehman organization now en route to North Africa through you, also to arrange with Beckelman concerning reception of the refugees after he has evacuated them in cooperation with the British Ambassador at Madrid.

This is also being repeated to London which is being instructed that information hereof be conveyed to the appropriate British authorities to the end that they be requested to issue whatever instructions may be necessary to effect cooperation by the British officials concerned.

Repetition
Repetition to you of the Department's 7336 November 19, and of the Embassy's 7683 of November 5 concerning British personnel for the assembly center has been requested of the Embassy at London.
The following message was sent to Murphy:

Reference is made herewith to Algiers telegram to the Department of September 1, 1943, No. 1519 to secure prompt agreement to the plan of providing temporary asylum at Camp Marshall Lyautey for stateless and enemy nationality refugees now in Spain and at the expense of the British and American Governments you are requested to make urgent representation to the French authorities. We are unable to understand the long delay in acceptance of this plan. Before the selection and preparation of refugees in Spain can begin and the necessary staff can be recruited here for the administration of the project it is imperative that we have the final approval of the French.

HULL
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State
TO: American Consulate General, Algiers
DATE: July 27, 1943
NUMBER: 1383

Intended for Murphy.

Concerning refugees in Spain please refer to the Department's 774 of April 23, 7 p.m. and your 750 of April 30, 6 p.m.

After a discussion with Mr. Churchill it was directed by the President that General Eisenhower and the French North African authorities be requested to name, in French North Africa, a place as a temporary residential site for those refugees at present in Spain who are of enemy nationality or are stateless and whose present numbers are estimated to be approximately 6,000. This group would not arrive at one time it is believed. Quarters for approximately 1,500 should immediately be located. Additional space, it must be understood, may be required later for the entire total. Some weeks ago this whole question was discussed with General Hughes, it is understood from Royce and Hoehler. Presumably, the exploration of possible sites in Morocco has been effected by the staff of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, from whom useful suggestions may possibly be secured. That office, under Governor Lehman, will have the responsibility of the care of the refugees at such temporary place of residence, with the cooperation and assistance of representatives of the British Government. The Secretary of State Dept. Letter, 1383, 7/27/43 War

By R. H. Parks Date, 8/15/43 War
War is being directed by the President to issue instructions
to the appropriate Army authorities which will insure full
cooperation with that office with the idea that the Army,
among other things, may find it necessary to provide tents,
cots and other equipment needful for the requisition or
construction of buildings for better housing of and for
immediate care of the refugees.

The American and British Embassies and Legations in
Spain and Portugal will arrange for the land transportation
in Spain of these refugees to whatever port of embarkation
is selected. The British Government will arrange for sea
transportation. The British and American Governments will
bear equally the costs of transportation of the refugees and
of their maintenance in the place of temporary residence.

Mr. Churchill has been informed by the President that
the latter accedes entirely with the idea of the French
military authorities in North Africa that it is essential to
transfer the refugees, both for political and military reasons,
to a place of more permanent settlement for the duration of the
war, after arrival of these refugees at the temporary place of
residence. It is contemplated, in order that the implication
that the United States is conducting a concentration camp for
these refugees may be avoided, that some freedom of movement
should be granted them and that, while awaiting transfer else­
where, members of the group who are qualified to assist in
meeting the labor shortage in French North Africa should be

granted
granted temporary work permits.

The Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, of which this Government is a member, will attend to the questions of later transportation of the refugees to places of more permanent settlement from the temporary place of residence, and to their continued care thereafter.
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April 25, 1943. Letter from the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The letter outlined the opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that the proposal to remove between 3,000 and 5,000 refugees from Spain to North Africa would require the use of shipping facilities which were urgently needed for military purposes; that cargo ships would be constantly required to transport food and supplies after the refugees arrived in North Africa and that the cargo ships available were not sufficient to meet the military needs in Africa as well as an already strained civilian economy.

It further stated that such a plan would put an added and unwarranted administrative responsibility on the Supreme Commander in North Africa and that the sudden influx into Africa of large numbers of Jewish refugees might cause such resentment on the part of the Arab population as to require military action to maintain order.

Because of the points outlined above, the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff strongly urged that the British proposal be rejected.

