

Report of the
Evacuation

Evacuation to Turkey
Vol. 5, Folder 2, 12-14.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WAR REFUGEE BOARD

P R E S S C O N F E R E N C E

October 17, 1944

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

War Refugee Board

P R E S S C O N F E R E N C E

Room 3414 Treasury Department

October 17, 1944

11:00 a. m.

PRESENT:

Mr. John W. Pehle, Executive Director
Mr. Ira A. Hirschmann
For the War Refugee Board

The Press

Reporter: Mrs. A. R. Brown

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Mr. Pehle: Mr. Ira Hirschmann, who has been the War Refugee Board representative at Ankara, Turkey, has been just called back for consultation because of the completely changed military and political situation throughout the Balkans. He has been telling me something about the way our work has shaped up out there, and I thought some of you would be interested in hearing about it. After he does that, we will both answer any questions that you people have that we can answer.

I just want to say that I am very proud of the work that Mr. Hirschmann has been able to do out there. It is the most difficult area to operate in, and the problem has been a terribly pressing one which has demanded every imaginative device that anybody could dream up and all the energy and pressure and sympathy that could be used. I thought you would like to hear from Mr. Hirschmann what the Board's activities have been.

Mr. Hirschmann: Well, I just have a few words to say. As long as Mr. Pehle threw a bouquet at me, I want to say that I couldn't have done anything at all without the complete, undeviated support that he gave me out there, and that was pretty important when you were out there alone.

The problem given to me when I went there was to try to make Turkey, which was a window into the Balkans, into a door so as to try to get some of the people that were being pushed around into a place of freedom and security. And we managed somehow or other to

get a number of them through Turkey and save their lives and give them a chance.

The thing -- the section that we were working on divided itself into three countries. Hungary, of course, now is a subject that we won't talk about. It is all tied up in the political, complex situation now. Rumania and Bulgaria. In Rumania we managed to bring out a fairly large number of people, and in Bulgaria we brought some people out but there the political and military situation changed and so we changed our tactics a bit. But what happened was that the military and political situation that Mr. Pehle mentioned changed rapidly while I was there and in view of that I think that Turkey became pretty much sealed up as a source of rescue. It may open up again and there may still be some possibilities, and we have left an organization there to function for the Board. I think the instrument of the Board in being used to save people at a time when a lot of people were being killed is certainly a valuable thing at a time like this in our history.

I think that is about all I can say.

Question: Have you any estimate of the numbers of people that were brought out through Turkey from all the countries -- the total?

Mr. Hirschmann: Yes, I think so.

I do not like to quote a direct figure on that because I haven't it fresh in my mind. It runs into thousands.

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Question: Can you tell us a little bit more about the changed tactics in Bulgaria, what you were doing there and what happened to it?

Mr. Hirschmann: Well, in Bulgaria there were a number of people coming out that we were pulling out through a railroad and a few ships, and it is an extremely difficult job out of war zones to do that, and the population of Bulgaria there, the problem of the minorities and the Jews, ran to something like 45,000 people that were being persecuted and were subject to Nuremberg laws, which were pretty severe. And the Board changed its strategy there and while I was there we decided to save the people inside of Bulgaria instead of bringing them out in dribbles. And the Bagrianov Government, which was then in power, was prevailed upon to call a special session of its parliament -- which had been not called, I think, for about a year -- specifically to revoke the anti-Jewish laws. And they did it, which means that a population of some 45,000 people were reestablished-reinstated, put back on their feet and given their property rights back and given a chance to rebuild their lives and to help rebuild the country.

I think that in my report to Mr. Pehle he -- as a matter of fact, he authorized my efforts in that direction, to save the people inside the country instead of taking them out.

Question: Was that action a direct result of the activities of the War Refugee Board in Bulgaria?

Mr. Hirschmann: Well, specifically so, yes. Yes, we managed to have this Government call this special meeting of parliament together for that purpose. It wasn't the only thing it did but it did revoke the laws. These people today -- I had a report just before I left from some of the military people who had gone into Bulgaria and they reported that the people had been absolutely restored to their full rights; they were entirely free people, free to move; their funds had been unlocked; they were free to exercise any profession, go into any business, schools, and so forth.

Question: When was that session of the parliament called?

Mr. Hirschmann: I think that was some time in the latter part of August.

Question: This August?

Mr. Hirschmann: Yes.

Mr. Pehle: Yes.

Question: Just why and how has the situation changed in Turkey so that you can no longer operate through there as you did?

Mr. Hirschmann: Well, the situation hasn't changed in Turkey. The change in the Balkans, in Bulgaria. Bulgaria and Rumania are not allies of the Germans any more and there are military zones.

Question: There is no need to bring people out of there now?

Mr. Hirschmann: On the whole, I would say not.

Question: Well, Mr. Hirschmann, do you intend to go back to Turkey again?

Mr. Hirschmann: I think Mr. Pehle can answer that.

Mr. Pehle: No. We called Mr. Hirschmann back because the active work in that area is over. We still have people out there to follow up on what is left but the big job in Turkey that can be done through Turkey is over with. The remaining Balkan country which is the rest of the problem is Hungary, which is hanging in the balance right today if you read the press this morning, and the Hungarian thing is touch and go.

Question: Is he going over there, though, some place again real soon?

Mr. Pehle: No. We haven't plans of that kind. We drafted him to do a special job and he has done the job.

Question: He finished it up and is going back to private life again?

Mr. Pehle: Yes.

Question: You mentioned people to follow through in Turkey. Is that special representation of the War Refugee Board itself --

Mr. Pehle: That's right.

Question: -- or work through some other agency?

Mr. Pehle: Well, we have a representative out there, Mr. Katski.

Question: In Bulgaria?

Mr. Pehle: No. In Ankara and Istanbul, Turkey.

Question: Do you contemplate moving your work up into Bulgaria and Rumania to affect the situation in Hungary if possible?

Mr. Pehle: No. Between those areas there is a battle on and

any work that has to be done in Hungary or that can be done in Hungary today could only be done through places such as Switzerland. You couldn't get in through the Turkish avenues any more.

Question: Mr. Hirschmann, could it be said that as a result of the extremes to which the Germans have gone in the Balkans that in some of those countries which for many, many years have been quite anti-Semitic there has been an improvement of the public feeling in those areas generally as a result; plus the work of the War Refugee Board, that the public psychology on that subject has improved?

Mr. Hirschmann: I don't know whether you could sense that at this date at all. On the Bulgarian thing we thought that was important because we hoped it would establish a precedent or blueprint for the next steps and peace so that your first move before Bulgaria signed an armistice -- the first thing they did was to revoke their anti-Jewish laws. The first people who were worked off, were pushed around, the first people who were given back their freedom, so it seems to be pretty logical.

Mr. Pehle: That government that revoked those laws fell and was replaced by another government which fell, and then there is a third one which is now in power. That government issued on September 22nd this year a statement which may already have appeared in the papers here -- I am not sure. We have copies of it if you want it. That statement, I think, characterizes the change that has come in that area where you had very severe persecution of minorities. And here is a new government that says in an official statement,

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"The Bulgarian Government has no objection and will make no difficulties for those Jews who wish to emigrate to Palestine. Regarding them as Bulgarian citizens who enjoy full rights, the Government will require of them merely that they comply with all laws or regulations obligatory for all citizens of the country.

"The Government has annulled all exclusive laws of anti-Jewish character. Such an exclusive law was that establishing a surtax to the extent of 20 to 25 per cent of the value of all Jewish property. This tax, being the result of a vicious law, was discriminatory against the Jews. The excess amount will now be returned, but because of Bulgaria's difficult financial situation, such amount will be transferred into a state loan of definite maturity.

"The Jews now enjoy full equality of rights, and live under the same conditions and in freedom as do other Bulgarian nationals."

In other words, they have gone all the way around the circle. Now, whether you can say, as you suggest, that due to the extremes to which the Germans have gone there has been a revulsion from anti-Semitism, nobody can really tell that. Nobody can tell whether that is what is going to happen, whether the seeds of that will remain in those countries. There has always been a considerable amount of anti-Semitism in the Balkans, anyway.

Question: Mr. Hirschmann, did you have any assistance from the Turkish Government when you were helping those people get out of the Balkans?

Mr. Hirschmann: Oh, yes. The Turkish Government -- the people

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that came through required the aid of the Turkish Government in permitting them to come into Turkey and to be transported through Turkey, and the Turkish Government while I was there was most cooperative. Those arrangements were made through our Ambassador Steinhardt. We worked very closely with the Embassy. In fact, I was attached to it. And they were extremely cooperative.

Question: All your negotiations as American Government agents were carried on through the good offices of the Turkish Government?

Mr. Hirschmann: Negotiations with whom?

Question: With Bulgaria.

Mr. Hirschmann: No, no. No, they were carried on directly, as a representative of the American Government, the War Refugee Board, with the ministers of the enemy country. Mr. Pehle and his Board gave me authority to deal with the enemy.

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Question: I see.

Mr. Hirschmann: And I did deal with them right along.

Question: You dealt with them directly?

Mr. Hirschmann: In Rumania and Bulgaria.

Mr. Pehle: And to some extent through the International Red Cross.

Mr. Hirschmann: The International Red Cross acted as the intermediary in arranging the meetings.

Mr. Pehle: And the meetings were solely on the problem that the War Refugee Board was set up to further. It had no relation to other activities whatsoever.

Question: Mr. Hirschmann, did you ever have any direct talks with the German ambassador in Turkey?

Mr. Hirschmann: No.

Question: Or any of the German authorities there at all?

Mr. Hirschmann: No.

Question: How did you arrange to get to them with your problems?

Mr. Hirschmann: I didn't deal with the Germans. I was dealing with Bulgarians and Rumanians and I dealt with them through their ministers, the Bulgarian Minister and the Rumanian Minister.

Those countries, you see, were not occupied. There was a kind of cooperation, not occupation, in those two countries. That wasn't true of Hungary. And it was because they weren't occupied that I was able to deal with those ministers, who had authority to deal

with their domestic problems.

Question: Did you at any time attempt to reach the German --

Mr. Hirschmann: No.

Question: By the "Bulgarian Minister" and the "Rumanian Minister" you mean their diplomatic ministers in Turkey?

Mr. Hirschmann: Yes.

Question: Do you feel anything further can be done by way of Turkey, Mr. Hirschmann?

Mr. Hirschmann: Yes. I think there may be possibilities. It is very difficult to know that. That is why an organization has been left over there to explore the matter further.

Question: Did all refugees go to Palestine or did some come over here and other places?

Mr. Hirschmann: The refugees that I was dealing with -- most refugees went to Palestine when I was there.

Mr. Pehle: None came over here.

Question: Mr. Hirschmann, what happened to the war refugees that were rescued from the Transdnistria Camp?

Mr. Hirschmann: Transdnistria, as you know, I think, was the most celebrated disease-infested camp in Rumania, and through our talks with the Rumanian Minister we managed in March to have that camp broken up.

Mr. Pehle: It wasn't located in Rumania; it was in parts of Russia that Rumania had taken over.

Mr. Hirschmann: That's right. It was right at the border.

We broke that camp up. The Rumanians agreed to break that camp up. The reports that we had show thousands of people died every day. Originally, 150,000 people were in the camp and it was reduced to 48,000 by the time I got to it. They broke that camp up and we had confirmed reports on that from the Red Cross, that those people were all released and had their freedom in Rumania and had gone to Palestine. On the way back, I stopped at Palestine and one of my purposes was to see some of those people, especially the youngsters. There were a number of children that were in the Transdnistria Camp that we were especially interested in and I saw hundreds of those children in Palestine, in colonies in Palestine, becoming rebuilt as citizens and very healthy and active. And I think they will be among the great freedom-loving citizens of the world. They have earned the right to it.

Question: Did you by any chance see the little boy you spoke about at your last conference?

Mr. Hirschmann: No. I didn't see him but I saw hundreds of others.

Mr. Pehle: Of this group that came back from Transdnistria, the 45,000, only a fraction went on to Palestine. The rest are in Rumania today.

Mr. Hirschmann: Just a few that went in there. And the rest of them are free in Rumania, principally in the big cities like Budapest.

Question: Did you have a handicap at any place for lack of

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4 a place to take these people and transportation facilities since the American-British agreement?

Mr. Pehle: Not related to Hungary. More specifically.

Question: In general.

Mr. Hirschmann: No, we haven't been handicapped, but it couldn't have been done without an instrument of this kind of the Government, which impressed on other governments the interest that we had in that subject. And they saw that our government was interested in saving people whoever they are and wherever they are and they opened up the facilities. Prior to that, they had not done so.

Question: Have you any idea how many Jews there are in Rumania now?

Mr. Hirschmann: No.

Question: Mr. Pehle, would you say that the major work of the Board is over now?

Mr. Pehle: Well, of course, you can look at the map and see where our problems are that we have been dealing with. Certainly, the major task in Rumania and Bulgaria is over; the task in France is over because we are not taking up the problems that UNRA and the Inter-Governmental Committee and the private agencies are going to deal with in liberated areas. That is not our job. You can't say the work of the War Refugee Board is over when the situation in Hungary is what it is today -- it is very bad -- nor the situation in Slovakia, which is also today very bad, and while you have large numbers of persons in concentration camps and in German-occupied Poland and in

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Germany whose lives hang in the balance.

Question: Is the refugee quota to Palestine about filled now?

Mr. Hirschmann: I understand that it is not.

Question: It is not. Well, are there any plans on foot to bring more to this country?

Mr. Pehle: No, there aren't.

Question: There aren't at all?

Mr. Pehle: No. In other words, the Oswego Camp performed a function which we had in mind. It helped relieve the situation in Italy, which was very bad at that time and which is better today. Secondly, it created an example so that we were in a better position to go to other countries and to impress them, particularly in the Mediterranean area, with the importance with which this country regarded this problem. But today the situation on finding havens is, of course, much better than it was then at that time.

Question: Well, would you say, then, Mr. Pehle, it was purely a psychological move?

Mr. Pehle: I wouldn't say it was purely a psychological move because it did bring over people, even a small number, out of Italy, the number of people who were at that time hard to place. It started to relieve the tension but it had great importance as a psychological move.

Question: Well, then, that part of it is all finished. There won't be any more coming over. Is that it?

Mr. Pehle: There is no indication that more refugees will be

coming to the United States because the problem of temporary havens, which is what we were fighting for, is eased very considerably in the Mediterranean area.

Question: Is the Philippeville Camp in operation?

Mr. Fehle: No, it isn't. There isn't any camp.

Question: That is one place where there was a sudden influx.

Mr. Fehle: That's right. In Philippeville alone there were plans to bring in 10,000 refugees. In other words, we had a place there ready to take up to that number, which shows that there is no need of additional havens here.

Question: What are the other havens?

Mr. Fehle: Philippeville was the primary one. The facilities in Italy have been extended considerably so a large number of people can be taken care of there. The Jugoslavia situation has been changed so that the flow from Jugoslavia to Italy and out of Italy has dwindled and as soon as Jugoslavia is liberated that situation will be over with.

Question: Is the idea to send all those refugees that came here and went to Palestine back to their original countries?

Mr. Fehle: I think on the whole the people that went to Palestine went there as a permanent haven. They went there with the intention of staying there for the rest of their lives. And they aren't living in camps; they are finding jobs, fitting themselves into communities. The only group that came here of any consequence is the group that are at Oswego. Those people were brought here with the

understanding that they would be given a temporary haven and with the idea that after hostilities are over they would go back.

Question: Is that true of the Mediterranean countries which are opening up now?

Mr. Fehle: On the whole Mediterranean, all countries which are only taking these people temporarily and with the plan that they will go back after the war or find some place where they can be permanently settled, there are countries that would offer some haven to them permanently.

Question: Are you still sending people to those Moses Wells camps?

Mr. Fehle: I don't think there are many people going to those Moses Wells and those camps were largely havens for the Yugoslavs and the Greeks. That flow has pretty well stopped and, of course, with Greece and Jugoslavia rapidly being liberated the flow will soon be in the other direction. Those people will go back to their homeland.

Question: Oswego was partially an example to South America, wasn't it? Did you get any response?

Mr. Fehle: I wouldn't say it was very important with regard to an example for South America because Oswego was not an example of permanent settlement. It was an example of taking care of those people temporarily. The main place that could be done is in the Mediterranean area, although Mexico did go along and say they were willing to set up a free port too, and there may be some other Latin American countries. The principal problem with the Latin American

countries would be a permanent resettlement problem.

Question: Do you think it is necessary now to set up temporary shelters in Palestine -- I believe there is a resolution before the Congress to that effect -- since a good many people --

Mr. Lehle: ~~I doubt it.~~

(after a pause.) Is there anything else?

(No response.)

Thanks a lot.

(whereupon, at 11:30 a.m., the conference ended in informal conversation off the record.)

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October 16, 1944

Mr. Pehle

Mr. Hirschmann

In the press conference on Tuesday, the following is suggested as a general outline to be covered informally:

1. (a) The changed situation, militarily and politically, in the Balkans which resulted in Mr. Hirschmann's recall from Turkey for consultation.
- (b) A brief indication of the Board's attitude toward the results achieved in Turkey. (Mr. Pehle)
2. (a) The major work of rescue has been achieved in Bulgaria and Rumania, principally in Bulgaria. While sporadic groups were being emancipated it became apparent that the changing political situation provided an opportunity to reinstate and reconstitute the entire Bulgarian Jewish population at one stroke. The Board's program in Turkey was, therefore, suddenly reorientated to save the people within the country as well as without. The former Bagrianoff government convoked Parliament in special session and was prevailed upon to revoke the nefarious Nuremburg anti-Jewish laws. This is the one affirmative and constructive step taken by the Bagrianoff government before it was overthrown. In effect, at one stroke, 45,000 people who had been the first victims of fascism in Bulgaria were given back their rights as citizens and permitted to reconstitute themselves.

This we considered to be constructive in that it kept citizens in their own country where they have the best chance for reestablishing their economic positions.

- (b) They do not constitute a post-war problem.

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- (c) The precedent of Bulgaria giving back freedom to the first victims as the first step, even preceding a Bulgarian armistice, should serve as a blueprint for peace and an example for other nations, especially Hungary and later Germany.
3. In Rumania, the 48,000 minorities and Jews who were released through the efforts of the Board last March from the Transnistrian Camp have regained their complete freedom. On my return to the states, I stopped in Palestine and observed in person hundreds of the children who were saved from this death trap and who now are regaining their health and normal attitude toward life. I saw these children working in Palestine colonies, building themselves into liberty loving citizens. (What would we have done without Palestine?)
4. The work of rescue is still continuing in the Balkans, although there are many uncertainties as the result of the changing conditions. Tribute should be paid to Ambassador Steinhardt for his sympathetic work at the American Embassy in Ankara, but the people in the Balkans will never forget, in my opinion, the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt, which name has become a symbol to them for salvation. When the people of the United States go to the polls on November 7th they will carry with them, so far as I could sense it from my window into the Balkans in Turkey, the prayers of literally millions of grateful souls who know -- as no one else can know -- that in the large measure they owe their lives and their futures to the President for setting up a board which was able to reach out its arm of mercy across the waters to give them life and opportunity.

(Mr. Hirschmann)

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Evac to + thru Turkey (1)

Times Herald

APR 7 1945

Liberated Jews Exchanged for Nazis

CAIRO, April 6 (U.P.).—The Swedish mercy ship Drottningholm, en route to Istanbul with 133 Jews liberated from German concentration camps, picked up an equal number of German civilian internees for exchange at a mid-east port. It is probably the first ship to transport Jews and Germans simultaneously during this war. Approximately 100 of the liberated Jews are TURKISH citizens. In the Bergen-Belsen and Ravensbruck camps they were brutally treated by the Nazis regardless of their neutral status.

000341

Jewish Refugees Detained

**Held Up in Bulgaria and Turkey
on Way to Palestine**

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP).—The Jewish news agency Falcor said today that 625 Jewish refugees from Rumania had arrived in Palestine after a month's wait in Bulgaria and further delay in Turkey.

The group, made up of 195 men, 227 women and the rest children, was detained in Bulgaria, the agency said, "on suspicion that they included persons regarded as citizens of the U. S. S. R., whose departure is prohibited." They were held up again in Turkey because authorities contended that the monthly quota of 1,500 allowed into Palestine was being exceeded, the agency said.

Evac. to & thru Turkey

New York World-Telegram

JAN. 20 1945

Jews From Romania Arrive in Palestine

London, Jan. 20 (A. P.).—The Jewish News Agency, Falcor said today that 625 Jewish refugees from Romania had arrived in Palestine after a month's wait in Bulgaria and further delay in Turkey.

The group, made up of 195 men, 227 women and the rest children, was detained in Bulgaria, the agency said, "on suspicion that they included persons regarded as citizens of the U. S. S. R. whose departure is prohibited." They were held up again in Turkey because authorities contended that the monthly quota of 1,500 allowed into Palestine was being exceeded, the agency said.

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From to +
Date - Sunday

New York World-Telegram

JAN 8 1945

630 Jewish Refugees

By the Associated Press.

ISTANBUL, Jan. 7 (Delayed).—
Six hundred and thirty Jewish
refugees arrived here today from
Romania en route to Palestine.

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The Sun

JAN 8 1945

(Istanbul, Jan. 7 (Delayed)
P).—A total of 630 Jewish ref-
ugees arrived here today from R-
omania en route to Palestine.

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New York ~~World~~-Telegram

OCT 25 1944

Zionists to Hear
Refugee Report

Ira Hirschmann, who resumed his post as vice president of the Bloomingdale department store last week after his return from Ankara, Turkey, where he was a representative of the War Refugee Board, will report on the efforts to aid refugee Jews at a dinner of the Metropolitan Zionist Fund in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Thursday night.

The dinner will be part of a campaign by the fund to raise \$100,000 to speed action for the recognition of Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth.

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New York Times

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1944.

HIRSCHMANN TELLS OF AIDING REFUGEES

Back From Work With War Refugee Board in Balkans, He Praises Turk Help

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Ira Hirschmann, vice president of Bloomingdale's in New York, who has just returned from the Balkans, where he represented the War Refugee Board, told a news conference today that the Bagrianov Government of Bulgaria called a special session of the kingdom's Parliament, at the suggestion of representatives of the WRB, at which it repealed the anti-Semitic decrees of the Nazis.

The task of the board was largely completed in the Balkans, except for the Slovakian and Hungarian situations, Mr. Hirschmann said in giving an account of accomplishments of the WRB to date.

His primary function, he said, was to get refugees out of the Balkan countries by way of Turkey, for which he received high praise from officials of the board. In answer to a question, he said that the number of refugees taken out through Turkey "ran into thousands."

The result of the action by the Bulgarian Parliament, according to Mr. Hirschmann, was that "a population of some 45,000 people were re-established and reinstated—put back on their feet and given their property rights and a chance to rebuild their lives and help rebuild their country."

Activities of Board are Told

"Was that action a direct result of the activities of the War Refugee Board in Bulgaria?" Mr. Hirschmann was asked.

"Well, specifically so, yes," he replied. "We managed to have this government call this special meeting of Parliament together for that purpose. It wasn't the only thing it did, but it did revoke those laws. I had a report just before I left from some of the military people who had gone into Bulgaria, and they reported that the people had been absolutely restored to their full rights; they were free to exercise any profession, go into any business, schools and so forth."

John W. Pehle, executive director of the WRB, who was at the conference with Mr. Hirschmann, explained that the government which revoked those laws was twice replaced. The third, now in power, issued a statement on Sept. 22 on the rights of Jews, which Mr. Pehle read as follows:

"The Bulgarian Government has no objection, and will make no difficulties for those Jews who wish to emigrate to Palestine. Regarding them as Bulgarian citizens who enjoy full rights, the government will require of them merely that they comply with all the laws or regulations obligatory for all citizens of the country."

"The Government has annulled all exclusive laws of anti-Jewish character. Such an exclusive law was that establishing a surtax to

the extent of 20 to 25 per cent of the value of all Jewish property. This tax, being the result of a vicious law, was discriminatory against the Jews. The excess amount will now be returned, but because of Bulgaria's financial situation, such amount will be transferred into a State loan of definite maturity.

Full Equality Is Restored

"The Jews now enjoy full equality of rights and live under the same conditions and in freedom as do other Bulgarian nationals."

Mr. Hirschmann spoke most favorably of the assistance he received from the Turkish Government in facilitating the exodus of persecuted minorities from the Balkans. However, he said, Turkey no longer affords a practical exit route due to the changed conditions in the Balkans.

Another accomplishment of Mr. Hirschmann and the WRB was the breaking up of "the disease-infested camp" called Transnistria, which the Rumanians operated in a part of Russia taken over by Rumania.

Indicating that Mr. Hirschmann was not going back to the Balkans, Mr. Pehle said "we drafted him to do a special job, and he has done the job."

