Cooperation with Private Agencies (Continued)

4. International Rescue and Relief Committee
5. Jewish Agency for Palestine
6. Vaad Habutzala

WAR REFUGEE BOARD RECORDS
Istanbul, March 23, 1946

Dear Mr. Rustov:

In the closing of the War Refugees Board's office in Istanbul, the Ambassador has requested to submit copies of the various weekly reports and statistics in Istanbul in duplicate, by diplomatic pouch to Washington reports and statistical data relating to their activities, similar to that furnished in the past through the internal office of the War Refugees Board.

In the event that the current statement of the International Office and Field Conditions of Istanbul cannot be delivered to me before my departure from Turkey, on or about March 27, it and any subsequent reports should be forwarded through the Consulate General in Istanbul to the Embassy in Ankara, for approval and transmission to Washington by pouch.

The reports of the TRC in Istanbul have been addressed in the past to the Executive Secretary of the Committee at its offices in New York. They concerned the expenditure of funds received under Treasury license, the terms of which require the approval of the Ambassador and/or a representative of the War Refugee Board of the discharge of such monies. It is therefore suggested that the reports be addressed to the New York Office of the TRC and sent in duplicate under cover letter to the Ambassador, asking that he forward both copies to the War Refugee Board in Washington with his recommendations, and with the request that the Board deliver the original thereof to the addresser's in New York City.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia D. Henderson

War Refugee Board

Dr. Alexander Rustov
123 Mahurder Caddeesi

Kadiköy, Istanbul
Istanbul, March 17, 1948

[Letter begins]

It is my understanding that before he left Istanbul, Dr. Atzil discussed with you and with us, representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the question of forwarding, to Washington, by pouch, statistical data and reports of expenditures similar to those which have been furnished in the past. It is desired that the International Red Cross Office take such action as may be necessary to facilitate the delivery of the material to be sent to you for inspection and approval.

According to our records, the local fund committee on humanitarian relief of the Red Cross and International Committee have not to date accounted for the expenditure of all funds received by the American Red Cross, which license provides that such expenditures shall be made through the consent of the American Red Cross and a representative of the American Red Cross.

The exception of the International Committee, all data is intended for the records of the Washington office of the American Red Cross, in accordance with the instructions given by you to Mr. Bankston and Miss Sheba Strumsky of the American Red Cross, at 1371, 123 Park Avenue, New York City, and we have been sending them to the American Red Cross Board in Washington with the request that they be delivered to the addresses.

For your convenience I have prepared and am enclosing herewith a list of the representatives of the relief organizations, now in Istanbul, together with addresses and telephone numbers, as far as they are available. I have added thereto a short statement of the balance of licensed funds remaining in the hands of the two committees mentioned in the second paragraph of this letter, as shown by our records.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

[Name]

Honorable Laurence A. Steinhardt
Ambassador to Turkey
American Embassy
Ankara

This is a list of representatives.
Istanbul, December 1, 1944

Dear Mr. Pohle:

I am enclosing hereinafter several reports prepared by the Istanbul committee representing the International Rescue and Relief Committee of New York. If you have no objection, will you please have them delivered to Dr. Frank Hoxton and Miss Shaba Strumsky of the IRRC, 100 Park Avenue, New York City.

I have had these reports copied and enclose a complete set thereof for your files. I draw your attention to the financial statements, which you might wish to regard as an accounting in accordance with the terms of the treasury license under which the $5000 were transmitted by the IRRC to Istanbul. You will note that all the funds were expended in Turkey for relief purposes here.

If you require any further information on any of the matters touched upon in the reports, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki

Mr. J. W. Pohle, Executive Director
War Refugees Board
Treasury Building
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures: Letter and reports

HE/6
November 27th, 1944

ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY

Mr. Frank Kingdom
a/o Miss Shahnaz Strunsky
Executive Secretary
International Rescue and Relief Committee
103 Park Avenue
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Dear Miss Strunsky,

First of all, may I ask you to convey my and all my friends' thanks to the IRRC for having made possible the formation of a subcommittee in Istanbul and also for the trust which your committee has shown us through Mr. L.P. Denonberg. To-day we send you the first report on the work so far done by us.

Our committee was founded with Mr. Denonberg's participation on August 17, 1944. Due to the development on the various battle fronts no help could as yet be extended to friends in Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria and Greece. In Turkey numbers of emigrants have been living since Hitler's ascension to power; but most of them were able to tackle their existence singlehanded, so that at first much relief activity did not seem to be necessary. However, when the Turkish-German break in diplomatic relations took place, in the beginning of August, the local IRRC found itself confronted with very important tasks, namely:

a) to prevent the deportation of anti-nazis from Turkey to Germany,
b) to aid emigrants who suddenly lost their jobs and incomes because of the measures of internment the Turkish Government took against them.

Work on both tasks was started already by Mr. Denonberg himself. Thanks to his energy, many an emigrant was saved from extradition and, thus, from death. According to our informations, there was but one case in which all efforts were wasted.

The Turkish Government discriminated between two categories of German subjects, i.e., persons of German or Austrian origin who were liable to internment:

A. Persons in German Government service who were ready to return to Germany, but could not do so because of the development on the Balkan front; these were interned and kept under isolation in Istanbul and Ankara.

B. Persons who had declared to the Turkish Authorities that they did not wish to return to Germany; those were deported to three places in Anatolia (Yozgad, Çorum and Kirşehir) without further discrimination. In this second category, there are from our
point of view three distinct groups:

1- Persons who remained in Turkey with the consent of the German Government, so that they could, if necessary, keep up or reestablish political, commercial and cultural relations between Turkey and Germany.

2- Persons who, up to the present, had given themselves whole-heartedly to Nazism, but now, confronted with the catastrophic end of the adventure, preferred not to return to Germany.

3- Emigrants, some of them most pronouncedly anti-nazis.

Up to the present, Mr. Demenberg is the only foreigner who has succeeded in getting the permission to visit one of the internment centers; as you can see from his own report, our help, naturally granted only to people in the third group, is vital. It may be mentioned, that most probably the internment will be maintained till the end of hostilities, if not till much later.

In the meantime, Bulgaria and Greece have been freed of the German yoke. Dr. Brothlez, a member of our committee, has already been to Bulgaria since, as a correspondent of Swiss and Swedish newspapers. He reports, that for the present our committee can do no work in Bulgaria, but that it is very possible, that in the course of time many people among the liberal intellectuals will have to be supported by external help.

We have also come in contact with Greek personalities. I have attempted through Mr. Voutaren, Naval Attaché to the Greek Embassy here, who left for Athens last week, to establish communications with Mr. Alexander Pallis. This is a well-known Greek journalist, member of the British Royal Society for Foreign Affairs, whom I know personally. I wanted to arrange to let you have through us, or even better directly from him, his opinion on the prospects and possibilities of work of a subcommittee eventually to be founded in Greece. We are convinced, that the formation of subcommittees will become necessary also in Bulgaria, Numeia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Austria and Germany, successively.

Another task of our committee is giving moral help to emigrants; this consists in advice, intervening with the Authorities for procuring visas, residence and travelling permits, and also for liberation from internment. We have already taken steps in this direction, and we will keep you informed as to the results.

This then, is an outline of the present and future activities of our committee as we see them. The program is one which will absorb considerable funds.

Prof. A.B. Schwarz, member of our committee and Professor of Law at the Istanbul University, is about to work out a project for the foundation of an International Research Institute for the Study of the History of Fascism and National-Socialism. It is to find
out with scientific objectivity and to the fullest measure the
causes, phenomena of Fascism and Nazism and the damage wrought
by them in the world, so that no myths and legends can be
formed as to the various phases of the history and as to the
leaders and the misled. We all believe that this research work
is of utmost importance and hope to be able to interest you for
it in due time.

Sincerely,
yours,
ss. Ph. Schwartz
Prof. Philipp Schwartz

envelope: 1- Report of the acting secretary
2- Three minutes of committee meetings
3- List of persons having been granted help up to now
4- Accounts up to November 1, 1944.
The Istanbul Subcommittee of the IHRO has been founded on August 17, 1944. It has held nine meetings since then.

Shortly after its foundation, the break-down of German-Turkish relations occurred. Therefore, the possibility of saving anti-Nazi emigrants from Germany and German-occupied countries was cut completely.

At the same time, a new wide and urgent field of activity opened up for the committee by the decision of the Turkish Government that all German subjects were to be interned in three places in Central Anatolia (Yozgad, Gümülcine and Kirşehir). Exception was made only for professors at the University and some persons holding official position in Turkish Service. Deported were also persons for whose political reliability Allied Authorities had given formal guarantee to the Turkish High Authorities.

Therefore, many an experienced combattant against fascism and nazism was deported. Among them was Dr. Wilbrandt (and his family) whom we had chosen as Secretary of our Subcommittee. Many of these emigrants are facing extremely delicate economical situations, as they are finding themselves deprived of all resources and means to cover their living expenditures.

Accordingly, the Subcommittee has decided, to send relief to the deported anti-Nazis and has conveyed monthly 1000 L.tg to Dr. Wilbrandt’s care in Yozgad and 500 L.tg each, to the respective trustees in Kirşehir and Gümülcine. Moreover, most urgently needed medicaments representing an amount of 1500 L.tg were dispatched to Yozgad.

As the strong Anatolian winter approaches, and the reserves of the deported emigrants are getting progressively used up, the difficulty in the situation of these people will grow increasingly. Our monthly aids may thus have to be augmented considerably before long.

Thanks to Mr. Donenberg’s energy, he succeeded against all difficulties in getting the permission to go to Kirşehir in order to look after the deportees there on behalf of the committee. We are, moreover, in touch with friends who will intervene with the Turkish Authorities in order to get 1. the postal blockade imposed on the internes lifted, 2. an official Turkish aid granted and 3. the release from internment decreed of at least the following categories: a) persons whose reliability was guaranteed by the Allies, among them Dr. Wilbrandt; b) Free Austrians and c) all persons over 60 years of age or seriously ill.
As it is to be seen from the enclosed accounts, the first granted 5000. will have been used up by the beginning of December, and there may arise the need of supplementary funds, even beyond the 5000. newly granted for the next quarter, when other emigrants had to be cared for after the final liberation of the Balkan countries.

At length, the appointment of a paid secretary will become unavoidable, by the fact, that the various activities of the subcommittee could be looked after by its members singlehanded only during the University vacations.

(Signed) Alexander Hlistow
MINUTES

of the meeting of the Istanbul subcommittee of the IRAO,
on Thursday, October 6, 1944, at 13.30 p.m. in Prof. Ph. Schwartz's
Institute.

were present: Reuter, Hinstow, Ph. Schwartz, Vuli.

I. GRANTS.

1- Motion Hinstow-Ph. Schwartz:

Dr. Peter Ladwig, German emigrant known to be strong anti-nazi; for
years in contact with Allied circles in this country; his salary is
regarded as not sufficient to cover the expenditures of a family
with wife, 1 child and mother-in-law. It is agreed to give him for
the moment a single grant of 300-Ltq.

2- Motion Hinstow-Ph. Schwartz:

Prof. Dr. Karl Silbach, a well-known orientalist from the University
of Munich, dismissed by the Nazis; he has to accept as an emergency
measure, a position as scientific collaborator here; he has wife and
two girls of school age. He receives a monthly grant from the
emergency fund of the emigrant professors at the Istanbul University.
Following illness, he has had extra-expenditures, which could not be
covered by this money. It is agreed to give him a single grant of
300-Ltq.

II. MISCELLANEOUS.

3- In Yozgad, medicaments are urgently needed, particularly against
malaria and intestinal troubles. Prof. Ph. Schwartz has succeeded
in procuring those medicaments. It is agreed to pay the costs of
150-75 Ltq.

4- Prof. Ph. Schwartz finds it necessary to inform the Rector of the
Istanbul University about the existence of this committee particularly
with regard to the professors.

5- Prof. Ph. Schwartz refers to personal conversations with Prof.
A.B. Schwarz, where the latter had put forth the idea, that the causes
and phenomena of Fascism and Nazism ought to be studied throughly
and scientifically, in order to save the world in future from similar
dangers. In the course of the issuing discussion, everybody present
agrees, that this question is to be regarded as being of outstanding
importance, but that it could only be put into practice, if a special
Research Institute with a sufficiently large staff of collaborators
would become available for this purpose.
MINUTES

of the meeting of the Istanbul Subcomittee of the IHRC,
on Friday, October 15, 1944 at 16.30 in Prof. Ph. Schwartz' Institute.

Were present, Haitor, Hüstow, Ph. Schwartz, A. Schwarz,
Not Present: Brethals (in Sofia), Öner (ill), Wilbrandt (interned in

1. GRANTS

1- Motion Öner, -Vali- A. Schwarz:

Dr. Ladislas Fedin, a Hungarian ortholo and antifascist, came to
Istanbul as representative of the Hungarian News Agency. After the
occupation by the Germans of Hungary and the formation of a Fascist
government, s. left his post under protest. His reserves are now used
up and he remains without living means. It is agreed on, to give him
a monthly aid of 100, Ltg., beginning with September 1944.

2- Motion Hüstow-A. Schwarz;

As Dr. de Prutos has not yet found work and he has become liable to
new expenditures, it is agreed on, to give him a single extra-bonus
of 100, Ltg.

2. MISCELLANEOUS

3- Communications with the deported have become extremely difficult
because of the postal blockade imposed by the Turkish Authorities.

4- On October 6, 1944, highly alarming news appeared in the morning
papers, saying that the Nazis interned in Istanbul and Ankara together
with the persons deported to Anatolia would be sent to Germany via
Barcelona in exchange against the Turks interned in Germany, and this
by a boat sailing from Istanbul already on October 8th.

As information asked from official circles in Istanbul, did not give
a clear picture, Mr. Hüstow, immediately, rang up the colleagues con­
cerned in Ankara. They received, in turn, the firm assurance from the
proper Ministries that the exchange of internes, reported by the
papers, would not take place. It seems, however, that negotiations
have been going on about a Turkish-German exchange of Officials either
via Barcelona or via Göteborg, but they have so far remained without
result due to the difficulties in arranging the voyage.

As to the question, whether or not deportees were included into the
exchange scheme, no clear answer could be received.

Although the actual danger may be regarded as passed, for the time
being, everybody present agreed, that nothing ought to be left undone,
in order to get reliable anti-nazi emigrants released, for whom the
deporation to Germany would mean death.
5- A letter from Mr. Denenberg to Mr. Hintow is read, in which the
writer reports on his visit to Yozgad.

6- By the same letter, Mr. Denenberg informs the sub-committee about
a conversation he has had with the Czechoslovak Minister, Dr. Hanak,
concerning the question of the Czechoslovak Passports. It is stated
there that Dr. Hanak had kindly agreed, to prolong all passports
concerned for another six months.

7- Mr. Ph. Schwartz reports on a conversation with Mr. Voutsaras,
Naval Attaché to the Greek Embassy in this country. The following
questions were treated:

a) the obvious necessity of the foundation of an IRRO sub-committee
in Greece,

b) the question, whether the Greek Government might be inclined to
grant papers to emigrants deprived of passports, if propositions were
made by us.

Concerning a), Mr. Voutsaras expressed his gratitude;
concerning b), he has shown himself optimistic.
MINUTES

of the meeting of the Istanbul Subcommittee of the IHRC,
on Wednesday, October 26, 1944 at 15.00 in Mr. Ph. Schwartz's Institute.