April 28, 1943. Memorandum of conversation between Sir Ronald Campbell and Mr. Welles:

Sir Ronald handed Mr. Welles a Mémoire which referred to the views of the British Government concerning the plan for affording a place of refuge in North Africa. In it
the hope was expressed that the American delegation in Bermuda would be instructed to agree to this proposal.

After explaining to Sir Ronald the difficulties which had arisen, owing to the objection of the Joint Chiefs of Staff based on military grounds, Mr. Nelles said that General Giraud had been requested to agree to the plan and, if he agreed, and if the Joint Chiefs of Staff still objected, the President, himself, would have to decide the issue. Mr. Nelles suggested that the British representatives on the Combined Chiefs of Staff talk this proposal over with a view to perhaps persuading the American representatives to modify their opinion particularly as the British military authorities had agreed to permit a place of refuge to be established within Girenica which is nearer the scene of military operations than is the southern part of French Morocco.

May 7, 1943 Letter to the President from the Secretary of State:

This letter embodied questions concerning the entire refugee problem. Specifically the President was informed of the recommendation by which the United States and Great Britain could join in an endeavor to move some 20,000 refugees from Spain to North Africa. It was pointed out that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had not approved the proposal; that the Combined Chiefs of Staff had been requested to give an opinion;
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that General Giraud had agreed that after the movement of
the approximately 14,000 French refugees to North Africa, the
remainder of the so-called stateless Central Europeans would
be welcome to go to North Africa where they might be able to
contribute something to the military effort.

In a marginal note the president agreed that North Africa
could be used as a depot for the refugees but not as a perma-
nent refuge without the full approval of all the authorities.
He commented that while he knew there was plenty of room for
them, he doubted the wisdom of sending large numbers of Jews
there.

May 7, 1943. Letter from the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

Stated that the British members of the Combined Chiefs
of Staff had presented their views to the United States Joint
Chiefs of Staff regarding the removal of refugees from Spain
to North Africa. Attached to the letter was a copy of a memo-
randum by the representatives of the British Chiefs of Staff
(C.C.S. 204, April 28, 1943) outlining their views and ex-
plaining their reasons for agreeing to the proposal to move
the refugees to North Africa. However, the United States
Joint Chiefs of Staff did not alter their decision and reite-
rated their objection to the plan. The letter stated that the
British members of the Combined Chiefs of Staff had been in-
formed of this decision.

May
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May 14, 1943

Memorandum of conversation between Mr. Long, Mr. Hayter and Mr. Law:

The subject of the conversation was the recommendations of the Bermuda Conference. Referring to the specific problem of moving refugees to North Africa, Mr. Law was not certain that the British Government could make the arrangements for the refugees to be shipped in "humanitarian vessels out of Istanbul. His Government had requested the Turkish Government to try to secure the ships and he had been informed that the United States Government had instructed its missions in Bern and Ankara to support the requests of the British authorities. Mr. Long stated that in connection with the portion of the costs to be borne by this Government, he would like to know before June 30, 1943, the extent of the contribution required so that the funds could be earmarked.

Having in mind the information contained in Madrid's no 1267, of May 13, 1943, to the Department, but not disclosing it, Mr. Long explained that there were at least 10,000 French refugees who could work in North Africa or could join the military forces there; 4,000 to 6,000 Jewish refugees who could be taken to some point like Mogador, and 1,500 or more declared Canadian citizens of French or Polish extraction. Some of the vessels which were to transport these refugees had
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had actually left Spain for Casablanca but had not returned. As the vessels would be in those waters, under the control of the British Admiralty, Mr. Long asked that a telegram be sent to London asking that these vessels be continued in this service. Mr. Hayter and Mr. Law said that they did not know that the situation was concerning these ships but that they would telegraph their government about them.

May 15, 1943, No. 3118 to London:

Outlined that refugees to North Africa fall into the categories above enumerated and then continued that the problem should be viewed as a whole and no priority should be permitted to any authorities concerned with special groups. If there should develop an insistence upon the evacuation of one group in preference to another, a condition might develop which would defeat the whole proposal. The United States Government would view with alarm such a development because:

First, it would interfere with the flow of fighting men both to North Africa and to the forces operating under British command, and

Second, it would tend to have a most discouraging effect upon the whole movement to protect and preserve those refugees whose
whose fate is the concern of the entire civilized world.