After Mr. Hirschmann said the camp was no more as a result of talks with the Rumanian Minister, he added:

"We broke that camp up. The Russians agreed to break that camp up. The reports we had, showed that thousands of people died every day. Originally, 150,000 people were in the camp, and it was reduced to 48,000 by the time I got to it. *** Those people were all released, had their freedom in Rumania, and had gone to Palestine."

Mr. Pehle gave this answer to a question whether he now regarded "the major work of the board as over."

Many Problems Remain

"Well, of course, you can look at the map and see where our problems are that we have been dealing with. Certainly, the major task in Rumania and Bulgaria is over; the task in France is over because we are not taking up the problems that UNRRA and the inter-governmental committee and the private agencies are going to deal with in liberated areas. That is not our job."

"But you can't say the work of the War Refugee Board is over when the situation in Hungary is what it is today—it is very bad—nor the situation in Slovakia, which is also very bad, and while you have large numbers of persons in concentration camps in Germany and German-occupied Poland whose lives hang in the balance."

On the WRB that was set up by President Roosevelt were Secretaries Hull, Stimson and Morgenthau, and its function was to facilitate the escape of persecuted political minorities from Europe.

Came to Dinner Through Ceiling

GREAT FALLS, Mont. (AP)—Mrs. Frank Rodgers called out that dinner was on the table, and a moment later came Frank, right through the ceiling to drop near the dining room table. He had missed his footing while insulating the attic.

OPEN THURSDAY UNTIL 6

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Rescue Many In Balkans

U. S. Refugee Unit Tells of Mercy Moves

(The Grand Rapids Press Bureau.)

Washington — There still are many Jewish and minority peoples to be rescued from oppression in Hungary, Slovakia, Poland and Germany, John W. Poehle, executive director of the war refugee board in Turkey, reported Wednesday. However, Poehle indicated no more refugees would be brought to this country.

Thousands of lives have been saved not only because oppressed persons have been removed but also because of the weight that was carried by our government in its war refugee board, Poehle stated.

As an instance of this he mentioned the Transnistria concentration camp in Romania near the Russian border. One of the worst disease infested camps, persons were dying there by the thousands each day, he reported. The population had been reduced from 150,000 to 48,000 by the time he got there. As a result of pressure through WRB the remaining prisoners were released and many went to Palestine, he said.

Because of the influence of this country in its refugee work, other nations have been opening up, Poehle stated, particularly in the Mediterranean lands.

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NEW YORK: P.M. - October 18, 1

Liberation Dividend

As a by-product of the liberation of territory in the Balkans, space is being found for sanctuary for refugees from Europe's persecuted minorities. As a result, John W. Pehle, executive director of the War Refugee Board, announces that no plans exist to bring additional refugees to this country from the Mediterranean area.

000349

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - October 18, 1944

**U. S. CALLS OFF
BALKAN REFUGEE
AID IN TURKEY**

(Chicago Tribune Press Service.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17.—The active work of the war refugee board in Turkey, where it succeeded in bringing out thousands of refugees from Balkan countries, is ended and there are no plans to bring additional refugees to the United States from the Mediterranean area, John W. Pehle, executive director of the board, said today.

Pehle told a press conference the liberation of Mediterranean territory had eased the problem of persecuted minorities.

000350

OCT 18 1944

Refugee Unit's Balkan Rescues Seen Near End

Hirschmann Says Bulgaria Was Persuaded to Revoke Its Anti-Semitic Laws

By Ann Cottrell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The major task of the War Refugee Board in rescuing persecuted minorities from the Balkans was declared virtually at an end today by Ira A. Hirschmann, the board's special representative to Turkey, because of the military situation of the area and the W. R. B.'s success in persuading Bulgaria to revoke its anti-Semitic laws.

Mr. Hirschmann, who will return to private life soon as vice-president of Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc., described at a press conference shared with John W. Pehle, executive director of the W. R. B., the two types of liberation which he has been engaged in for almost a year. Also both he and Mr. Pehle agreed that no additional refugees would be brought to Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., or that any more camps would be established in the United States.

After the "sealing up" of Turkey as a source of rescue because of military operations in the Balkans, Mr. Hirschmann indicated that the first type of rescue work—actually aiding escape into Palestine—had come to an end for the time being. The second type of liberation was evidence, he said, by the board's activities in persuading the Bulgarian government to revoke this August its anti-Semitic laws.

Sees Move As Blueprint

"We hope that Bulgaria's action, affecting 45,000 Jews, will serve as a blueprint for other countries," he said. Explaining the advantage of persuading a country to stop its persecution of Jews, Mr. Hirschmann said "we decided to save people inside instead of bringing them out in dribbles."

Although the outlook for the Jews in Bulgaria and Romania has improved tremendously, Mr. Hirschmann said the "remaining Balkan program is Hungary." He was unable, however, to discuss the chances of liberating Hungarian Jews either by aiding their escape or prevailing upon the government to revoke the rigid anti-Semitic laws.

The number of persons from any of the Balkan countries aided by the W. R. B. in reaching Turkey and thence Palestine "runs into the thousands," Mr. Hirschmann said. It is believed, however, that the number has not reached the 75,000 mark since all of the certificates of entry into Palestine which were outstanding when the British white paper restrictions fell due last March have not been used up. Mr. Hirschmann said that all the Jews entering Palestine had gone in on the certificates as permanent residents and that no temporary visas had been issued.

48,000 Return to Romania

An example of the improved attitude of the Romanian government toward Jews was given when Mr. Hirschmann said that the most of the 48,000 Romanian Jews in Transnistria had been returned to Romania, but a few thousand children were sent to Palestine. He described Transnistria—a small area between Russia and Romania—as a "celebrated disease-infested camp" where more than 100,000 refugees live.

Although the anti-Semitic laws of Bulgaria were withdrawn in August by the defunct Bratianov government, the Georgioff government, now in power, has made it plain it will continue to consider Jews as Bulgarian citizens, with equal rights.

Discussing the refugee camp at Oswego, Mr. Pehle said that since additional territory has been liberated in Europe, havens could be found here. Also, the overcrowding of refugees in Italy has improved, he said.

The New York camp was set up, he said, to create an example to put us in a better position when asking other countries to provide camps.

000351

Refugee Board's Task Easing Up

From The Saginaw News
Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON—There are still many Jewish and minority peoples to be rescued from oppression in Hungary, Slovakia, Poland and Germany, although most of the work of the war refugee board in Turkey is finished, John W. Poehle, executive director, said Tuesday.

He indicated no more refugees will be brought to this country.

"Thousands" of persons were rescued from Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria through Turkey, Jed Hirschmann, WRB representative in Turkey, declared, explaining he worked through the ministers of these countries in Turkey and through the International Red Cross.

The shifting military situation in the Balkans is responsible for Hirschmann's recall to this country, Poehle said. He praised the Turkish representative's work in the "most difficult area of operations".

The greatest refugee population has been brought from Romania, Hirschmann reported, and some from Bulgaria, but the political and military situation now has changed.

Approximately 45,000 people were oppressed in Bulgaria, but as of September of this year the new government restored their rights as citizens, allowing them to move freely, act in any business they wished and possess property. This was stimulated by WRB's insistence that a special session of parliament be called to remove the anti-Semitic laws.

Thousands of lives have been saved not only because people have been removed from oppressed areas but by the weight carried by our government in its war refugee board, Hirschmann asserted.

000350

Barring Balkan Refugee Route Ends Job of Roosevelt Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Major work of President Roosevelt's War Refugee Board was pronounced ended today when Ira Hirschmann, the Board's representative in Ankara, returned home because of the sealing of Turkey as an escape route for Balkan Jews.

Mr. Hirschmann, New York merchant, said he left behind a skeleton organization to explore further possibilities of easing the persecution of Jews in the Balkans, but military operations there have largely blocked Board activities.

The Board was credited by Mr. Hirschmann with negotiating repeal of anti-Semitic laws by the Bulgarian Parliament in August and for facilitating the escape of "thousands" of Rumanian Jews to Palestine.

On the way home, Mr. Hirschmann stopped off in Palestine and "saw hundreds of refugees" released by board intervention from what he said was a disease-ridden Transnistria concentration camp being rebuilt as freedom-loving citizens.

Although admitting that major Board activities have been in the Balkans, John W. Pehle, Executive Director, declared that its work could not be considered ended as long as the lives of Jews in Hungary, Slovakia, Occupied Poland, and Germany still hang in the balance.

He said the Board has no plans to bring refugees to this country, beyond the 1,000 now encamped at Oswego, N. Y.

More facilities for refugees have been provided in North Africa than have been occupied. An UNRRA camp at Philip

French North Africa, is yet to be put into operation.

UNRRA has assigned itself the task of getting refugees back to their homes after the war, while the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees will seek permanent havens for those unable to return.

Refugee rescue activities in the Balkans could not have been achieved without the President Roosevelt's creation of the board, ordered after the House shelved the proposal on advice of the State Department.

New York ~~World~~ Telegram

OCT 17 1944

Hirschmann Tells Of Refugee Aid

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Ira Hirschmann, just returned from Ankara, where he has been serving as representative of the War Refugee Board, said today that conditions had so improved in the Mediterranean area that he had been permitted to give up his post to resume his civilian position as an executive of Bloomingdale's department store in New York.

Mr. Hirschmann met reporters at a press conference with John W. Pehle, executive secretary of the WRB, who explained that the minority group problem had been alleviated in the Balkans and the Mediterranean area that there no longer were any plans to bring additional refugees from that area to this country.

Mr. Hirschmann indicated that the work of the WRB, plus the atrocities committed upon helpless people, probably had much to do with forcing the easing of the restrictions against the Jews in Bulgaria. He said he felt the Bulgarian program had set a precedent for other European countries and that he expected the refugee problem to be eased further as a result.

He predicted that of the thousands of Jews who have found safety in Palestine, few would return to their native countries after the war.

Most of those who fled from Nazi dominated areas to the safety of Palestine he pointed out have gone into business, found jobs or have established themselves in agriculture.

Mr. Hirschmann said that in view of the fact there "always was considerable anti-Semitism in the Balkans, the Bulgarian situation as it now stands is quite heartening for those in refugee work."

000354

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000355

REFUGEE AID CHIEF AT WORK IN TURKEY

Hirschmann Cuts Red Tape
as He Maps Plans to Help
Oppressed Europeans

By JOSEPH M. LEVY

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 19—From his bed to which he was confined by an attack of influenza, Dr Isaac Herzog, chief rabbi of Palestine, at present in Ankara in connection with plans for the rescue of Jews from Europe, rose to greet Ira A. Hirschmann, vice president of Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc., who has just arrived here to take up his duties as official representative of the newly formed War Refugee Board.

Mr. Hirschmann went to work within half an hour of his arrival in Ankara. He is invested with full responsibility of implementing the board's program and policy in Turkey.

One of his main tasks will be to develop the plans for the rescue and transportation as well as relief and maintenance of refugees. No American diplomat of this war has received such extraordinary powers in carrying out his duties as those granted to Mr. Hirschmann. Under the authority vested by the Treasury in the War Refu-

gee Board, Mr. Hirschmann will be the first and only United States citizen in Turkey to be allowed to disregard the Trading With the Enemy Act.

Asked whether he had an idea of the enormous difficulties that would confront him, Mr. Hirschmann said:

"Certainly, no one more than I realizes how complex and intricate is the task undertaken by the Refugee Board. A cursory glance at the position makes it clear that a full mobilization of every resource at our command will be necessary if we are to attain any measure of success. I fully expect to encounter great obstacles in my work, but how could we ever justify ourselves before the bar of history if we did not probe every avenue and left no stone unturned to try to save all that can be saved of those unfortunate human beings regardless of race or creed faced with annihilation in Europe.

"I expect help not only from individuals and organizations but from the entire civilized world. Let us pray that all other nations will follow the example of the United States and give us their unstinted aid in this great humanitarian undertaking."

To Rabbi Herzog's appeal not to waste time on red tape Mr. Hirschmann replied that the Refugee Board, headed by its dynamic director, John Pehele, was an instrument tempered for immediate and unreserved action, untrammelled by party restrictions and that it would be a grievous crime to allow this work of mercy, salvation to be impeded by any formalities.

000356

Mr. Pehle

714

Ira Hirschmann, Vice President of Bloomingdale Bros., Inc., New York, has arrived in Ankara, Turkey, on a mission for the President's War Refugee Board, it was announced.

Hirschmann, long active in refugee work, will be assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Ankara as a special attache in carrying out his task of expediting rescue of Jews and other persecuted peoples from Europe.

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

February 22, 1944

10:26 a.m.

000357

7A

**Ira Hirschmann Named
War Refugee Board Aid**

Assigned to Ankara to Help
Persecuted Minorities

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—John W. Fehle, Acting Executive Director of the War Refugee Board, announced today that Ira Hirschmann, vice-president of Bloomington Brothers, Inc., of New York City, has been designated as the board's special representative in Ankara, Turkey, assigned as special attache to the Embassy in connection with war-refugee matters.

Mr. Hirschmann arrived in Ankara on Feb. 14, and is now engaged in the development of programs and the implementation of measures for the rescue, transportation, maintenance and relief of Jews and other persecuted minorities in Europe.

He has passed considerable time in western and central Europe. In 1938 he attended the Evian conference as an observer for the United States government. Later he went to Austria where with the cooperation of friends he arranged for several hundred refugees to leave the country.

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000359

MAR 6 - 1945

Dear Dr. Boon:

The War Refugee Board has received from its representative in Turkey a list of some 1,400 names of persons who are believed to be still interned at Bergen Belsen. Since the list reached Istanbul from the Netherlands Immigrant Association in Jerusalem, it is assumed that the persons listed are Dutch nationals.

If you are not already in possession of these names, we shall be glad to make our list available to you upon request.

Very truly yours,

Florence Hodel

Florence Hodel
Assistant Executive Director

Dr. H. N. Boon,
First Secretary,
Netherlands Embassy,
Washington, D. C.

EBT EBT:inp 3/6/45 -

000360



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Istanbul, February 9, 1945

Dear General O'Dwyer:

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

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

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki
Herbert Katzki

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

Encl: List of internees.

000361

BUN OLEI HOLLAND
Jerusalem, P.O.B. 46

January 1945

First Supplement Bergen-Belsen List

BEERMAN-WRONKO	Mr. and Mrs.	ca 58 y.
BOSSMAN-OUDES	Henriet	
BROMMET family	(2 children, girls 9 and 7 years)	40 and 35 y.
CHAJES family	(twingirls # 9 y.)	
COHEN-ARONSOHN	and child 10 y.	37 y.
COHEN-ZWARTS	Sophie	
COHN-PELS		42 y.
DENIS (3)		
DRIEVOET	Henriette	
DRIEVOET	Isidor	31.12.-
DRIEVOET-ELZAS	Renee	22.2.-
ELZAS	Henri	19. 1.80
ELZAS-de VRIES	Elisabeth	24. 2.86
FISCHER	Dr. Joseph (2)	
HAAS-NORDEN de	Mr., Mrs. and daughter	
HAUSLER	Israel	14.11.28
HECHT family		
KOOPMAN	Harry (4)	
LEDISLAW family		
MARX	Rosa	ca 66 y.
PRESSEISEN	Flora	
PRESSEISEN	Joshua Simon	
PRESSEISEN	Salomon	
PRESSEISEN	Leopold	
ROZIN	Mrs. (wife of Prof. Rozin)	72 y. - Bar. 28
SCHEFTEL	Walter	1.12.91
SCHEFTEL-ROSENBERG	Theodora	12.12.06
SCHEFTEL	Gerd	16 y.
SERLIE-WIJNSCHENK	Betje	14.11.79
VLESCHOUWER-CAHAN	Toos	
WOLF-GOKKES	Renee and 2 daughters	
WORMSER-v.d.BERGH	Mrs. (wife of Richard Wormser)	29 y.
ZANTEN van	Mr. and Mrs.	

000362

IRGUN OLMI HOLLAND
Jerusalem, POB. 46

Jan. 9, 1945

CORRECTIONS AND COMPLMENTS OF BERGEN BELSEN LIST
(See numbers list December 1944)

85.	BARG	Oscar	2. 7.20
99.	BIRENHAK	Moses	35 y.
100.	BIRENHAK-KELLER	Peppi	
111.	BIRNBAUM-BIRNBAUM	Therese	53 y.
359.	GERZON	Jozef	Block 7
360.	GERZON	Julius	" "
361.	GERZON-HURWITZ	Dina	" "
362.	GERZON	Mirjam Betty	" "
363.	GERZON	Betty Sophie	" "
374.	GOELDSCHMIDT-LAQUEUR	Renate	33 y.
855.	NORDEN	Mrs. van	
856.	PAKEDRAGER	Elias	27. 3.05
856.	PAKEDRAGER-SLIJFER	Sara	16. 9.07
857.	PAKEDRAGER	Jehuda	4.10.37
858.	PAKEDRAGER	Mirjam Elisabeth	19. 6.41
922.	PINKHOF-WATERMAN	Mirjam	1917
927.	PINKHOF	Sally	15. 6.93
928.	PINKHOF-de PAAUW	Rosalie	17.10.97
929.	PINKHOF	Abraham	11.11.27
930.	PINKHOF	Helena Adele	14.10.38
931.	PINKHOF	Rosa	19.11.22
918.	PIFFERLING	Fritz and wife	ca 60 y.
963.	PRESSERSEN	Moritz Heinrich	ca 55 y.
987.	RUBISS-DRILBMA	Yvonne	
998.	ROSSLER	Sophie	22 y.
1043.	SANDE RS-HIJMANS	Josine	
1102.	SLOTOWSKY-NATLATSKY	Pauline	3. 3.11
1104.	SLYPER-ASSOCHER	Marie	1. 9.79
1124.	SOUGET-FALLIG	Rosa (and son)	
1202.	ULLMANN	Gerd	15 y.
1217.	VLEESCHHOUWER	Juda, Elisa	11. 1.96
1218.	VLEESCHHOUWER-CARO	Friedel	14. 6.07
1219.	VLEESCHHOUWER	Rachel	27.12.33
1220.	VLEESCHHOUWER	Elisheva	17. 3.39
1221.	VLEESCHHOUWER	Chaim Jair	30. 6.36
1222.	VLEESCHHOUWER	Tirsa	30. 9.37
1223.	VLEESCHHOUWER	Elizur Arje	30. 9.37
1224.	VLEESCHHOUWER	Hechana	23. 3.39
1225.	VLEESCHHOUWER-FORTUIN	Rachel	9. 9.70
1338.	WORMSER	Richard	34 y.

REGUN OLEI HOLLAND.

December 1944.

List of persons detained at Bergen-Belsen Camp.

No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Bar.
1.	AA, VAN DER KAR	Betje		70	
2.	AARON	Siegfried	11. 1.87		13
3.	AARON-WEIL	Ida	13.11.92		
4.	AARON	Ludwig	15.10.28		
5.	ABELES Dr.	Otto	1. 5.79	61	13
6.	ABELES-DEMBITZER	Mina(Mindel)		61	
7.	ABRAM	Aron			28
8.	Abraham	Siegfried		45	
9.	ABRAHAM-SCHWARZSTEIN	Gerda		33	
10.	ABRAHAM	Hans Henry		11	
11.	ABRAHAM	Ruth		6	
12.	ABRAHAMS-GOLDSCHMIDT	Naftali and fam.			
13.	ADELSBERGEN-REICHOLD	Clotilde	15. 7.72		
14.	ADLER	Ilse			14
15.	ADLER-ADLER	Fanny			
16.	ADLER-SAGHS	Sara and children			
17.	AHLFELD	Werner		34	11
18.	ALALOUF Dr.	Jean		45	Hospital
19.	ALLEGRO	Michael and wife			
20.	ALT	Mojsze-Chaim			
21.	AMERONGEN	Simon van		60	17
22.	AMERONGEN-KULKER	Henriette van			17
23.	AMSTER	Marion	9. 4.28		
24.	ANDORN	Hans			
25.	ANDRIESSE	Hermann	28.10.92		13
26.	ANDRIESSE-VAN SPIEGEL	Betje	24. 2.02		20
27.	ANDRIESSE	Rosette Cate	17. 8.27		
28.	ANDRIESSE	Miriam	17. 4.33		
29.	ANDRIESSE	Abraham	19. 8.26		
30.	APT Dr.	Richard		69	11
31.	ARONS Dr.	Philip and wife			Hospital
32.	ASCHNER	(Frau			23
33.	ASCHNER	Manfred			
34.	ASSCHER	Louis	3. 9.85		
35.	ASSCHER-VAN GELDERN	Louise	8. 3.99		
36.	ASSCHER	Eli	8. 4.20		
37.	ASSCHER	Rosa	11. 6.28		
38.	ASSCHER	Elie		45	
39.	ASSCHER-LISSAUER	Marianne		42	
40.	ASSCHER	Isak		16	
41.	ASSCHER	Salomon		15	
42.	ASSCHER	Jacob		14	
43.	ASSCHER	Abraham		12	
44.	ASSCHER	Josua		7	
45.	ASSCHER	Truida		1	
46.	ASSCHER	Henry Abraham	9. 6.21		
47.	ASSCHER-PINKHOF	Esther Rosa	6. 7.22		
48.	ASSCHER	Jozef		58	
49.	ASSCHER-DUILEND	Henny		55	
50.	ASSCHER	Eljakim	4. 4.79		

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000364

No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Bar.
51.	ASSCHER-DUIZEND	Lea	21. 6.79		
52.	ASSCHER(Frederika)	Frederika	5. 4.21		
53.	AUERBACH	Hans Wolfgang			
54.	AUERBACH	Wilhelm and fam.			
55.	AUERBACH	Pepi Taube			
56.	BAARS	Sara			Hospital
57.	BAARS family				
58.	BACHNER-MADELBAUM, Mrs.				22
59.	BACHNER	Samson			11
60.	BADMANN	Leo		62	11
61.	BADMANN-ROOS, Mrs.			48	18
62.	BACHR	Felix			
63.	BAMBERGER	Hartog	30. 4.84		
64.	BAMBERGER-BARTELS	Orta Sara	19. 3.85		
65.	BANNACH	Meir	20. 5.07		11
66.	BARACH and fam.				
67.	BARDACH	Berl			
68.	BARENHOLZ	Felix and fam.			
69.	BARTENSTEIN	Hans			
70.	BAMBERGER	Joseph			
71.	BARUCH DE LA PARRA, fam.				Babykitchen
72.	BAUER	Siegbert			11
73.	BAUMGARTEN-BORCHARDT	Marion			23
74.	BAUMGARTEN	Thomas		10	23
75.	BECKER	Saul			
76.	BED-SCHAAP	J. and fam.			
77.	BEEN-MOSCOW	Mrs. van			
78.	BEER	H. de			
79.	BREITZ	Reina			
80.	BENLION, fam.				
81.	BENEDICT	Hera Ber.		50	12
82.	BENEDICT	Gerda		15	
83.	BENDIX-JACOBSON	I.			
84.	BERG-VAN DEN LEE and fam.				
85.	BERG	Oscar		24	18
86.	BERG-HANF	Mrs. widow and daughter			
87.	BERG-KNUR	S. v. d.			
88.	BERGH	Simon van den and fam.			11
89.	BERLINER	fam. and son			
90.	B-LITZER	Ludwig		55	
91.	BIALOGLOWSKI	Willi (Wolf)			
92.	BIALOGLOWSKI-FRANKL	Mrs. Charlotte			
93.	BIALOGLOWSKI	Eli		7	
94.	BIALOSTERSKI	Esperance		55	
95.	BIALOSTERSKI	Annie		52	
96.	BIERMAN, fam.				
97.	BING	Felix			
98.	BIRNBAUM	Jules Siegfried		24	12
99.	BIERENHAK	Moses			
100.	BIERENHAK-KELLER	Peppi			
101.	BIRNHAK-HAUSER	Cillia		25	
102.	BIRNHAK-KOPPEL	Moche and fam.			11
103.	BIRNBAUM	Ostias	5.11.02		
104.	BIRNBAUM-SKAJA	Leone	26. 6.05		22
105.	BIRNBAUM	Sonni	26. 5.28		22

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000365

No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Bar.
106.	BIRNBAUM	Regina	7. 9.30		22
107.	BIRNBAUM	Jacob Moshe	14.12.31		22
108.	BIRNBAUM	Zwi Eli Melech	10. 4.33		22
109.	BIRNBAUM	Susanna	31. 7.34		22
110.	BIRNBAUM	Samuel	26.12.38		22
111.	BIRNBAUM	Therese		55	18
112.	BLES	Dr. Jeanne		67	28
113.	BLIK-SAMSON	Mrs.		30	
114.	BLIK	Clara		6	
115.	BLIK	Mauvice		5	
116.	BLIK	Helene		1/2	
117.	BLITZ	Martin Willem		48	
118.	BLITZ-DAVIDS	Eline		48	
119.	BLITZ	Nanette		15	
120.	BLITZ	Bernhard		16	
121.	BLOK	Mrs. Grete		50	
122.	BLOKJESMAN	Jacques			12
123.	BLUMENSTEIN fam.				
124.	BLUMENTHAL	Jacob and fam.			
125.	BLUMENTHAL-HECT, Mrs.				
126.	BLUMENTHAL	Walter		11	
127.	BLUMENTHAL	Albert		13	23
128.	BLUMENTHAL	Marion		15	23
129.	BOAS-SCHOONHOED	wife and 2 children			22
130.	BONDI	Siegmund			22
131.	BONDI-MUSEBACHER	Ernestine			
132.	BONT-ROSELAAR	Elisabeth	3. 7.65		18
133.	BOLLE	Fredy (Gottlieb)		30	12
134.	BOLLE-POLAK	Mrs. Juul		30	18
135.	BOLLE	Moses			12
136.	BOLLE-VAN PRAAG	Elisa Angelina			
137.	BOECH	Loeki		9	22
138.	BOSMAN	Hanna	14. 8.17		18
139.	BOSMAN	Jona			
140.	BOSMAN	Jacob		62	
141.	BOSMAN-COREN	Mina B.		60	
142.	BRANSON	Dr. Jacques		45	13
143.	BRANSON-KLEIN	Corry		40	
144.	BRANSON	Reina	1932		
145.	BRANSON	Jo	1934		
146.	BRANSON	Betsy	1937		
147.	BRANDT	Siegfried wife and 1 child			
148.	BRAUN	Stefania and fam.		38	
149.	BRENNER	Ernst			
150.	BRILLEMANN-Vos	Mrs.			
151.	BROMBERG	Dr. A. and fam.			Hospital
152.	BRONNER	Josef and fam.		44	
153.	BROUWER	Abraham and fam.			
154.	BUITENKANT-KATWYK	Mrs.			
155.	BUITENKANT	Sophie			
156.	BUREN	Phillipvan	27. 1.06		
157.	BUREN-KATTENDURG	Mary van	8. 2.08		
158.	BUREN- KATTENDURG	Hanna Mirjam	8. 9.37		
159.	BRILLEMANN-SALOMON	Mrs.			