Were present: Bretholz, Rüter, Pfister, Ph. Schwartz, A. B. Schwarz, Vali.
Not present: Other (III), Wilbrandt (interned in Yozgad).

1- The situation in the three deportation centers is discussed in full
with regard to written and personal reports which have come in.
In Yozgad, Wilbrandt has succeeded to put to work a common scheme of
help "IMMEDIATE AID", by which all grants etc., are distributed after
thorough study of the individual cases; with the collaboration of
deported Austrian nuns, a common kitchen has been instituted, where 40
persons in need can get food free of charge; there has been prepared a
common warm-room for the winter as well, because of the impossibility
to get all individual rooms heated. Therefore, mutual understanding
among the deported and general morale are satisfactory, according to
the different reports.

Communications with Curum are much more difficult; but from there, too,
reports are relatively favourable. Mr. Gilman, our trustee there, looks
after the distribution of our funds with extreme care.
Less favourable are reports coming in from Kirşehir, and Bretholz will
try to go there from Ankara and have a personal look at things. In
case he does not succeed, Rüter has declared his willingness to
make, labor on, a similar attempt.

In November, again, 1000.- Ltg shall be sent to Yozgad and 500.- Ltg
each to Curum and Kirşehir.

None of the interventions addressed to the Turkish High Authorities on
behalf of therelease of internees and which we know of, has met with
anything like success. They will, however, be continued.

According to information at our disposal, the Turkish Government has
agreed to grant help to internees in need; so far, only preliminary
and purely informal stops have been taken at the three places con-
cerned. Up to the time, where such an aid may become effective, it
is to be reckoned with as a fact that the difficult situation in the
deporation centers (sited more than 3000 ft. a.s.l.) will deteriorate
from the moment where Anatolian winter starts with temperatures
sometimes below -30°C.

2- Exact files shall be prepared containing all necessary informations
about the persons receiving IHRC grants in the three deportation
centers.

3- A. B. Schwarz accept the proposition to prepare a draft project for
the foundation of a Research Institute for the Study of the History
of Fascism and National-Socialism, according to the ideas put forth
by him previously.
4. Mr. Ph. Schwartz' motion:

A fund of £500 was to be given by our subcommittee on behalf of victims of the German occupation in Greece at the disposal of the Greek Embassy in this country as a token of solidarity and in accordance with the aims of the IRRF.

During the ensuing debate, it was brought forth, that the means, at present available, are not sufficient to accomplish our own immediate obligations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name and Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dr. Oscar Förstl and wife (2), Austrian</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>160,-</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Dr. Louis de Frutos and wife (2), Spanish Socialists</td>
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<td>emigrated to Homelna; before the German occupation had to flee to this country; is waiting for his visas, already promised; in order to leave for Spain; intends to go back to Spain, as soon as political circumstances allow him to do so. Here completely without living means</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>160,-</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Dr. Ernst Engelborg and wife (2), German Socialists</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>sentenced by the Nazis to penal servitude; together with his wife, for illegal socialist activity; succeeded to escape to Switzerland after having completed the sentence; studied in Geneva with a Rockefeller scholarship and took his degree; left Switzerland for being threatened by internment. His wife is now awaiting a child</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>450,-</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Dr. Ladislas Badao (1), Hungarian Catholic and anti-Fascist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>comes to this country as a representative of the Hungarian News Agency; left his post after the occupation of Hungary by the Germans. under protest; has now used up his reserves and remains without living means</td>
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<td>300,-</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Dr. Peter Ladewig with wife, one child and mother-in-law (4); emigrant from Germany; staff-member of the General Institute at the Istanbul University. For years in close contact with official Allied circles</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>300,-</td>
</tr>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Karl Schiessm with wife and two daughters, (4), well-known orientalist from Munich University; dismissed by Nazis; was obliged to accept position as scientific collaborator at Istanbul University; getting permanent monthly grant out of emergency fund of emigrant professors at Istanbul University, however inadequate to cover extra-expenditures in case of illness etc.</td>
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<td>300,-</td>
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**ACCOUNTS of Istanbul Subcommittee of IHRC**

(up to Nov. 1st, 1944)

**RECEIVED** through Mr. Jonanberg .... £ 5,000. - ....... netto Ltz 8,088.00

**SPENT:**

A. Sent to Yozgad ............... Ltz 2,000. -
Corum ......................... 1,000. -
Kirsehir ....................... 1,000. -

Medicaments for Yozgad .... 159.75

**Expenditure for INTANGIBLES, so far** 4,160.75

B. Individual Grants to
1) Dr. Pöfl (2) ............... 150. -
2) Dr. de Frutos (2) .......... 150. -
3) Dö. .......................... 450. -
4) Dr. Badice (1) ............. 300. -
5) Dr. Ladesig (4) .......... 300. -
6) Prof. Süssheim (4) .... 300. -

**Expenditure for INDIVIDUAL GRANTS, so far** 2,050. -

C. Expenditure for ADMINISTRATION, so far 65.14

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE** ................................. 6,274.89

Balance on cash (Nov. 1, 1944) 2,697.20

**TO BE SPENT:**

(payable on Dec. 1st, 1944)

A. Expenditure for INTANGIBLES 2,000. -

B. Expenditure for INDIVIDUAL GRANTS 400. - 2,400. -

**TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CREDIT** .......................... 2,874.89

Balance on cash (Dec. 1st, 1944) 207.20

Checked and found correct: The Acting Treasurer:

ss. Andreas B. Schwarz

ss. L. F. Välli

ss. Alexander Röstov
Istanbul, December 1, 1944

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I am enclosing herein a set of reports prepared by the Istanbul committee of the International Rescue and Relief Committee established by Mr. Donnberg for the IRRC in New York. I thought you might want to glance through these for your information before they are transmitted to Washington.

I believe that the accounting for funds received is sufficient to satisfy the terms of the license under which the $5000 were transferred from New York to Istanbul. You will note that all the money was spent in Turkey for relief purposes here.

If agreeable to you, will you please have the enclosed material sent on to Washington.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki

Honorable Laurence A. Steinhardt
Ambassador to Turkey
American Embassy
Ankara

Enclosures: Letter to Mr. Pohl
Letter and reports of IRRC committee

Mr. Dr. Mistov, who is the acting treasurer for the committee here, informs me that a second transmission of $5000 has been made by the IRRC.
Subject: Rosenberg's proposal to turn over to his new committee approved.
Istanbul, September 8, 1944

Dear Mr. Donenberg:

This letter refers to yours of September 6.

I have discussed with Ambassador Steinhardt your request to have transferred the $5,000, sent to you by the International Rescue and Relief Committee for purposes of relief, to the committee which you have set up in Istanbul under the direction of Professors Philipp Schwartz and Alexander Husto, respectively chairman and vice-chairman.

You are hereby authorized to transfer the $5,000 for the purposes stated in your letter of September 6 and covered in the minutes of the meeting of the committee of August 17, 1944.

Cordially yours,

I. A. Hirschmann
Special Attaché

Leon Donenberg, Esquire
Panorama Palas, Apt. 13
Molla Daddeal
Istanbul

CC: To Ambassador Steinhardt

IAH:VII
Mr. I. A. Hirschmann  
Representative War Refugee Board  
U.S. Consulate, Istanbul  

Istanbul, September 6  

Dear Mr. Hirschmann:

I am enclosing for your information a copy of the Minutes of August 17 of the IRRC's Committee in Turkey.

As I informed you the other day the rescue phase of my work is finished. However, one of the most important functions of the International Rescue and Relief Committee is to extend relief to democratic intellectuals, labor people, scholars, journalists, writers, scientists, etc., who, because of their active opposition to Nazism and fascism, were the greatest sufferers in this war. This phase of our Committee's work is now assuming greater proportions.

It is for this reason that I organized in Turkey a committee of outstanding refugee intellectuals to assist the IRRC to extend all forms of relief to the men and women who fall within the scope of our activity. Some of the members of the Committee are known to you and I am sure you will agree with me that, whether it is in Turkey or anywhere else, one could not find a better group of people to distribute relief to needy refugee intellectuals, pro-democratic labor persons and so on.

Since this Committee has absolutely no funds I ask for your and the Ambassador's permission to transfer the $5000.00 which were sent to me by our American organization to Professor Philipp Schwarts and Professor Alexander Rustow who are respectively Chairman and Vice Chairman of our Committee in Turkey.

Arrangements for the transmission of funds in the future I shall make when I return to the States.

Since I intend to depart from Turkey as soon as possible I shall be grateful to you for an early reply.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Donnenberg, Representative of the International Rescue and Relief Committee
INTERNATIONAL RESCUE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE

Minutes of the Committee in Turkey

Istanbul, August 17, 1944

At the invitation of Mr. Leon Denenberg, representative of the International Rescue and Relief Committee of the United States of America, the following persons assembled on Thursday, August 17, 1944, at 6 P.M., at Mr. Denenberg's home, Panorama Palas, M. Caddesi, for the purpose of discussing the formation of a committee of the International Rescue and Relief Committee which would operate from Turkey:

Dr. Wolfgang Bretholz of Ankara (Czechoslovak; a former editor of the "Berliner Tageblatt" and at present Near Eastern and Balkan Correspondent of Reuter's, Basler Nachrichten and Svenska Dagbladet.)

Prof. Ernst Reuter (German; former Socialist member of the Reichstag and former Mayor of the City of Magdeburg; at present professor at the School of Political Sciences of Ankara.)

Prof. Andreas B. Schwarz (Hungarian; former professor of international law at the universities of Zurich, Leipzig and Freiburg i.B.; at present professor of law at the University of Istanbul.)

Prof. Alexander Rustow (German; former Referent of the German Ministry of Economics; at present Professor at the University of Istanbul, faculty of social sciences.)

Prof. Philipp Schwarts (Yugoslav; former Professor of Medicine at the University of Frankfurt; at present of the University of Istanbul.)

Dr. Hans Silbrandt (Austrian; former member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and Referent of the Institute for Agricultural Market Research of the Berlin School of Agriculture.)
Upon the recommendation of the IHRC representative the above-mentioned resolved to form a committee for Turkey and South-Eastern Europe which would cooperate with International Rescue and Relief Committee of the USA in its work to aid victims of Nazism and Fascism, refugees as well as immigrants, during the present emergency and also upon the conclusion of the war, and to take upon itself all functions that may arise in this connection.

It is understood that funds for carrying out this relief project will be placed at the disposal of the Committee in Turkey by the New York organization.

It was agreed in principle that only persons whose political views are definitely opposed to all forms of Fascism (pro-democratic intellectuals, members of the various labor movements and so on) shall be entitled to receive aid and relief from this committee. Within this definition, however, no discrimination will be admitted either on racial, or national or religious grounds. It will also be the function of the Committee operating in Turkey, prior to granting aid or relief, to establish in each case the degree of need of every person applying for assistance and to recommend or grant such aid accordingly.

In order to commence its functions at once the assembled elected Professor Philip Schwartz as Chairman of the Committee in Turkey and Professor Alexander Rustow as Vice Chairman. Professor Ernst Reuter was elected as Ankara Secretary of the Committee and Dr. Hans Wilbrant as Treasurer and also Secretary for Istanbul.

It was also decided to add to the membership of the Committee in Turkey persons representing other South European Countries such as Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, etc.
Minutes of the proceedings of the Committee in Turkey will be forwarded regularly (in English) to the International Rescue and Relief Committee in New York.

Signed:

Dr. Wolfgang Bretholz
Prof. Ernst Reuter
Prof. Alexander Rustow
Prof. Andreas B. Schwarz
Prof. Philipp Schwartz
Dr. Hans Wilbrandt

Istanbul Secretary:
Dr. Hans Wilbrandt,
Istanbul-Galata,
Minerva Han
Telephone: 44770
Cable Address: TANLIM ISTANBUL

Ankara Secretary:
Prof. Ernst Reuter
Ankara,
Bahcelievler, Sancu Inia 14
Telephone: 7165/61
Cable Address: REUTER BAHCELIEVLER ANKARA
Istanbul, December 6, 1944

Dear John:

As I was unfamiliar with the affairs and accomplishments of the representative in Istanbul of the International Union and Relief Committee of the Emergency Committee for the Relief of Jews in Europe, and in view of certain responsibilities of the Board connected with their activities, on August 19, asked Mr. Rosenburg if he would care to submit a report of his activities, on September 6, the report of Mr. Rosenburg dated August 20 was handed to me, which I am forwarding to you.

While Mr. Rosenburg and I have had no way of comparing point by point on the accuracy of the statements contained in the report, we are compelled to say that each of it, from knowledge available to us, appears to be in the realm of hyperbole.

We are passing it on to you for your information.

Cordially yours,

I. A. Ginsburg
Special Agent

Mr. J. E. Sole, Executive Director
Refugee Board
Treasury Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Encl.-news

[Signature]
Istambul, September 1, 1944

Dear John:

Among the activities which Mr. Leon Donenberge, representative of the International Rescue and Relief Committee, has undertaken in Istanbul is the establishment of a local committee which might act for the International Rescue and Relief Committee in the distribution of funds to categories of refugees in which the IHRC is interested. Such a committee has been established, and I am enclosing herewith a copy of the protocol dated August 17, 1944, which was drawn up at the time the committee was organized.

The only member of this committee whom I know personally is Professor Alexandre Miheo. I have great confidence in him as a man of integrity. I understand from him that the other members of his committee likewise are responsible persons.

I am sending this memorandum to you as I believe that in due course Mr. Donenberge will recommend to the IHRC that they transmit directly to the Istanbul Committee any funds as they might have available for relief purposes for their special cases. This would occur in the event that Mr. Donenberge should withdraw from Istanbul.

Mr. Donenberge informed us verbally that the committee which he has established will concern itself with refugees, not only in Turkey but in other countries in the Balkans. It is for that reason, according to Mr. Donenberge, that he selected committee members who are nationals of various Balkan countries, and who, under those circumstances, would be presumed to know something of the background of the intellectual, political, and other groups of refugees for whom the IHRC would be willing to provide funds.

While, as I have stated above, I have complete confidence in Professor Miheo and his statements regarding the committee, I have no way of determining...
whether such a committee can function as set forth under the auspices arranged for it. In my discussion with Mr. Ristov, I requested of him that he inform us of the steps and progress of the committee after it has met and undertaken to solve some of its problems, that we will be in a better position to learn of its activities.

Under separate cover, you are receiving from us a full report of the activities of the War H. Fugue Board from June 19 to August 19. It was my intention to include in this report a record of the activities of the Emergency Committee for the Rescue of Jews in Europe, represented by Mr. Jabotinsky, and the International Rescue and Relief Committees, represented by Dr. Ringenberg. I invited both of these representatives to submit a program of their activities to be included in my report, which they agreed to do. To date, nothing has been submitted, although they agreed to do so three weeks from the above date. I am led to believe that there are no activities of any substantial nature which can be reported, aside from the above, and the proposal from Mr. Jabotinsky about which I telegraphed and wrote to you. If any other data are submitted by them, they will be forwarded promptly to you.

With warm personal regards,

Cordially yours,

I. A. Hirschmann
Special Attache

John F. Pehle, Esquire
Executive Director
War H. Fugue Board
Treasury Building
Washington, D.C.

Enc.