With these thoughts in mind, it was requested that everything possible be done to secure the onward movement of these persons out of Spain through Portugal into Africa.

Emphasis was then placed upon the importance of getting back into service, for at least 60 or 90 days, the ships which were to have transported the refugees from Spain to North Africa and it was hoped that our Embassy would do all possible to accomplish this.

Telegrams, the same as above, were sent to Algiers, Madrid and Lisbon.

May 18, 1943, No. 3425, from LONDON:

Advised that the American Ambassador had taken up with the British Foreign Office the matter of refugees as presented in the above-mentioned telegram and that, while the British authorities were entirely in accord with our views and aims, there were several factors which mitigated against carrying out the plan. It was expected that the British Government would prepare a memorandum stating the difficulties and when it was received it would be promptly transmitted to the Department.

May 21, 1943. Aidé Memoire from the British Embassy:
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It was stated that for the purpose of advertising action adverse to the stateless refugees, particularly by the Spanish Government, arrangements should be made for their removal, if only temporarily, to some location in North Africa.

Lord Halifax transmitted with the Aide Memoire a copy of a memorandum containing proposals advanced by the British Legation to the Bermuda Conference calling for urgent action in transporting these refugees to North Africa.

If an agreement could be reached, the British offered to supply an unpaid staff for the administration of the proposed camp, the cost to be shared by the American and British Governments, and, in addition, the British Government would insure that the necessary steps would be taken to comply with such security arrangements as should be satisfactory to the United States military authorities.

Referring to the objections voiced by the United States military authorities, the memorandum attached to the Aide Memoire set forth that:

Spain was the only remaining effectual channel of escape in Western Europe for refugees of all nationalities. That, if this channel should be blocked the results would be (1) that the admission of further refugees would be prevented by the Spanish Government; (2) that the Allies would be deprived of useful personnel and (3) that public opinion throughout the
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the world would be that the Allies were not making any serious
effort to deal with the refugee problem.

It further stated that 14,000 of the approximate 21,000
refugees in Spain are French nationals of military age, for
whose removal administrative arrangements had already been
made. Approximately 3,000 of the remainder, mainly Poles
and Czechs of military age, could be removed under similar
arrangements to join the Allied forces. There would then be
between 4,000 and 5,000 men, women and children, largely
Jewish and of enemy nationality or stateless. If all or part
of these could be removed to a temporary home the Conference
would have led to a practical result and, in addition, the
clearing of the channel in Spain would permit the Spanish Gov-
ernment to allow a further inflow of refugees and given an op-
portunity of ascertaining whether the Axis powers would permit
any potential refugees in countries now under their control
to escape. If they took steps to prevent further immigration
it would then be clear to the advocates of relief measures
that their proposals were useless.

It was noted that one of the main difficulties was that
of transportation. Any shipping that might be available would
have a very limited passenger capacity so that the length of
the voyage would become a governing factor.

In order to offset the objections already noted, both
military
NORTH AFRICA

military and political, and to relieve the United States military authorities of administrative responsibility and the United States authorities of any repercussions in the political field, it was proposed that a temporary rest camp under British administration should be established at some point in North Africa, to be selected by American authorities, removed as far as possible from military operations and lines of communication.

It was suggested that the internment camps which had been used only for making internees might possibly not be suitable for a mixed camp. The British, however, have had experience in administering camps of mixed character in the Isle of Man where a considerable area was isolated, where accommodations for tourists were available and the internees enjoyed a considerable measure of liberty.

If a suitable site could be locate in North Africa the British Government would be prepared to supply the staff for administrative purposes. It was suggested that the British and American Governments should share the expense equally. Such security requirements as were satisfactory to the United States military authorities would be complied with. Such a rest camp could accommodate approximately 3,000 persons. The refugees could stay at the camp until the International Committee could make arrangements for their transfer to a more distant place of refuge when shipping was available.
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It was understood that certificates of admission to Palestine for from 1,500 to 2,500 persons were available but that transport arrangements did not permit them to proceed beyond Portuguese West Africa. The problem of foodstuffs, supplies, etc., so far as the requirements could not be met by local purchase, would have to be worked out.