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No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Bar.
160.	CAHEN	Ella (wife of W. Ahlfeld)		42	
161.	CAHEN	Gideon		13	
162.	CAHN	Berthold and fam.			
163.	CALVARI-LISSAUER	Cecilie		68	
164.	CALVARI	Walter			
165.	CLEEF	Johan Siegfried van		32	
166.	COEVORDEN	Sally van			
167.	COHEN	Dr. Aron			
168.	COHEN	Mr. Bernhard, J.		50	27
169.	COHEN	Elja			11
170.	COHEN	Ernst B.			
171.	COHEN	Godert H.			
172.	COHEN	Ernst Herman (son of Jacques)		21	13
173.	COHEN	Hesseline (engaged to Rob. Meyerson)		1.3.22	
174.	COHEN	Nathan	19.11.92		
175.	COHEN-SCHATZ	Joannette	18.12.85		
176.	COHN	Noemi		25	
177.	COHLN	Rudolf	27. 7.89		
178.	COHER-KONIGSBERGER	Eva	17.11.91		
179.	COHEN	Herman Simon	1. 4.28		
180.	COHEN	Ruth Emilie		18	22
181.	COHEN	Sara and child			
182.	COHEN Benediks-Jacobson	Mary		55	
183.	COHEN-BOLLEGRAF and fam.				
184.	COHEN	Bernhard Henry	21.7.12		
185.	COHEN-DE BEER	Naetje	9. 9.07		
186.	COHEN-GOTHELF	Gertrud		50	20
187.	COHEN VAN BUCKEN	Wim and fam.			
188.	COHEN	Isaak	15. 5.21		
189.	COHEN-LEVENBACH	Else	20. 1.22		
190.	COHEN-VAN PRAAG	Anna (widow George Cohen)		50	
191.	COHER	Jozef	8. 5.02		
192.	COHEN-WERTHEIMER	Grete	21. 6.12		
193.	COHNSIUS fam.				
194.	COHEN	Dr. Hendrik	20.12.79		12
195.	COHEN-POLAK	Flora	7. 7.85		
196.	COHN-GOLDBROER	Aron			12
197.	COLLEM	van and fam.			
198.	COLMANS M. and fam.				
199.	COPPENHAGEN	Felix and wife			
200.	GOSSMANN	Walter			
201.	COHN	Asaf (brother of Noemi Cohn)		18	
202.	D'ANGONA	Jozef		1	
203.	D'ANGONA	Martin		7	
204.	D'ANGONA-VREDENBURG	Josine		35	25
205.	D'ANGONA	Robby and wife			11 h
206.	DASBERG	Klaser	6. 9.04		13
207.	DASBERG-DE VRIES	Bertha	27. 1.01		
208.	DASBERG	Samuel	5. 7.30		

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No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Bar.
209.	DASBERG	Simon Philip	14. 2.33		
210.	DASBERG	Dina Eva	20. 6.36		
211.	DASBERG-D. VRIES	Dina		70	27
212.	DASBERG	Rabbi Simon		43	12
213.	DASBERG-FRANK	Isa		40	18
214.	DASBERG	Fanny		14	18
215.	DASBERG	Dina		13	18
216.	DASBERG	Ssaueel		10	18
217.	DASBERG	Rafael		8	18
218.	DAVID-KAHN	Alice		55	
219.	DAVID	Ellen		27	
220.	DAVIDS	Rabbi A.D.R.	2.8.95	49	
221.	DAVIDS-DEUCHTWANG	Erika	4. 3.03	41	
222.	DAVIDS	Shulamith	26.8.32	12	
223.	DAVIDS	Mirjam	17.1.29	15	
224.	DAVIDS	Elijahu	29.11.25	18	
225.	DAVIDS	Joseph Hirsch		48	13
226.	DAVIDS-ROOS	Ether		43	
227.	DAVIDS	Nahemia		14	
228.	DAVIDSON	Netti			
229.	DAVIDSON	Mrs. M.			
230.	DE HAAS	Mrs.			
231.	DEKKER fam.				
232.	DESSAU	Netti			
233.	DESSAU	Dr. Sam and fam.			
234.	DESSAU-GOLDE	Mrs.			
235.	DEUTSCH	David			11
236.	DEUTSCH-WASSERZUG	Fris da			
237.	DIACONIDES	Dr. Eli and fam.			
238.	DINKEL	Alex and wife			
239.	DINKEL	Jacob			
240.	DINKEL	Siogfried			
241.	DINKEL-LEWENSTEIN	Mrs.			
242.	DORNBUSCH	Mattali	3. 8.18		25
243.	DORNBUSCH-OETINGER	Elisabeth	17. 5.14		17
244.	DRESDEN	Abraham		62	17
245.	DRESDEN	Mrs.			17
246.	DRIEBEL-LOEWENSTEIN	and fam.			
247.	DROLLER	Frans Joachim			
248.	DRUIF	Liesje			
249.	DROKKER	Jacob	21.6.80		
250.	DUIZEND	Jacob	21. 4.83		17
251.	DUIZEND	Hartog	17. 7.10		
252.	DUIZEND-DAVIDSON	Charlotte	16. 8.09		
253.	DUIZEND-ASSCHER	Elisabeth	3. 3.84		
254.	DUIZEND	Jochebeth	15.12.13		
255.	DORLACHER	Heinz and fam.			
256.	DUSCHNITZ	Felix		45	
257.	DUSCHNITZ	Claire		40	
258.	DUVEN	Frederik			12
259.	DUVEN-WAGENNAAR	Johanna			
260.	DZIALOWSKY	Dr. Oskar			12
261.	DZIALOWSKY-ROSENACK	Milly			
262.	DYK	Josef van			
263.	DYK	Ref van			

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No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Bar.
264.	DYK	Koosje van			
265.	DYK-DE VRIES	Mrs. van			28
266.	DAVIDS	Sara		10	
267.	EISENMANN	S. and fam.			
268.	EITJE	Abr. Sal. and wife			12
269.	EITJE	Henri	18. 4.89		
270.	EITJE-KULKER	Elisabeth	1. 4.87		
271.	EITJE	Alfred	30. 1.20		12
272.	ELIEL	Rolf	27.11.15		
273.	ELIEL -REHBOCK	Ida	27. 9.20		
274.	ELLERN	Alexander and fam.	5.11.99		23
275.	ELLERN-GUTMANN	Lotte	2. 7.02		23
276.	ELLERN	Heinrich	24. 2.31	13	23
277.	ELLERN	Ruth	23.12.27		19
278.	ELTE	Willem			11
279.	ELTE-VAN SON	Mrs.			13
280.	ELZAS	Dr. Julius			
281.	ELZAS-LEVISON	Mrs.			21
282.	EMANUEL	Herman			
283.	EMANUEL	Leo			
284.	EMANUEL	Marcus			
285.	EMANUEL-GOLDSCHMIDT	Martha			
286.	EMDEN	Andre van			
287.	EMDEN-POLK	Bazy (Nurse)			
288.	EMMERING	Dr. Siegfried			
289.	ENGLANDER	Marianne		35	21
290.	EPSTEIN	Dr. wife and		29	
291.	ESSEN	2 children			
291.	ESSEN	Jool van	18. 5.15	22	13
292.	ESSO-DE GROOT	Martha van		21	
293.	ETLINGER	Meir	30.12.17		28
294.	EYL	Mary (Nurse)			
295.	EMANUEL	Jona			
296.	EMANUEL	Sam			
297.	EMANUEL	Bernard			
298.	EMANUEL	Bella			
299.	EMANUEL	Felix			
300.	EMANUEL	Beatrix			
301.	FRONENBACH-LOWINSKI	Ljuba	8. 5.05		
302.	FELSENTHAL	Herbert			11
303.	FEINGOLD	Jehuda Leib			
304.	FEIT	Jessia			22
305.	FELSENTHAL	Mrs. Herbert and			
		2 children			
306.	FINKEL	Max, wife and			11e 25
		6 children			
307.	FINKEL-ROSTOWSKY	Szaje and family			
308.	FINKELSTEIN	Jacob			
309.	FINKELSTEIN	Nathan			
310.	FLOERSHEIM	Ilse Zerline and fam.		38	
311.	FLOERSHEIM	Ilse			20
312.	PONTYN and family				
313.	FORGASZ	Salo	2. 6.21		
314.	FRANK	Moses			
315.	FORGASZ-SPANIER	Bertha	20. 4.89		

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No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Bar.
316.	FRANK	Hadi		9	24
317.	FRANKENTHAL	Eugen			
318.	FRANKENTHAL	Max			
319.	FRANKENHUIS	Mr.			
320.	FRANKENHUIS-FRANKENHUIS	Mrs.			
321.	FRANKEL	Heinz		29	
322.	FRANKENTHAL	Max			
323.	FREUDENBERG	Ernst			
324.	FREUDENBERG	Julius			
325.	FREUDENBERG	Louise		40	18
326.	FREUDIGER	Karl		71	
327.	FREUDIGER	Mrs. Zeni		66	
328.	FREUDIGER	Herbert		41	
329.	FREUDIGER	Edith		36	
330.	FREUDIGER	Erika		8	
331.	FREUDIGER	Egon		26	
332.	FREUDIGER	Oliver		4	
333.	FREUD	Mr. and Mrs. Dolly and child			22
334.	FREY	Nathan			
335.	FREYHANN	Josef			13
336.	FRIEDMAN	Max and fam.		62	
337.	FRIEDMAN	Moshe and fam.		60	
338.	FROHMANN	Karla		35	18
339.	FROHMANN	Chawa		6	18
340.	FROMMER	Mosaniel and fam.			
341.	FUEHRER	Isaak	18.11.92		
342.	FUEHRER-HABER	Gisela	23. 2. 96		
343.	FUEHRER	Harry	29. 3.24		
344.	FUEHRER	Alfred	1. 8.27		
345.	FUERTH	Arnold		65	
346.	FUERTH	Elsa		56	
347.	GELDER	Erich		46	13
348.	GELDER-KATTENBURG	Mota		42	21
349.	GELDER	Michael		11	21
350.	GELDER	Eduard		12	21
351.	GELDER-COHEN	Grietje van			
352.	GELDER	David van		55	
353.	GELDER-KIEK	Martha van		55	
354.	GELDER	Gertrude van			
355.	GELDERN	Sonja van			
356.	GERLICH	Adolf			
357.	GERZON	Jules	23. 9.93		
358.	GERZON-VAN GELDER	Selma	4.11.92		
359.	GERZON	Josef	4. 4.57		27
360.	GERZON	Julius	3. 9.89		
361.	GERZON-HURWITZ	Dina	23. 4.97		
362.	GERZON	Mirjam Betty	9.10.23		
363.	GERZON	Betty Sophie	11.11.27		
364.	GERSONS	Louis and fam.			
365.	GESUNDEIT	Renia Renate			
366.	GLAS	Mrs. van der			
367.	GODSCHALK	Tilly Rosetta	11. 4.04		21
368.	GOLDSCHMIDT	Adolf			

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No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Bar
369.	GOLDSCHMIDT	Claire			
370.	GOLDSCHMIDT	Gottfried			
371.	GOLDSCHMIDT-FRUCHTWANGER	Mrs.			
372.	GOLDSCHMIDT	Verner Leo		30	
373.	GOLDSCHMIDT	Paul		28	
374.	GOLDSCHMIDT-LAQUEUR	Renate			
375.	GOLDSCHMIDT	Esmanuel and fam.			
376.	GOLDSTEIN	Walter			
377.	GOLDSTEIN	Alfred and fam.			
378.	GOLDSTEIN-WIEHL	Mrs.			
379.	GOMPEN	Siegfried		59	
380.	GOMPEN-KALKER	Ether		57	
381.	GOMPEN	Jaap		25	
382.	GOMPEN	Bertha		27	
383.	GOMPERS	Henry		59	
384.	GOMPERS	Lodewijk			
385.	GOMPERS	Josef	22. 3. 99		
386.	GOMPERS-LOONGSTYN	Marianne	30. 10. 95		
387.	GOSLAR	Hans		54	
388.	GOSLAR	Hanneli		15	25
389.	GOSLAR	Gigi		3	25
390.	GOSSCHALK	Josef	31. 12. 05		
391.	GOSSCHALK-VAN ESSE	Vrouwetje	11. 6. 93		
392.	GOTTSTEIN	Friedrich			
393.	GOTTSTEIN	Mrs.			
394.	GOTTSTEIN	Sonja		18	
395.	GOTTSTEIN	Fritz			
396.	GOUDSMIT	Gerrit		23	
397.	GOUDSMIT-MEYER	Mrs.			
398.	GOUDSMIT	Joop		1	
399.	GOUDSMIT	Mr.			
400.	GOUDSMIT-GOUDSMIT	Mrs.			
401.	GRAHAAT	Mr. and Mrs.			23
402.	GRAHAAT	Jopie		7	23
403.	GRAHAAT	Max		14	23
404.	GRAHAAT	Andries		18	11
405.	GROEN	D. and 2 sons			
406.	GROEN	M.			
407.	GROEN	Levie			
408.	GROENMAN	Jacob	4. 10. 03		11
409.	GROENMAN-COHEN	Marianne Clara	5. 4. 05		
410.	GRUENBAUM	Max			
411.	GRUENBERG -STERN	Bertha			
412.	GRUENFELD	Anna			
413.	GRUENFELD	Kinnie			
414.	GRUENWALD	Family			
415.	GUMPERTZ	Benno			
416.	GUMPERT-WEISS	Rosalie			
417.	GUTMANN	Jacob	31. 12. 15		13
418.	GUTMANN	Max			13
419.	GUTMANN	Simon			13
420.	GUTWEIN-LANDAU	Sara			
421.	GOUDSMIT	Jules		30	11
422.	GOUDSMIT-FRANKENTHAL	Ruth		20	23
423.	GOUDSMIT	Juda		2	23

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No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	B.
424.	GRUENBAUM	Manfred			
425.	HAALMAN	Max and wife	3. 2.97		
426.	HAAS	Erich Dr.			
427.	HAAS-SCHIA MM	Mrs.			
428.	RAHN	Justin			
429.	HANDGRIFF	Kurt			
430.	HAHNEMANN	Moses		45	
431.	HAHNEMANN	Gertrud		36	
432.	HARPMAN	nurse			
433.	HARTOG	Jerome and 2 sons		52	
434.	HARTOG AA	Therese		46	21
435.	HAS ENBERG	Jonas			11
436.	HAS ENBERG-MEYER	Trude			
437.	HAS ENBERG	Irene		14	
438.	HAS ENBERG	Werner		16	
439.	HANF	Mr.			
440.	HEDEMAN	Hugo			
441.	HEDEMAN-ROSENDAAL	Mrs.			
442.	HEER	Jacob de and wife			
443.	HEERTJES	Simon	21.12.19		
444.	HEERTJES-RICARDO	Hanna	3.12.16		
445.	HEERTJES	J.M. and fam.			
446.	HEIDEN-HEIMER	Carla		20	21
447.	HEIDEN-HEIMER	Herman		50	13
448.	HEIDEN-HEIMER	Mrs.		45	11e
449.	HEIDMAN	Martin			13
450.	HEIDEN-HEIMER	Robert		16	13
451.	HEILDUT	Fanny Esther		51	
452.	HEILDUT	Robert Heinrich		15	
453.	HEILDUT	Heinrich and fam.			
454.	HEILDUT	Rob.		25	
455.	HELLENDAG	Louise Flora	28. 4.01		
456.	HELLENDAG-HARTOG	Elise	13. 5.78		
457.	HEIMANN	Alfred		8	23
458.	HEIMANN	Fanny		2	23
459.	HELLER	Josef and fam.			
460.	HEBIG	Hansch and fam.		46	
461.	HEBIG	Paula (Papa) and fam.		28	
462.	HERSCHBERG	Shaya and fam.			
463.	HERSCHBERG-BLAU	Mrs.			
464.	HERZ	Walter			
465.	HERZBERG	Abel Jacob	17. 9.93		
466.	HERZBERG-LOEB	Thea	9. 5.97		21
467.	HERZBERGER-ROOS	Mrs. (widow of Andre Herzberger)			20
468.	HERZBERGER	Salomon (Salco)	24. 3.13		
469.	HERZBERGER-VAN ADELSBERGER	Rene Dora	4. 1.12		
470.	HERZBERGER	Sara Mirjam	9.11.40		
471.	HERZBERGER	Jacques			12
472.	HERZBERGER-COHEN	Anna		60	21
473.	HERZOG	Hosi		16	
474.	HESS	Garel and fam.			
475.	HEYMANN	Andre and fam.		36	11
476.	HEYMANN	Dr. Fritz			

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No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Bar
477.	HEYMANN	Ruth		28	22
478.	HEYMANN	Peter		6	22
479.	HEYMANN	Ludwig	31.1.02		
480.	HEYMANN-AARON	Lotte	11. 6.21		
481.	HEYMANS	Jacob			
482.	HILLESUM	Henry			
483.	HILLESUM	Jaab			
484.	HILLESUM-DE LREEUW	Betje			
485.	HIRSCH	Benzion			11e
486.	HIRSCH-MATHIAS	Rene and 2 children(twins)	30 + 1,1/2	-	25
487.	HIRSCH	Nathan			
488.	HIRSCH	Rafaël			
489.	HIRSCHFELD	Kurt		66	
490.	HIRSCHFELD	Mrs.			
491.	HIRSCHFELD	Lilli		22	24
492.	HIRSCHMANN	Max and fam.			
493.	HIRSCHMANN-DAALHOFER	Mrs.			
494.	HOCHFELD	Jacob Hirsch	4. 3.11		
495.	HOCHFELD-VAN BIERNE	Dina	29. 6.16		
496.	HOLLANDER	H. and fam.			
497.	HOLLANDER	James			
498.	HOLLANDER	Mrs. Sara			
499.	HOLLANDER	Paul			
500.	HOLLANDER	Gerda			
501.	HOLLES	Mr.			
502.	HOLSTEIN	Dr. David, wife and 4 children		55	11
503.	HORST VAN DER	Alfred			
504.	HORWITZ	Hans			
505.	HUISMAN	Louise		1	22
506.	HUISMAN	Jettie		8	22
507.	HOLLANDER	Rahel		9	23
508.	HYMAN	Arnold			
509.	HYMANS	Jacob Bernard	10.12.91		
510.	HYMANS	Marie		53	
511.	HYMANS	Dr. Coenraad			
512.	HYMANS-BOUDET	Mrs.			
513.	ICHENHAEUSER-JACOBSON	Mrs. A.		50	
514.	ICHENHAEUSER	Betty		20	
515.	IWIARSKI	Mrs. Josef		30	
516.	IZAACS	Alise Elisabeth-4.5.25			
517.	JACOBI	Hans and wife			13
518.	JACOBI-SIENDER	wife and children			22
519.	JACOBSON	Marcel			
520.	JACOBSON-BREER	Johanna		63	
521.	JACKS	Erich and wife			21
522.	JOACHIM-EISENMANN	Liesje			
523.	JOACHIMSTAL	Jonas Salomon		33	
524.	JOACHIMSTAL	Albert		5	
525.	JOACHIMSTAL-DE PAAUW	Mrs. Estella		40	18
526.	JACOBS family				
527.	JOSEF	Anna			
528.	JOSHUA	Max			

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No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Sex
528.	JOSUA-LEHMANN	and fam.			
529.	JOEHL	Karin		14	
531.	JOSCHIE	sr. and fam.			
532.	KANN	Klara van der			
533.	KANN	Isidor			
534.	KANN	Mrs.			
535.	KANN	Hanna		5	
536.	KANN	Ruth		2	
537.	KANN	Salomon and fam.		54	11
538.	KANN	Marinus	17. 8. 91		13
539.	KANN	Frederika		50	21
540.	KANN	Daniel W.	4. 8. 27		13
541.	KANN	Jacques and daughter			13
542.	KANN	Salomon			13
543.	KANN-KAPFER	Mrs.			
544.	KANNREK	Sahawa		8	
545.	KANNREK	Eugie		27	
546.	KANNREK	David			
547.	KANNREK	Zalki		44	12
548.	KANNREK	Mrs. Rosi		30	18
549.	KANNREK	Abraham and fam.			
550.	KANNREK	Israël	18.12.12		
551.	KANNREK-DE LIEVER	Erna	12. 3.13		
552.	KANNREK	Dr. Albert		45	13
553.	KANNREK	Anni			19
554.	KANNREK	Gabi			19
555.	KANNREK-DE LIEVER	Eva			
556.	KANNREK	Dr. Ernst	25. 1. 89		11e
557.	KANNREK-WOLF	Recha			23
558.	KANNREK	Berlante		9	
559.	KANNREK	Nathan			
560.	KANNREK	Max	8. 6. 24		
561.	KANNREK	Friedrich Willem and wife			
562.	KANNREK	Annie		20	
563.	KANNREK	Raymond		1	
564.	KANNREK	Elka Lota		62	
565.	KANNREK	Alter Adolf		40	
566.	KANNREK	Emmy and children		41	
567.	KANNREK	Osher			
568.	KLAU-ALTHEIMER	Rosalie		49	23
569.	KLAU	Ursula		12	23
570.	KLEE-STARGARDT	Mrs. Alfred		68	
571.	KLEEF VAN	(Nurse)			17
572.	KLEEREKOPER	family			17
573.	KLEEREKOPER	Jaap		16	17
574.	KLEEREKOPER	Max		11	17
575.	KLEEREKOPER	Frank		28	13
576.	KLEEREKOPER-GAANKEUKEN	Marie		27	21
577.	KLEESTADT	Berthold			
578.	KLEESTADT	Gert		11	11
579.	KLEESTADT	Piet		9	23
580.	KLEIN	Meir		63	
581.	KLEIN	Mina		60	
582.	KNAP	family			