IAH:Wd
Upon the suggestion of Mr. Leon Denenberg, representative of the International Rescue and Relief Committee of USA (IRRC), the following personages assembled at Mr. Denenberg's flat at 3 p.m. on Thursday, August 17:

Dr. Wolfgang Brehmholz (Czecho-Slovak) of Ankara, former editor of the "Berliner Tageblatt", at present representative for the Near East of the "Berliner Nachrichten" and the "Svenska Dagbladet";

Prof. Ernst Reuter (German) of Ankara, former member of the German Reichstag and Mayor of the city of Magdeburg, at present professor at Ankara School of Political Science;

Prof. Dr. Alexander Rostow of Istanbul, former Referent of the German Ministry of Economics; at present professor at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Istanbul;

Prof. Dr. Andreas B. Schwarz (Hungarian) of Istanbul, former professor at the Faculties of Law of the Universities of Leipzig, Zürich, and Freiburg i.B., at present professor at the Faculty of Law of Istanbul University;

Prof. Dr. Philipp Schwartz (Yugoslav) of Istanbul, former professor at Frankfurt University, at present professor of the Faculty of Medicine of Istanbul University (was prevented by illness from attending the meeting).

Upon the proposal of the representative, those assembled resolved to form a Sub-Committee for Turkey and South-East Europe of the IRRC, and in this capacity to aid the IRRC in its operations in aid of victims of Nazism and Fascism, fugitives and emigrants in Turkey and, as far as possible, in neighbouring countries, to take upon themselves the work arising in this connection, and to act on behalf of the IRRC. Appropriate funds for the discharging of its functions will be placed at the disposal of the Committee.

It was agreed in principle that only persons whose political outlook can be definitely established as being opposed to Nazism and Fascism are eligible for assistance, while within this definition no discrimination on national, racial, religious, or social grounds shall be admitted. It will be incumbent upon the Committee to establish in each case the worthiness and degree of indigence of those applying for assistance, and to grant or recommend such aid accordingly. The first immediate task of the Committee is to be to compile a comprehensive register of all fugitives and emigrants in Turkey.
The members of the Committee resolved to secure the collaboration as a member of

Dr. Hans WILBRANDT

(German)

of Istanbul, former Referent at the Institute for Agricultural Market Research of Berlin School of Agriculture, at present businessman at Istanbul.

To fit the Committee to take up its functions, it was resolved to appoint as Chairman Professor Philipp Schwarze, as Deputy Chairman Professor Alexander Rüstow, and as Secretaries Professor Ernst Reuter and Dr. Hans Wilbrandt. In electing the secretaries the question of residence was taken into account in view of possible cases to be dealt with at Ankara.

The minutes in English of each Committee meeting will be forwarded to the International Rescue and Relief Committee of USA.

The next meeting will be held at 5 p.m. on Thursday, September 7.

Istanbul, 17 August, 1944.

Istanbul Secretary: Dr. Hans Wilbrandt,

Istanbul-Galata
Minerva Bank

Tel: 44770
Telegram Address TANLIN/ ISTANBUL.

Ankara Secretary: Prof. Ernst Reuter,

Ankara-Sahihli Evler
Uğmancı 14

Tel: 7185-61
Telegram Address: REUTER
BANĞELİEVLER ANKARA
FRANK KINGDON SHEBA SETHUNSKY
INTERNATIONAL RESCUE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE
2 LCS PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

MY ACTION ON BEHALF OF ANTINAZIS IN TURKEY FACED WITH DEPORTATION
TO NAZIS BECAUSE OF WILFULL ACTION ISTANBUL POLICE AND WHICH I CABLED
YOU THE OTHER DAY VIA OTHER CHANNELS WAS FAR GREATER THAN CAN BE
DESCRIBED IN CABLES STOP TO THIS DAY DOZENS OF GERMANS CZECHS AND AUSTRIANS
APPEAL TO ME FOR AID BECAUSE THEY HAVE GERMANY PASSPORTS AND FEAR
DEPORTATION STOP HOWEVER MY ACTION LIMITED ONLY FOR THOSE WHO I AM
CONVINCED ARE BONAFIDE AND LONGSTANDING ANTINAZIS STOP HAVE INFORMED
YOU THAT I INTERVENED ON THEIR BEHALF WITH AMERICAN CHARGE D'APPARES
WAR REFUGEE BOARD BRITISH AUTHORITIES AND SO ON STOP ACTION OF SOME
AMERICAN NEWSPAPEREN CABLE STORY THIS BRINGING IT TO ATTENTION OF
TURKISH PREMIER HELPED STOP DEPORTATIONS UNFORTUNATELY NOT SOON ENOUGH
TO SAVE MARIE THAENS GERMAN SCULPTRESS WITH PRONOUNCED ANTINAZI VIEWS WHO
WAS ON GESTAPO LIST NUMBER ONE FOR DEPORTATION STOP SHE WENT INTO HIDING
FRANKLY WITH MY KNOWLEDGE AND ENCOURAGEMENT STOP ONE DAY HOWEVER I LOST
CONTACT WITH HER ANYesterday I WAS INFORMED THAT SHE WAS CAUGHT BY
ISTANBUL POLICE ON FOURTEENTH AND DEPORTED FOR STOP ALL DEPORTATIONS
HAVE NOW STOPPED AND ALL PERSONS REGARDED BY TURKS AS GERMANS ARE BEING
INTERNED IN ANATOLIA REGARDLESS OF POLITICAL VIEWS STOP MUST REPORT THAT
MY ACTION ON BEHALF OF ANTINAZIS DISPLEASED ONE OR TWO OF OUR
CONSULATE OFFICIALS XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX STOP THIS
WAS NOT FIRST TIME I DISPLEASED THEM STOP HOWEVER SINCE MY MANDATE WAS
TO RESCUE ANTINAZIS I COULD NOT POSSIBLY WAIT UNTIL THEY WERE DEPORTED TO
GERMANY AND THEN ATTEMPT RESCUE STOP IF I DID WRONG MAY GODS PUNISH ME
STOP THIS I THINK IS LAST RESCUE ACTION OF ANTINAZIS STOP I REPEAT ANTI
NAZIS STOP RESCUE QUESTIONS OF THIS TYPE IN VIEW OF INTERNATIONAL
SITUATION ARE NOW ACADEMIC STOP RUMANIAN PEOPLE AND PARTIES ON WHOM
HELP I APPEALED TO RUMANIAN MINISTER THROUGH WAR REFUGEES BOARD ARE
NOW FORMING NEW GOVERNMENT STOP TOMORROW THIS WILL BE TRUE OF HUNGARIA
STILL RELIEF NEEDS FOR OUR KIND OF PEOPLE HOWEVER WILL GROW STOP
IRRG COMMITTEE WHICH I FORMED HERE IS CAPABLE OF AIDING ALL ANTITOTALITARIANS STOP
ANTITOTALITARIANS STOP IT IS COMPOSED OF CZECH YUGOSLAV TWO HUNGARIANS
AND THREE GERMANS STOP SHALL ALSO ADD AUSTRIAN STOP CURRICULUM VITAE OF
COMMITTEE WILL CABLE IN FEW DAYS STOP SUGGEST TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO
COMMITTEE STOP IF COMMITTEE FUNCTIONS WELL IN WEEK OR TWO MY STAY IN
TURKEY NEEDLESS STOP CAN RETURN TO AMERICA OR GO WHEREVER YOU SEND ME
STOP SHOULD LIKE TO GO BUCHAREST BUT FEAR THAT BALKAN CLIMATE UNFAVORABLE
FOR MY HEALTH STOP AM INTERESTED IN YOUR ARRANGEMENTS WITH UNRRA STOP
AM AWAITING YOUR INSTRUCTIONS STOP AM KEEPING COPY OF CABLE FOR FEAR IT
MAY BE GARBLED IN TRANSMISSION

LEON DENENBERG
August 17, 1944

Memorandum for Mr. Katzki:

In my conversation with Mr. Denenberg yesterday I requested of him that:

(1) He bring to me a statement of his proposed expenses against the first $5,000 authorized for him by the Treasury. He stated that he had already spent some, but I informed him that this could not be authorized. He promised to send me a statement;

(2) I reported to him regarding the $5,000 per month authorized in WRE Cable No. 99 (Ankara's number 698);

(3) I requested of him a statement of his work, which I said would probably be included in the report.

I should appreciate it if you would follow these matters up with him, as I have the impression that he is not too certain of proceeding as per agreement.

I. A. Hirschmann

[Signature]
Upon the suggestion of Mr. Leon Demenberg, representative of the International Rescue and Relief Committee of USA (IRRC), the following persons assembled at Mr. Demenberg’s flat at 6 p.m. on Thursday, August 17:

Dr. Wolfgang BRETHOLTZ of Ankara, former editor of the 'Berliner Tageblatt', at present representative for the Near East of the 'Basler Nachrichten' and the 'Svenska Dagbladet';

Prof. Ernst REUTER of Ankara, former member of the German Reichstag and Mayor of the city of Magdeburg, at present professor at Ankara School of Political Science;

Prof. Dr. Alexander HUSTON of Istanbul, former Referent of the German Ministry of Economics, at present professor at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Istanbul;

Prof. Dr. Andreas H. SCHWARTZ of Istanbul, former professor at the Faculties of Law of the Universities of Leipzig, Zürich, and Freiburg i.B., at present professor at the Faculty of Law of Istanbul University;

Prof. Dr. Philipp SCHWARTZ of Istanbul, former professor at Frankfurt University, at present professor of the Faculty of Medicine of Istanbul University (was prevented by illness from attending the meeting).

Upon the proposal of the representative, those assembled resolved to form a Sub-Committee for Turkey and South-East Europe of the IRRC, and in this capacity to aid the IRRC in its operations in aid of victims of Nazism and Fascism, fugitives and emigrants in Turkey and, as far as possible, in neighbouring countries, to take upon themselves the work arising in this connection, and to act on behalf of the IRRC. Appropriate funds for the discharging of its functions will be placed at the disposal of the Committee.

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To fit the Committee to take up its functions, it was resolved to appoint as Chairman Professor Philipp Schwartz, as Deputy Chairman Professor Alexander
Hinnow, and as Secretaries Professor Ernst Reuter and Dr. Hans Wilbrandt. In
electing the secretaries the question of residence was taken into account in
view of possible cases to be dealt with at Ankara.

The minutes in English of each Committee meeting will be forwarded to the
International Rescue and Relief Committee of USA.

The next meeting will be held at 5 p.m. on Thursday, September 7.

İstanbul, 17 August, 1944.

İstanbul Secretary: Dr. Hans Wilbrandt,
İstanbul-Galata Minerva Man

Ankara Secretary: Prof. Ernst Reuter,
Ankara-Bahçelievler Uğüncü İstiklâl Caddesi No. 14

Tel.: 44770
Telegram Address: TANLIN ISTANBUL.

Tel.: 7185/61
Telegram Address: REUTER BAHÇELİEVLER ANKARA.
Istanbul, August 19, 1944

Dear Mr. Barlas:

Mr. Denenberg tells me that he has made broad criticisms of the lack of food and water on the trains carrying the refugees to Palestine. He insists that there is only one-half a loaf of bread per day per person and no water at the various stations; that your information is incomplete. He also states that he physically saw children on the train being brutally beaten by youngsters somewhat older than the children, who were in charge of them and were unstable and unfit for such positions. I should be interested in your opinion regarding the above.

I am only repeating what he told me.

Cordially yours,

J. A. Hirschmann

Mr. Chaim Barlas
Misirli Apartment 17
Istiklal Caddesi
Istanbul
Istanbul, August 15, 1944

Dear Mr. Bob:

I trust that the attached is not too protracted. The reason for the full explanation is that Mr. Donenberg and others have, according to our information, sent telegrams to America taking large credit for saving intervention in this situation, misrepresented some of the facts, and have made claims regarding efforts connected with it which are on the exaggerated side.

In order that the Department and the Board may be informed of the Embassy's efforts in this matter, and to anticipate possible requests concerning it, in view of the news reports which are being dispatched from Istanbul on the subject, I am of the opinion that it is desirable to outline the situation as it exists and the steps we have taken, in a fairly complete way.

Cordially yours,

I. A. Herschmann

Robert Kelley, Esquire
Charge d'Affaires a.i.
American Embassy
Ankara
August 12, 1944

Subject: $6000 per month for Denenberg
Dear Mr. Hirschmann:

A group of German scholars and intellectuals at present in Istanbul, headed by Professor Alexander Rustow, appealed to me, as representative of the International Rescue and Relief Committee, to intervene on behalf of a number of German anti-Nazis—scientists, socialists, writers, etc.—who are faced with deportation to Germany because of the German-Turkish break in diplomatic relations.

In the enclosed lists you will also find a number of Jews who are regarded by Turkish officials as Germans and also persons married to Jews or one of whose parents is Jewish. The majority, however, are non-Jews.

I have known Professor Rustow since my arrival in Istanbul. Together with Dr. Ernst Reuter, former Socialist Mayor of Magdeburg, he represents an organization of anti-Nazi German intellectuals which has been cooperating closely with the Allies. I have also discussed both men with our security officers and found them to be trustworthy.

It is Mr. Rustow's contention that, on request of the Nazi authorities, persons opposed to Hitler's regime are now being sent to Germany where they are faced with certain death. Three such cases came to my attention yesterday. One of them, Ingrid Verburg who is half-Jewish, has already been deported. The other two, Mary Thaens and Arthur Roth—both of them have been recommended to me by professors Kantorowicz, Engelmann and Rustow as well as by Alfred Schwartz, a person well known to our security officers—have so far eluded deportation. The danger of such action, however, is imminent.

I am certain that once the Turkish authorities are made aware of the fact that these people are opposed to the Nazi regime they will permit them to remain, at least temporarily, in Turkey.

Of course the entire matter is a very serious one. We must take every precaution to avoid helping people who now parade under false labels. Every person claiming to be anti-Nazi should be thoroughly investigated. I therefore suggest that our Government request the Turkish authorities to intern all persons who claim to be anti-Nazi in some camp—perhaps in Anatolia—where their cases can be checked further. Those found to be genuine anti-Nazis should be permitted either to remain in Turkey or to depart to Syria or some other Allied-controlled territory. The International Rescue and Relief Committee is ready to extend aid to all genuine anti-Nazis.

I have already instituted some action in this matter. I have also discussed it with our security officers in Turkey. The War
Refugee Board can do much to help. The matter, however, is urgent and must be acted upon at once. I for one believe that to deliver into the hand of the Nazi hangmen people who are sincerely opposed to Hitler's regime and who have been working against him for over a decade will not help our war effort. Nor will it contribute in a positive manner to the ideals for which the democratic countries are now fighting. The question of punishing guilty Germans does not enter here at all. It is merely a question of rescuing those who are not guilty.

I hope you will do all within your power to help these people.

Sincerely yours,

Leon P. Denenberg
Leon P. Denenberg, Representative
International Rescue and Relief Committee
1. Robert Anhegger, born Vienna 1911, Tezkere No. 1928 (Hayaatlos)
   Lecturer School for Foreign Languages, University of
   Istanbul. Lost his nationality because he refused to
   serve in the German Army.
   Address: Yeni Okul Sokagi 12, Beyezid.