The British delegation felt very strongly that world opinion would be bitterly disappointed by the results of the Conference if all further action was relegated to the International Committee. They therefore requested that they be informed as to the views of the United States Government upon this new proposal.

May 23, 1943, No. 980, from ALGIERS:

Stated that there is complete agreement between the French, British and American authorities that the flow of refugees into Spain should not stop and that arrangements were under way with the British Naval Command to insure a regular though limited service to Portuguese ports. The next vessel was scheduled to leave Setubal on May 24.

Although the French authorities naturally preferred to receive refugees of French nationality they agreed to permit the entry of Allied nationals in small groups. Arrangements for receiving large numbers are pending a decision regarding the establishment of a refugee center. (Reference is made
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to Bern's No. 729 of April 28 and the Department's 774 of April 23).

The Legation's figures indicate that the number of refugees in Spain alone numbers at least 15,000 including the alleged "Canadians" of French nationality. Recent arrivals believe this estimate far too low. Therefore a real shipping problem is presented which will require probably a directive from the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

May 27, 1943. Note from Mr. Hayter to Mr. Reams:

Reference was made to Mr. Long's inquiry on May 15 concerning the status of moving French refugees from Spain and it was stated that the British Foreign Office had advised that a further evacuation of 600 French refugees via Portugal had been arranged. It was understood that the French North African authorities were prepared to use one or two vessels under their control for the evacuation of Frenchmen to North Africa. Depending, therefore, on the availability of escorts and on the Spanish and Portuguese Governments being ready to continue granting facilities for evacuation via Portugal, there seemed to be no reason why evacuation should not continue steadily.

June 4, 1943. Memorandum of conversation between Sir Ronald Campbell and Mr. Long:

The subject of the transport of refugees to North Africa was discussed and Mr. Long stated that nothing of a definite character...
character had been decided. That while the French authorities had agreed in principle, the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff had disagreed, and while the matter had been brought to the attention of the House, it was all related to the general subject of refugees which had been the reason for the Bermuda Conference. It was understood that the President had discussed the matter with the Prime Minister and that Mr. Churchill had stated that it would be necessary for him to consult his Government before he could give a definite answer and go along with the President. The President had not as yet heard from Mr. Churchill.

Mr. Long also referred to a telegram from Rabbi Perlzweig which indicated a change of attitude on the part of certain of those who had been very active and an understanding that no real results could be obtained in the movement for the evacuation of Jews from territory held by the Axis powers.

June 5, 1943. Memorandum to Governor Lehman, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation;

The memo requested cooperation in the matter of maintaining refugees in French North Africa until they could be permanently located. (Referred to No. 3683, May 29, 1943, from London and no. 3118, May 15, to London). Also outlined the categories into which the refugees fall and again stressed that no priority should be given to any special group or groups.

The
The memorandum to Governor Lehman reviewed the various aspects of the refugee problem as set forth in the preceding pages of this resume and included the question asked of the President by the Department of State as to whether the United States Government should undertake to defray a part of the cost of moving these and other particular groups from one place to another and, if so, what funds would be available.

The President indicated his position as follows:

"I should think we should defray a part of the cost of moving. Can this come out of Lehman's funds?"

The above question and answer were incorporated in the letter from the Secretary of State to the President on May 7, 1943.

Governor Lehman was asked in the memo of June 5 whether OFR had the funds and could establish and operate the camp provided our military authorities here and in North Africa and the French authorities there would approve and make available a camp site and also provide the necessary guards.

June 9, 1943. Memorandum from the Netherlands Government to the Department handed to Mr. Reams:

The memorandum stated that the Netherlands Government was informed that plans had been made to form a center in Algiers for those refugees who were unfit or ineligible for military duty and who for the time being could not be transferred elsewhere. Mr. Reams replied that he could not say anything specific since
since the whole question was under active consideration. It was agreed that the matter should be left in abeyance until it was possible to give some definite information.

June 24, 1943. Memorandum of conversation between the British Ambassador and Mr. Welles:

The Ambassador stated that he had recently talked with Mr. Myron Taylor regarding the establishment of concentration camps in North Africa for refugees and asked if anything definite had been done.