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No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Bar
583.	KNOLLER	Albert and fam.		59	
584.	KNOLLER	Arnold		19	
585.	KNOLLER	Bertha			24
586.	KNOLLER	Berthold			11e
587.	KNOLLER	Isack and fam.			22
588.	KNOLLER	Gafel		25	
589.	KNOLLER	Mrs.			24
590.	KNOLLER	Simon			13
591.	KNOLLER-BODENHEIMER	Mrs.			
592.	KNOLLER	Simon			
593.	KNOLLER-NEURATH	Mrs.			
594.	KOHN	Golda and fam.			
595.	KOLLER	Arnold			
596.	KOLTHOF	family			
597.	KOLTHOF	Simon			11e
598.	KOLTHOF	Ella and child			24
599.	KOBYN	Soesman		71	28
600.	KOBYN-PRINS	Mrs.			
601.	KOBYN	Abraham Theodor			
602.	KOBYN-VERMAN	Mrs.			
603.	KOPPEL	Martyn	20. 9.24		
604.	KOPPELMAN	Heinz			
605.	KOPPELMAN-KORNBLUM	Mrs.			
606.	KORNBLUM	Mr. and Mrs.		40	
607.	KORNBLUM	Margot		2	23
608.	KORNBLUM	Ino		7	23
609.	KOTTEK	Dr.			
610.	KORETZ	Rabbi, wife and daughter			28
611.	KOTTEK	Salomon		50	
612.	KOTTEK	Anneliese		33	
613.	KOTTEK	Ruth		12	
614.	KRAKENBERGER	Otto			
615.	KRAKENBERGER	Martha			
616.	KRAKENBERGER	Walter			
617.	KRAKENBERGER	Alice			
618.	KRAKENBERGER	Herbert			
619.	KRIEG	Bernhard and fam.			13
620.	KRIEG	Kaz Hans	11. 4.99		13
621.	KRIEG -STERNLIEB	Regina	23. 6.05		
622.	KRIEKS	Elkan		47	12
623.	KRIEKS-BONT	Mrs.		45	
624.	KRIEG	Susanne Rachel	3. 8.30		
625.	KRIEG	Mirjam Hanna	30. 8.33		
626.	KROENBERG	Cornelia			
627.	KUGELMANN	Elee			
628.	LAAN	Dr. A. van der and wife-		55	
629.	LANDRER	Alois and wife			
630.	LAN-ROSELAAR	Lien			
631.	LANDAU	Dora			
632.	LANDAU	Juda			
633.	LANDAU	H.			
634.	LANDAUER	Eva			
635.	LANDAUER	Dr. Karl and wife			
636.	LANDAUER	Walter			
637.	LANOE	Froukje Debora de		30	21

No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Day
638.	LANG	J.G. and fam.			11e
639.	LANG	Mrs. and 2 childr.			25
640.	LANG-BIEDERFELD	Sara		72	27
641.	LANGENK	Simon Dirk	7. 6.91		
642.	LANGENK-WALLACH	Hilde	5. 2.91		
643.	LANGELIJ	Frans			
644.	LANGELIJ-DURLACHER	and son			12
645.	LAP	Max			18
646.	LAP-STAP	Debbie			
647.	LAUFER-PICK	Eva		44	23
648.	LAUFER	Martin		14	
649.	LAUFER	Max and wife			13
650.	LEDA	Marison			
651.	LEER	Ninie van	7. 9.20		24
652.	LEER	Steven Frans Donald van	-19.3.91 - 13		
653.	LEER-DANIELS	Jeannette, betay van	-12.7.96		
654.	LEER-DE JONGH	Bertha Elisa van	19.7.93		
655.	LEER-EISENMANN de	and wife		31	
656.	LEEUW	Ruth de		4	
657.	LEEUW-MOENENDORF	Judith Sientje de	-25.4.16		
658.	LEEUW	Philip de	7. 7.12		
659.	LEEUWEN	Henry van		55	
660.	LEEUWEN	Isaac van			
661.	LEEUWEN	Yolt van		50	
662.	LEEUWEN-GEREON	Solaa van		66	
663.	LEEUWEN-DE LEEUW	Saartje van			
664.	LEEUWEN	Meintje van		15	23
665.	LEEUWEN	Sara van		19	23
666.	LEHMANN	Ernst			
667.	LEHMANN-SALINGER	Mrs.			
668.	LEHRAND	Kr.			
669.	LEHMANN	Max Marcus		50	17
670.	LEHMANN-WALMRSTEIN	Heddi		44	17
671.	LEHMANN	Conny		14	17
672.	LEHMANN	Srika		13	17
673.	LEHMANN	Toni		16	17
674.	LEHMANN	Oscar		10	17
675.	LEHMANN	Bernard			
676.	LEHMANN	Hieselotte		12	
677.	LEK	Dr. Willem	20. 5.82		
678.	LEK-VAN LEEUWEN	Eva	13.10.92		
679.	LESSER	Mrs. Hugo			
680.	LESSER	Solfgang			
681.	LESSINGER	Joseph		62	
682.	LESSINGER	Margaret		52	
683.	LEVENBACH	George		58	
684.	LEVENBACH-SCHWIMMER	Martha		56	
685.	LEVENBACH	Adolf		49	
686.	LEVENBACH-GOUDEKETT	Elisabeth		49	
687.	LEVENBACH	Joost		16	
688.	LEVENBACH	Annelie		12	
689.	LEVENBACH	Martin Emil		48	
690.	LEVENBACH-FORTYN	Clara		46	
691.	LEVENBACH	Carla		16	
692.	LEVIE	Nirjam			23
693.	LEVIE	DR. Werner	29.3.24		13

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No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Be
694.	LEVIE	Mrs.		40	23
695.	LEVIE	Renate		10	23
696.	LEVIE-KITJE	Mathilde	8. 9.74	65	28
697.	LEVIN	Alex	1900		
698.	LEVIN-KALVARISKY	Debora	1.11.01		
699.	LEVIN	Hildegard			
700.	LEVIN	Dan	26.11.34		
701.	LEVIN	Hildegard			
702.	LEVIN	Inge Rahel			
703.	LEVISSON	Rabbi Abraham Salomon		45	
704.	LEVISSON	David	15.10.06-38		
705.	LEVISSON-DE WINTER	Jettie	30. 8.12		18
706.	LEVISSON	Sally	24. 5.36		18
707.	LEVISSON	Marcus	3. 2.39		18
708.	LEVISSON	Habakuk	10. 7.42		18
709.	LEVIT	Estella(Nurse)		23	
710.	LEVY	Alfred	24. 9.21		
711.	LEVY-AUSTERIBBE	Sonja	23. 8.19		
712.	LEVY	Alfred (of ALPHONSE)			
713.	LEVY	Gertraud			
714.	LEVY	Jacob and wife			
715.	LEVY	Leonard			
716.	LEVY	Dr. Leonard			
717.	LEVY	Gershon			
718.	LEVY-ENGEL	Mrs.			
719.	LEWALD	Walter		30	
720.	LEWALD-LESSER	Lotte		30	18
721.	LEWI	Azno		28	
722.	LEWI-BIEMANN	Liselotte		28	
723.	LICHE-NSTADTER	Dr. and Mrs.			13
724.	LICHE-NSTADTER	Max		18	
725.	LICHE-NSTADTER	Ruth		24	
726.	LIEBERMANN	Chiel and wife		60	
727.	LIEBERMANN-NUSSBAUM	Halka	6. 7.08		
728.	LIEBERMANN	Schiffra	31.8.36		
729.	LIEBERMANN	Ruth	24.10.38		
730.	LIER	Bernard van			
731.	LIER	Leopold van			
732.	LIER	Sanda van			
733.	LIGTENSTEIN	Dr. Abraham	5.10.88		
734.	LIGTENSTEIN-SOHLBERG	Marianne	10. 4.94		
735.	LIGTENSTEIN	Maurits	15. 5.25		
736.	LIGTENSTEIN	Max	22. 3.27		
737.	LINDEMAN	Dr. Herman			
738.	LINDEMAN-FRANK	Cornelia			
739.	LISSAUER	Geertruida			
740.	LISSAUER	Hermann		22	
741.	LISSAUER	Jacques (Jack)		40	
742.	LISSAUER-ASSCHER	Rosa		40	19
743.	LISSAUER	Rebecca		10	
744.	LISSAUER	Josua		12	
745.	LISSAUER	(nurse)		48	
746.	LISSAUER	Josua	1.7.75		17
747.	LISSAUER-ASSCHER	Alida	13.10.75		17
748.	LOBSTEIN	Dr. Jacques		60	13
749.	LOBSTEIN-VAN RIJN	Allagonda		56	21
750.	LOEB	Hans			./.

No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Bar
751.	LOEB	Richard			
752.	LOEB	Rudolf		60	17
753.	LOEWENBERG	Max			
754.	LOPEZ-CARDOZO	Judith		10	17
755.	LOSCHINSKY	Jules			
756.	LOTKRIJMAN	Dr. Henry		60	13
757.	LOTKRIJMAN-VAN GELDER	Mrs.		59	
758.	MANDEL	Steffi		11	
759.	MANDEL	Inge		15	
760.	MANDEL	Jacob			
761.	MANDEL	Jechiel			
762.	MANDELBAUM	Heini	4. 6.23		
763.	MANTEL	Rivka and fam.			
764.	MARCUS	Emanuel			
765.	MARCUS	Hans			
766.	MARENTHAL	Ilse		45	23
767.	MARENBRETTEN	Heinz			
768.	MARX	family			19
769.	MARX-SABEL	Mrs.			11d
770.	MATLATSKY	Leon			22
771.	MATLATSKY	Bertha		56	
772.	MICHALICUS	Philip		40	
773.	MEHLER	Sabbijn Ludwig Jacob		30	20
774.	MEHLER	Mrs.			20
775.	MEHLER	Karin		8	20
776.	MEHLER	Jacob		8	20
777.	MAYER	Herman			
778.	MAYER-SIRENHEIMER	Certrud and children			20
779.	MEKMAN	Josef	2.4.14		20
780.	MEKMAN-DE PAUV	Frederika	10.2.13		
781.	MEKMAN	Abraham		4	
782.	MEKMAN	M. and fam.			
783.	MENDES-MONTEIRO Mr.			35	
784.	MENDES-MONTEIRO-SPRECKMEYSTER	Greta		30	
785.	MENDES-MONTEIRO	Jack		4	
786.	MENKEL	Mrs.			
787.	MENKEL	Irma			
788.	MENKO	Ernst	9. 7.08		
789.	MERADO	Family			
790.	MEYER	Herman			
791.	MEYER	Abby			
792.	MEYER	Alfred Baruch			
793.	MEYER	Bernard			
794.	MEYER	Frieda			
795.	MEYER and fam.				
796.	MEYER	Julius and wife			
797.	MEYER	Max			
798.	MEYER	Mia			
799.	MEYER	Rachel			
800.	MEYER	Salo, wife, 3 daughters and son			
801.	MEYER	Therese		28	22
802.	MEYER-ELKAN	Milli		6	22
803.	MEYER	Marion			22

No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Bar.
804.	MEYER	Otto			
805.	MEYER-ODEWALD	Wife and 2 children			
806.	MEYER	Jacob	18.11.12		13
807.	MEYER-VOET	Alice	23. 5.18		
808.	MEYER	Israel, Chaim	14. 2.43		
809.	MEYER	Bruno		54	11
810.	MEYER	Eva		45	24
811.	MYERSON	Robert Herman	20. 5.14		13
812.	MYERSON-GONCH	Hesseline	7. 3.22		
813.	NICHEL	Friedrich			13
814.	NICHEL	Alice			27
815.	NISCHEL	Ruth Hilde		17	
816.	NISCHEL-SCHLOSSBERG	Mrs.		36	
817.	MOELLER	Edith			
818.	MOELLER	Lotte		21	
819.	MOELLER	Minna		45	
820.	MOELLER	Thea		22	
821.	MOFF	Family and child			22
822.	MOGENDORFF	Michiel and fam.			
823.	MOKRAUER	Paul and fam.			
824.	MOKRAUER	Mrs.		66	21
825.	MONASCH	Annette			
826.	MONTAGNEZ	Mrs.			
827.	MONTEIRO	Fam.			
828.	MOSES	Anni			
829.	MOSEK	Hans Rudolf	10. 6.18		
830.	MOSEL	Jozef	16.10.97		
831.	MOSEL-BURCHENBACHER	Elsa	28. 7.00		
832.	MOSEL	Benjamin	15.10.29		
833.	MOSEL	Henriette	29.10.31		
834.	MOSEL	Eather Dabora	24. 7.38		
835.	MOSEL	Zadok		49	
836.	MOSEL-LIBKIN	Anna		44	
837.	MOSEL			12	
838.	MOSEL	Miriam		10	
839.	MOSES	Max	7.12.00		
840.	MOSES-PIMENTEL	Bathseva	17.10.04		
841.	MOGENDORFF	Josef Karel			
842.	NACHTIGALL	Rose		22	
843.	NAGER	Julius		27	
844.	NATHANS	Henriette	21.12.19		
845.	NEUBAUER	Dr. Jacob		49	
846.	NEUBAUER-DYM	Racy		21	
847.	NEUBAUER	Josua		20	
848.	NEUBERGER	Abraham			
849.	NEUBERGER	Herman			
850.	NEUBERGER	Mrs. and 2 daughters			
851.	NEUBERGER	Marion		15	13
852.	NEUHAUS	Siegbert and fam.			
853.	NEUMANN	Mrs. and 2 children			
854.	NEUMANN	Ilse		15	
855.	NORDEN	van and fam.			

No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age-Bar.
856.	NORDHEIM	Dr. David	13. 9.04	
857.	NORDHEIM-NORDHEIM	Rachel	24. 2.14	
858.	NORDHEIM	Moshe	28. 1.34	
859.	NORDHEIM	Batschaheya	25.12.35	
860.	NORDHEIM	Caroline		
861.	NORDHEIM	Mrs. and son		
862.	NOTOWITCH	Benno and fam.		
863.	NOTOWITCH	Samuel and fam.		
864.	NUSSBAUM	Dr. Julius		
865.	NUSSBAUM	Dr. Salomon		
866.	OBERDORFER	Mrs.	84	27
867.	OBERSKY	Siegfried and fam.		
868.	OBERSKY	Jona	5	
869.	OUDKERK	Meyer, Benjamin	60	
870.	OUDKERK-ELTE	Feltje	59	21
871.	OUDKERK	Klara	34	21
872.	OUDKERK	Sara	28	
873.	OESTREICHER	Dr. Felix Hermann		
874.	OESTREICHER-LAQUEUR	Mrs.		
875.	OETTINGER	Elias		
876.	OETTINGER-FRENKEL	Claire		
877.	OETTINGER	Marjin Paul	16. 9. 29	
878.	OETTINGER	Hans	15.10.00	
879.	OETTINGER-MAINZ	Anita	1. 4.07	
880.	ONDERWIJZER	Elias		
881.	ONDERWIJZER-EMFELD	Hanna		23
882.	ONDERWIJZER	Lea		23
883.	ONDERWIJZER	Louise		23
884.	ORLEAN	Elia and fam.		
885.	ORLEAN	Juda Leib and fam.		
886.	OS	Andries van		
887.	OS	Mrs. van and child		
888.	OS	Mr. H. van		
889.	PAAUW	Leendert de (E.Philip)	70	17
890.	PAAUW	Samuel de	42	17
891.	PAAUW-POONS	Sara de	48	17
892.	PAIS	Leo		
893.	PAIS	Mrs.		
894.	PAIS	Frieda	14	23
895.	PAKKEDRAGER	Elie	40	
896.	PAKKEDRAGER-SLIJPER	Sara	39	25
897.	PAKKEDRAGER	Jehuda	7	25
898.	PAKKEDRAGER	Miriam Elisabeth	3	25
899.	PAKTER	Lovie		
900.	PAKTER-WOLFF	Betty		
901.	PAKTER	Aron		
902.	PANSKI	Jacob and fam.	46	
903.	PANSKI	Henik	21	
904.	PAKTER	Myer	13	
905.	PEPER	Mr. and Mrs.		
906.	PEPER	Philip	10	23
907.	PEPER	Betty	14	23

No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Bar.
908.	PERLEBERGER-UNTERMANN	Claire and fam.	24.7.08		
909.	PERLEBERGER	Martin	17.3.23		
910.	PERLEBERGER	Jacques	19.8.29		
911.	PERLEBERGER	Ralph	9.2.31		
912.	PERSON	Salomon	3.10.89		
913.	PERSON-ARONOWITZ	Malka	13.5.00		
914.	PERSON	Eli	26.5.29		
915.	PFELTNER-WEIL	Flora and child			
916.	PFIFFERLING	and family			
917.	PHILIP-BAS	Mrs. Julius and children			
918.	PHILIPS	Helene			
919.	PHILIPS	Herbert			
920.	PHILIPS-MAY	Mrs.			
921.	PINKHOF	Menachen	13.3.1920		13
922.	PINKHOF-WATKINSON	Miriam	13.3.1919		25
923.	PINKHOF	Jozef	1906		
924.	PINKHOF-ASSCHER	No		36	
925.	PINKHOF	Ada Hanna		10	
926.	PINKHOF	Lea Ruth		8	
927.	PINKHOF	Sally	15.6.93	51	
928.	PINKHOF-DE PAAUW	Rosalie	17.10.97	47	
929.	PINKHOF	Abraham	11.11.27	17	
930.	PINKHOF	Helene Adele	14.10.38	6	
931.	PINKHOF	Rosa	19.11.22	23	
932.	PINNER	Werner			13
933.	PINNER-LEISER	Mrs.			26
934.	PLAUT-MANDELBAUM	Mrs.			
935.	PLOTSKE	Family			
936.	POLAK	Alexander			
937.	POLAK	Arie			
938.	POLAK	Aron			
939.	POLAK	Frieda			
940.	POLAK	Ilona and fam.			
941.	POLAK	Jacob son of	31.12.12		
942.	POLAK-FRIBLUDDNY	Frederik			
942.	POLAK-FRIBLUDDNY	Marya	15.1.19		
943.	POLAK-JACOBS	Elly			34
944.	POLAK	Sam			
945.	POLAK	Samson			
946.	POLAK-Barmat	Family			
947.	POLAK-LEWINSKY	Mrs.			
948.	POLAK	Leopold			6
949.	POLIAKOFF	dr. Samuel	11.5.95		
950.	POLIAKOFF-LEVIE	Margaretha	26.11.98		21
951.	POLIAKOFF	Clara	27.1.24		21
952.	POLIAKOFF	Nora	28.5.36		
953.	POLLACK	Fritz Gerhard	15.3.22		
954.	POLLAK	Dr. Kurt	18.7.79		
955.	POLLACK-SIMONS	Trude	22.6.91		
956.	POONS	Salomon		80	22
957.	POSEN	Elio		61	
958.	POSEN-PRINS	Meta		54	19
959.	POSEN	Jacob(Bob)		27	

No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Bar.
960.	POSEN-PENEIRA	Heleen		23	
961.	PRENSELA family				
962.	PRENT Mt.				
963.	PRESEIDEN	Maurice, wife and 2 sons			
964.	PRINS Mt.	Liepman		45	17
965.	PRINS	Siena		15	23
966.	PROBSTEIN	S.			12
967.	RAALTE van	Marinus	31.12.73		28
968.	RAALTE van	Gerard	17. 7.67		28
969.	RABBIE	Abraham and family		38	21
970.	RAPPAPORT	Boris and wife		50	21
971.	RAPPAPORT	Leibek and fam.			
972.	REBNER	Leon Julius	4.10.16		
973.	REDNER VAN LEEVEN	Henriette	21.10.24		
974.	REHBOCK	Anton and fam.			
975.	REICH	Dora and fam.		40	
976.	REICH	Felicis		21	
977.	REICHBERGER	Maurits		40	13
978.	REICHER BERGER-PIRTO	Sieni		46	
979.	REICHENBERGER	Benjamin (son of Maurits)		15	13
980.	REICHENBERGER	Leo		45	13
981.	REICHENBERGER-KAN Mrs.			44	
982.	REICHENBERGER	Benjamin		13	13
983.	REISMAN	Jo (nurse)		30	14
984.	REISS	Garel		61	11
985.	REISS-BEYERTHAL			54	22
986.	REISS	Else widow		54	25
987.	REISS-DELSMA			24	25
988.	REISS	Margerite		1	25
989.	REISS	Peter		28	11
990.	REIS Dr. van der	Maurits		50	
991.	REIS-JACOBS van der	Jettie son and daughter		45	
992.	REHARD family				
993.	RIMINI	Samuel	4. 9.92		
994.	RIMINI-PINNETEL	Hanna	17. 1.87		
995.	RINGWALD	Aranka		58	
996.	ROOIVELD and family				
997.	ROOS de fam.				
998.	ROZSSLER	Sophie		22	
999.	ROSELAAR	Abraham fam.			17
1000.	ROSENBAUM fam.				
1001.	ROSENBERG	Siegfried		50	
1002.	ROSENBERG	August		51	
1003.	ROSENBERG	Hilde		42	20
1004.	ROSENBERG	Alex.		17	
1005.	ROSENBERG	Walter		16	
1006.	ROSENBERGER	Gonda			
1007.	ROSENTHAL-GOLDSCHMIDT	Maria and child		36	
1008.	ROSENTHAL-HAURWITZ	and son			
1009.	ROTSCHILD	Julius and fam.			
1010.	RUBEL	Hanna			
1011.	RUBIN	Jer ob and fam.			

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No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Bar.
1012.	RUBIN	Joseph and fam.			
1013.	RUELSHEIM	Sara and fam.		50	
1014.	RYN van	Gerard		50	
1015.	RYN van Dr.	Hugo and wife			
1016.	RYLMAAN and fam.				
1017.	SANDELOWSKI	Gottlieb Georg	22. 2.79		
1018.	SANDELOWSKI-WULFF	Rosa	9. 6.93		
1019.	SANDELOWSKI	Fritz and Mrs. with baby			
1020.	SALOMON	A.			
1021.	SALOMON	Samuel	6. 9.93		
1022.	SALOMON- VANPOLEN	Bertha	30.12.03		
1023.	SALOMON	Elkan	26. 3.27		
1024.	SALOMON	Rebecca	23.11.29		
1025.	SALOMON	Abraham	28.11.93		
1026.	SALOMONS-ROM	Louise	21. 1.07		
1027.	SALOMONS	Trudi	25.12.29		
1028.	SALOMONS	Mirjam	13. 1.35		
1029.	SALOMONS	Isaak	1. 6.38		
1030.	SALOMONS	Rifka	1. I. 45		
1031.	SALTIEL	Benico		47	11
1032.	SALTIEL	Valerie		38	21
1033.	SALTIEL	Zizi		19	21
1034.	SALTIEL	Nina		18.	21
1035.	SALTIEL	Dario		11	21
1036.	SALTIEL	Elise		73	21
1037.	SAMSON	Erwin			
1038.	SAMSON Dr.	Herbert			
1039.	SAMSON	Manfred			
1040.	SAMSON-ROTHSCHILD	A.			
1041.	SANDBARK	Leo and wife			
1042.	SANDERS	M.			
1043.	SANDERS-HYKAKE HIJMANE	Josine	10.11.13		26
1044.	SANTGROOS	Erna			
1045.	SANTGROOS	J.			
1046.	SANTGROOS-PRESNER and fam.				
1047.	SANTILHANO-ROODVELD Mrs.				
1048.	SANTILHANO-BRUIVELS Mrs.				
1049.	SANTILHANO	Jetty		17	
1050.	SANTILHANO	Jetty		12	
1051.	SANTILHANO	Jopie		8	
1052.	SANTILHANO	Beppie		14	
1053.	SARLOUIS	Abraham		27	Isolation
1054.	SARPHATI	Michael and fam.			
1055.	SARFATY-BONN	Jeanne and child			
1056.	SCHAAP	fam.			
1057.	SCHIFF	Arnold Haas		30	
1058.	SCHLAGET	Bruno			
1059.	SCHLAAP	Naomia		7	
1060.	SCHLAGET	Evi		14	
1061.	SCHLESINGER	Adolf		65	
1062.	SCHLESINGER	Dora		60	
1063.	SCHLESINGER	Zizi and 2 children		26	

No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Bar.
1064.	SCHLESINGER Heine	Heinz			
1065.	SCHLESINGER-SCHIEIN Mrs.	Erna		23	
1066.	SCHUBLER-LISSCHITZ	Rosalie	14.11.83		
1067.	SCHNEK	Fela and 2 children			
1068.	SCHMITZLER	Nathan Nicco			
1069.	SCHOENBECK fam.				
1070.	SCHREUWER, fam. with baby			23	
1071.	SCHUHFIELD,	Bertha		55	
1072.	SCHUHFIELD	Isidor		55	
1073.	SCHUHFIELD	Jacob		60	
1074.	SCHUHFIELD	Jetti		52	
1075.	SCHULENKLOPPER KAN fam.				
1076.	SCHUSTER Rabbi	Aron			
1077.	SCHUSTER	Pakter Eva			
1078.	SCHUSTER	Abraham (Abbie)		7	
1079.	SCHWABACHER	Kurt			
1080.	SCHWABACHER VAN DEN BERGH, Mrs.				
1081.	SCHWEITZER Dr.	Moritz			
1082.	SCHWIEGER Dr.	Julius and fam.			
1083.	SCHWIEGER Dr.	Leon and fam.			
1084.	SEEMANN	Hans			
1085.	SEMMEL	Jacob	9. 8.79		26.
1086.	SEMMEL-GLASER	Sophie	10.11.00		26
1087.	SEYS fam.				
1088.	SIEGAL	Simon		42	
1089.	SIEGEL	Walter			
1090.	SIMONS	Louis			
1091.	SIMONS-SIMONS Mrs.				
1092.	SIMONS	Robert		15	
1093.	SIMONS	Marinus		54	
1094.	SIMONS	Edersheim Celine		49	
1095.	SINAASAPPEL	Johan			
1096.	SLAAP	Erich and fam.			
1097.	SLAGTER	Lion and fam.			
1098.	SLAGTER-DZIALOWSKI	Helene			
1099.	SLAP	Abraham		64	12
1100.	SLAP	Femra		11	18
1101.	SLAP	Greet		8	17
1102.	SLOTOWSKY-MATLATZKY	Pauline			22
1103.	SLUIZER	Otto	10.12.12		13
1104.	SLYPER-ASSOCHER	Marie		65	27
1105.	SNAPPER-SONDERVAN	Helena (nurse)		28	18
1106.	SNOEK	Roelie			
1107.	SNOEK-RABBI Mrs.				
1108.	SNOEK-HOUTHAKKER widow				
1109.	SOEP-KAUFMANN	Léni		37	17
1110.	SOEP	Henry		42	17
1111.	SOEP	Katherina		14	
1112.	SOEP	Jozepha		29	
1113.	SOEP	Katherina		22	
1114.	SOEP	Josette		19	
1115.	SOEP	Jaap and wife			
1116.	SOEP-LAMONT	Lisette (nurse)		24	
1117.	SOHLBERG	Joseph and fam.			
1118.	SONNENBERG	David wife and children			
1119.	SONNENBERG-FRANK	Karl and fam.			