2. Hans von Aulock, born Ohlau (Silesia) 27.11.1906, Turkish permit to stay
   No. 32/41037, Deutsche Orientbank, Istanbul
   Address: Ayazpaşa, Excelior apartmani

3. Wilhelm Blümel, Bookprinter, Turkish permit to stay No. 31/6764
   Address: Cevad bey apt., Cevdet paşa cadd. 48, Bebek.
   (Wife and 1 child)

4. Friedrich Breusch, born 26.10.1903, Professor of Chemistry, University of
   Istanbul, Turkish permit to stay No. 951

5. Eva Buck-Marchand, Assistant Department of Romanology, University of
   Istanbul, Address: Ebe kizi sokagi, Osmanbey and: Regis köşkü, Beylerbeyi, Turkish permit to stay Nr. 769

6. Esther von Bulow, born 1899, former Assistant University of Istanbul,
   Turkish permit to stay, Nr. 31/32214, Address: Çıtal Çeşme sokagi 23/1, Tezer apt. 5, Çataloğlu

7. Ernst Engelberg, born 1909, Lecturer School for Foreign Languages, University
   of Istanbul, Turkish permit to stay Nr. 31/36796
   Address: Yeni Okul sokagi 11/8, Beyezid
   Herta Engelberg-Hoppens, born 1908 (his wife)

8. Traugott Fuchs, Assistant Department of German Philology, University of
   Istanbul and Professor Robert College, Bebek.
   Turkish permit to stay Nr. 873

9. Ferdinand Gross, born 3.2.1906, Sculpturer, Turkish permit to stay Nr. 31/24703 ('Alman Katolik')
   Büyük Han, İstiklal caddesi, Beyoğlu

10. Annemarie Kantorowicz, born Berlin 1883, divorced wife of Professor Alfred
    Kantorowicz, Turkish permit to stay 31/21375
    Address: Gümüşsuyu caddesi 34/4

11. Gerhard Kessler, born 28.8.1893, Professor of Sociology, University of
    Istanbul, Turkish permit to stay Nr. 821 ('Alman Protesten')
    Lost his nationality because of opposing nazism
    Address: Molla bayiri 23, Fındıklı
    Gottfried Kessler, born 18.12.1921 (his son), graduate of Robert College
    Lost his nationality because he refused to serve in
    German Army

12. Curt Kosswig, born 1903, Professor of Zoology University of Istanbul,
    Turkish permit to stay Nr. 774
    Address: İnşirah sokagi 32, Bebek
List I, page 2

13. Walther Kranz, born 23.11.1884, Professor of Classical Philology, University of Istanbul, Turkish permit to stay Nr. 2285
   Address: Beşbeylik Sokakı 3, Moda
   Erna Kranz, née Landauer, born 8.7.1899, Turkish permit to stay Nr. 2285 A
   (of Jewish origin)

14. Gunda Lexer, born 1910, Turkish permit to stay Nr. 31/25040
   Address: 0/o Professor Holzmeister, Saki Sultan Palas, Tarabya

15. Oskar Pöffl, German, Turkish Permit to stay Nr. 31/44711 (Austrian, lost his German nationality)
   Address: Topçokenler Sokakı 18, Beyoğlu (With his wife)

16. Johannes Poth, born Berlin 30.4.1886, Director of Deutsche Orientbank, Istanbul, Turkish Permit to Stay Nr. 31/625
   Address: Sihhiye Sokakı 18, Azim apartmanı 3, Mağba
   Stefania Poth (his wife), born 20.8.1893 at Pécs (Hungaria)

17. Johann (Hans) Richter, Employee of Deutsche Orientbank, Istanbul, Turkish Permit to Stay Nr. 31/40709
   Address: Nete Caddesi, Baylanad apt. 3, Taksim.
   (Was called to Germany, but refused to go.)

18. Joseph Wenzel Ridiger, Turkish Permit to Stay 31/42950
   Address: Villı Musset, Tarabya
   (Austrian, of the Free Austrian Movement)

   Grete Ridiger, née Ender (his wife, with 1 child)

19. Hellmut Ritter, born 27.1.1892, Professor of Oriental Languages, University of Istanbul,
   Address: Inşirah Sokakı 34, Bebek.

20. Rosemarie Rüsseler, born 1901, Assistant Institute of Anatomy, University of Istanbul, Turkish Permit to Stay Nr. 755
   Address: Şehbender Sokakı 7, Beyoğlu (Austrian)

21. Arthur Roth, Engineer, Turkish permit to stay Nr. 1/547
   Address: Yeni apt. Nete caddesi 22, Taksim

22. Alexander Rüttow, Professor of Anthropogeography and Economic History
   University of Istanbul, Turkish Permit to Stay Nr. 503
   Address: Mihırıkız caddesi 121, Kadıköy

   Lorena Rüttow (his wife), Turkish Permit to stay Nr. 503 A
   (with 1 child)

   Dankwart Rüttow (his son), stud. phil., Turkish permit to stay 31/44874

23. Marie Thaema (his wife), Turkish Permit to Stay 32/2303, Secretary at the AAA, Istanbul.
   Address: Kelinikos apt. Meğrutiyet caddesi 179, Tepebağı
24. Karl Weiner, born Vienna 1899, Lecturer School for Foreign Languages, University of Istanbul, Address: Ayazpaşa, Kemerot sokakı, Bursapalas 1. (wife Romanian, of Jewish Origin)

25. Hans Wilbrandt, Ph.D., Turkish permit to stay until 3/2882, Address: Kazhi apt., Asmali meşîd cad. 63, Beyoğlu Summer address: Çayır sokakı 23, Burgaz adası (wife Austrian, with 3 children)
List II: Persons of Jewish Origin, who are not mentioned as 'Jew' in their Turkish permits to stay.

1. Irmgard Althausen, born 20.11.1902 Tutschin (Russia), Nurse in the Hospital of Gerrahèpaq, Istanbul, Turkish permit to stay Nr. 746

2. Herta Arndt, née Hübner, born 1890, Turkish permit to stay Nr. 1163 A (of German Nationality, Wife of Professor Fritz Arndt who left Germany because of his partially Jewish origin and became Turk)

3. Emin Bosch, Professor of Numismatics and Ancient History, University of Istanbul, Turkish permit to stay Nr. 496. Address: Yoğurtçu Zulfu sokagi 25, Bebek (Wife of Jewish origin, with 4 minor children)

Franz Michael Bosch (his son), born 1926, Turkish permit to stay 31/07720

4. Konrad Engelmann, born 6.3.1892, Turkish permit to stay 31/37476. Address: Cevar bey apt. Cevdet pasha caddesi 48, Bebek. (Lost his German Nationality because of his Jewish origin)

Ilse Engelmann, born 1900, (his wife) German

Peter Engelmann, born 22.2.1924, Graduate of Robert College, Turkish permit to stay.

5. Erich Frank, born 1904, Professor of Medicine, University of Istanbul. Turkish permit to stay. Address: Cumhuriyet caddesi 37, Taksim. Summer Address Robert College, Bebek

Erna Frank, (his wife)

Ernst Frank, (his son), born 10.4.1925, Turkish permit to stay.

6. Wolfgang Gleissberg, Sc.D. born Breslau 1903, Assistant Department of Astronomy, University of Istanbul, Turkish permit to stay Nr. 829. Address: Nuruosmaniye caddesi 5. Charlotte Gleissberg (his wife) born 1912, Turkish permit to stay 829 A

7. Alfred Heilbronn, Professor of Botanics, University of Istanbul, born 1885, Turkish permit to stay Nr. 794. Address: Cevat bey apt. Cevdet pasha caddesi 48, Bebek. (Lost his German Nationality because of his Jewish origin but is mentioned as German Protestant in his Turkish permit to stay).

8. Magda Heilbronn, (his wife) Turkish Permit to stay Nr. 794 A

Hans Heilbronn, Med.D. born 4.2.1915, Turkish 31/4126, Voluntary Assistant Hospital Guraba, Istanbul. (his son)

Agnes Pearson, née Heilbronn (his daughter) married to Mr. Ray Pearson, Professor of Robert College, Bebek

8. Alfred Isaac born 1888, Professor of Economics, University of Istanbul
List II, page 2

Turkish permit to stay
Adress: Mühürder caddesi 93, Kadıköy

Gertrud Isaac, née Ree (his wife)

9. Alfred Kantorowicz, born 1860, Professor of Dentistry, University of Istanbul
   Turkish permit to stay: Nr. 724
   Adress: Sağlık apt. Bebek

Else Kantorowicz, (his wife)

10. Hans Marchand, Assistant Department of Romanology, University of Istanbul,
    and Teacher Robert College

11. Eva Moll, Turkish permit to stay, Nr. 1/1245, Ömer Rüştü sok. 23, Maçka

12. Wilhelm Peters, Professor of Pedagogy, Turkish permit to stay, Nr. 831
    Adress: Maçka, Bronz sok. 18
    (his wife)

Georg Peters, Med.D. (his son) Turkish Permit to stay Nr. 31/24356
    Voluntary assistant Ureba Hospital

13. Andreas B. Schwarz, born 1866, Professor of Law, Turkish permit to stay Nr.

Ruth Schwarz, née von Weber (his wife) born 1899

14. Sonnia Tiedcke, born Hamburg 17.7.1896, Librarian of Faculty of Medicine
    University of Istanbul,
    Adress: Hacı Şükri sok. 33 Kadıköy

15. Andreas Tietze, Lecturer School for Foreign Languages, University of Istanbul
    Turkish permit to stay Nr. 1732

16. Rudolf Tilmani, Turkish permit to stay 31/519
    Adress: Nüşantaşı, Emıl sok. 8
    Summer Adress: Yusuf Kâmil pâsa sok. 1 Kadıköy
    (Wife of Jewish origin, 1child)

17. Carl Weissglass, born Vienna 28.2.1898, Assistant Faculty of Medicine,
    Turkish Permit Nr. 1257
    Adress: Siraseviler 89

Valerie Weissglass, his wife, born 1901 Vienna, Turkish permit 1257 A

18. Hans Winterstein, Professor of Physiology, University of Istanbul, Turkish
    permit Nr. 718, born 1879
    Adress: Kuzguncuk, Paşa limanı caddesi 123

Susanne Winterstein-Hoffmann, his wife, born 1895, Turkish permit 718 A
List of sons of professors

1. Franz Michael Bosch, born 1926, Turkish Permit to Stay 31/077720. Address: Yogurtlu Zülfü sok. 25 Bebek

2. Ernst Frank, born 10.4.1925. Address: Robert College Bebek

3. Hans Neilbronner, born 4.2.1915, Turkish Permit to Stay 31/4126. Address: Robert College Bebek

4. Gottfried Keßler, born 18.12.1921, lost his nationality because he refused to serve in German Army. Address: Bebek Cevdet bay apt.

Aryan Wives of Jews, The Turkish Police permits the husbands to remain in Turkey but wants to deport their wives.

1. Hedwig Later, née Türg, born 1902, became Jew after her marriage to Bernhard Later, Turkish permit to stay 31/4885

2. Josefine Tater, née Leitner Turkish permit to stay 31/44867, born Vienna 1896 married to Fritz Tater.
subject: For benenberg re breakdown of communications between himself and IAC.
August 5, 1944

To: T. Hirschman from: D. Patzal

I am enclosing herein a copy of a letter and list which was
left here by R. Denenberg, of persons characterized by him as
pro-Fellalin and pro-democratic, who are at present confined in
Bulgarian jails and concentration camps. I am sending the list
to you in the event that you wish to place it with your friend B.

Denenberg gave me the following story: He said that he had
been in touch with Mr. Theodore Solacolo, who is the press attache
of the American legation in Ankara, and who had promised to
provide him with a list of the names of people, pro-democratic
and in opposition to the Nazis, who are being held in jails and
concentration camps in Austria. Mr. Solacolo, according to
Denenberg, also promised to do something toward affecting the
release of such persons. Denenberg has not done anything to follow
up Solacolo to secure the list, at your suggestion, but he
wonders whether there is anything you can do about it to secure
it. In addition to affecting the release of such political
persons, Denenberg would also like to send money to them, and
according to him Solacolo had given some indication that he
would be helpful in that connection.

Enclosure
Mr. I.A. Hirschmann  
Representative War Refugee Board  
U.S.A. Consulate, Istanbul  

Dear Mr. Hirschmann,

It is difficult to predict how the German-Turkish break-in-relations will affect rescue work. My work, of course, depends entirely upon the fact whether the borders with the Balkans will remain open. In either case, I am continuing with my work -- for the moment at least -- and am enclosing, in addition to the Hungarian and Rumanian lists, also a list of Bulgarians in whose relief and rescue the International Rescue and Relief Committee is interested.

Since these people are the most active Pro-Democratic elements in Bulgaria, they may not want to leave the country at a moment as crucial as the present one. Unfortunately, too, communication with them is too slow and complicated for me to be able to ascertain their intentions. However, the I.R.R.C., as you are by now aware, is interested not only in rescue, but also in relief to non-Jewish Pro-Democratic elements, and whatever help the War Refugee Board can give me in regard to either of these matters or both, will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Leon P. Denenberg

Panorama Apartment No-13  
Mete Caddesi  

Istanbul, August 4th, 1944
List of Pro-Allied and Pro-Democratic persons at present confined in Bulgarian Jails or Concentration Camps.

Dr. Dimitar Spissarevsky.- Former Parliament deputy -- at present in jail.
Hristo Punef.- Editor in chief of the Social Democratic Organ "Vorwaerts"--interned.
Boris Bumbaroff.- Leader of Peasant Party -- interned.
Dimo Kasassoff.- Former Bulgarian minister -- either in jail or interned, in either case, terribly persecuted.
Dr. Alasheh.- Social Democrat and leader of Cooperative Movement -- interned in concentration camp.
Koytoscho Alexandroff.- Pro-Allied, Democrat -- interned and very ill.
Colonel Stoytscheff.- Interned and persecuted.
Nikolas Dimitar Petkoff.- Leader of Peasant Party -- interned.
Iven Arnudoff.- Well-known writer -- persecuted.
Ludmil Stoyanoff.- Writer -- interned, persecuted.
Dora Gabe.- On German Black List.
Naiden Nikoloff.- In concentration camp.
Sultana Hatscho Petrova.- Interned.
Ing. Gheorghieff.- In jail.
Haymoff Gossa.- In concentration camp.
Dr. Djerassi.- In concentration camp.

These are but few of the thousands of the Pro-Democratic and Pro-Allied who have been in Bulgarian concentration camps or camps of internment.

Leon Denulberg
List of Prominent Pro-Democratic and Pro-Labor Persons in Bulgaria.

1) Democratic Party.
Nicolas Muschanoff
Dr. Alexander Gerginoff
Dr. Haralambi Groshakov
Boyko Natscheff
Boris Pavloff
Slavi Ditscheff
Slavi Konstantinoff
Dr. Vasil hadji Vasileff
Nicolas Fanitza
Jatscho Hlebaroff

2) Peasant Party.
Dimitar Gitscheff
Vergil Dimoff
Stoil Stefanoff
Christ Oboff
Nicolas Dimitar Petkoff
Angel Derjanaki
Georgi Yordanoff
Jako Madjaroff
Dr. Petar Leschtoff

3) Demokratischeski Zgovor - Party of Democratic Unity.
Prof. Petko Staynoff
Prof. Dr. Josef Fadenheht
Atanass Buroff
Stoytscho Moschanoff

4) Social Democrats.
Krastio Pastuhoff
Ivan Pastuhoff
Hrist Puneff
Dimitar Neykoff
Dimitar Lulitscheff
Dr. Ivan Falsaoff

5) Radical Democrats.
Stoyan Kosturkoff
Simeon Petkoff
Velyo Kjutschukoff
To Mr. Hirschmann from Mr. Katuki

Mr. Banenberg called today to find out whether you had arranged an engangement for him with the Apostolic Delegate, as you said you would do. I told him that you had asked the Apostolic Delegate whether he could be helpful in extending assistance to people in Hungary who are in jail for political reasons, and that you had also asked whether the Apostolic Delegate could be helpful in making funds available in the event that some could be secured. I told him we are awaiting information on the subject.