Mr. Welles replied that there seemed to be some discrepancy of views as to status since the President had given Mr. Churchill a memorandum on the subject which he was to discuss with his Cabinet in London whereas Mr. Churchill apparently was maintaining that the President had not discussed the matter with him at all. The Ambassador then asked Mr. Welles if he would ascertain whether the United States highest military authorities were agreeable to the construction of these concentration camps in North Africa. Mr. Welles said that he would be glad to confirm his understanding of the situation.

June 30, 1943, No. 559, from Mr. Churchill:

Stated that the North Africa remaineded the best outlet for the refugees and it was possible to make an early practical decision. The telegram asked whether it had been found possible to bring into operation the scheme of moving some of the refugees.
refugees to a small camp in North Africa.

July 2, 1943. Memorandum of conversation between the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador:

The British Ambassador brought up the subject of refugees in North Africa and was told that a rough draft had been prepared for the consideration of the President in replying to Mr. Churchill, in which it was believed that all matters which Mr. Churchill and the British Government had in mind were favorably covered. The Ambassador said that it was not necessary to go into detail; that he would wait until the message was completed and sent to Mr. Churchill and that then he would like to have a copy.

July 5, 1943. Memorandum for the President from the Secretary of State forwarding the draft of a message to Mr. Churchill from the President relative to the transporting and maintenance of refugees:

The memorandum stated that there were still sufficient funds available from the funds allotted by the President to defray this Government's share of the cost of transporting the refugees by rail out of Spain, and by sea from Portugal, to North Africa. But it was stated that the cost of maintenance for those people would have to be arranged. It could probably be done partly through Lend-Lease and partly by utilizing military cots and tents. Certain other costs of an administrative nature
nature would have to be defrayed. Governor Lehman would be in charge of those phases of operation and would so continue at least until the refugees could be moved from the temporary place of residence. While it was not possible to estimate exactly the total amount which would be required, Governor Lehman stipulated at least $500,000 of United States funds.

The following authorizations were requested:

Mr. Murphy at Algiers to be instructed to obtain from Generals Eisenhower and Giraud a definite location.

Lend-Lease to supply necessary items of food and supplies.

The United States military authorities to supply tents, cots and similar pertinent equipment.

$500,000 to be allotted to Governor Lehman, or as much thereof as would be necessary, to meet other administrative and maintenance costs.

It was stated that the British would assume an equal part of the total cost.

It was noted that the project to open a temporary residence on the Atlantic coast of North Africa had been approved in principle by Generals Eisenhower and Giraud, by the Bermuda Conference, by the Combined Chiefs of Staff and the Department of State but the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff had withheld approval.

Following
NORTH AFRICA

Following are the points set out in the draft of the
message to Mr. Churchill: (Department's no. 308, July 8)

1. Estimated the number of stateless or enemy-nationality
refugees in Spain as between 5,000 and 6,000.

2. Stated Generals Eisenhower and Giraud had been asked
to designate Mogador or a similar location as a place of temp­
orary refuge. They had already agreed in principle.

3. Our Government would arrange for the transportation
of these refugees by land from Spain to the selected part in
Portugal.

4. The British would arrange for the sea transportation
from Portugal to North Africa.

5. That the United States military authorities would be
requested to supply tents and cots.

6. That arrangements would be begun for a substantial
reception center which would serve until subsequent arrange­
ments could be made.

7. Cost of refugees' transportation and maintenance
in the place of temporary refuge to be borne equally by the
British and American Governments.

8. Administration details to be handled by the Office
of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation.

9. The United States Government is in accord with the
French military authorities that the refugees should be trans­
ferred as soon as possible to a place of more permanent
settlement.
settlement. In this connection, and as a result of conversations had between Lord Halifax and Mr. Myron Taylor, it was stated that Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Madagascar were under consideration as well as other places. It was also understood that a limited number of refugees might be admitted to Palestine.

10. The Executive Committee of the Intergovernmental Committee would undertake the transportation and maintenance of the refugees from the temporary to the permanent place of residence.

The Prime Minister was requested to let the President know as soon as possible whether he was in accord with the above.