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No.	Surname	Name	born	Age	Bar.
1120.	SOMMER	Benno		65	
1121.	SONS	Louis		60	27
1122.	SONS-BOEKMAN	Kitty		55	21
1123.	SOUGET	I. and fam.			
1124.	SOUGET-WALLIG	fam.			
1125.	SPEYER	fam.			
1126.	SPIER	Frederik	12. 3.07		
1127.	SPITZ Abraham	Abraham	20. 2.10		
1128.	SPITZ	Elias	20. 5.74		
1129.	SPITZ-HOOFFEN	Lena	24.10.79		
1130.	SPITZ JASSEN	Jacobus	21. 7.12		
1131.	SPITZ-MARCHAND	Rebecca		68	
1132.	SPITZER	Abraham and fam.			
1133.	SPRINGER-CONTENT Mrs.			35	21
1134.	SPRINGER	Jettie		12	21
1135.	STAM Mrs. van der	and daughter			26
1136.	STAM van der	Sina		17	26
1137.	STARGARDTEN	Franz		55	
1138.	STARGARDTEN-JACOBBERG	Elly		52	
1139.	STEIN (nurse)				
1140.	STEIN-KANTOROWITZ	Ruth			
1141.	STEIN	Wolfgang			
1142.	STEIN	Hans		27	13
1143.	STEIN	Meir and fam.		35	
1144.	STEINACHER-OBERDORFER	Selma		62	
1145.	STEINACHER	Hans		34	
1146.	STEINACHER-HAHN	Lotte		26	
1147.	STEINBERG	Isidor and fam.			
1148.	STEINBERG	Salomon	22. 7.00		
1149.	STEINBERG-ADLER	Erna	22.11.01		
1150.	STERN	Baruch and wife			
1151.	STERN	Max wife and child			
1152.	STERN	Fritz			
1153.	STERN HILLY	Dolly			
1154.	STERN	Marga			
1155.	STERN	Walter			
1156.	STEIN Dr.	Fritz			
1157.	STEINBERG	Lea Tina	28. 7.32		
1158.	STERN	Gunther			
1159.	STERNBERG-WOLFSOHN	Martha			
1160.	STERNLICH	Gerd		22	
1161.	STERNLICHT-KRATZER	Rosa		20	
1162.	STOPPELMANN	Aron			
1163.	STOPPELMANN	Vera			
1164.	STRATEN van	Lina (nurse)	1916		
1165.	STRATEN van Mr. and Mrs.				17
1166.	STRAUSS	Richard and fam.			
1167.	SZULZBACH	Jacob		36	
1168.	SZULZBACH-BELIGMANN	Anni		27	
1169.	SZULZBACH	Evaline		6	
1170.	SWAAB-HEERTJE	Rachel	1866		
1171.	SWAAB	Samuel	1889		
1172.	SWAAB-LOOPUIT	Marguerita	1895		
1173.	SWALEF-NOORT	Wyatje		55	
1174.	SWALP fam.				
1175.	SWARTE-PAKTER	Regina		12	21

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No.	Surname	Name	born	Age	Bar.
1176.	TABAK	widow			
1177.	TAFFEL	Abraham		68	
1178.	TAFFEL	Chana		69	
1179.	TAFFEL	Anselm and wife			
1180.	TAL	Abraham and fam.			
1181.	TAL	Alexander	24.10.03		
1182.	TAL-BAS DIAZ	Frederika Sophie	19.4.09		
1183.	TAL	Schlomo Elkanan	18. 4.30		
1184.	TAL	Ruth Jetta	5.12.32		
1185.	TAL	Naomi Rifkah	5.12.32		
1186.	TAS Dr.	Jacques	15. 7.92		
1187.	TAS-HERZBERG	Frieda		47	
1188.	TAS	Louis Matitjahu		24	
1189.	THORNN	Mozes	30. 8.94		
1190.	THORNN-BABAD	Rachel	6.11.07		
1191.	THIJN Van	Salomon	23.11.99		
1192.	THIJN-PHILIPS Van	Ella	23. 7.05		
1193.	TRINK	Dagna (Dausia)			
1194.	TRINK	Otto			
1195.	TUGERDHAFT	Shaul Beer	20. 8.85		
1196.	TUGERDHAFT	fam.			
1197.	TURFRYER	Josine and children			
1198.	TYN Van	Arie Abraham			
1199.	TYN-WANENBERG Van	Mr. and Mrs.			
1200.	ULLMANN	Mr.			
1201.	ULLMANN-WILMERSDORFER	Mrs. and 2 sons			
1202.	ULLMANN	Gerd			
1203.	URBACH	Menachem			
1204.	ULLBACH-WEISS	Mrs.			
1205.	VEDER-VOERDEN van	Sophie (widow of Abraham Veder)			
1206.	VEERSHYM	Henry	8. 4.82		
1207.	VEERSHYM-SOUCET	Duifina	3.12.99		
1208.	VEERSHYM	Hanna	31. 5.23		
1209.	VEERSHYM	Benjamin Moses	3.11.25		
1210.	VEERSHYM	Isaak Jonathan	25. 3.29		
1211.	VEERSHYM	Jach Louis	8.11.33		
1212.	VEILCHENFELD	fam.			
1213.	VELDE van der	Rosalie y		48	
1214.	VERDONER Mrs.	Anna and daughters			
1215.	VERDONER	Jacobus and fam.			
1216.	VERDONER-DRUCKER	fam.			
1217.	VLEESCHHOUSER Dr.	Juda		49	
1218.	VLEESCHHOUSER-CARO	Friedel		40	
1219.	VLEESCHHOUSER	Rahel		12	
1220.	VLEESCHHOUSER	Elishewa		11	
1221.	VLEESCHHOUSER	Haim Jair		9	
1222.	VLEESCHHOUSER	Tirza		8	
1223.	VLEESCHHOUSER	Elizur		8	
1224.	VLEESCHHOUSER	Nehama		5	
1225.	VLEESCHHOUSER	Jozef and son			
1226.	VLEESCHHOUSER-COHENSIUS	Selina	1. 7.73		
1227.	VLEESCHHOUSER	Elisabeth		12	
1228.	VLEESCHHOUSER-FORTUIN	Rachel		75	
1229.	VOGEL	Sara			
1230.	VOGEL-BARTOG Mrs.				
1231.	VOGEL	August	5. 1.95		

No.	Surname	Name	born	Age	Bar.
1232.	VOGEL	Jenny	9. 3.86		
1233.	VOGEL	Walter	14.12.07		
1234.	VOGEL	Ruth	17.12.07		
1235.	VOMBERG	Alida			
1236.	VOMBERG	Paulina Alida	31. 1.04		
1237.	VOMBERG	Rosa	20. 8.15		
1238.	VOOZANGHER fam.				
1239.	VORST	Louis Levie	8.10.03		
1240.	VORST- VAN GELDEREN	Henfiette	7.11.07		
1241.	VORST	Baruch Hehemiah	10. 6.43		
1242.	VORST	Shifra	26. 3.36		
1243.	VORST	Isaak	3. 1.38		
1244.	VORST	Jozef	3. 1.38		
1245.	VORST	Jeshaja	1.10.40		
1246.	VORST	Sally	17. 3.10		
1247.	VORST-VAN STEDUM	Ulara	11. 3.04		
1248.	VORST	Rifkah	24.10.35		
1249.	VORST	Mozes	5. 7.38		
1250.	VORST	Benjamin	21. 1.36		
1251.	VORST	Chana	27. 3.40		
1252.	VOS	Jopie			9
1253.	VOSS Mrs. and 2 children				
1254.	VRIEND de	Saurits			
1255.	VREELAND	Annette			21
1256.	VREELAND	Jansje			23
1257.	VRIES de	Abraham and fam.			
1258.	VRIES de	Gustaaf and fam.			
1259.	VRIES de	Hartog and fam.			
1260.	VRIES de Mr.	Izaak			38
1261.	VRIES-SPITZ de	Julie			35
1262.	VRIES de	Michael Onno			5
1263.	VRIES DE	Tamar			2
1264.	VRIES de	Jacques and fam.			
1265.	VRIES de	Bernad			70
1266.	VRIES-ELZAS de	Antje			68
1267.	VRIES de JONCH	Sophie and fam.	10. 4.18		IXXXXXX
1268.	VRIES de	Naphtalie Hartog			43
1269.	VRIES-ROOS de	Mirjam			43
1270.	VRIES de	David			8
1271.	VRIES de	Simon			13
1272.	VRIES de	Judith	29. 6.39		
1273.	VRIES de	Channa	2. 4.43		
1274.	WAGENAAR	Elsie			
1275.	WAGENAAR	Eliezer			
1276.	WAGENAAR-HILLESUM	old nurse			
1277.	WALDE van der	Herman Naphtalie	3.8.27		
1278.	WALLER Mr.				
1279.	WALLER	Ellen			
1280.	WARENDORFF-KONIJN	Margaretha			40
1281.	WARENDORFF	Dora			14
1282.	WARENDORFF	Hans			9
1283.	WARENDORFF	Fien			12
1284.	WARENSLEDEN	Ludwig			
1285.	WATERMAN	Liesje			25
1286.	WATERMAN	Sally			3
1287.	WEDDIGER Mrs.				58

No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Bar.
1288.	WEIGERT	Rudolf		26	
1289.	WEERING	Erna		26	
1290.	WEERING	Ronald		1	
1291.	WEIL	Olli		XI	21
1292.	WEIL	Peter		II	11
1293.	WEINBERG	Werner			
1294.	WEINBERG-HALBERSTADT	Lise			
1295.	WEINSTOCK	Abraham Feivel and fam.			
1296.	WEINSTOCK	Gisela Gitta			
1297.	WEINSTOCK	Naphtalie			
1298.	WEINSTOCK and wife				
1299.	WEISS	Josef		50	
1300.	WEISS-FALCK	Erna		50	21
1301.	WEISS	Klaus		15	
1302.	WEISSBERGER fam.				
1303.	WEISSMANN,	Elisabeth Alexandra			
1304.	WEISSMANN	Piet			
1305.	WEISSMANN-LVY	(nurse)			
1306.	WELF	Peter			
1307.	WERKERDAM	Hetty		14	
1308.	WERKERDAM	Max		13	
1309.	WERKERDAM	Max		35	
1310.	WERTHEIM	Caroline		48	
1311.	WEZEL van	Benjamin	17. 1.05		
1312.	WEZEL-HALBERSTADT van	Betsy	10.10.08		
1313.	WEZEL van	Ruben	23. 6.32		
1314.	WEZEL van	Victor	6. 3.34		
1315.	WEZEL van	Louis	16. 5.36		
1316.	WIENER-SAULMAN	Margaretha	26. 3.95		
1317.	WIENER	Rugh Hanna	4. 8.27		
1318.	WIENER	Eva Elise	15. 9.30		
1319.	WIENER	Miriam Emma	10. 6.33		
1320.	WILKES WILDE de	Sal de	1902		17
1321.	WILLMER	Chiel Hendrik	1906		
1322.	WILLMERSDORFER Mrs.				
1323.	WIND de Mrs.				
1324.	WINTER de	Phillip			
1325.	WINTER VAN LEROUVEN Mrs.				
1326.	WIJSENDEK	Siegfried salomon	2. 2.79		
1327.	WIJSENDEK VAN DEN BERGH	Rosa	20. 7.87		
1328.	WOLF	Bettina			
1329.	WOLF	Carola			
1330.	WOLF	Emil			
1331.	WOLFF	Karl			
1332.	WOLFF de	Leo	15. 5.12		
1333.	WOLFF VAN OSS	Maria Anna Louise	14.8.12		21
1334.	WOLITZER	Samuel			17
1335.	WRESER	Richard and wife			
1336.	WRESCHNER	Arnold Hans	30.11.02		
1337.	WRESCHNER-ETTINGHAUSEN	Alice Helene	5. 5.10		
1338.	WRESCHNER	Stephen Wolfgang	2.12.34		
1339.	WRESCHNER	Robert Emanuel	10. 1.37		
1340.	WRESCHNER	Gabrielle Lucienne	20. 4.40		
1341.	ZEEHANDELAAR	Abraham and fam.			
1342.	ZIEKENOPPASSER Dr.	Max	12. 6.11		
1343.	ZIEKENOPPASSER DE JONG	Margaretha	8. 9.08		

No.	Surname	Name	Born	Age	Bar.
1345.	ZIELLEZIGER	Kurt and wife		50	
1345.	ZIELMANN	Israel Slucha			
1346.	ZIMMER	Alexander			
1347.	ZINKER	Theodor			
1348.	ZNAMIROWSKI	Lehel and fam.		48	
1349.	ZOETE de	Maurits	29.11.78		
1350.	ZOETE de	Jacob Sal.	14.10.23		
1351.	ZOETS-HAMBURG de	Bertha	3. 5.91		
1352.	ZOMERLAAG fam.				
1353.	ZUCKERMAN	Alois			
1354.	ZUCKERMAN Mrs.			24	25
1355.	ZUCKERMAN	Debora		1	25
1356.	ZUCKERMAN	Masha		4	25
1357.	ZWARTS	Karel	14. 7.09		
1358.	ZWARTS VAN WITSEN	Eva	9. 6.05		
1359.	ZWARTS	Moshe Emanuel	27. 8.37		
1360.	ZWARTS	Liege		14	
1361.	ZWARTS	Meyer		6	

Telephone: ABBEY 6593-4-6467-8.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES.

Our Ref.: IC/387/56/2.
Your Ref.: H.I./DLD.

116, REGENT STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

6th February, 1945.

Dear Florence Hodel,

Thank you very much for your letter of January 20 which arrived this morning. The excerpts from Herbert Katzki's letter which you enclose are invaluable to us and we are putting them to use immediately in our further work in respect of Bulgaria and other Balkan areas.

Yours sincerely,

Patrick Murphy Malin

Patrick Murphy Malin
Vice-Director.

Miss Florence Hodel,
Assistant Executive Director,
War Refugee Board,
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Istanbul, January 31, 1945

Dear Mr. Pehle:

In our letter of January 23, 1945 we advised you regarding information which had come to our attention concerning the Jewish people on the Island of Rhodes. In this connection you will be interested in seeing the enclosed translation of an article appearing in the Izmir daily newspaper Ticaret under date of January 18, 1945. The last two paragraphs of this article have reference to the Jews of Rhodes.

Radio Sofia, in its Hungarian service, on January 26, 1945 made the following broadcast, intercepted in Istanbul, of a communication received by the Jewish Community of Sofia. According to this communication, the Community received a letter from the Jewish Community of Pecs in Southern Hungary stating that 8,000 Jews of this town were deported by the Germans last July. It is known that they have been transported to Lublin and Kattowice in Poland.

The Jewish Community in Pecs asks that all Jewish organizations, abroad, especially those in America, give all possible support in order to locate and repatriate all of those Jews who might still be alive. It is requested that a delegate of Jewish relief organizations be sent to Poland in order to investigate this and similar cases. The Jews who remain in Pecs and its environments are in great anxiety regarding their relatives who have been deported by the Germans. At the same time, they request relief for those Jews still surviving in Hungary. The Jews in America are specially asked to intervene in favor of their co-religionists who have lost a great part of their families and most of their friends. However, democratic public opinion in London, Moscow and in Switzerland is asked for urgent help in this matter. The letter of the Jewish Community describes the terrible circumstances under which the 8,000 Jews were deported to Poland by the Germans.

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I am advising you of this Sofia broadcast because of the information it contains regarding the Pecs Jewish Community. Quite likely this situation is typical of that of all Hungarian Communities and is indicative of the types of problems which will arise when it again becomes possible to organize aid for the Jewish people in Hungary.

with kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki

Herbert Katzki

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

Encl: Translation of article
regarding Jewish population
of Rhodes

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Article appearing in the Izmir daily newspaper "Ticaret", dated January 18, 1945.

SPECIAL INFORMATION

JEWES OF RHODES HAVE BEEN CONDEMNED TO DEATH IN AN UNPRODUCTIVE ISLAND.

IT IS STATED THAT GERMANS HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTING MOTOR-BOATS IN RHODES CAPABLE OF CARRYING 50 PERSONS EACH, FITTED WITH MOTORS TAKEN FROM TRUCKS.

According to special information we have received, the situation of the isolated German Garrisons in the Dodecanese has been getting more difficult on account of the Commando assaults. There are 4 airplanes in Rhodes which are camouflaged in forests and there are nothing but anti-aircraft guns on the air field. The difficulty in supplying foodstuffs has been increasing every day, especially the civilians are suffering. Actually no means of transport exists on the island. For this reason no connection can be maintained between the islands. While trying to repair four submarines which were partly submerged as result of bombardment, they were again destroyed by a fresh raid resulting in two of these submarines being sunk completely, leaving the rest of the two submarines in an unreparable condition.

According to rumors, the Germans in Rhodes have been constructing in the Pine Forests of that island boats to accommodate 50 persons each and are fitting them with the motors dismantled from trucks. Inhabitants of the island take this secret behavior as a step to evacuate the island. It was previously reported that all the Jewish inhabitants of Rhodes, excepting 14 Turkish subjects, were taken on a steamer to an unknown destination, and according to rumors these Jews, numbering over a thousand, were not thrown into the sea, but were forced to land on an empty and lonely small island where part of them died as a result of sickness and lack of food, and the remainder anticipated death.

This news was released by steamer personnel who took the Jews from Rhodes and who stated that their boat was sunk as a result of an air raid. It is also stated that the Jews from Leros and other islands were similarly taken to small and lonely islands, and in case search could be made in these islands the remaining Jews who may be alive could be saved. The residences of the Jews sent from Rhodes have been allotted to those whose houses had suffered as a result of bombardments, and the household effects of these people have been pillaged.

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Istanbul, January 24, 1945

Dear Mr. Pehle:

The enclosed photographs were taken when one of the groups of Stara Zagora detainees arrived at the railroad station at Istanbul, and when these people departed from Istanbul, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. The photographs are not very good, but they are all that we have. I am sending them to you so that you will have some idea from photographs how these people pass through Istanbul.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki

Herbert Katzki

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

Encl: Photographs

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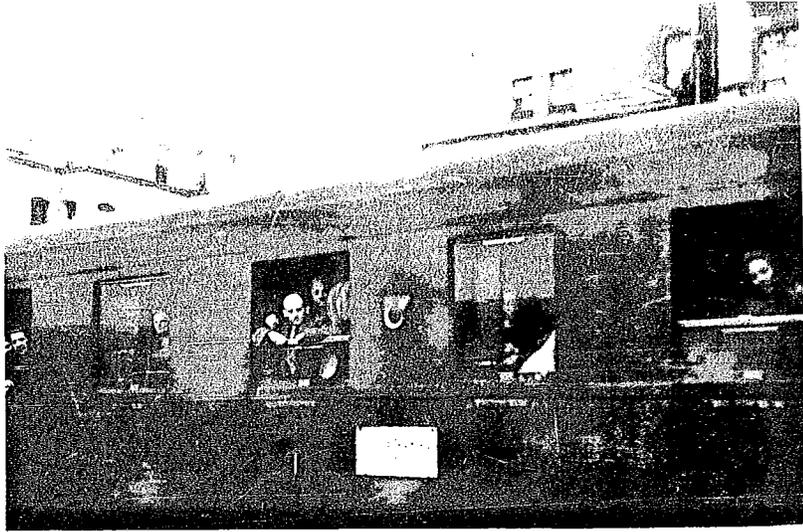
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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Istanbul, January 23, 1945

Dear Mr. Pehle:

I refer to our interchange of telegrams regarding the establishment of quotas for various countries of entry certificates for Palestine. You will recall that at the time these quotas were promulgated the question arose as to whether or not the specific mention of quotas for only liberated, neutral or Allied countries meant that there were to be no restrictions upon the distribution of certificates to those Jewish refugees who succeeded in escaping from occupied countries. In this connection, I refer to the Department's telegram No. 1105, War Refugee Board No. 131.

You will be interested in the following situation which has arisen in Istanbul. During the past few days six Jewish refugees succeeded in escaping from the Island of Rhodes, which is still German occupied, and in landing at Marmaris, Turkey. Of these six refugees, three were of Italian nationality and three of Turkish. (They informed us that of the 3,000 Jews who formerly lived on Rhodes, only 20 remained, including these 6. All the others were deported, presumably to Poland. These 20 escaped deportation by virtue of their Turkish or Italian nationality). Request was made of the British Passport Control Office in Istanbul for Palestine visas, giving as a basis that the absence of mention of quotas for persons escaping from occupied territory might be construed as an absence of quota restrictions upon such persons. The Istanbul British Passport Control Office consulted the British Embassy in Ankara and was advised that these six people may receive Palestine entry visas only against existing established quotas. The matter, therefore, is being referred to Jerusalem.

This case is interesting only because it is the first which has come to our attention of people escaping directly from occupied territory. In view of the termination of the General Agreement, pursuant to which refugees previously have been admitted in transit through Turkey where Palestine visas were issued to them, it is impossible to state accurately whether these six people have been affected by the termination of the Agreement, or by general British policy cancelling earlier undertakings to issue Palestine visas to any Jewish refugee who succeeded in escaping from occupied territory. So far as this instance is concerned, there is no point in

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making an issue of the matter, as visas within the limitations of the unused certificates available under the White Paper most likely will be issued to them. In the meanwhile, if these people are not permitted to remain in Turkey pending the clarification of these technicalities, it is most probable that the British will send them to Syria where camps have been established for the shelter of the refugees from Greece.

Perhaps, in due course, other instances similar to these might come to your attention, at which time decision can be taken as to whether further steps with the British authorities in London are advisable.

The drying up, during the past several weeks, of the movement of emigrants to Palestine from Rumania and Bulgaria, via Turkey, has tended to cut off sources of information which heretofore have been available to us. A few items of general interest have come to our attention, which we shall pass along to you for your information.