Banenberg then went to know whether you made arrangements for him, as advertised, whether you are arranging to have submitted to the American minister the lists of names which Banenberg gave you. Banenberg knows that his lists of Hungarian camp commanders were given to the Apostolic Delegate.

In the event that you do not have the lists with you, they are enclosed herein with Banenberg’s letters of July 24 and July 29, together with your reply of July 30.

In connection with the telegrams received by us from Dr. Sorovetz, which I am sending you by pouch, you might want to ask them whether the International Red Cross could be helpful in tracing these people who have Palestine visas canceled, but who have been either arrested from Hungary or might be held somewhere in Hungary in jail or concentration camps.

I have also enclosed the list included in this no. 26, of which a copy is attached. If you want to make reply to this, you can say that the list was given to Banenberg, who said that he will try to make use of the names mentioned, but that it would have been helpful to him if he knew where the names are a free, so that he would be in a position to judge in what way the people could be helpful to him, and in behalf of what groups he could ask them to be of assistance.
Mr. Packer, in his letter of August 1, advised us that
he was not informing Mr. Rosenborg independently of the contents
of the above-mentioned July 30, 04, leaving it to us to take the
necessary steps. You might also tell Mr. Packer that the
list was given to Rosenborg, and that the rest of the members
was read to him.

Incl. Rosenborg letters of July 30 and July 04
July of July 04
Copy of 03 ho, 04
August 8, 1944

Emil Stiasny, Budapest III, Zsigmond Kiraly Ut 38;

Lucia (L)azlo and family, Nagy Varadomy Janos Ut 2,
       Hungary, Somorosva, Budapest;

Mitri Psyop, Bucharest;

Leon Wosler, strada Comanog 10, Jassy, Romania;

Georgi Hadas, Bucharest;

Lazlo Garoleman Grosim, Blastiafany, Budapest V (?)
       Fozsony Ut 14;

Mrs. Arzsi Illiny, Budapest III, Kristina Horut 26;

Gevelie Kostovici, Vatra Umanoasa, Bucharest;

Gael Frit(?)man, stra ustrului, Bucharest;

Guy Conrard, Largaret t. 4, Budapest II.
Istanbul, July 28, 1944

Mr. Schonberg:

I have been informed that the United States
Office of Warchair andcolor Commissary, author-
ing them to transfer to you in the amount of
$10,000. We understand from you that as to the
present time these funds have not yet been received
by you. In this connection, and for your guidance,
we wish at this time to inform you of the restric-
tions which will attend to the use of these funds
when the transfer to you from the United States is
affected.

1) These funds may be used only as authorized
by Ambassador Lassence’s letter and/or these
instructions.

2) In general, you may use these monies in
arranging for rescuing persons in imminent danger of
losing their lives in enemy territory, and during
the period in which plans are being made for their
removal to places of refuge, for protecting and main-
taining such persons, materials, services or monies
received from individuals in enemy-occupied territory
may be secured against payment by any one of the
following three methods:
   a) the purchase in Turkey of currency or stamps
      of the country in which the operations are to be
      affected, after consultation with either Ambassador
      Lassence or Mr. Pressman, from persons reason-
      ably certain to have held such currency or exchange
      prior to the freezing of such country by the United
      States, or who have since acquired such currency or
      exchange in such manner as has not benefited the
      enemy.
   b) the handling of local currency or exchange
      from persons in enemy or enemy-occupied territories,
      for which reimbursement will not be made until after
      the war.
   c) this method should not be used if it is feasible
to obtain the local funds by either of the first
The method described above, is intended
in the acquisition of the necessary local
forms, goods, or services from persons in
some or each of the territories against
payment in foreign exchange or free current
notes. Immediately after this, I am to
seek out and furnish a change or free currency
notes using this to persons who will cash it
available to them here.

If you contemplate taking up any of the steps above-mentioned, notify
me to be cleared with ambassador Hamerd or
Mr. Siroshahim. Periodic reports with
respect to any operations engaged in by you out of
one 50,000 should be filled by you either with
ambassador or Hamerd or with Mr. Siroshahim.

If any of the foregoing is not clear, we will
be pleased to advise you further. Please advise us
promptly when the transfer of the above-mentioned
50,000 is received by you.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Title]

[Address]

[City]
Istanbul, July 29, 1944

Dear Mr. Denenberg:

This is to acknowledge your letters of July 24 and July 28. Thank you for sending me the lists contained in both letters. As you have indicated, you are interested in non-Jewish refugees. The War Refugee Board is determined to affectuate relief and rescue work to all citizens of the world, regardless of race or creed, and to that end we trust that we can be helpful in your endeavors.

I shall arrange to have the lists presented at the earliest possible opportunity to the Romanian Minister. I have already discussed the matter with him. As soon as I hear some results, I shall communicate with you.

Regarding the Apostolic Delegate, I am seeing him within the next few days, and shall discuss with him your interest in conferring with him. It is my intention, if possible, to arrange a conference between you and him, which I understand you have requested of me. I see no reason why you should not see him in person. For purposes of coordination, I should be grateful if you could indicate to me the subjects which you will discuss, so that there will be no duplication.

I note in your letter of July 28 that you are working with Mr. Griffel with a view of helping him bring out from Romania a number of refugees. As we have indicated to Mr. Griffel, we trust that his efforts will meet with success. We hope that you will be able to arrange for some of the refugees in whom you are interested to embark on the vessels which he reports he is chartering for rescue work.

Cordially yours,

I. A. Hirschmann
Special Attaché

Mr. Léon Denenberg

Hetko Cadesi, Panorama Pallas
Arrangements and repatriation departures
Pending in Hungary. This batch includes technical
details like documentation, repatriation etc. (OVER)
weakly charged

get to destination promptly.
Mr. I. Hirschmann,  
Representative War 
Refugee Board, American 
Consulate, Istanbul  

Mete Cadesi, Panorama Palas  
Istanbul, July 26, 1944  

Dear Mr. Hirschmann:  

On July 24 I sent you a list of a number of prominent 
pro-democratic Hungarians who, with the exception of one, are of non- 
Jewish origin. As I pointed out in my letter the International Rescue 
and Relief Committee of the United States is now exerting every effort to 
help these and other people of similar views. Any aid extended them 
also by the War Refugee Board will be a distinct contribution to the 
cause of democracy and human decency.  

I am now submitting to you a similar list of Rumanian 
nationals.  

In this connection I should like to point out the 
following: the International Rescue and Relief Committee is doing all 
within its powers to rescue and bring relief to active pro-democratic 
and anti-totalitarian Jews. You are probably aware of the fact that the 
project for a separate non-Jewish Agency ship which is to evacuate 
Jews from Rumania on a non-party basis—a project which I understand 
you approved—is largely the work of Mr. Griffel, and myself. 
But ours is the only relief agency operating in this part of the world 
which is working for the rescue and relief of non-Jews. Moreover, whereas 
the rescue of the tragic survivals of the Jewish people—due to the 
pressure exerted upon Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria by our Government 
and others—is now relatively a simple matter, aid to non-Jewish anti- 
Nazis faces insurmountable obstacles because most people of this kind 
are either in hiding, in jails or in concentration camps. It is extremely 
difficult to communicate with them or to receive information about them. 
You will agree with me, I am sure, that despite all difficulties men and 
women who suffer for the cause of human freedom must not be forgotten.  

I spent many weeks in preparing the Hungarian and 
Rumanian lists. Each name had to be checked and re-checked. Even now 
they are far from being complete and in a few days I shall be in a 
position to give you additional names.  

In connection with Hungary, you will recall, I told 
you that an Allied Catholic Power is glad to recommend to the Papal 
Nuncio in Turkey who, I know, exerts great influence on Hungarian 
governing circles. Upon your advice I have thus far refrained from 
establishing contact with the Nuncio. I also informed you through an 
Allied Power I had word from the Rumanian Minister in Turkey, Cretzuanu, 
that is ready to assist in the release of active Rumanian anti-
Nazis. I have, of course no illusions as to the reason for Mr. Cretzuanu's 
generosity. But when it concerns the saving of lives, particularly
lives of active anti-totalitarian and pro-Allied men and women—which I regard as a distinct contribution to our war effort—all avenues ought to be kept open. At least that is how I interpret my mission.

I have been informed by you that I have no right to contact enemy nationals, especially diplomats. You, on the other hand, have been authorized to do so by our Government. I therefore appeal to you to contact the Rumanian Minister at once. Perhaps a few of the "forgotten anti-Nazis" may thus be saved. The Municio, of course, is not an enemy but I shall await word from you before contacting him.

The other day I informed my office in New York that you are also interested in the rescue of non-Jews and that you will also intervene with the Jewish Agency on behalf of Leizer Landau and seventy-six refugees from Poland who are stranded in Rumania and may be the first on the list of deportees to Poland should the internal situation in Rumania change. I have a copy of a letter from Landau's group--desperate cry for help—which I shall be glad to show you if you are interested. In general I hope you will use your influence with the Jewish Agency so that Mr. Barlas, Schind and company may give more places on ships about to leave Rumania to non-zionist, non-party liberal and labor Jews and particularly to refugees.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Denenberg
Middle East
Representative of the I.R.&R.A.
Istanbul, July 26, 1944

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

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

The following are Jewish Liberals
1. Dr. Ghelerter, Director Juliarea de Oameni, 60 years old. Bucharest
2. Niron Segaler, Eye Specialist, 40 years old. Bucharest. (Socialist)
3. Dr. A. Meyerson, 39 years old. Bucharest. Socialist
4. Simon Meise, 45 years old. (National Tsarist) Bucharest Strada Trajan 124
July 27, 1944

Subject: List of ages of persons in discharge and detention, for

[Blank Page]
Lisbon, July 27, 1944.

Mr. Ira Hirschmann, Attache,
Car Refugee Board,
American Embassy,
Ankara, Turkey.

Dear Mr. Hirschmann:

I am sending to you herewith a letter from J. Bertrand Jacobson of the Hicem to Dr. David Schweitzer of the same organization together with a copy of a letter from Baron Nissim Savransky and attached self-explanatory list of Hungarian Jews. I am enclosing also a second copy of the complete correspondence as I think you may find it useful to have in your files. If you perceive no objection, will you kindly give the original to Dr. Schweitzer.

May I take this opportunity to congratulate you on the merited success which you have attained in your efforts at rescue. I wish that we had as large a number to our credit here as you have in the Near East. However, things are beginning to move in this part of the world and some, but not all, of our difficulties are being overcome.

Will you please be kind enough to give my greetings to your new associate, Mr. Katzki and wish him every success in his new field.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Robert C. Lister
Attache

Enclosures:

Two copies of letter as stated above.

P.S. I should add that Baron Savransky and his wife have been granted American visas and are leaving shortly.

R.C.D.
July 7, 1944

Mr. David Schwitzer,
H毅s-Lit. Migration Association,
790 Madison Ave.,
American Embassy,
New York, Turkey.

Mr. Schwitzer,

Enclosed herewith is a letter addressed to me by Aron Pelt, a refugee living at Calais, Marseilles, urgently transmitting a list of Jews in danger in whom he would like to have brought to places of safety.

In accordance with your recent telegram, I am planning to proceed to join you in Turkey as soon as possible. I already possess the Turkish, Palestinian, and Egyptian visas, together with permission from the United States military authorities and the French officials to transit north Africa. I am missing are the necessary amendments to my passport, as those are expected from Washington shortly.

I look forward with pleasure to seeing you again. I am sure we shall have some profitable discussions on the nicew program both present and future.

With my best personal regards, I am,

Sincerely,

S. Bertrand Jacobson.
Baron Bela RADVANSKY
Hotel Lisbonne
Caldas da Rainha
---------------------------------------------------

July 26th, 1944

Dear R. Jacobson,

Referring to the interview which we had yesterday I take the liberty of sending you herewith a list of Hungarian Jewish people. Needless to say I should like to get all the Jews coming into question out, but those who are nearest to me and for whom I should like to do anything in my power are:

Mr. Samu (Sandor) Weisz and his two brothers Leopold (Lajos) & Jenoe; Professor Lajos Adam, Dr. Laszlo Karczag and Ildiko Strasser.

I do note write about more or less well-known and rich families who have themselves the possibility of getting out, according to the experience which we have so far but I want to point out to you that I personally am very well known and hated with the Germans and the present Qialing Hungarian Government and I do not make any secret out of this, but for the sake and in the interest of all the people coming into question it is absolutely necessary that my name has to be kept in the dark.

Though it sounds very dreadful I do not hesitate in asking you that in case there should be the possibility of taking out only one single man I should like you to help Mr. Samu (Sandor) Weisz, the most decent man I ever met.

Let us hope and wish that you will have every possible success with your action and that God's blessing will accompany you in all your endeavours.

I was very pleased to make your acquaintance and I shall not fail in seeing you again the next time I am in Lisbon.

Yours sincerely

(a)

RADVANSKY

P.S.
This letter is sent by messenger, as I am afraid my mail is censored.

Copy RB/ 26.7.44.
I

Eva (Ádor) Weisz
Liczet (Lajos) Weisz / Budapest Népfalu-utca 50/II. emlet
Jenoe Weisz / this address is the address of Jenoe and family
Weisz who knows the addr. of his brothers

Professor Lajos Ádám and family, Budapest, Vílma Királyné-utca 75

Dr. László Károly, Chief Consultant of the St. Rokus Hospital and wife, Budapest, Fetoór-tér 3.

Dr. József Bárta, lawyer and son, Budapest Vööroosmarthy utca 34/b

Dr. István Timár, lawyer, and family (boy of 3) Budapest, Tátra utca 4/c

Dr. Gyula Saláinszky, widow of lawyer, with 2 children, eldest son for some years in Sweden, Budapest, Bátory utca 8

Ilona STRÓKÉS and mother, Budapest Köteley, Károly utca 1
Victor Mandello and family, Budapest, Gára utca 4

Jenoe Vágó and family, his son for several years in London (Greenford Gardens 53) Budapest Ady Endre utca 11

Mrs. Balázs, widow, and family, Budapest Városzy utca 87/b

Ernő Déghy and family, Budapest Szép utca 5, son for several years in London

Jenoe Péter, wood merchant, Putnák (Geemos meggy)

Dr. Istvály Fohn, physician, Miskolc

Dr. René Assar, lady physician of Turkish parentage, Budapest, Attila utca 83

Mrs. György Krausz de Erd, divorced, Budapest, Föv-utca 63-65 and brother and sister

Mrs. György Krausz, C. K., employed at Th. Coo's office, Budapest, Vööroosmarthy tér, private address known by Mr. Krausz

Miss Billy Basch, manageress of Morris Café Restaurant, Budapest, Vööroosmarthy tér, private address known by Mr. Krausz

Professor Dr. Jenoe Rosenthal, physician, Budapest Sas-utca 21

Professor Hugo Unterberg, surgeon (urologue), Budapest, address can be asked at the Park Sanatorium

Dr. Géza Geréb, lawyer, and sister, Budapest, Föv-utca 64, his brother since many years in London

Mrs. Kata Siemek, millinery and family, Budapest, Szép-utca 3

Mrs. Rosner and family, dressmaker, Budapest, Soer-hás utca 3

Mrs. Frenzi Erdos, hosier, and family, Budapest, shop was in Kigyó utca.
II

Mr. Geza Weissberger and family, tailor, Budapest Zrinyi utca 1 or 2

Ms. Goldschlaeger, widow, with two grandchildren, whose parents have been in London for several years, Budapest Akademia utca

Mr. Lipot Weiss, and family, Budapest Kiraly utca

Ms. Lilly Kehrlich and family and uncle.