July 10, 1943, No. 357 from Mr. Churchill:

Complete agreement was indicated with the proposals of the President and it was stated that as soon as directives had been issued to Generals Eisenhower and Giraud, the Prime Minister would give complimentary instructions to the British authorities.

July 17, 1943. Memorandum for the President:

The Secretary of State stated that he had requested the Bureau of the Budget to allot $500,000 out of the President's emergency funds to implement our agreement with the British to share jointly the cost of transportation for and maintenance of the refugees moving to North Africa. This amount would be made available to the OPR.
NORTH AFRICA

To the memorandum was attached a draft of a telegram to Mr. Murphy at Algiers instructing him to request General Eisenhower to designate a place in North Africa as a temporary refuge. It was believed that quarters for 1,500 would be sufficient for immediate needs but that additional space might be required at a later date.

There followed in the telegram a complete résumé of the proposals which have been agreed to between the United States Government and the British Government and also stated that the United States military authorities in North Africa would be requested to furnish tents and cots.

With the memorandum to the President there was also a draft of a proposed letter to the Secretary of War which also set forth the points of agreement concerning the handling of the refugees and requested the Secretary of War to issue instructions to the United States military authorities to cooperate fully with the Office in that Office's responsibility for the reception and care of the refugees upon their arrival in North Africa. It specified that the use of tents, cots and other equipment would probably be required.
Jean Monnet

Jean Monnet is a member of the Comité de Libération as Commissioner of Ordi-nance and Supplies (Commissaire aux Matériaux et à l'Entretien), a post for which he was selected by General Giraud. From November, 1939 to June 1940, when the French surrendered, he was Chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the British and French Governments, and, thereafter, served in Washington on the British Supply Council. Prior to his arrival in the United States in 1943, he had been deputy head of the League of Nations as assistant to the Earl of Perth who later became British Ambassador to Italy. Monnet, as financial adviser to China, arranged for the American $30,000,000 loan to that country. He also negotiated the 1937 French loan to Poland.

Monnet is an internationally-known business and financial consultant. He is a partner in the New York firm of Monnet, Muramoe & Co., a firm engaged primarily in giving financial and business advice to various clients, particularly with respect to their relationships to the United States and foreign governments. Some of the firm’s clients, being subject to foreign control, operate under Treasury licenses. Monnet, Muramoe & Co., was formed in 1923 pursuant to an agreement that Monnet and Muramoe, American citizens, would divide the income equally between them up to December 31, 1940. Beginning in 1941, the division of profits was changed to 75% for Muramoe and 25% for Monnet. An affiliated company, Monnet & Muramoe, Ltd., Hongkong, China, was formed in 1937, primarily for the purpose of receiving fees earned in connection with transactions effected outside of the United States. Monnet and Muramoe each owns 50% of the shares of the Hongkong company. The count Stephallian, son of the Earl of Perth, became affiliated with the London office of Monnet, Muramoe & Co. and played a significant role in obtaining payment in dollars for certain properties held in Germany.

In addition to his other activities, Monnet is a director of Brentwood Ballroom Co., Wilmington, Delaware; J. C. Monnet & Co., Delaware, and Société des Propriétaires Vinicole de Cognac, France. He is also voting trustees for the foreign-owned shares of the American Bock Corporation, and for 20,000 shares of Selva-American Corporation, an investment trust with a portfolio aggregating over $10,000,000.

In 1941, Monnet’s known assets in the United States amounted to $109,000, of which $99,000 is the declared value of his interest in Monnet, Muramoe & Co. He maintains Safety Deposit Box No. 4440 at the Commercial National Safe Deposit Company, 44 Wall Street, New York, over which George Muramoe and Frank Moeller...
Hold powers of attorney. Monnet's wife, whose address is listed as c/o her attorney, Frank M. Pealy, 30 Broad Street, New York City, was licensed in 1941 to withdraw $1,000 per month for living expenses.

Additional Information

Jean Monnet, who was originally chosen by Giraud to become a member of the Committee of Liberation, was carried over by de Gaulle into the reorganized Comité.

In 1929 Monnet became European partner of Blair & Co., New York investment bankers. Formerly he had been vice-chairman of the Trans-America Corporation, a holding organization for the Giannini interests.

From files of Program Planning Section, FPC.