1) During recent weeks the Bulgarian Government and non-official bodies in Bulgaria have been inviting Yugoslavian children to come to Bulgaria for care and shelter. Several such groups already have arrived in Bulgaria and are being distributed among the larger cities. Funds, clothing and other types of material assistance are being gathered in Bulgaria for aid to the Yugoslavian population;

2) Official Rumanian Commissions which, during the past few weeks, have travelled to Moldavia to investigate the food and health situation there and to make recommendations for assistance in that province, have made their reports in Bucharest. In my letter of November 8, 1944, I made mention of reports which have been received in Istanbul regarding the condition of the Jewish people in Bucovina. From meager information which has been received in Istanbul, it appears that the situation in Moldavia, as regards the health of the people there, likewise is very bad. We have been unable to secure any details, but in general we learn that the official report urgently recommends immediate and substantial aid of all kinds for Moldavia. The situation there is chaotic. Special efforts have been made to influence Doctors who left Moldavia to return to their posts. The absence of transport greatly hampers the amelioration of conditions in that province. The local Russian military authorities have apparently agreed to place available transport vehicles at the disposal of the province as a contribution toward the amelioration of the situation. This is all the information we have available at this time;

000404

3) You may be interested in reading the enclosed translation of information secured in Istanbul from Rumanian broadcasts regarding the decrees which have been signed in Bucharest, defining the categories of persons who shall be placed on trial for alleged acts contrary to Rumanian national interests. These decrees seem to be very formidable on paper, but we have yet to learn in Istanbul that any serious action against persons who might be classified as war criminals has been undertaken. You will note that persons guilty of activities against political or religious minorities are to be included among those to be brought up for trial. These definitions of criminal acts might be of interest in the formulation of policy in other areas where similar trials are to be held;

4) As a matter of statistical interest, we learn that a Jewish refugee who recently came to Sofia from Albania reported that there are at present 350 Jews in Albania, mainly Yugoslaves, Greeks and Italians;

5) According to Jewish refugees who recently arrived in Bucharest from Transylvania, the Jews of Transylvania were deported not only to Auschwitz, but also to Oranienbaum and Wienerneustadt. The Jews of Solnoc and Miskolecz are confined mainly at Wienerneustadt. The absence of communications with these deportees makes it impossible to judge anything regarding their present situation. The only facts that are known are that the deportees are divided into three groups, (a) men between 15 and 50, (b) women between 15 and 50, and (c) children, old people, the physically disabled and mothers who refuse to be separated from their children. The first two groups, it is reported, were sent to labor camps, while the third group was gassed;

6) Recent regulations in Rumania provide that citizens of German ethnical origin -- men between the ages of 17 and 45 and women between the ages of 18 and 30 -- are to be incorporated into labor battalions for work in those areas where they are most needed. We do not know, however, whether these regulations apply to Jewish refugees of German ethnical origin who succeeded in escaping to Rumania. Perhaps you have had some information on this subject. We, ourselves, cannot get details until people again come to Turkey from Rumania.

The foregoing are but little pieces of information which have come to Istanbul. I am writing them, as they may fit in with other information which may have come to you through other channels.

000405

You undoubtedly know that the Joint Distribution Committee is planning to send shoes, clothing and medical supplies to Bulgaria from Palestine. According to information we have received from Jerusalem, it is expected that the first part of these shipments will go forward shortly. The Jewish Agency similarly is sending shoes and soap from Jerusalem to Bulgaria.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki

Herbert Katzki

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

Encl: Translation of broadcast
from Rumania

000406

Translation:

January 21, 1945

18:75 m

Broadcasts Received in Rumanian

22:00 GMT

Internal News:

During the past several days, certain measures have been taken and decrees have been signed for the carrying out of the armistice terms, which decrees will give the country a more democratic regime. Three decrees have been signed by the Council of Ministers and approved by the King, and in addition an agreement of an economic nature has been signed between the URSS and Rumania which sets the basis of the war damages to be paid to the URSS by Rumania in kind.

The three decrees are as follows:

- 1) For the punishment of those guilty of the war, and for the punishment of war profiteers;
- 2) For the punishment to be meted out to those responsible for the country's disaster;
- 3) For the organization of Trade Unions.

They are considered guilty of the war (war criminals),

- ✓ a) Those, in their quality as commanders, or in any other quality, who have subjected to inhuman treatment war prisoners, soldiers, or persons taking part in partisan groups;
- ✓ b) Those who have ordered or executed acts of cruelty or extermination against the populations of territories where war was in progress;
- ✓ c) Those who have ordered or have been the instigators of ghettos, internment camps, or deportations for adverse political or racial reasons;
- ✓ d) Those who have ordered the maltreatment of people either in groups or individually, and who have ordered the transport of persons with a view to exterminating them;
- ✓ e) Those, who in their quality of commanders, directors, supervisors, guards, etc., have maltreated persons in their custody;
- f) Those who, in their quality of police officers, judges of civil and military courts, or as investigators of cases, have subjected their prisoners to third degree measures;

000407

- g) Those who, having abandoned their country (Rumania), have placed themselves at the disposal of Germany, and have either by press or radio or by any other means carried out subversive activities against the Rumanian State;
- h) Those who have ignored the rules of international law concerning the conduct of the war.

They are considered war profiteers,

- a) Those who by reason of war conditions have made illegal gains;
- b) Those who, by abuses or violations of the measures of the State, have profited by Hitlerite, racial or legionary decrees and have made illegal fortunes.

They are considered responsible for the country's disaster,

- a) Those who established dictatorship in the country and jeopardized its security by allowing German troops to enter Rumania, and those who began the war against the URSS and the other Allied Powers;
- b) Those who, by their activity in the foreign policy of the country, consented to cede North Transylvania;
- c) Those who, by terrorist acts, imposed upon the country a fascist regime;
- d) Those who, having placed their services at the disposal of Hitlerite Germany, caused Rumania to side with Germany.

War criminals may be condemned to death.

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

Culprits of any of the three categories outlined above may be condemned to 5 to 20 years hard labor, 10 to 15 years hard labor, or correctional imprisonment from 5 to 10 years.

The property of those found guilty, or of their heirs, may be confiscated.

All those found guilty will be deprived of their civil rights.

Law courts will be established for the trials of the culprits, such courts to be composed of:

000408

- a) Judges appointed by the Ministry of Justice, chosen by lot from the Court of Appeals of Bucharest;
- b) Judges to be chosen from members of political groups (of both sexes) as follows:

National Liberal Party	10	representatives
National Peasant Party	10	"
National Democratic Block	20	"

For the judgment of those accused of the disaster of the country, the courts will be composed of,

- a) Judges appointed by the Ministry of Justice, chosen by lot from the Court of Cassation (Supreme Court);
- b) Judges to be chosen from members of political groups (of both sexes). The proportion of representation is the same as above.

These special courts will function at Bucharest. The first court will be controlled by 11 members, 7 judges designated by the Ministry of Justice and 4 designated by political groups. The second court will be controlled by 11 members, 3 designated by the Ministry of Justice and 8 by political parties.

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



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Istanbul, January 23, 1945

Dear Mr. Pehle:

We are enclosing herein a statistical analysis of the rescue and migration work, for the entire year 1944, which took place from the Balkans via Turkey to Palestine. You will note that the total number of persons who passed in transit through Turkey, including 27 Dutch exchangees, was 6809.

There is also enclosed a statistical analysis of the emigrants to Palestine who passed through Turkey during the month of December, 1944. You will note that they aggregate 1104 persons, of whom 192 came from Bulgaria, 380 from Hungary (these actually are refugees from Poland and Slovakia who escaped to Hungary and subsequently, together with Hungarian nationals, succeeded in coming to Rumania), and 556 Rumanian nationals. This last figure includes 380 children, mainly Transnistrian orphans.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki
Herbert Katzki

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

Enclosures: 1) Statistical analysis for 1944
2) Statistical analysis for December, 1944

000410

Immigrants who left for Palestine between Dec. 1st and Dec. 31st '44

Local Immigrants:

Adults	7	
Youths (B iii)	<u>51</u>	58 = $\frac{\text{Total No.}}{\text{Local Imm.}}$

Bulgarian Immigrants:

Adults	132	
Children with parents	39	
Youths (B iii)	<u>27</u>	198

Hungarian Immigrants:

Adults	350	a)
--------------	-----	----

Romanian Immigrants:

Adults	170	
Children with parents	6	
Youths (B iii)	<u>380</u>	556 b)
		1104 = $\frac{\text{Total No.}}{\text{Foreign Imm.}}$

<u>Total No. of all immigrants:</u>	<u>1162</u>
-------------------------------------	-------------

N.B.: Figures marked (a) and (b) include the following:

- a) *Hungarian refugees arr. by m/b TOROS fr. Romania 350 pers.
- b) *Passengers m/b TOROS fr. Romania 556 "

* see specification page - 2 -

000411

Specification

B o a t s:

Motorboat FUR05 (arrived 4/12 left 7/12)

Romanians:	Adults	170	
	Children with parents	6	
	(Youths (B iii) =		
	(Transnistrian Orphans	380	556

Hungarians:	Adults		350
-------------	--------------	--	-----

Total:			906
--------	--	--	-----

000412

Immigrants in Transit

Istanbul, 3.1.45.

(from Jan. 1st 1944.)

	<u>BULGARIA</u>	<u>HUNGARY</u>	<u>ROMANIA</u>	<u>GREECE</u>	<u>HOLLAND</u> (exchangees)	<u>Total No.</u> <u>per month</u>
Jan. 1944	32	73	--	8	--	113
Feb.	55	78	12	25	--	170
March	a) 131	9	b) 252	62	--	454
April	17	--	c) 667	173	--	857
May	46	--	d) 340	74	--	460
June	127	--	2	104	--	233
July	e) 149	--	f) 752	3	282	1186
Aug.	99	--	g) 707	90	--	896
Sept.	35	--	--	--	--	35
Oct.	72	3	h) 714	--	--	789
Nov.	i) 431	--	j) 81	--	--	512
Dec.	198	--	k) 906	--	--	1104
	<u>1392</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>4433</u>	<u>539</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>6809</u>

for figures marked (a) to (k) see specification page 2.

000413

Specification

Figures marked (a) to (k) include the following:

a) Group of Youths (B iii)	46 pers.
b) Passengers m/b MILCA (1st trip)	239 "
c) " " MARITZA (1st trip)	234 "
" " BELLA CITA	153 "
" " MILCA (2nd trip)	272 "
d) " " MARITZA (2nd trip)	318 "
e) Group of Youths (B iii)	40 "
f) Passengers m/b KAZBEK	752 "
g) " " KORINA	308 "
" " BULBUL	391 "
" " DEPKURE	5 "
h) Group of 119 children (117 Youths B iii & 2 children) and <u>44 adult immigrants</u>	163 "
Passengers m/b SELAATTIN	548 "
i) Group of 53 children (51 Youths B iii & 2 children) and <u>33 adult immigrants</u>	86 "
Group of 89 children (87 Youths B iii & 2 children) and <u>28 adult immigrants</u>	117 "
Group of 29 children (all Youths B iii) and <u>17 adult immigrants</u>	46 "
j) Group of 2 children (with parents) and <u>41 adult immigrants</u>	43 "
Group of 3 children (with parents) and <u>35 adult immigrants</u>	38 "
k) Passengers m/b TOROS	906 "

000414

JAN 20 1945

Dear Mr. Malin:

I am sending you herewith excerpts from a letter which we have received from Herbert Katzki, the War Refugee Board Representative in Turkey. Mr. Katzki's letter was written after a meeting between him and Mr. David Bengourion of the Jewish Agency who had just completed a trip to Bulgaria. It is felt that this material may be of interest to you in connection with your study of conditions in Rumania and Bulgaria.

Sincerely yours,

FH Florence Hodel

Florence Hodel
Assistant Executive Director

Mr. Patrick Malin,
Vice Director,
Intergovernmental Committee
on Refugees,
% American Embassy,
London, England.

Enclosure.

FH
FH:hd 1/19/45

000415

JAN 20 1945

Dear Mr. Leavitt:

I am sending you herewith excerpts from a letter which we have received from Herbert Katzki, the War Refugee Board Representative in Turkey. Mr. Katzki's letter was written after a meeting between him and Mr. David Bengourion of the Jewish Agency who had just completed a trip to Bulgaria. It is felt that this material may be of interest to you in connection with your study of conditions in Rumania and Bulgaria.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Hodel

Florence Hodel
Assistant Executive Director

Mr. M. A. Leavitt,
American Jewish Joint Distribution
Committee,
270 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Enclosure.

Jat
FH:hd 1/19/45

000416



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Istanbul, December 12, 1944

Personal

Dear Mr. Penle:

Within the past few days, Mr. David Bengourion, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Agency of Palestine, made a trip to Bulgaria. Upon his return to Istanbul en route to Palestine, I had opportunity for speaking with him and with his assistant, who accompanied him to Bulgaria. You undoubtedly will be interested in knowing some of his first-hand observations, which I shall summarize below. Some of the matters have a direct bearing on problems in which the War Refugee Board has been interested, others, perhaps, are of more vital interest to other relief agencies, governmental and private.

1. The situation of the emigrants from Rumania who were detained at Stara Zagora--they are still there today--is as follows: At Stara Zagora there are 278 refugees. These people are for the most part Hungarians, or Slovaks and Poles from the area west of the Curzon line, who had succeeded in escaping to Hungary and subsequently made their way to Rumania. These people at Stara Zagora were especially selected in Rumania, as they came from areas which were not being claimed by the Russians, in order to avoid any difficulties which might arise from such claims. The emigrants at Kazalnik, just outside of Stara Zagora, numbering 320 persons, are for the most part real Hungarians. These likewise had been selected because of their origin in an area not subject to Russian claim.

The emigrants at Stara Zagora, with the exception of some women and children, are still living in the railroad cars in which they arrived in that city. A number of the women and children have been given shelter by the inhabitants of Stara Zagora. It should be noted that those people living in the railroad cars have been there now for almost a month.

Mr. Bengourion made inquiry in Sofia to learn what might be done in order to solve this situation. He was referred from one quarter to another, no one apparently being able to state exactly who the responsible person was to approach. Finally, however, Mr. Bengourion was told by a Russian general in charge, a General Pantscheff, that the matter can be solved only in Moscow. You might wish to consider what steps, if any, might be taken to have inquiry made in Moscow.

000417

The retention of the emigrants at Stara Zagora has resulted in a stoppage of emigration by land from Rumania. Sofia has instructed the Bulgarian consulates in Rumania not to issue any transit visas to Rumanians, Poles, or Hungarians. If this is a result of the Stara Zagora incident, the action by Sofia can well be understood. I do not think that this instruction is something about which to become exercised at this moment, as long as the Stara Zagora group remains in Bulgaria. I think, though, that the Board may have some interest in assisting in the solution of this problem, as it affects emigration from Rumania, or at least that part of it which has to do with the movement of refugees from Hungary and Slovakia.

2. At the present time, restrictions have been placed upon emigration from Bulgaria. Until recently, although there were several sections where exit visas were not being issued, their issuance was being continued in others. Now the issuance of exit visas generally has been stopped, and those persons who are now arriving in Istanbul are those who already had had their exit permits issued or authorized. This stoppage of emigration may be only a passing phase. This sort of thing has happened before, and it is not unusual to find that regulations made one day are annulled the next.

You will recall that several months ago the Bulgarian Government stated that they will do everything in their power to facilitate the emigration of those people who desire to leave the country. One of the difficulties connected with emigration, pointed out to the Bulgarian Government at that time, was the multiplicity of documents which had to be secured before an exit permit would be granted. These documents numbered up to 13 or 15. Despite the assurance given by the Bulgarian Government, there have been no changes in the number of documents which must be secured and presented by a prospective emigrant. An absurd result of this procedure is that, for example, a six-year-old child for whom an exit permit is requested must present documents that it does not owe any money for mortgages which it has contracted, or that it owns no forest-lands in Bulgaria. At the moment, in view of the discontinuance of the issuance of exit visas, the question of documentation is perhaps somewhat academic. In due course, however, the question again will arise, and will have to be met in some way by the interested organizations.

Despite assurances which have been given and steps already taken to remove disabilities which heretofore attached to the Jewish people in Bulgaria, the desire by the Jewish people to leave the country continues. This can best be

000418

indicated by the fact that, when Mr. Bengourion held a meeting in Sofia to discuss Palestine and emigration to that country, 7000 Jews, or over one-third of the Jewish people now in Sofia, attended the public meeting he held. The Jewish people in Bulgaria, by and large, are not satisfied that their future in that country is assured, according to Mr. Bengourion.

3. In general, living conditions in Bulgaria are bad. There is no clothing to be purchased, no shoes, no wearing apparel of any kind. The obtention of these items is not dependent upon money. By way of illustration, one of the Bulgarian Ministers asked Mr. Bengourion to send him a pair of shoes from Palestine, not that this Minister was interested in having a pair of Palestinian shoes, but merely because he needed a pair and could not purchase any. Food, too, is scarce. The Germans have taken out of the country all cattle, fowl, sheep, anything that could be eaten. The stores in Sofia literally are without merchandise. Medicines are not to be obtained, even with money. Living conditions have become quite difficult.

Those persons most affected by the general hardship in Bulgaria are the Jews. These people for four years have been without income, have been away in forced-labor camps, were forced out of their homes, were deprived of their possessions, were unable to purchase any clothing, remained without adequate medical care.

Of the 25,000 Jews who had resided in Sofia four years ago, and who had been expelled to the provinces, between eighteen and twenty thousand have returned. When they returned to Sofia, they found that the dwellings which they had been compelled to give up were pillaged, even the windows and doors had been taken out of the houses. At the time of the bombardment of Sofia, non-Jews had moved to the Jewish quarter, to the houses taken away from the Jews, in the belief that the Jewish quarter, for some reason or other, would escape bombardment. When they left the Jewish quarter, to return to their own homes, they took with them everything that could be moved. In consequence, the Jews now returning can find none of their possessions.

Fifteen thousand of the Jews who returned to Sofia are living in the Jewish quarters of the city. They are crowded together, living two and three families in one room, the children with the old people, the well with the sick. Subject to deprivation over a long period of years, these Jews, undernourished, ill-clothed, many with no shoes or only what might

have passed for shoes a year or two ago, have no resources. Though having the right to work, they have no employment. Most of the men have been called up for military service. Their families receive the regular allowance for those whose order-winners are in the army, but this amounts to 500 leva per month. At unofficial rates of exchange, this represents about one and one-half Turkish lira. Some idea of the purchasing power represented by 500 leva can be secured when one considers this amount, for a family, with the minimum amount one person must have in order to secure food and shelter. I have been informed by individuals from Bulgaria that one must have a minimum of six to eight thousand leva per month per person in order to have a minimum existence. The Bulgarian authorities told Mr. Bengourion that they will raise the allocation to from eight to fifteen hundred leva per month.

The group among the Jews most hard hit are, of course, the children. There are upwards of 5,000 Jewish children in Bulgaria between the ages of six and fifteen. Most of these children are residing in the Jewish quarter of Sofia, undernourished and badly clothed. Many of them are without shoes. Although the Jewish children in Bulgaria now have the right to attend the Bulgarian schools, Mr. Bengourion stated that he saw many children who could not avail themselves of this opportunity, as they had no shoes or decent clothes to wear and therefore had to remain at home.

Despite restrictions which have been placed upon emigration to Palestine, heretofore reported to you, Mr. Bengourion proposes to recommend and to take steps to make efficacious the admission into Palestine of 5,000 children from Bulgaria. He proposes also to try to purchase in Palestine 10,000 pairs of shoes for export to Bulgaria, and also a quantity of medicines based upon the list which I transmitted to you in our letter of December 8. Medicines are urgently required because of the existence of typhus in the Jewish quarter, malaria, diptheria, and other illnesses. There is no soap to be obtained in Bulgaria. As a result, it is not possible for the people in the Jewish quarter to wash themselves, to clean their clothes, and to take the necessary steps to delouse their apparel or to take elementary measures of sanitation for the crowded quarters in which they live.

4. While in Bulgaria, Mr. Bengourion learned that there are 300 Jews of Macedonia who have come out of hiding in the mountains and are now in Skopie. At this time, these are all the Jews known to be in Macedonia after the deportations which took place a year or two ago. Perhaps there are others still in hiding, but they have not yet disclosed themselves. This group in Macedonia is another which requires assistance, but

000420

it cannot be reached from Bulgaria. Perhaps, in due course, some channel will be found through which these people can be aided.

5. From here in Istanbul, it would seem that the following inferences can be drawn regarding the Balkans. With the exception of Italy, whose political position is somewhat unique, Rumania and Bulgaria are the first two Axis countries which have been fully liberated. The Jews in these two countries have felt in full measure all the pressures and disabilities, the deportations and sufferings to which the Jewish people in Axis countries could have been subjected. In a limited sense, one might regard them as an example of what one might expect to find among the general population in other areas of Central and Eastern Europe which have been under Nazi control.

At the present time, the efforts of the Jewish people, or the Rumanian and Bulgarian Governments in their behalf, to reestablish themselves, must be regarded as an attempt to lift themselves by their own bootstraps. It cannot be done, and outside aid, in kind and in money, must be made available to aid them in their efforts.

Under the circumstances, it would seem that an early study of conditions in Rumania and Bulgaria, of problems which exist and which will arise, would be informative and profitable to some of the governmental agencies, such as the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, the UNRRA, and others which, in due course, might be called upon to aid refugees in liberated areas which formerly were Axis. If any of them expects to give assistance, generous and immediate aid, preferably in kind, should be sent if the assistance is to do any good.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki
Herbert Katzki

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

000421

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

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DEC 4 1944



file

Recd 11/11/45

Dear Herbert:

We have read your interesting and instructive letter of November 8, on the refugee situation in Turkey and in the Balkans. This general picture, as well as some of the details, have been brought to the attention of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. They have instructed their resident representative in Cairo, Thomas Preston, to get in touch with you for the purpose of taking whatever action they deem appropriate.

We appreciate letters of this sort as well as other evidences of your alertness to the refugee situation in your neighborhood.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "J. W. Pehle".

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Mr. Herbert E. Katzki
Special Representative
United States Embassy
Ankara, Turkey

*Indicate for WRB Pehle
and in for J. W. Pehle*

000422

DEC 4 1944

Dear Herbert:

We have read your interesting and instructive letter of November 8, on the refugee situation in Turkey and in the Balkans. This general picture, as well as some of the details, have been brought to the attention of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. They have instructed their resident representative in Cairo, Thomas Preston, to get in touch with you for the purpose of taking whatever action they deem appropriate.

We appreciate letters of this sort as well as other evidences of your alertness to the refugee situation in your neighborhood.

Cordially,

(SIGNED) J. W. Fehle

J. W. Fehle
Executive Director

Mr. Herbert E. Katski
Special Representative
United States Embassy
Ankara, Turkey

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000423



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Istanbul, November 25, 1944

Dear Mr. Pehle:

There is enclosed herein a full set of statistics which we have secured from Jewish Agency representatives in Istanbul, regarding emigration to Palestine which took place during the month of October via Istanbul. Other statistics are enclosed which recapitulate the entire emigration movement via Istanbul for the period January 1 through October 31, 1944. We are sure you will find these figures to be of interest.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that although, during the month of October, with the exception of three persons, all the emigration originated from Bulgaria and Rumania, the actual origins of the emigrants and refugees were:

Poland	60
Hungary	191
Rumania	469
Bulgaria	69
Total:	789

These statistics also show that during the month of October, 117 children arrived in Istanbul from Rumania en route to Palestine under the "children's scheme".

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki
Herbert Katzki

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

Enclosure

000424

C
O
Y

Istanbul, 15.11.44.

Immigrants in Transit
(Since Jan. 1st 1944)

	<u>BULGARIA</u>	<u>HUNGARY</u>	<u>ROMANIA</u>	<u>GREECE</u>	<u>HOLLAND</u> (Exchangees)	<u>Total No.</u> <u>per month</u>
Jan. '44	32	73	--	2	--	113
Feb.	55	78	12	25	--	170
March	a) 131	9	b) 252	62	--	454
April	17	--	c) 667	173	--	857
May	46	--	d) 340	74	--	460
June	127	--	2	104	--	233
July	e) 140	--	f) 752	3	282	1186
Aug.	61	--	g) 707	90	--	896
Sept.	35	--	--	--	--	35
Oct.	72	3	h) 714	--	--	789
	<u>763</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>3446</u>	<u>539</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>5193</u>

For figures marked (a) to (h) see specification

000425

C
O
P
Y

Specification

Figures marked (a) to (h) include the following:

a) Group of Youths (B 111)	46 pers.
b) Passengers m/b MILCA (1st trip)	239 "
c) Passengers m/b MARITZA (1st trip)	234 "
" " BELLA CITA	153 "
" " MILCA (2nd trip)	272 "
d) Passengers m/b MARITZA (2nd trip)	318 "
e) Group of Youths (B 111)	40 "
f) Passengers m/b KAZBEK	752 "
g) Passengers m/b MORINA	308 "
" " BULBUL	391 "
" " MEFKUNE	5 "
h) Group of 119 children (117 Youths B 111 & 2 children) and <u>44 immigrants</u>	163 "
Passengers m/b SELAHEDDINE	548 "

000426

Istanbul, 15.11.44

Immigrants who left for Palestine between Oct. 1st and Oct. 31st '44.