Mr. Jenos Falco, Budapest Baross-utca, house next to Cafe Simon.

Mr. Sela Bock, Nagyvarad, address known by his cousin, Dr. Hugo Baran, lawyer, Budapest, Voroosnorthy utca 34/b

Mr. Gyorgy Oray, manager of Artalcomos Koessen, Budapest Akademia utca 16 and Lorant utca 12, with wife and two children and father.

Dr. Antal Oraly, retired Ministry Counsel, Budapest, Ferencz-korut 36/2

Mr. Dr. Blanka Plesch, widow, Gyors, Korona utca.

Mr. Pleser, printing establishment, Budapest, Marangyug utca 3 with wife and two boys of about 11 and 13.

Mr. Paul Breyer, c/o Dr. Kuttra, Petofi Sandor utca 10, Budapest.

Mr. Sandor Schwimmer, Bandok (Szabolcs)

Mr. Ignatz Farkas, Bandok (Szabolcs)

Mr. Josef Silberstein, Bandok (Szabolcs)

Mr. Keno Altmann, Bandok (Szabolcs), teacher.

Mr. Jakob Rosenschein, Budapest, Lepanto utca 6

Mr. Josef Leichtmann, Salgotarjan

Dr. Gyorgy Fleischer, Banking Manager, mother, wife and son, Nagyvarad, Hitler Adolf utca 24 II or Csengeri utca 6

Mr. Imre Nagy, C.E., and family, son of 6, Szentes (Csengerd) Aporos 11 or 6

Mr. Paul Lunzer and family, Budapest, Lorantfyl Zsuzsanna utca 1 (son for several years in New York)

Mr. Istvan Parkas, Chemist, wife and son, Nagyvarad, private address known at Chemist shop, Rakozy utca 9. 1 son in Long Beach California, one son in Jerusalem, Professor at the University.

Dr. Ernose Balasz, Dentist, and family, Budapest, Ferencz-korut 37 II.
III

Dr. György Lászkovits, wife, Pécs. Hotel Panonia - mother and brother in Nagyvarad, Szilagyi Desege utca.

Dr. Robert Taunzig, and family, Káldan utca 16 IV.

Dr. Vilmos Gergely, manager, and family, Budapest, Malich utca.

Dr. Antal Gobor, and family, Budapest, Lunkassy-Hidalgy utca 1, Son in Chicago.

Dr. Jenő Kornány, lawyer, and family, Budapest, Hungadi Jenő utca 1/3 B.

family 1/3, glassware shop in Kozma utca Nagyvarad, private address unknown.

Dr. or Streicher, restaurant, Budapest, Szabolcs utca 1/IV B and family, wife and daughters.

Dr. Daniel Krausz, merchant, private address known at his brother-in-law as above, Streicher Budapest Szabolcs utca 1/IV B.

Dr. József Lazar, editor, and family, Clotilda utca 4 in Budapest former owner of the newspaper "A Reggel."

Tauszik Sigmund and wife, corn merchant, Kistelek (Csongrad).

Dr. Janos Beck and family, corp. merchant, Kistelek (Csongrad).

Dr. Martin Beck, and family, Boy and girl less than 10, Kistelek (Csongrad).

Dr. Gábor Szöcs, lawyer, and family, Budapest, Falk Miksa utca 12.

Dr. Sandor Szöcs, and wife, manufacturer, private address known at his brother above.

Dr. Mathias Beck and wife, bank clerk, at the Discount Bank of Hungary Lassamitó R.T. Budapest.

Dr. Sandor Czeto, physician, Komitat.

Dr. Sándor Fischer, Budapest Király utca 40.

Dr. Ernő Spitzer, and wife, girl of 8, C.E., Nagyvarad, textile expert in a textile factory.

Dr. Árpád Matrai, Chemist, with wife and boy of 8, Budapest, Izabella utca 48.

Dr. Sándor Matrai, journalist, wife and daughter, Budapest, Beneseki u. 3/1.

Dr. Adolf Pick, wife and daughter, Budapest, Isabella utca 75.

Mrs. Rachele Ligety, owner of the Huevosvoelgy Sanatorium living there.
Mr. Ligoty, Architect, son of former.

Dr. Jambaher, physician, and wife, son in law and daughter of Mrs. Ligoty.

Mrs. Laura Baroity, owner of a state's Lottery Branch, and son Vámos. Another son, Mr. Bertram Baroity is living in New York.

Mrs. Rosa Banjaj, Pianist and her husband, an architect, lived in Paris up to 1938.

Mr. Isaac and Istvan Gostony, Bankers, Budapest.

Mr. Lajos Vidor, Film Producer, wife and mother in law, Budapest.

Dr. Janos Guttmann, Surgeon, Nagyvarad, Nagy Sandor utca.

Dr. Bela Waldheim, Eye-specialist, Nagyvarad, Rakoczy ut.

Dr. Pal Auer, lawyer of the French Republic, knight of the Legion of Honour, Budapest, Petöfey ter 8.

Mrs. Erno Frey, widow, Budapest, Calamb utca.

Mr. Jenos Kass and family, Ungvar, Beresenyi ut.

Mrs. Daniel Berger, widow, Risso Tabor (Zemplén) N.S.Z. 36.

Mr. Johr. Stern and family, Szurdok (Maros).

Mr. Moritz Goldschnied and wife, Budapest, Rakoczy ut 6.

Mr. Egide and Georg Vécsey, Budapest, Kasznczy uta 10.

Mrs. Roziska Goldschnied, Budapest, Kasznczy uta 10.

Mrs. Iliska Fuchs and son, Budapest, Baross utca 78 (?).

Mrs. Flora Goldschnied, Budapest, Baross utca 78 (?).

Mr. Sandor Hirsch and family, Budapest, utca 6-3.

Mr. Rubin Braun, Budapest, Dob utca 12.

Mr. Sarlotte Adler, Dob utca 12.

Mr. Bela Braun and family, Budapest, Museum utca 3.

Mr. Jenose Gross and wife, Budapest, Tuzser utca 12, father in Tangier, Mr. Philipp Weinreb, Tangier, rue des Vignes 143.

Mr. Arpad Gross and family, Budapest, Rombach utca 3.

Mrs. Steffi Zweigenthal, Budapest, Kiraly utca 8.

Mr. Adolf Schaeffer and family, Budapest, Szenthely utca 2.
Mr. Josef Sputz and family, Budapest, Kigyo utca 4
Mr. Istvan Bokor and family, Budapest, Nador utca 28.
Mr. Artur Zeisler and family, Budapest, Nemor utca 19
Koos, Karolin and Lasslo Fodor and families, Budapest, Lemyai utca 17.
Mr. Szilard Feuerisen, Budapest, Lemyai utca 17
Mr. Armin Strauss, Budapest, Berzencey utca 24
Mr. Josef Weissenrein, Budapest, Wesselonyi utca 60.
Mr. Lajos Klein and family, Kisvarda, Besenyei utca 9 (Szabolcs)
Mr. Arpad Adler and family, Tiszamogyoros near Mandok (Szabolcs)
Mr. Josef Weinreb and family, Anarko (Szabolcs)
Mr. László Water, Nyírbáta (Szabolcs)
Mr. László Wasser and family, Tiszamogyoros near Mandok (Szabolcs)
Mr. Lajos Gross and family, Tiszapolgár (Szabolcs)
Mr. György Rosenberg, Budapest, Karoly körút 60
Mr. Gábor Schlesinger, Budapest, Nefelets utca
Mr. Gisella Weinreb, Budapest, Garai utca 18
Mr. Mor Szecsei Debroc, Varga utca 7
Mrs. Lilly Hartmann and family, Ruveanyvar near Zepléniai (Zemplén)
Mr. Isidor Perlmann, Ruveanyvar near Zepléniai (Zemplén)
Mrs. Kálmán Kempfner and family, Szena (Komárom)
Mrs. Leopold, Hor and Armin Schlesinger, Dunaszérdahely (Komárom)
Mrs. Sarah Schlesinger, Dunaszérdahely (Komárom)
Dr. Polgar, Dentist, Budapest Ferenciek tere 1 (Same house as Szenani stationary shop)
Dr. Istvan Klinger, Dentist, Budapest, Vceroosmarthy tér, private address Hormann Otto utca

About 3 Jewish families, small shop-keepers in Balikesz (Borsod)—in Baron Hatvanszky's estate—
Tyrolia, Austria

July 25, 1944

From Memmingen to Memmingen

Subject: 2,000 I wish facilities to leave Memmingen. Money matters.
Istanbul, July 24th, 1944

Mr. Ira Hirschmann, Representative
War Refugees Board,
American Consulate General,
Istanbul, Turkey.

Dear Mr. Hirschmann,

As you kindly suggested I am submitting to you a list of non-Jewish Hungarians, in whose relief and rescue the International Rescue and Relief Committee is vitally interested. These are mostly scientists, labor people, journalists and in general active anti-fascists who are facing grave danger because of their views or active opposition to the forces of Nazism. Any assistance to these people on your part will be deeply appreciated not only by my organization but also, I am certain, by the entire American liberal and labor movement.

The names follow:

Szefu, Gyula—university professor and journalist, active in pro-democratic causes, at the moment apparently free.

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

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

Revesz, Bela—known writer and critic. Last address: Budapest Szondy Utca.

Peyer, Karoly—member of parliament, leader of Hungarian Social Democratic Party. Arrested immediately following Germany's occupation of the country. Present whereabouts unknown.


Szakasits, Arpad—editor-in-chief of socialist newspaper "Nep Szava", arrested early in April.

Kothly, Anna—one of the most beloved Hungarian labor leaders. Member of Parliament.

Bajcsy Zsilinski, Endre—fearless opponent of Hungary's pro-Nazi policy. Defended himself during arrest and was wounded. According to latest reports he is now in a Budapest hospital.
Dr. Szollosy, Lajos (wife Jewish)-- very influential in former Hungarian governing circles and devoted to the Allied cause. Address: Horn Ede Utca.

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

Dr. Pajos, Elemér-- essayist, journalist, lawyer. Address: Budapest, Honved Utca 22.

Most of these names are well known in Hungary. Our organization, however, is also deeply concerned with the rescue of active anti-totalitarians, regardless of whether they are Jews or non-Jews, whose lives are in danger because of their opposition to Nazism. I am now in the process of establishing contact with these people and shall be happy to submit to you a list of their names as soon as it is completed. I am also submitting a list of such active anti-totalitarians but of Jewish origin to Mr. Barlas of the Jewish Agency with a request that he issue them Palestine Certificates.

I know that both personally and as a representative of the Refugee Board you are ready to help and I want to thank you in advance for any aid you may render.

Sincerely yours,
Leon Denenberg, Middle East representative of the IR&NC
July 20, 1944

Mr. Jacobson

Regarding the attached memorandum, David Schweitzer is now representing the HIAS organization in Istanbul. He informs me that his work at the moment does not keep his time fully occupied. Schweitzer, however, intends to leave in the near future. Mr. Jacobson is expected to prepare the ground for emigration work in which his organization exclusively deals, especially for the postwar period.

My suggestion would be that we approve Jacobson's entry to take up the work which Schweitzer will leave, permitting Schweitzer two or three weeks time to acquaint his successor with the work.

I. A. Miroshnichenko
July 10, 1944

Hall to embassy

Subject: On Bertrand Jacobson's desire to come to Istanbul.
Istanbul, March 25, 1946

Dear Mr. Barlas:

The late move to this office in Istanbul would be interested in receiving from you, or from your successor, should you not return to Istanbul in the near future, any information that you may have available which would aid us in the activities in the rescue field.

With the closing of the S.S. office in Istanbul the Consul has agreed to certain members of the various relief organizations in Istanbul the privilege of forwarding such material by diplomatic pouch. It should be addressed to the S.S. Infirmary, Building, 16th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., and delivered to the Consulate General in Istanbul for forwarding to the embassy at Tokyo, to be sent by pouch from that point.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia D. Semansohn
Far East Division

Chris Barlas, Secretary
Istanbul Apartments 17
Istanbul
Dear Dr. Goldin:

The War Refugee Board in Washington will be interested in continuing to receive from you statistical data and reports of refugee movement through Turkey such as you have so kindly furnished to this office in the past for transmission to Washington.

With the closing of the Board's office in Istanbul the Ambassador has accorded to certain members of the various relief organizations in Istanbul the privilege of forwarding such material by diplomatic pouch. It should be addressed to the War Refugee Board, Treasury Building, 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington 25, D.C., and delivered to the Consul General in Istanbul for forwarding to the Embassy at Ankara, to be sent by pouch from that point.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia D. Foundation
War Refugee Board

Dr. J. Goldin
Miremar apartment 1
Aya Pasa
Istanbul

Istanbul, March 23, 1945
Istanbul, Apr. 1, 1928

Mr. Henslee:

It is my understanding that before he left Istanbul, Dr. Weltzel discussed with you and with Mr. Trautman the question of paying to certain relief organizations in Istanbul the privilege of forwarding, to Washington by pouch statistical data and reports of expenditures similar to those which they have from time to time in the past furnished to the Istanbul office of the War Relief Board for translation. If the organizations are to be allowed this privilege, they will in the future present their material at the Consulate to be sent to you for inspection and approval.

According to our records, the local War Relief Committee and International Rescue and Relief Committee have not to date accounted for the expenditure of all funds received by them under a Treasury license, which license provided that no expenditures shall be made therefrom without the consent of the Consul and/or a representative of the War Relief Board.

With the exception of the International Rescue and Relief Committee, all data is intended for the records of the Washington office of the War Relief Board. The statements of the IRC are addressed to Mr. Frank W. Ford on the War Relief Board, Washington, D.C., 1500 19th Street, New York City, and we have been sending them to the War Relief Board in Washington with the request that they be delivered to the addresses.

For your convenience I have prepared and am enclosing herewith a list of the representatives of the relief organizations, now in Istanbul, together with addresses and telephone numbers insofar as they are available. I have added thereto a short statement of the balances of licensed funds remaining in the hands of the two committees mentioned in the second paragraph of this letter, as shown by our records.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Virginia B. Henslee

Honorable Lawrence A. Steinhardt
Ambassador to Turkey
American Embassy
Istanbul

Enclosure:

list of representatives
Istanbul, March 14, 1945

Dear Dr. Goldin:

Please accept my thanks for your letter of March 8 regarding Mrs. Antalna Fischer who is believed to be domiciled in Hungary.

I have informed Mr. Gross at the Consulate of the contents of the letter in order that he may, in turn, advise Miss Ilona Fischer.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia D. Henderson
Dear Miss Henderson,

I have the pleasure to confirm receipt of your letter of the 5th inst. concerning Mrs. Antalne Fialor and regret to state that the above is neither on one of our lists of immigration certificate holders or on any other record kept by our Office, of persons domiciled in Hungary.

There are still no communications with Hungary, but we shall nevertheless try and obtain some information about the above. We shall not fail to let you, or Mr. Gross know, as soon as we receive any news.

Yours sincerely,

Miss Virginia D. Henderson
War Refugee Board,
American Embassy,
Istanbul.
Istanbul, March 5, 1945

Dear Dr. Goldin:

In connection with our telephone conversation of Saturday, the details of the matter about which I spoke are as follows:

Mr. Paul L. Gross of the American Consulate has requested, in behalf of Miss Ilona Fischer, a musician residing in Istanbul, any information available regarding the welfare and present whereabouts of Miss Fischer's mother, whose name and permanent address, as well as her last known address, are given below.