Local Immigrants:

Adults (refugee Certificate)..... 1 = $\frac{\text{Total No.}}{\text{Local Imm.}}$

Bulgarian Immigrants:

Adults 59
Children (with parents). 10 69

Hungarian Immigrants:

Adults 189
Children 2 191 a)

Romanian Immigrants:

Adults 344
Children 8
Youths (B iii) 117 469 b)

Polish Immigrants:

Adults 60 c) 789 = $\frac{\text{Total No.}}{\text{foreign Imm.}}$

Total No. of all immigrants: 790

N.B.: Figures marked (a) (b) and (c) include the following:

- a) Hungarians refugees included among)
passengers m/b SALAHEDDINE*).....) Adults 187
arr. fr. Romania) Children 1 188 persons
- b) Romanians included in group of 163)
arr. fr. Romania *) Adults 22
Children 2
B (iii) 117 141 "
- Passengers m/b SALAHEDDINE arr. fr.)
Romania *) Adults 320
Children 5 325 "
- c) Polish refugees arr. fr. Bulgaria Adults 3
" " included in group of)
163 fr. Romania *)) " 22
" " *)passengers m/b SALAHEDDINE " 35 60 "

*) see specification on page 2.

000427

Specification of immigrants' groups and boats which arrived
between October 1st and 31st 1944

I. B o a t s:

Motorboat SADA POLINS (arrived 29/10 left 31/10)

Romanians:	Adults	320	
	Children	<u>5</u>	325
Hungarians:	Adults	187	
	Children	<u>1</u>	188
Poles:	Adults		<u>35</u>
	T o t a l:		<u>548</u>

II. G r o u p s: (arrived by railway)

Groups from Romania (arrived 25/10 left 27/10)

Romanians:	Adults	22	
	Children	2	
	Youths (8 iii) ..	<u>117</u>	141
Poles:			<u>22</u>
	T o t a l:		<u>163</u>

000428



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Istanbul, November 17, 1944

Dear Mr. Pehle:

In our telegram of November 13, Ankara's No. 185, we informed you of instructions which have been received in Istanbul relating to emigration to Palestine during the six months' period beginning October 1, 1944. Reference is also made to our recent letters in which we have informed you of the relative ease with which emigration is now taking place from Rumania and Bulgaria.

As a result of the increased emigration from Bulgaria and Rumania, and as a result of the various agreements and understandings which had been reached with the interested authorities, there has been renewed interest by some of the rescue agencies here in the chartering of vessels for the large-scale movement of emigrants. The new limitations may cause great difficulties and embarrassment if any of the organizations independently charter vessels which should suddenly appear in Istanbul carrying passengers in excess of the number which might be admitted to Palestine during any one month. The British Passport Control Offices undoubtedly will limit the entry into Palestine to the total of 1500 per month. The Jewish Agency will be bound to adhere to these instructions, and will advise its representatives in Bulgaria and Rumania accordingly.

There would remain, then, the independent organizations such as the Vaad Hahatzalah, represented by Mr. Griffel, and the Emergency Committee to Save the Jews of Europe, represented by Mr. Jabotinsky. You will recall that last July Mr. Hirschmann authorized Mr. Griffel to advise the latter's associates in Rumania that, in the event sea-transports from Constanza to Istanbul were arranged by them, the emigrants would be permitted to land in Istanbul in the same manner as were those who arrived on earlier ships. At that time, immigration into Palestine was unrestricted, and such an assurance could be given. In view of the new restrictions, however, the sudden arrival in Istanbul of a ship from Rumania might entirely disrupt the control which apparently now must be kept over immigration to Palestine. Therefore, it seemed advisable to advise Mr. Griffel that the assurances given him last July could no longer provide a basis for independently chartering vessels to carry refugees from Rumania to Istanbul. This was done in order to avoid possible embarrassment, either to the American Embassy,

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the War Refugee Board, or the British Passport Control Office, should a large number of refugees unexpectedly arrive here by sea. Accordingly, we wrote a letter to Mr. Griffel under date of November 17, explaining the position to him. We are enclosing a copy of the letter herein.

For the same reasons, we thought it advisable to write to Mr. Jabotinsky, so that he likewise does not take some kind of independent action on the expectation that he will be extricated from whatever position he might find himself in. A copy of this letter is likewise enclosed herein.

Before sending these letters, I cleared the matter with Ambassador Steinhardt, who agreed that the position of the Embassy and ourselves should be made clear.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki
Herbert Katzki

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

Enclosures

000430

C
O
P
Y

Istanbul, November 17, 1944

Dear Mr. Jabotinsky:

We have been advised by the representatives of the Jewish Agency in Istanbul that a limitation has been placed upon emigration to Palestine from all countries to the number of 1,500 persons monthly, and that the admission to Palestine of emigrants from Rumania and Bulgaria is to be limited to 5,000 persons for the six months' period beginning October 1.

We have no information as to the plans you might be making for the chartering of vessels for the transportation to Istanbul, en route to Palestine, of emigrants from Bulgaria and Rumania. Nevertheless, where the above-mentioned restrictions are involved, in connection with emigration from the two countries mentioned, we wish to advise you not to assume that the American Embassy or the War Refugee Board will be able to make effective whatever projects you might undertake. Will you please be guided accordingly.

Very truly yours,

Herbert Katzki
Representative
War Refugee Board

Mr. Ari Jabotinsky
Panorama Apartments No. 13
Mete Caddesi
Istanbul

000431

C
O
P
Y

Istanbul, November 17, 1944

Dear Mr. Griffel:

In July of this year, Mr. Ira A. Hirschmann, representing the War Refugee Board, at your request authorized you to state to your associates in Bucharest that, in the event that transports sent by them were to arrive in Istanbul by sea from Constanza, such emigrants would be able to land in the same way as passengers on earlier ships.

Within the past few days, we have been informed by the Jewish Agency representatives in Istanbul that, in accordance with instructions received by them, emigration to Palestine from all countries is to be limited to 1,500 persons per month, and additionally, that a limitation of a total of 5,000 persons has been placed upon the number who will be admitted to Palestine, coming from Bulgaria and Rumania, during the six months beginning October 1.

We are sure you will agree that the limitations on emigration to Palestine which have been established substantially alter the situation as it existed last July, and that the unconditional assurance given you by Mr. Hirschmann cannot be regarded today as a basis for the chartering of vessels to carry emigrants destined to Palestine from Rumania to Istanbul.

We are writing this to you at this time so that you will be guided accordingly.

Very truly yours,

Herbert Katzki
Representative
War Refugee Board

Mr. Jacob Griffel
Delegat, Vaad Hahatzalah
Istanbul

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Istanbul, November 15, 1944

Dear Mr. Pehle:

In several telegrams which we have recently transmitted to you, we have advised you of the substantial numbers of emigrants from Rumania and Bulgaria who, during recent weeks, have passed through Istanbul in transit, proceeding to Palestine. In our letters of October 30 and November 8, we informed you that this emigration movement was going smoothly, pursuant to the various agreements and understandings secured by Ambassador Steinhardt as the result of his relationships with the Turkish Foreign Office and others in the Government. You are already familiar with these agreements, as they have been reported to you in detail.

For your personal information, you will be interested to know that there seems to have been some desire recently on the part of the Turkish Foreign Office to suspend the so-called "children's scheme" for emigration of children from the Balkans to Palestine, and the agreement secured by Ambassador Steinhardt for the admission of all Jewish persons to Turkey in transit to Palestine, regardless of whether they were in possession of Turkish transit visas at the time they arrived at the border, or at Istanbul by sea.

On October 24, Mr. Earl Packer, First Secretary of the Embassy at Ankara, was invited to call upon Mr. Kemal Aziz Payman, Director General of Consular Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Payman advised Mr. Packer that arrangements concerning the "children's scheme" had been suspended, because of recent events in Rumania and Bulgaria. He also gave as a reason that the children in the two countries were not emigrating, even up to the small number for which transit visas specifically had been authorized under the "children's scheme". Mr. Payman also stated that, should it be possible for the two Bulgarian vessels, the SS Pirin and Vita, to bring refugees from Constanza and Burgas to Istanbul, as was discussed at one time, he would be glad to make the necessary arrangements for the admission of the passengers in transit through Turkey. He said that it might now be possible to make use of small motorboats for the evacuation of refugees from Bulgaria and Rumania to Turkey, adding that there is little likelihood of any further sinkings, since presumably there were no more German submarines in the Black Sea. Referring to Hungary, Mr. Payman concluded that he could not see how Turkey could be of assistance in connection with the transportation of Jews in Hungary from that country to Palestine or elsewhere, because of the Hungarian military situation.

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The points made by Mr. Payman were not in accordance with the facts as we know them. Children have been coming through quite regularly now from Bulgaria and Rumania under the "children's scheme". The Vita sank late last August, while en route from Saltchik to Burgas to embark passengers for Istanbul, and the Pirin, as a Bulgarian-registered vessel, presumably is no longer available for emigration work under the terms of the Bulgarian armistice agreement. We pointed these facts out to Mr. Packer, so that he might be able to pursue his conversations with Mr. Payman. We suggested the following:

1. The "children's scheme" is operating and should be continued. Additional blocks of transit visas should be authorized when children from Rumania and Bulgaria leave Turkey at the Syrian border;
2. The arrangement for admitting Jewish people who present themselves at the Turkish border for transit through Turkey en route to Palestine is functioning well and should not be disturbed;
3. The understanding which has led to the admission in transit through Turkey of refugees arriving in Istanbul by sea is likewise functioning well and should be continued;
4. Authorization by competent Turkish authorities for the use of Turkish motor vessels to travel between Rumania, Bulgaria and Turkey would be most helpful for the continuation of emigration operations. We referred specifically to the Bulbul and the Salehattin, which have already been re-built for carrying refugees and are available for such voyages. In this connection, as far as we know, Russian authorities have interposed no objections to emigration from Rumania and Bulgaria, nor do they in principle oppose emigration by sea if neutral vessels can be found.
5. We must agree at this moment that there is little Turkey can do to provide transportation to carry Jewish people from Hungary to Turkey.

Mr. Packer saw Mr. Payman again on November 10. In summary, Mr. Payman advised Mr. Packer as follows:

1. He did not yet know that the Vita had been sunk, or that the Pirin might not be available for transportation of refugees.
2. He had had no indication as yet that the Turkish maritime authorities had withdrawn restrictions upon voyages made by

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Turkish boats in the Black Sea. [Recent newspaper items in Istanbul have stated that Turkish vessels will be permitted to travel to Burgas for purposes of carrying merchandise. HK]

3. The children who have been arriving from Rumania and Bulgaria were traveling on the basis of Turkish authorizations which had been issued some time ago. After some discussion, he agreed to propose to his superiors in the Ministry that authorization be granted for a total of 70 children and five adults to enter Turkey every ten days from Rumania, and the same number every ten days from Bulgaria. He thought this was preferable to any other arrangement, in view of present very uncertain means of communication.

4. Persons who were authorized individual visas would have to be counted in the total number of 75, whether or not they were children or adults. It would be impossible, because of difficulties in securing railway cars, for transit across Turkey, to authorize a larger number at the present time.

The foregoing points made by Mr. Payman, if carried out, would upset the arrangement under which people are now entering Turkey in transit upon the basis of Palestine certificate confirmations issued by the Jewish Agency. We discussed these possibilities with Jewish Agency representatives and those of other interested agencies in Istanbul, and we finally decided for the time being to take no further steps in the matter. The organizations will continue emigration as heretofore, and should there be a stoppage, the question can then be brought up anew. Too much discussion with the Foreign Office at this time might draw the issues too sharply, and result in cancellation of the agreements.

Ambassador Steinhardt threw additional light upon the whole proceeding. I am sure you will want to know about it for your personal information. Casual remarks made to him during the past week or ten days by officials of the Turkish government led him to believe that they were putting up trial balloons to see whether they could terminate the "children's scheme" and the general agreement the Foreign Office gave Ambassador Steinhardt for the transit through Turkey of Jewish refugees. Ambassador Steinhardt advised me that he indicated clearly each time that any attempt to disturb existing arrangements would prompt him to go to the Prime Minister for an explanation as to why the Turkish government desired no longer to participate in the humanitarian act of rescuing unfortunate people. Mr. Packer followed the same line in his talks with Mr. Payman. It is Ambassador Steinhardt's impression that his violent reaction has punctured these trial balloons, and that no further attempt will be made for the time being by the

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Turkish authorities to disturb existing arrangements. Accordingly, he is not seriously disturbed concerning the movement of refugees through Turkey.

Ambassador Steinhardt believes that the Foreign Office was prompted to extend feelers because of inconvenience which had been sustained by the Ministry of Communications resulting from some seven or eight hundred arrivals within the space of a relatively few days, and a growing anxiety that the Turkish government may be drawn into the Arab-Jewish controversy in Palestine by continuing the transit of large numbers of Jewish refugees. As against these two motives the desire to maintain friendly relations with the United States, not to arouse the American press, or to offend the American Ambassador, will doubtless prevail, in Ambassador Steinhardt's opinion.

Whether or not the Ministry of Communications is inconvenienced by the arrival of a substantial number of refugees in Istanbul within a short period of time, I do not know. I do know that a special train was made available when the Salehattin passengers arrived in Istanbul, and additional cars for the regular trains are provided when the smaller groups come through. This has been done quite promptly, in accordance with the agreement Ambassador Steinhardt obtained.

The foregoing is for your personal information. Should there be any further developments, I shall advise you.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki
Herbert Katzki

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

000436



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Istanbul, November 9, 1944

Dear Mr. Pehle:

Under date of September 1, 1944, we sent you a memorandum concerning the organization in Turkey by Mr. Denenberg, of the International Rescue and Relief Committee, of a local committee here to aid political and intellectual refugees who require assistance in Turkey. This included those persons of alleged German nationality who, last August, were sent to residence assignee in Turkey in view of their refusal to return to Germany at the time of the break of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Germany.

In the foregoing connection, there is enclosed herein a translation of a memorandum dated October 28, 1944, which was received by the International Red Cross in Istanbul, and which was made available to us. You may find this useful for information and for your own records, in the event that applications are received for licenses to transmit additional funds to the IIRC Committee in Istanbul for the internees.

The International Red Cross has interested itself in these people and has attempted to obtain permission from the Turkish authorities to visit the camps and to assist the internees. I have been informed that they were not successful in this attempt, as the authorities regard internment of these persons as an internal Turkish matter. The International Red Cross has not permitted the matter to drop there, and I believe are considering pressing it on the grounds that the International Red Cross reciprocally is trying to obtain permission to visit the Turkish internees in Germany.

The \$1,000 referred to on page 2 of the translation, described as a sum made available by Mr. Hirschmann of the War Refugee Board, was in fact provided by the Joint Distribution Committee through the International Red Cross at Mr. Hirschmann's intercession.

With kind regards,

Sincerely, ✓

Herbert Katzki

Herbert Katzki

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

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COPY

Ankara, October 28, 1944

All the possessors of German passports have been sent into forced residence, except persons in the service of the Government, among whom a selection has been made. Among these latter, the greater part have been allowed to remain at their posts and seven families of this category, who have been sent to Anatolia, await their early return to their customary abode.

At Yozgat, there are 130 persons in forced residence
" Kirsehir " " 160
" Corum " " 150

The greatest number of needy persons are at Yozgat. There, according to a list set up four weeks ago, 52 persons are urgently in need of aid. Seven others will be in need within the next weeks. Seven other persons, still, hope to be able very soon to take up their normal occupations, without which they will be equally in miserable circumstances.

At Corum, the number of paupers reaches, according to the report of the local committee, thirty, and that is going to increase.

The internees of Yozgat and Corum are all inhabitants of Istanbul; those of Kirsehir come partly from Ankara. Ten are paupers, plus 5 who hope to be able to resume their occupations. As to the persons coming from Istanbul, we have no precise data, but we estimate them at about twenty.

We can then say that if there are no releases in the course of the coming months, the effective number of persons in need of help will be between 120 and 150.

Living is the cheapest at Corum. The local committee has at its disposition 45 pounds per person per month. At Yozgat and Kirsehir, 10 pounds more would be necessary. These sums allow one to suppose that the collective kitchens lately instituted have already caused the cost of living to be lowered. But the special requirements of winter are not counted in this amount. Indeed, in addition to the current expenses for fuel, one must add repairs to the houses, the purchase of bedding and the installation of stoves. Yozgat, where the winter is generally long and hard, is the least well organized (houses, clothes). Some thousand of pounds would certainly be necessary to take care of the diverse needs of this camp.

Up to now the needy have been assisted by the fact that:

1. The clergymen of the three camps receive their aid from their own organization;
2. The local committees have organized collections among the more fortunate residents.

No possibility exists of obtaining regular sums at Kirsehir. The people at the head of the committee of this village have succeeded in procuring a few funds from outside, from Istanbul.

Mr. Denenberg of the "International Rescue and Relief Committee" has organized a relief committee at Istanbul composed of Messrs. Rüstow, Bretholz, Reuter, Andreas Schwarz, and Philipp Schwarz. Of the 6,000 pounds that Mr. Denenberg had left in Istanbul at the disposition of this committee, 2,000 pounds have already been spent.

The German refugees remaining in Ankara continually collect among themselves funds to assist the people in forced residence who come from Ankara, whose number, moreover, is not great. In addition, Mr. Hirschmann, of the War Refugee Board, has left at the disposition of the Delegate of the Red Cross the sum of \$1,000 to use in collaboration with Professor Bokstein. Seven hundred pounds will be shortly deducted from this sum for the first winter assistance.

The Austrians have subscribed some small sums for their compatriots.

Guarantees of aid for the future:

According to the letter of the Turkish Red Crescent addressed to the Delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and from numerous oral confirmations, the Turkish Government has asserted its desire to come to the aid of the inhabitants of the three villages of Anatolia, as much for the feeding as for the clothing of them and in general for all their needs. However, this assistance has not yet begun . . . The representative of the Ankara committee has questioned the Dr. of the Security, who told him that the necessary sums would be set up and that afterward the decisions would be made and then applied.

Our first and important ^{request} question is to procure by every means, and by informing all persons who may be interested in this problem, the acceleration by the Turkish Government of its numerous formalities, that it may come of the aid of these people.

Let it be understood, if the Government does not quickly intervene, the private funds, such as those of the Americans, will be quickly exhausted.

Among the internees are a certain number of Czechoslovakians. We request that the representation of the Czechoslovakian Government be asked to take in hand the protection of its nationals.

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Distribution of Assistance.

In making an abstract of the case of the refugees from Ankara, who are under the charge of the committee founded in Ankara, the distribution of money and other assistance is made collectively and through the medium of the presidents of the local committees. The committees of Corum and Yozgat give every satisfaction as to their composition and their work, and possess the full confidence of the internees.

At the head of the committee of Yozgat is Dr. Wilbrant who is a trustworthy man and a personal friend of Mr. Donenberg, and is moreover an excellent organizer. The committee of Corum is composed of Mr. Blümel, manager of a printing house in Istanbul, Dr. Reimann and Mr. Janoschek.

The situation at Kirsehir is not ^{so} satisfactory on this point. The distribution of aid is made through the committee of the camp, at the head of which is Mr. von Aulock, former manager of the Deutsche Orient Bank of Istanbul. Mr. von Aulock was chosen by us and not by the internees. So far as we are able to know, he fulfills this function reluctantly. With him works Dr. Beade who, for personal and political reasons, does not enjoy everyone's sympathy. Because of this fact, the practical work of the distribution of assistance is made by the son-in-law of Mr. Beade, Mr. Laqueur, whose impartiality and accuracy have our complete confidence.

If the two aforesaid heads do not enjoy the complete liking of the camp, it is necessary, nevertheless, to note that they have gotten together considerable sums, either from the residents who are richer or from Istanbul.

In each camp there are aged persons who were accustomed to the climate of Istanbul or Ankara, and for whom the living conditions in the camps and the climate of these mountainous regions are painful and even dangerous. It is to be feared that there may be deaths during the winter. There are not less than 35 persons at Yozgat alone who are over 60 years of age. These persons have presented petitions to the Vali of this village, requesting to be sent back to their civil domiciles. We believe that these petitions should be supported with all the energy possible, and if it is not possible to have these persons returned to Istanbul or Ankara, to have them placed in regions where their health is not in danger.

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LIST OF AGED OR INFIRM PERSONS DESIRING A TRANSFER

1. SHN T, Katharina, 73 years old, widow, Istanbul-Beyoglu, Kumbazaci 119/4
2. HECRA, Harharate, 65 years old, widow, Istanbul-Beyoglu, Kurkocaya sok. 39.
3. YALIK, Lydia, 61 years old, widow, Istanbul-Yuksukkaldirim, Miken sok. 8.
4. BOROBY, Dr. Maxy, 73 years old, Istanbul - Ayas Pasa, Istanbul rals 12.
5. BURGARD, Aristof Paul, 65 years old, Istanbul - Ortakoy, Divanyolu 105.
6. DMORECEAN, Leopold, 72 years old, Istanbul-Galata, Kartcinar sok. 2
7. BARANS, Paul, 68 years old, Istanbul-Ghangir, Susan sok 23. Kadifa rals 5.
8. BRITZEN, Joseph Xavier, 74 years old, Istanbul-Galata, Kartcinar sok. 2.
9. SLENKA, Japas Elepen, 64 years old, Istanbul-Galata, San Jerj Manastirinda.
10. Selliger, Paul, 72 years old, Istanbul-Aynali Camii Ince Kap sok. 43.
11. SCHMIDT, Margarete, 65 years old, Istanbul-Beyoglu, Cumhuriyet cad. Seylan Apt. 3.
12. SCHAPFER, Karel, 73 years old, Istanbul-Furtulu, Cirkeli bazi 72.
13. HILLSTEIN, Maria Sylvia, 75 years old, Istanbul-Galata, Kartcinar sok. 10.
14. NOVOCNY, Jan, 68 years old, Istanbul, Novotny Hotel.
15. SEMECZEK, Josef, 61 years old, Istanbul-Galata Nevani sok. 25.
16. MINIRA, Emilie, 60 years old, Istanbul-Beyoglu, Hariye cad. 11.
17. MAY, Emil, 69 years old, Istanbul-Perikoy, Savaç sok. 82
18. LURICH, Peter, 67 years old, Istanbul-Macka Atiye sok. Nelli Ap. 3/1
19. SCHUBERT, Agnes, 73 years old, " " " " " " " "
20. LURICH, Josef, 65 years old, " " " " " " " "
21. LEYSER, Sophie, 63 years old, Istanbul-Beyoglu Istiklal Caddesi Numeli Han 7.
22. KRAML, Albeta, 60 years old, Istanbul-Pangalti Satirici sok. 1.
23. KRAFT, Karel, 63 years old, Istanbul-Beyoglu, Yazici sok. 12.
24. KRAFT, Anne Marie, 65 years old " " " " "
25. KOVIC, Maria, 63 years old, Istanbul-Galata Kartcinar sok. 10.
26. KNECHTEL, Friedrich, 78 years old, Istanbul-Macka Tesvikiye Modern Apt. 11.
27. MITALI, Anais, 69 years old, widow, Istanbul-Beyoglu, Bekar sok. 2/3.
28. FILBERT, Marie, 63 years old, widow, Istanbul-Beyoglu, Istiklal Cad. Sitetisiri ap. 4.
29. BERLT, Helene Martha Alvine, 73 years old, widow, Istanbul-Galata, Yakici 35 sok. 56 Dogan Han.
30. HAUCK, Emil, 62 years old, Istanbul-Bilyik Ada, Nevzathey cad. 4.
31. HAUCK, Johanna Karolina, 61 years old. " " " " "
32. GIRICH, Klara Pavla, 73 years old, Istanbul-Galata Kartcinar sok. 10.
33. FINKE, Emil, 70 years old, Istanbul-Harbiye Cumhuriyet cad. 359.
34. FINKE, Mary, 79 years old, " " " " "



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Istanbul, November 8, 1944

Dear Mr. Pehle:

On October 30, we wrote to you giving you some information regarding the group of 160 refugees who passed through Istanbul from Rumania en route to Palestine. Since then, we have sent you telegrams informing you of the arrival here of the 547 passengers coming from Rumania on the Salahattin, the group of 80 persons who arrived from Bulgaria, and the additional group of 43 Polish refugees who came here by railroad from Rumania. All these groups, with the exception of the last one of 43, have already left for Palestine, and it is expected that the 43 will leave within the next few days. At this time, we should like to give you a little more information about these groups and to pass along to you some of the reports regarding conditions in liberated areas which have been received from the refugees in transit.

As we pointed out in our October 30 letter, emigration from Rumania and Bulgaria is moving quite smoothly. Within less than two weeks, 830 persons comprising four groups have come to Istanbul. We are awaiting additional groups from Rumania and Bulgaria shortly. Although this emigration movement may not now, strictly speaking, come within the framework of the War Refugee Board directives, as the areas from which it is taking place have been liberated, its success is a result of the efforts of the Embassy in Ankara and the War Refugee Board in Istanbul. The admission in transit into Turkey of refugees arriving by sea was accomplished through the efforts of Ambassador Steinhardt and the War Refugee Board. If the interested cooperation of the Turkish authorities had not been secured, there would have been no emigration by sea. The despatch with which special trains are made available for these large groups of refugees arriving by sea likewise is attributable to the efforts of Ambassador Steinhardt and the Embassy. The arrangement which was made for the admission into Turkish territory of refugees in transit for Palestine, coming from Rumania and Bulgaria by railroad, likewise is a direct result of the Embassy's and the War Refugee Board's efforts. These points might well be kept in mind in whatever discussions might arise in the future concerning the American contribution to emigration from the Balkans, and in discussions with our Zionist friends.