Mrs. Antalne Fischer, widow, Légardy Károly u. 22 Budapest V. (Permanent address.)

Posti at 13, Gyöngyös (Last known address.)

Mr. Gross mentioned this matter to Mr. Katzki before the latter left Istanbul, but at that time he did not have sufficiently exact information regarding Mrs. Fischer for us to make an inquiry.

I should be grateful for any information you can give me, or for any suggestions you might be able to make as to how we might obtain news of Mrs. Fischer. Mr. Gross suggests that if any information is received, which is not now available, after my departure from Istanbul, it be transmitted to him at the Consulate, and he will in turn pass it on to Miss Fischer.

With my thanks and kind regards,

Sincerely,

Virginia D. Henderson
War Refugee Board

Dr. Joseph Goldin
Miramar Apartment No. 1
Ayas Foca
Istanbul
One of the daughters, Ilona Fischer, a musician at Istanbul, is extremely anxious to learn about the welfare and present whereabouts of her mother, whose permanent address and last known address are given below:

Ilona Fischer, Antalné (ôzo. = a widow) (Permanent address)
Lágrady Károly u. 22,
BUDAPEST, V.

Ilona Fischer, Antalné (ôzo. = widow) (Last known address)
Pesti út 13,
GYÖNGJÖS

Please furnish any information secured through Mr. Paul L. Gross, American Consulate General, Istanbul, who will pass it on to Miss Fischer.
Fischer A. talár
Budapest
V. legrady Károly u. 22.

őr. Fischer Antalné
Pesti ut 13. Szövetség
Urgent - Katzki c/o American Consulate

Dear Mr. Katzki,

I am writing to express my gratitude and appreciation for your kind assistance in arranging my departure from Poland. I am very grateful for your effort and support.

Enclosed is a letter from Mr. Hirschman, a relative who is currently in Israel. He has arranged for a contact in the United States to assist me in my transition.

I would also like to express my gratitude to Mr. Karp, who has been instrumental in facilitating this process.

Please let me know if there is anything else I can do to assist you.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Dr. J. Goldin
Istanbul, 45.1.1945.

A/508

Mr. Herbert Katzki,
Representative for Refugees Board,
American Embassy,
Istanbul.

Dear Mr. Katzki,

I return, with thanks, the bulletin of JTA.

Sincerely yours,
February 1, 1949

subject: proposal for delivery to Mr. Leon Kalievan, Paris

The German plan was approved in Switzerland.
Istanbul. January 28, 1945

Dear Dr. Goldin:

Thank you very much for your recent letter, enclosing your statistical report for the month of December, 1944; a general record of immigrants in transit from January 1 to December 31, 1944; a list of immigrants in transit between December 1 and December 31, 1944; and a list of the members of the group held up in Aden on the 5th and 6th of this month.

We appreciate your having made these figures available to us.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katz
Representative
Refugee Board

Sgr. J. Goldin
Istanbul

Mr/b
Mr. Herbert Katzki,
Representative
War Refugee Board,
American Embassy,
Istanbul

Dear Mr. Katzki,

We enclose

1) Our statistical dates for the month of December '44

2) A general record of immigrants in transit from Jan 1st to Dec 31st '44

3) A list of immigrants in transit between Dec 1st and Dec 31st '44

4) A list of the members of the group which had been held up in Kasanlik and Stara Zagora and arrived here on the 5th and 6th inst.

Sincerely yours.
3789 palestine office sofia requests remittance ten thousand dollars covering expenses of group 608 refugees who were detained bulgaria stop suggest remit amount via geneva to american embassy sofia disposed leon mevorah vitali haimoff directors palestine office stop please cable chaim barlas

------------------
Ch. Barlas
Misir apt. 17
Istikal Cad. 19.N.45
To American Consulate General, Jerusalem
For Judah James
From G. iris Berlin

The Palestine office Sofia requests assistance toward
acquiring enough gas masks maintenance group 500 refugees
via Rome and Aosta. Stop. Assemble amount via
Geneva to beam several vital Misoff directors Palestine

Please stop. Please cancel.

Ch. iris Berlin
Mitar Apt. 17
Istituto Gad.
January 15, 1945
January 16, 1945

It is hereby submitted in connection with...
Istanbul, 12.1.1945

Mr. H. Katzki
Misir Han 8
Istanbul

Dear Mr. Katzki,

With reference to our conversation, I am sending you copy of an article of the New York Post of the 8.8.1944, regarding the rescue of refugees via Turkey, for your kind information.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Ch·Barlas
IMMEDIATE ACTION CAN RESCUE 200,000
IN AXIS EUROPE, JEWISH MEETING IS TOLD

An estimated 200,000 Jewish and other refugees from Axis-dominated Romania and other European nations could be rescued if the U.S. and Great Britain would facilitate their removal from "temporary havens" in Turkey; Johan Smertenko, vice-chairman of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe, said today.

Smertenko told the 1,000 delegates and guests attending the Emergency Committee's second annual conference at the Hotel Commodore that Turkey now shelters 50,000 refugees, the maximum number it can care for.

"Turkey has requested the U.S. and Great Britain to evacuate these people now in Turkish camps so that it can admit more victims of Nazi aggression," he asserted. Smertenko said that if the two Allies would act now, the total number saved could be as high as 200,000.

CRITICISES LACK OF ACTION

At the opening meeting of the conference last night, Henry Pringle, former G'
im Chief of Publications, criticized the U.S. and England for not acting on a similar opportunity when Hungary recently offered to provide exodus for some 400,000 refugees if they had nowhere to go.

While praising the opening of the Fort Ontario Emergency Refugee Shelter, Pringle said we were "niggardly" in providing succor for only 982 Nazi victims. He also criticized the British government for its refusal to grant visas to Palestine.

Sen. Gillette (D-Iowa), in a speech read by Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach, warned the meeting of the increasing evidences that self-seeking national and international interests are leaving nothing undone to destroy our national unity in war and peace.

"One must be blind and fatuous not to see the results of these vicious efforts - the recrudescence of antagonisms against Catholics, Negroes and, most particularly Jews."

Referring to reported jurisdictional disputes among various Jewish relief agencies, Gillette urged that "this is a time when Jewish groups must forget rivalries, animosities, jealousies.... I do not care where credit goes; I want results."
Gillette's statement was interpreted as a reference to an intraorganizational fight now in progress. It has been reported that two or three prominent persons had threatened to resign from committee membership in protest of the group's political agitation for a Free Palestine and a Jewish Army.

URGES CONCRETE HELP

Clark Michelberger, director of the League of Nations Assn., told the meeting that America must convert its sympathy for the persecuted Jews of Europe into concrete help.

Warning against "the soft attitude which the Allies displayed toward Germany after the last war", he demanded that the United Nations steel themselves against a tendency to lenient peace terms.

Carlos Davila, former Romania Minister to the U.S., urged that a sharp warning be issued by United Nations leaders to the Axis satellite governments that they face capital punishment if they carry out Nazi orders to murder Europe's Jews.

Davila insisted that "no excuse or alibi" be accepted on the grounds that these governments were helpless in the face of German demands.

"My belief is that in all German satellite countries only the fear of Allied retaliation will take a chance and resist German pressure," he said.
From Natski to Enos Lapse

Subject: Discussion of selection of committee in Uganda to distribute aid to Jewish refugee. Not represented in Uganda.
Dr. J. Goldin

Istanbul, 21.1.45.

Ss/122

Mr. Herbert Katzki,
Representative War Refugee Board,
American Embassy,
Istanbul

Dear Mr. Katzki,

The following are the addresses to which we have despatched our letters and wires to Mr. Krausz:

   Telephone: 427781

2. Zsiros központi tovább, Budapest, sip utca 12

3. Jewish Community, Budapest, Dob utca 35

4. Swiss Legation (for Krausz), Budapest, V Szabadság tér, 12.

We are not sure, however at which of the above 4 addresses Messrs. Krausz and Kasztner can be reached at present.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Sec. Hungary
Dr. J. Goldin

Istanbul, 28.12.44.

Mr. Herbert Katzki,
Representative
American War Refugee Board,
American Embassy,
Istanbul.

Dear Mr. Katzki,

We are enclosing a passenger-list of the s/s TOROS (arr. Dec. 4th -- left Dec. 7th '44).

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Address Information]
Istanbul, December 19, 1944

Dear Dr. Goldin:

I am returning to you herewith Dr. Costiner's report of October 2, 1944 on the needs of the Jewish population of Rumania.

Please accept my thanks for your courtesy in making the report available to me.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki

Dr. J. Goldin
Istanbul

Encl: Copy of report.

HK: VH
Dr. J. Goldin

Istanbul, 15.12.44.

33/716

Mr. Herbert Katzki,
Representative
War Refugee Board,
American Embassy,
Istanbul

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

Dear Mr. Katzki,

In compliance with your request I enclose the report by Dr. Costiner for your perusal.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Istanbul, December 12, 1944

Dear Dr. Goldin:

Please accept my thanks for your letter of December 12, transmitting statistical data on the movement of emigrants through Istanbul during the month of November, 1944.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki

Dr. J. Goldin
#17, Misir Apartments
Istanbul

HK:VH
Dr. J. Goldin

Istánbúl, 8.12.44.

39/671

Mr. Herbert Katzki,
Representative
War Refugee Board,
amERICAN Embassy,
Istánbúl.

Dear Mr. Katzki,

I enclose

1. List of Refugees in Transit (fr. 1.11 to 30.11.44)
2. List of the Bulgarian Group of 46 persons
   (arr. 12.11. left 27.11.44)
3. Our general record of immigrants in transit
   from Jan 1st to Nov. 30th'44
4. Statistical dates re immigrants who have left
   for Palestine between Nov. 1st and Nov. 30th'44.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Mr. Herbert Katzki
Misir Han 8
Istanbul

Dear Mr. Katzki,

We are sending you attached hereto a list of medicals which we received from Bulgaria.

We understand that they are in bad need of these, as we have been requested to treat this matter urgently.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. J. Goldin
Liste de médicaments etc. pour la Bulgarie

1) Acidum Acide Phenyl Ethyl Barbituricum - 20,000 tablettes
2) Acidum Phenyl Chinoline Carbonicum - 20,000 tablettes
3) Adréna liste - 5,000 ampoules
4) Ether pour Narcose - 300 kgs.
5) Ethyl Morphine Hydrochloricum - 10 *
6) Piriciline (?) - 5,000 *
7) Antipirine - 200 *
8) Atébrine - 300,000 tablettes
9) Novocaine - 5 kgs.
10) Calcium Bromatum - 100 *
11) Camphora - 5,000 ampoules
12) Calcium Lactogluconate - 20,000 *
13) " " - 5,000 kgs.
14) Cardiazol (Benzomethylen Tetrazol) - 10,000 ampoules
15) " " liquide - 100 kgs.
16) Quinine - 20,000 ampoules
17) " - 300,000 tablettes
18) Calcium Quinine - 5,000 ampoules
19) Codeinum - 5 kgs.
20) Cof feinum - 50 *
21) Vitamines A, B, C, D, E, K. - 50,000 Ampoules et
    200,000 tablettes de chaque
22) Pyramidon - 200 kgs.
23) Digitales preparata - 50,000 ampoules
24) Dimetine (Theobrline Natrium Salicylicum) - 50 kgs.
25) Ephedrine Acetonine - 5,000 ampoules
26) " " - 20,000 tablettes
27) Glycericum - 500 kgs.
28) Hexamethylentetramine - 50 *
29) Insuline ampoules - 100 *
30) Iodum purum - 500 *
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Lobelium Hydrochloricum</td>
<td>5,000 ampoules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Morphinum preparata</td>
<td>5 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Neosalvarsan preparata</td>
<td>200,000 ampoules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Glucon Jecordis Alfeli (?)</td>
<td>10,000 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Glucon Ricini</td>
<td>2,000 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Phencetine</td>
<td>200 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Phlaemonone</td>
<td>20,000 ampoules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>300,000 tablettes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Santonine</td>
<td>30 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Sulfanamide Sulfapyridine preparata</td>
<td>20,000 ampoules</td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>800,000 tablettes</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Torpinum Hydratum</td>
<td>100 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Ipeka Quanha Radici Copulvi</td>
<td>200 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Vaselinum</td>
<td>1,000 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Osena Vaccina</td>
<td>1,000 flacons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Écose Africa preparata (?</td>
<td>10,000 ampoules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>300,000 tablettes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Hydrodium Hydrocrdiatum Novensis ?</td>
<td>1,000 kgs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Oitalgan Carbon Glycerine (?)</td>
<td>5,000 flacons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Lecospiaste</td>
<td>5,000 rouleaux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Anticlorestine (?)</td>
<td>1,000 flacons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Vasa Hydrosopicpa (?)</td>
<td>5,000 kgs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S.F. et C.

---

1) Toutes espèces de matériel de pansement
2) Seringues injection avec aiguilles
3) 20,000 paires chaussures enfants jusqu'à 17 ans
4) 40,000 pièces de savon
Istanbul, November 29, 1944

Dear Dr. Goldin:

Please accept my thanks and appreciation for your kindness in obtaining for us information concerning Mrs. Olga Leibovitch and her children, now residing in Sofia.

We have taken steps to have the news of this family transmitted to the husband, Solomon Leibovitch, in Washington, D. C.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki

Dr. J. Goldin
Ayas Pasa
Miramar Apartment No. 1
Istanbul

HK: VH
Dr. J. Goldin

Istanbul, 21.11.44.

82/648

Mr. Herbert Katzki,
Representative
War Refugee Board,
American Embassy,
Istanbul.

Dear Mr. Katzki,

Referring to your enquiry re
Mrs. Olga Leibotich and her children, Lilly and
Marco, we are to inform you that we have to-day
received the following wire from our representa-
tive in Sofia:

"VOTRE 5994 OLGA LEYBOVITZ AVEC LILLY ET
"MARCO SONT BONNES SANTE A SOFIA LOZENETS
"DIM KOZEFF 59 PALESTINKOMIT"

We remain,

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
November 28, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES:

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

"According to news received the situation of the remainder of Hungarian Jews is coming to a climax. Deportations last days very active toward Germany. Pursuit of exit of 3,000 certificate holders and 3,000 others again started. Do necessary to renew intervention with America and England."