The vessel Salahattin, as you may know, was the last of the four Turkish boats, the others being the Morina, Bulbul,

and Mefkura, which had been held in Constanza harbor for the transportation of refugees from Rumania to Istanbul. Under the terms of the Rumanian and Bulgarian armistice agreements, it is not expected here at this time that additional boats of Rumanian or Bulgarian registry will be secured for additional transports. There is some possibility that the Bulgarian-registered vessel Milca, which in the past brought two groups from Constanza to Istanbul, may secure permission for another voyage, but the organizations here are not counting on it until the boat actually arrives in Istanbul. For further emigration by sea, then, emphasis will have to be laid upon Turkish-registered vessels or those of other neutral countries. According to recent newspaper accounts, freight traffic between Istanbul and Burgas, Bulgaria, by Turkish vessels is to be resumed shortly, and perhaps this will provide fresh opportunities for the interested organizations to secure boats for refugee emigration.

The Salahattin group was very well selected in terms of distribution among the Palestine organizations. Some eight or nine Palestine parties were represented with almost equal numbers of passengers: the Misrahi and Agudath Israel organizations with 78 and 56 persons respectively, and the Revisionists with 64, among others.

For your information, Mr. Griffel, who in Istanbul is representing the Vaad Hahatzalah and the Agudath Israel organizations in New York, has been in to see us several times recently concerning the emigration of orthodox Jews from Rumania. You will remember that we had some correspondence with you on this subject last July, and Mr. Hirschmann is entirely familiar with the situation. Mr. Griffel states that according to his information there are some 10,000 orthodox Jews in Rumania who wish to emigrate to Palestine, and he is repeatedly bringing up the question of the chartering of special ships for them. He, indeed, has requested us to endorse this project and to recommend it in New York, presumably for purposes of fund-raising for his organization. I believe the Vaad Hahatzalah in New York also requested him to secure the endorsement of their program by Ambassador Steinhardt. Naturally, neither Ambassador Steinhardt nor we gave him any such endorsement. I suggested that, if he wants to raise money or secure licenses, he would have to discuss this question in the United States, that there is nothing we can do from here to assist him. It is my personal opinion that there is no particular need for special action on behalf of the persons whom Mr. Griffel is trying to aid. The Salahattin brought more than a proportionate share of orthodox Jews, and there is no reason in my mind why, if this proportion can be continued, he should not be satisfied.

Furthermore, as there is now opportunity for people in Rumania to travel by railroad, his proteges can likewise make use of this facility.

We advised you that a group of some 25 of the Hungarian Jews which had been released from the Bor mines in Jugoslavia were included among the Salahattin passengers, and that an additional 24 arrived by railroad from Sofia in one of the Bulgarian groups. After speaking with some of them, I secured some information which is at variance with what we cabled to you in our telegram No. 168, October 20. We now learn that there were in all 8000 Hungarian Jews who had been mobilized in Budapest in April or May of this year, for the Bor mines. Of this number, 2000 died, and of the remainder, according to one version 2000, according to another 4000 of the miners had been evacuated by the Germans in the direction of Belgrade. The balance was freed to go where the men chose. Some made their way to Bulgaria, but most of them to Rumania as a start in the direction of their return to their homes. It was just during the last few days that we learned that the 7000 Jews from Jugoslavia, for whom admission into Rumania was granted by the Rumanian Government, as reported in our telegram No. 166, was intended for these Bor miners.

Naturally, we had opportunity for seeing the Bor group which arrived in Istanbul by railroad. They arrived here just as they left the mines, that is, in old, torn clothing and shoes, with no possessions. They had large yellow six-pointed stars stenciled on the backs of their coats, and on the left side of their coats in front. They presented a miserable picture, and will require much sympathetic treatment before they can be readjusted. Some of them told me that they had been in and out of camps and labor battalions for the past five years, in Poland, in Russia, in Subcarpathia, in Hungary and in Jugoslavia. They were provided with new clothing in Istanbul when they arrived here, and the only thing one could do with their old clothing was to throw it away and burn it. I think this group was typical of what might be expected of the several thousand which undoubtedly will find their way into Rumania, and probably the state of the Transnistrian deportees and the Jews who formerly were in the Rumanian labor battalions. Help will be needed for them, and from what I can judge here on the basis of reports, there will be difficulty in providing the necessary aid in Rumania, because of the shortage of funds and material assistance there. Again, the speed with which these Bor miners could be emigrated is a result of the groundwork originally laid by the War Refugee Board.

In our October 30 letter, we advised you that according to reports, Transnistrian children who have been repatriated

to Rumania will not be permitted to emigrate, and that in due course, as alleged Russian nationals, they will be brought back to Russia. There is enclosed herein a translation of an item which appeared in a Rumanian newspaper, which just came into our possession, confirming this report.

Refugees passing through Istanbul have told us about the needs of the Jewish people in Rumania. In a cable which we sent you on November 7, we summarized a report which we received from Dr. Wilhelm Filderman of the Jewish Committee in Bucharest. From this, it appears to be quite urgent that an examination be made at the earliest possible moment of the situation of the Jews in Rumania, in order to help organize relief there and to provide aid. I judge that, because of internal conditions, such organization can best be achieved by having an outsider come into the country to lend direction and authority. I am sure that the presence of an American organization, or even an individual, would greatly bolster the morale of the Rumanian Jews and would provide contact with the outside world, which has been lacking for the past several years. I believe, also, that investigation in Rumania will reveal that the aid necessary will probably be of a kind and in scope beyond that which private organizations can provide. I do not know from here how assistance in Rumania fits within the general scheme of international relief on an inter-governmental basis, but should provision for such aid have been made, I believe that it must be urgently pursued, especially in view of the winter months which are now upon us. Although in Rumania there is no scarcity of food which, however, is expensive, I think that assistance by way of clothing and medicines must be in kind, as the former, though of bad quality, is very expensive and the latter unobtainable.

There has been some discussion about an investigation of needs and requirements in Russian-occupied territory which is to be made by the UNRRA. From here, it would seem that only in this manner will it be possible to make an adequate survey of the need. Few people are passing through Istanbul who come from these regions. I did speak with one who had recently been in Bucovina, which is now Russian-occupied territory. In summary, what he told me is that, of the former Jewish population of 72,000, most of whom resided in Czernowitz, 60,000 were deported to Transnistria by the Rumanians and 2000, who had some resources, succeeded in entering Rumania itself during recent months. Ten to twelve thousand of the Transnistrian deportees have now returned to Bucovina, so that there are now altogether approximately 21,000 Jews there. This community, I am informed, is in dire straits. The 10,000 Jews who originally remained there were those who had no resources--otherwise they would have left for Rumania--

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and I am advised that they are unable to take care of their own needs, not to mention those of the Transnistrian deportees who are returning in dreadful condition, physically and psychologically.

I am informed that among the Jews in Bucovina are about 300 Polish Jews who managed to come over the Polish border, and 500 Hungarian Jews who had been mobilized for German labor battalions but who managed to escape upon the retreat of the Germans before the Russian army. The Hungarian Jews were still there up until a few weeks ago, but my informant had no knowledge as to whether they are still there. He was unable to state definitely because last July when the Russians appeared in Bucovina some 80 German and Austrian Jews, whom one normally would not identify with Nazi sympathies, were sent to Siberia because of their German or Austrian nationality. Perhaps it would be possible, if it has not already been done, to request the Russians to give consideration to the antecedents of the "enemy" nationals in dealing with them. Jews in Bucovina, I am advised, are now permitted to work, but their earnings, when they do work, are eight or ten roubles per day. It is necessary only to compare this with the price of meat--15 roubles per kilo, for example--to determine how far their incomes go.

While this information we have about Bucovina is the report of only one man, there would seem to be some basis for early investigation and assistance in that area.

Another problem which has been brought to my attention is that of Polish Jewish refugees now in Rumania. I am informed that there are between 1500 and 2000 there. Some of them arrived in Rumania during the end of 1939 and 1940, the early stages of the war. Others arrived during later periods, especially via Hungary. Some of the refugees were in possession of Polish documents, such as passports, birth certificates, military books, etc. The greater number, however, arrived without any documents of any kind, or perhaps with documents which they secured for purposes of their flight. I am advised that, previously, the Chilean representative in Bucharest was in charge of Polish interests but, subsequent to Chile's breaking of diplomatic relations with the Axis, the Swiss took over Polish interests. The Chileans, I am advised, issued Polish documents upon presentation of such proof as could be secured that the individual concerned was a Polish national. This sometimes took the form of a statement of two recognized Polish nationals. The Swiss, however, I am informed, originally provided Polish papers only if an individual was in possession of a Polish passport, which the Swiss extended, or

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some other document issued in Poland which on its face indicated Polish nationality. Obviously, a large proportion of the refugees had no Polish documents which could satisfy this requirement. In due course, this was somewhat relaxed, in consequence of which the Swiss issued a sort of certificate of identity, which identified the possessor as a Polish national only for Rumania. Others are still without documents.

The question of Polish documents becomes acute in those instances where the refugee desires to emigrate. The possessor of a Polish passport, of course, has no problem. Some of the people who had Swiss identity cards secured an endorsement thereon stating that it was valid for emigration to Palestine, one trip. The entire arrangement for the Polish refugees in Rumania is not satisfactory at the present time, and emigration to Palestine for which most are now ready, is being delayed through the absence of adequate travel documents, according to this informant.

I am bringing the foregoing to your attention just as the information was received by me, since this might be a matter in which the Intergovernmental Committee might be interested and helpful. If these people are ready to go to Palestine, this would be some contribution toward the solution of the problems of displaced persons.

I have written to you at some length to summarize little pieces of information which we pick up here and there in Istanbul, and I think you might be interested in knowing about them. Whether or not any of the matters touched upon can be solved, I, in Istanbul, do not know, as I have little information here regarding the activities of the various intergovernmental agencies. Undoubtedly you will know what, if anything, can be done.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki

Herbert Katzki

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

Enclosure

000447

Translation

Extract from "BANTUIRA" ["Rescue"], October 4, 1944

. . . As it is known, out of the orphans that have been brought over from Transnistria at the cost of such tremendous sacrifices, only a few hundred have been able to leave, whereas 1350 are still here.

The Soviet Command has taken these children under its protection, considering that they all are Soviet citizens by birth. Consequently, the Command has ordered that these children be transferred from the homes where they have been sheltered up to now to new premises, which had hitherto been serving as homes to certain educational institutions controlled by the Ministry of Labor.

On this occasion, the Committee of Assistance that had hitherto been taking care of the children, received the following letter from the Prime Minister:

"Residency of the Cabinet

"Council of Social Welfare

"Municipal Committee of Bucarest

"September 23, 1944, No. 6774

"To the Committee of Assistance, Bucarest,

"78, Calea Moșilor.

"We have the honor to inform you that, subsequent to the demand made by the Russian Military Command, the Jewish children originating from Transnistria, Bessarabia, and northern Bucovina are to be repatriated. Pending the final arrangements for their repatriation, those children will be housed by the

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Council of Public Welfare in conformity with the instructions issued by the General Commanding the Russian Forces and by the Chief Mayor of Bucarest.

"With the purpose of carrying out these instructions, I have delegated four officials who will undertake a census of all those children, in cooperation with your representatives, in the way we fixed it up today in the conversation we had with your President, Lawyer Schwefelberg.

"We would like to ask you to be good enough to instruct your respective organs to carry out this census in the most urgent way.

"(signed General Secretary

"General Coconet."

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Istanbul, October 30, 1944

Dear Mr. Pehle:

We have heretofore advised you of the arrival in Istanbul by railroad from Rumania of a group of some 160 adults and children en route to Palestine. Mr. Hirschmann, in his reports to you, has included information regarding the earlier steps which had been taken and agreements obtained for the issuance of the necessary transit visas for emigration from Rumania. Quite likely, he has likewise advised you personally, since his return, of other details. However, the War Refugee Board, as a matter of interest, might wish to know how this scheme is developing.

In accordance with arrangements which have been made with the Bulgarian authorities, Sofia has advised the Bulgarian Consulate in Rumania that it is in order to issue Bulgarian transit visas to any persons in Rumania who are in possession of confirmations, issued by representatives of the Jewish Agency, that immigration certificates for Palestine have been authorized for them. This arrangement depended, of course, upon the two earlier agreements which had been secured, namely (agreement with the British Passport Control Office) that any Jewish refugee arriving on Turkish territory would be admitted to Palestine, and (agreement with the Turkish Foreign Office) that the Turkish authorities would issue transit visas to any persons who are in possession of one of four identifying documents, as enumerated in the special agreement between the American and British Embassies in Ankara and the Turkish Foreign Office, regarding which you have already been advised. With few exceptions, the persons included in the group of 160 mentioned above were in possession of Rumanian passports and exit visas. Turkish transit visas were issued either in Rumania or at Svingrad, at the Bulgarian-Turkish frontier. For your confidential information, the group included four children who simply attached themselves to the larger group of children in Rumania, and one child who did the same in Bulgaria. The four Rumanian children received Bulgarian transit visas, and all five received Turkish transit visas at Svingrad, with nothing more in their pockets than confirmations of the Jewish Agency that Palestine certificates would be issued to them.

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During recent days, a total of perhaps 50 Jewish people from Bulgaria have presented themselves at Svilinograd with Bulgarian passports and other documents, and were admitted into Turkey without any difficulty on the basis of their Jewish Agency confirmations. This procedure is now working quite automatically. The Turkish transit visas are issued at Svilinograd, the Palestine certificates and other necessary transit visas from Turkey to Palestine are issued in Istanbul, and the journeys can be continued.

There is some confusion as to the categories of persons who may emigrate from Rumania. We are advised that children repatriated from Transnistria are not being permitted to emigrate, as the Russians, regarding these children as Russian nationals, wish to return them to Russia. This same attitude seems to apply to adults repatriated or otherwise returned to Rumania from Transnistria. We are advised, likewise, that there may be some difficulty for Polish nationals to emigrate from Rumania, as they, too, seem to be considered as persons to be returned to their countries of origin. Although this apparently is the general attitude, nevertheless 20 Polish nationals were among the 160 persons referred to above. Then there is question as to whether young men of military age will be permitted to emigrate from Rumania. In principle, all men of military age, including Jews, have been required to register for military service. However, Rumanian Jewish young men in small numbers are receiving passports and other necessary documents, and are emigrating. As you can see--and it has always been thus in Balkan countries--regulations have been made and then exceptions turn up one after the other, so that a clear picture cannot be secured.

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

The foregoing is for your information. In accordance with your various cables, we are now refraining from interfering in these emigration matters which, since the defection of Rumania and Bulgaria to the cause of the

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United Nations, may be regarded as "normal" emigration and not as emigration with which the War Refugee Board must concern itself. Nevertheless, because these procedures were initiated by Ambassador Steinhardt and Mr. Hirschmann while he was still here, we thought you would be interested in knowing how they developed. We would appreciate your informing Mr. Hirschmann.

With personal greetings,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki
Herbert Katzki

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

000452

~~11/7/44~~
Copies to:

Mr. Abrahamson
Mr. Friedman
Mr. Lesser
Miss Model
Mr. Fehle

000453



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Istanbul, October 20, 1944

Dear Mr. Fehle:

I am enclosing herein an extract from a confidential report which was given to me by a Delegate of the International Red Cross who recently arrived in Istanbul from Bucharest. Some of the information obviously has become "dated" as a result of recent events in the Balkan countries. However, some of the information is of continuing interest, and I am therefore transmitting the extract to you.

The proposals made therein fall outside of the present terms of reference of the War Refugee Board, as you have indicated in recent telegrams to us. I think, however, that some of the private organizations, such as the Joint Distribution Committee, may be interested in them.

I am sure that Mr. Firschmann will be interested in seeing the report, as it provides some links which were missing from the general background of emigration from Rumania which we were trying to discover while he was still in Istanbul.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki
Herbert Katzki
Representative
War Refugee Board

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

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E X T R A C T

Oct 19, 1944

"According to Dr. Ernert Marton, former deputy of the city of Gluj, presently President of the Committee for Relief of the Jewish Refugees in Hungary, the situation in Europe is set up as follows: In Poland there were before the war three and a half million Jews. There still exist 500,000 persons, of whom one portion lives in camps, while the other, the weaker, hides itself.

"In Czechoslovakia, the number of Jews may be evaluated at 50,000, of whom the greater number are in Thereseinstadt, and the remainder dispersed more or less throughout Slovakia.

"In Hungary, before the war, there were 750,000 Jews. At present there remain 250,000; 200,000 in Budapest, 35,000 employed at various labors, and 15,000 hidden.

"In Germany there may be counted at this time 550,000 Jews deported from occupied countries by the Germans and employed, it appears, in war industries or upon road construction.

"In the other countries, Holland, Belgium and France, about 40,000 Jews can be counted.

"Concerning the preparations for the emigration of a large number of Hungarian Jews to Rumania, I have learned this: On August 17, 1944, the Budapest Delegation was about to send out a first convoy of 2,000 Jews whose destination was Constantza. The Budapest Office of Emigration had succeeded in chartering the Rumanian boat "Alba Julia" capable of carrying around 4,000 refugees, and this boat was available between the 20th and the 25th of August, on the condition that half of the places were reserved for Hungarian Jews.

"On the same date, the Bucharest Delegation informed the International Committee of the Red Cross that the Jewish institutions were carrying on transactions to charter the Rumanian steamships "Ardeal" and "Cituz" able to carry 3,000 passengers. These two boats were to effect the transport from Constantza to Istanbul where trans-shipping was provided for. It was a question of buying the two Rumanian boats, "Bessarabia" and "Transylvania", anchored at Istanbul since the war, to take the emigrees to Haifa. The Jewish institutions of Bucharest were undertaking to provide for the maintenance of the emigrants on the Rumanian journey and were ready to meet all expenses to Istanbul, including the expense of transport on the boat "Alba Julia."

"But the insurance premium in Swiss Francs was to be paid by interested persons abroad.

"The trip of the Hungarian Jews seemed to be momentarily assured, by the official declaration of the Vice President of the Rumanian Council of Ministers.

"On the 7th of August, the situation was as follows regarding the three small boats named "Bilbul", "Mefkura" and "Marina", which had been some weeks in Constantza and which at last were able to leave for Istanbul, carrying 1040 Jewish refugees on board; 260 Hungarian Jews, 225 orphans from Transnistria, 80 Polish Jewish refugees, and the remainder Rumanian Jews, largely from the "Halutim" young people.

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"According to current information that Mr. Zissu, President of the Office of Emigration, gave to our Delegation at Bucharest, the greater portion of the 1100 Hungarian Jews who were then in Rumania were to be taken on board of the ship "Smirny" and the remainder on the boat "Salaeddin". By these latter boats were to be transported the remainder of the orphans from Transnistria, the Hungarian and Polish refugees, and equally a certain number of Jews of Rumanian origin.

"Concerning the Rumanian Jews, I learned on the 16th of last September that 40,000 Rumanian Jews had just been released from obligatory civilian duty and lacked everything. These urgent needs require the opening of new credits before the Jewish charitable institutions can help and equip these people. Assistance to the Jews of the presently liberated countries or those which will soon be liberated, that is to say those of Transylvania which became Hungarian through the arbitration of Vienna, requires large sums. The amounts placed at the disposal of the Jewish institutions by the Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Bucharest are not sufficient. In fact, the change of regime has not removed the needs of the victims of war. On the contrary, the return of the 40,000 released persons has further increased these needs. It would evidently take considerable time for all these war victims to return to their former homes and take up again their occupations.

"On the 20th of September, 1944, 318 Hungarian Jewish refugees arrived in Rumania, all in excellent health. The representatives of the Jewish institutions of Bucharest presented to me, on the 16th of September, 1944 at the Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross in that city, a proposition for the creation, under the protection of the International Red Cross, of an organization for the assistance of the victims of war in the liberated zones or those occupied by the Allied armies.

"This organization would be entrusted to follow close behind the armies for the purpose of seeking out and bringing together the war victims, to bring them initial help in food, clothing, medicines, etc., and to oversee their repatriation, reconstruct their homes, and finally to find them work.

"The initiators propose an immediate intervention of the International Committee of the Red Cross with the Allied Nations for the purpose of obtaining permission and protection for the organization in question, and to request of them the greatest cooperation in the creation of relief detachments who would be composed of doctors and of volunteers particularly instructed in running special trains and automobiles equipped according to their needs. Each detachment would be under the direction of a person selected or approved by the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the rolling stock as well as the personnel to carry, if possible, the insigna of the Red Cross. For the Jewish protection of this organization, the Jewish institutions undertake to effect all the necessary liaison work with all the charitable organizations, and would undertake the expenses of the organization itself, as well as those arising from aid to the victims.

"It is estimated that the number of Jews in Europe in need of help amounts to two millions.

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"It does not appear possible, at present at least, to obtain transit visas across Switzerland and France in order to transport a large number of Jewish emigrants from Hungary to Palestine. In fact there can be no question of organizing a road or railway transport across the zones which, if they are not fighting at this moment, may be from one day to another.

"The Rumanian anti-Jewish laws have been abolished, according to Article 6 of the Armistice Convention signed at Bucharest on the 12th of September, 1944, between the Rumanian Government on one hand and the Allied Command on the other. It is evident that the Jewish relief organization presently under the direction of Mr. Zissu will be able to continue its work with the representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, so far as the latter may be authorized to conduct their mission of welfare in Rumania.

"The International Committee of the Red Cross cannot authorize the carrying of its insigna except upon boats enjoying the authorization of all the belligerents.

"As I have already indicated to you in the beginning of my letter, it is not possible for me - at least for the moment - to answer all the question put, because many of them no longer have reality and the others will be modified by the situation which may change from one day to another."

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E. Katzki, Representative
War Refugee Board
THE FOREIGN SERVICE

OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

c/o American Consulate General
Istanbul, Turkey

UN STOP ✓

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

Miss Hodel
2410

Adm-98
from
FC

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Copies sent 11/2/44 to:

Mr. Abrahamson
Mr. Friedman
Miss Hodel
Mr. Lesser
Mr. Pehle

000459



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Istanbul, October 20, 1944

Dear Mr. Pehle:

For your information and records, there is enclosed herein a summary report setting forth statistics of all emigration in transit which passed through Turkey en route to Palestine during the period January 1 through September 30, 1944. The following comments apply:

1. The 282 persons included as exchangees under the head "Holland" were the internees from Bergen-Belsen, who were exchanged during the month of July for German nationals coming from other countries.

2. The refugees from Rumania include Hungarian, Slovakian, Polish, and other nationalities, who succeeded in escaping to Rumania and were embarked by ship from there. These have all been included under the heading "Rumania", as indicative of the place of origin of the emigrants en route to Palestine via Turkey.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki
Herbert Katzki
Representative
War Refugee Board

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

Enclosure

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O
P
Y

Istanbul, 3.10.44

Immigrants in Transit

(Since Jan.1st'44.)

	BULGARIA	HUNGARY	ROMANIA	GREECE	HOLLAND (Exchangees)	TOTAL NO. OF PERS.
						PER MONTH.
Jan.'44	32	73	--	8	--	113
Feb.	55	78	12	25	--	170
March	a) 131	9	b) 252	62	--	454
April	17	--	c) 667	173	--	857
May	46	--	d) 340	74	--	460
June	127	--	2	104	--	233
July	e) 149	--	f) 752	3	282	1186
Aug.	99	--	g) 707	90	--	896
September	35	--	--	--	--	35
	691	160	2732	539	282	4404

N.B.: Figures marked (a) to (g) include the following:

- a) Group of 46 Youths (B iii) and 85 members of families
- b) Passengers m/b MILCA (1st trip) 239 persons
" by railway 13 "
- c) " m/b MARITZA (1st trip) 234 "
" m/b BELLA CITTA 153 "
" " MILCA (2nd trip) 272 "
" " railway 8 "
- d) " m/b MARITZA (2nd trip) 318 "
" by railway 22 "
- e) Group of 40 Youths (B iii) and 109 members of families
- f) Passengers m/b KAZBEK 752 persons
- g) " " MORINA 308 persons
" " BULBUL 391 "
Survivors " MEFKURE 5 "
Passengers by railway 3 "

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Herbert Katzki, Representative
War Refugee Board
American Consulate General
Istanbul, Turkey

JUN 7 STOP

APR 25
1945
F. C.

Miss Model
Room 412

Mr. J. W. Fehle, Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Treasury Building
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