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

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

M. Katski
by reestablishment former constitution runjews got back equal rights rung wrongheaded approach applicable reasons reestablish practically those rights little by little stop after physicians lawyers having seen run by professional and as confiscated properties will be returned expropriated juese owners shortly stop flats or shops taken off by force expropriators lawyers merchants artisans etc however still to be restored or boldly restoring stop all former torus anti-semitic persecutions 1940-1944 nasty eliminated as purification administration which took as consequence of persecution dictatorship anti-semitic laws touches crushing majority runjews only 20 percentages of the about six hundred ninety thousand juese still live runjews somewhat economically secured stop many little juese enterprises sold by force during dictatorship ceased stop regarding serious economic crisis chiefly caused by merciless german exploitation runeconomy removed juese expropriants cannot reintegrate economic life stop by these reasons and in consequence disappointment about suffered injustice intense communist forer migration existing stop practically only zionist organization working this problem stop zionists generally pursuing consciously policy of national minority for that jewish party organized stop other hand old known union runjews reorganized restarting activities stop urgent help necessary because impoverished juese masses must be provided warm clothes food heating over get managing winter otherwise health thousand juese chiefly undernourished children shattered

Ehud uoberall

K. uoberall. İstiklal Cad. 46/4
20/10/1944.
librated northern transylvania general jewish board Trustees
the organized solution jew problems stop board will
collaborate communial administrative region stores
special office to settle local jew questions stop task of office
independ driven jews still alive administration confiscated
jews properties until possibility of restitution stop exchange
solution also considered stop great part transylvanian jews
joining armeny lost customarily russian citizenship stop
they could be exchanged our jews still living german concentration camps
stop before nazi transylvania annexed hungary byviannexation stop
1940 some 163000 jews living there stop present number still
unknown but probably low

shud webarall

\textit{webarall}
Istiklal Cadd. 48/4
28.10.1944
Press Cerd 107.
press

appoint new national government on largest democratic basis

of Jews' essential importance stop. Former government after difficult
discussion previously omitted viewpoint Jewish general council
regarding constitution of new government. An integration of Jewish officers
stop but was unable realize its own decrease stop. Jews
being new want will emerge without delay raceless still
impose stop of Jews until the democratic government complete
resolution clears

Oland Weberell

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

J. Weberell, Press 109

Istikliaal Cad. 42/4

13.11.1944

0084942
new wave refugees exasperated arrive rumania stop last days
about 200 jews arrived timisoara capital rumania other 100
practically close hungarian stop 100 reached bucharest stop
allowing small town jugoslavian banat recently liberated
soviet troops stito partisans stop near bor misk district
hungarians organized labour 1600 exist using hung jews forced
where labour underwor m unknown conditions treated by sắcistic
guards stop 4000 condemned jews carried away exractpowering
german hungarian troops stop liberated about 200 arrived
rumania stict form joined tib army some arrive bulgaria stop
refugees still wearing camouflages embig yellowwater stop
bucharest jericst provides camouflages food etlodgings stop
part of refugees leaving soon rumanian palatinawards
chud usorall

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S. Ubarall, Press 107
Istiklal Cad. 45/4,
13.11.1944.
Bucaresti, 23.11.1944.

Delegation of International Red-cross, led by Doctor Ernest Marton, who visited North-Transilvania returns Bucharest. Delegation reports that from about 150,000 Jews formerly living North-Transilvania, 144,000 have been deported to Germany and Poland, delegation found only 6000; in Arad 1200, in Cluj 1050, in Satur 350, Sighetu Marmației 200, in Bârăi 82 Jews alive. In these towns formerly existed Jewish communities with thousands of members. The greatest part of still living Jews in North-Transilvania, having done forced labour, haven't managed escaping to Soviet troops. Jews between 20 and 40 years, who could return, not more finding their families and homes. Desperate situation, particularly tragic circumstance absence of women and children. Synagogues transformed by Germans into garages and dormitories. Beautiful synagogue Cluj blown up on occasion retreat of Germans. Indeed by delegation Jews organized communities. Part organizing themselves on collectivistic basis following Kibbutz's example. Delegation taken measures for protection and administration of deported Jews. Next time a new delegation of International Red-cross will go to liberated parts Hungary and Czechoslovakia.
Istanbul, November 25, 1944

Dear Mr. Goldin:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 20, in which you enclosed statistics regarding immigrants who left for Palestine between October 1 and October 31, 1944, and immigrants in transit between January 1 and December 31, 1944.

I appreciate your having made the lists available to us.

Sincerely, yours,

Herbert Katzki
Representative
Har A. Refuge Board

Mr. J. Goldin
Istanbul

Ex/b
Nov. 24, 1944

From Pinkerton, from<br>ollek to Ueberall
Subject: Money transferred from Merkez Bank to Antalya, Barlas to Goldin.
Dr. J. Goldin

Istanbul, 20.11.44.

Mr. Herbert Katzki,
Representative,
War Refugee Board,
American Embassy,
Istanbul.

Dear Mr. Katzki,

We enclose our statistical data re immigrants who have left for Palestine between Oct. 1st and Oct. 31st'44 and immigrants in transit between Jan 1st and Oct. 31st'44.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Subs. R.</th>
<th>M. R.</th>
<th>N. R.</th>
<th>SUBS R.</th>
<th>M. R.</th>
<th>N. R.</th>
<th>TOTAL COE</th>
<th>HOI. &amp; NO</th>
<th>TOTAL N. G.</th>
<th>TOTAL N. COE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>494</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>112</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>494</td>
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<td>Mar.</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1000</td>
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<td>Apr.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>660</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>208</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
<td>145</td>
<td>145</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>202</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>744</td>
<td></td>
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<td>744</td>
<td></td>
<td>1050</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>3446</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>202</td>
<td></td>
<td>5153</td>
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For figures marked (a) to (h) see specification.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>1) Group of Youths (b iii)</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Students w/ NJC (1st trip)</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Students w/ NJC (2nd trip)</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Students w/ NJC (3rd trip)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Students w/ NJC (4th trip)</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Students w/ NJC (5th trip)</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Students w/ NJC (6th trip)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) Students w/ NJC (7th trip)</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) Students w/ NJC (8th trip)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) Group of Youths (b iii)</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11) Group of Youths (b iii)</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Istanbul, 15.11.44.

Immigrants who left for Palestine between Oct.1st and Oct.31st 1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Immigrants:</th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adults (refugee Certificate)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 = Total No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (with parents)</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bulgarian Immigrants:</th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adults</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1 = Total No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hungarian Immigrants:</th>
<th></th>
<th>191 a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adults</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Romanian Immigrants:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adults</td>
<td>144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youths (b iii)</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>469 b)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polish Immigrants:</th>
<th></th>
<th>790</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adults</td>
<td>60 c)</td>
<td>1 = Total No.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total No. of all Immigrants: 790

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

a) Hungarian refugees included among passengers m/b SALAHEDDINE +:
   Adults 187
   Children 1
   188 passengers

b) Romanians included in group of 163:
   Adults 22
   Children 2
   141

Passengers m/b SALAHEDDINE arr. fr. Romania +:
   Adults 320
   Children 5
   325

c) Polish refugees arr. fr. Bulgaria:
   Adults 3
   3 included in group of 163 fr. Romania +: 22
   = +) passengers m/b SALAHEDDINE = 35

+) see specification on page 2.
Specification of 'emigrants' groups and boats which arrived between 1st and 31st 1944

I. Boats:

Motorboat Z.L.KLUBBING (arrived 29/10, left 31/10)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Romanians:</th>
<th>Adults</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>Children</th>
<th>325</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hungarians:</td>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poles:</td>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Groups: (arrived by railway)

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

| Romanians: | Adults | 28 | Children | 2 | Youths (B 111) | 117 | Total | 141 |
| Poles: | ... | 22 | Total | 163 |
Istanbul, November 17, 1944

Dear Mr. Dohi:

In our telegram of November 13, Ankara's No. 185, we informed you of instructions which have been received in Istanbul relating to immigration to Palestine during the six months' period beginning October 1, 1944. Reference in this most recent letter in which we have informed you of the relative ease with which immigration 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 have been reached with the interested authorities, there has been increased interest by some of the various organizations in the overhauling 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. As British Passport Control Offices are unable to limit the entry into Palestine to the total of 1,500 per month, the Jewish agency will be bound to see that instructions, and will advise its representatives in Bulgaria and Rumania accordingly.

That would remain, then, the independent organizations such as the Hana Sabtish, 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-transport from Constantza 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 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,
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. Schiff on the subject of November 17, explaining the position to him, and enclosed a copy of the letter here.

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

Before the writing of this letter, I cleared the matter with Ambassador Steinheirt, who agreed that the position of the Embassy and ourselves should be made clear.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki

R. F., O. H. O., Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Enclosures

/\
Subject: Instructions on immigration to Palestine; received by Jewish Agency.
The Following Pages Are the Best Available
The Assassination of Lord Hynies.

The assassination of Lord Hynies in Cairo on the 6th of November came as a great shock to the entire Yishuv. The following day the Executive of the Jewish Agency and the Va'ad Leumi issued a statement expressing the horror of the Jewish public at the dastardly crime which had been committed and calling on the Yishuv "to cast out the members of this destructive band" of terrorists.

On the 7th November, Mr. W. Shertok, the Head of the Jewish Agency's Political Department, called on the High Commissioner, and on behalf of the members of the Executive and himself expressed his deep sympathy at Lord Hynies's assassination. The same day, Mr. Ben Gurion and Mr. Shertok, on behalf of the Jewish Agency Executive, called the Egyptian Prime Minister informing him of the horror of the entire organized Jewish Community of Palestine and Jewish people throughout the world, and expressing sympathy with the Egyptian Government in the grave embarrassment caused them. Mr. Ben Gurion and Mr. Shertok also telegraphed condolences to Lord Hynies's eldest son, Capt. the Hon. Bryan Guinness, and to Sir William Croft, Lord Hynies's assistant.

Among other bodies which published statements condemning the deed were the Chief Rabbinate in Jerusalem and the Executive Committee of the Histadrut, which sent a telegram to the Chief Secretary of the Government of Palestine.

The Hebrew press on the 8th November devoted its leading articles to editorial comment on the assassination and on the Yishuv's attitude to those responsible for it. The general feature of all the articles was that those responsible for the deed had also levelled a dangerous blow to the Jewish people itself.

PALESTINE POST of the 8th November published the following leading article:

Burden of Sorrow

Mr. Churchill has once again made himself the spokesman for millions. The grief expressed in his moving words of tribute to Lord Hynies in the House of Commons yesterday is shared by the countless numbers of people in the world over who understand and appreciate
the role of Imperial Britain in the ordered government of great territories and the unassisted service to the realm of British men and women. Such love and sacrifice in the cause of duty are inevitable and they are weighed beforehand, as by Lord Hqwyn himself when he willingly gave up his well-earned retirement from administrative duties in order to take up his share of the burden of the war. But the sacrifice -- the supreme sacrifice -- that he has been called on to make strikes us all the more, because it is so unnecessary, so unceremoniously demanded by the occasion. No reason can be given for it, except the reason of lunacy, no cause furthered by it, except the sense of wrong. If there can be any comfort for Britain in its grievous loss it can only be in the knowledge, which it surely has, that its mourning is also the mourning of its friends everywhere and not least here.

Sympathy, too, must be expressed for Egypt. For the second time in a generation its capital city has been the scene of the murder of a representative of the Power to which it owes its modern prosperity and its escape from the devastations of war. Twenty years ago, almost exactly to the day, Sir Lee Stack, Sir of the Egyptian Army, was shot down in the streets by men of the then revolutionary party. If Egypt's embarrassment can be lessened it is to know that this time the crime has been committed seemingly by foreigners wantonly abusing its hospitality.

If, as appears likely from the reports, the murderers of Lord Hqwyn are Jews, then, however deep the sympathy for Britain in its loss and for Egypt in its difficulty, even deeper sympathy must go out to the Jewish people themselves. The shots fired at Lord Hqwyn were aimed at them. The criminals in their mad act may not have known what they were doing. But those — if such there be — who instated them must have known well that they were only adding to the well-nigh unendurable sorrows that the Jews are carrying. If a sense of irony can be mixed with horror at the deed it is in noting, as Mr. Churchill did, that they could not have lost a better or a more well-informed friend. The acts of a small band of treachery — no lesser word can be applied — are not those of the Jewish people, any more than are the acts of the Fascists and Mussolins who are to be found in every one of the United Nations. They must be sought out and destroyed from out of the Jewish people by the Jewish people.

All other papers condemned in the same way. At a public meeting in Jerusalem on the 11th November, a touchstone indigntment of terrorism was made by the head of the Jewish Agency's Political Department, Mr. K. Shortok.

In spite of the rain, there was a record turn-out of about 3,500 people and many hundreds unable to obtain admission, stood outside. The crimson curtain backing the platform bore a huge version of the blue-white-blue Jewish Brigade shoulder flash, with the Hagen David in gold.

At the outset of his address, Mr. Shortok declared that what had happened in Cairo last week was "an attempt to perpetrate from within the most revolting tragedy of an historical truth — the distortion of Zionism, which is so eminently and essentially constructive, into an ugly fungus of terrorism spreading in the Middle East."

The speaker expressed the conviction that the British public would not let the terrorist outbreak blur its political wisdom or blunt its sense of justice in regard to the present Jewish tragedy and the only solution of the Jewish problem.
Apology to Yishuv

In order for an appeal to have moral validity, the whole Yishuv must try as one man to stamp out the evil, he went on. He appealed for a total, all-out effort in rooting out terrorism with all possible means both by direct action wherever practicable, and by active assistance to the authorities.

"Anti-Jewish terrorism is the greatest danger that has ever faced Zionist Zion within," Mr. Schneur asserted. "It distorts our position, stigmatizes and threatens to destroy the very basis of our claims, at a time when millions of Jews have been drowned in Hitler's blood-bath. These criminals are trying to burn in a terrorist conflagration the only hope of redemption for the remnant. They must and will recoil before the united, active, and determined opposition of the great mass of the Yishuv."
NON-JEWS IN JEWISH COMMONWEALTH

The following interchange of letters was published in the PALESTINE POST on Friday 10th November:-

Sir,

We have heard a good deal recently about a proposed Jewish Commonwealth, but the following points have not been mentioned, nor yet any concrete proposals regarding them. Since large stretches of Palestine have been the property and dwelling place of other than Jewish people for many hundreds of years, it would be interesting to know what are the proposals of the Jewish People regarding:

1. The status of non-Jewish citizens in the proposed State, to what laws would they be subject, and who would administer those laws?

2. What guarantee could be given as to the protection of such citizens' property, lands, right to trade, and right to carry on their personal and religious routine without let or hindrance?

3. What representation would such non-Jewish citizens have in the Government of the country?

4. What are the proposals regarding the status and rights of the fellahen and Beduin, particularly in such extensive Arab areas as the Southern portion of Palestine?

5. What guarantee could be given to the Christian and Moslem world alike, that proper freedom and facilities would be given to visitors and pilgrims from other countries?

A clear statement on these questions would be welcomed by all non-Jews in Palestine, as well as by the British public.

Yours etc.

Amman

The Editor, The Palestine Post:

Sir,

The letter from W.E.G. affords a welcome opportunity of clearing up certain points concerning the character and constitution of the proposed Jewish Commonwealth.

The Jewish Commonwealth, for which Jews throughout the world are striving, is not conceived as an exclusively Jewish polity. It is realised that a considerable section of its population will not be Jewish by race or religion. The Commonwealth is to be designated as Jewish because it is intended to be the national home of the Jewish People and, with that end in view, is to be open to any Jew who desires to settle in Palestine. That function, indeed, will be its principal raison d'être.

Without entering at this stage into a complete exposition of the contemplated constitution of the Jewish Commonwealth, the following replies may be given to the specific questions asked by W.E.G.:

1. The status of the non-Jewish citizens of the Jewish Commonwealth would be exactly the same as that of its Jewish citizens. All citizens would be subject to the identical laws administered by a democratically elected government. It is
furthermore, envisaged that there would be a wide measure of local self-government in urban, semi-urban and rural areas. In addition, the Moslem and Christian factions of the population would enjoy full communal autonomy as regards the management of their religious, educational and social institutions.

2. The guarantee for the protection of the property, land, etc., of non-Jewish citizens would be the same as that ensuring the rights of Jewish citizens, viz., the law of the country enacted by a legislature and administered by a government representative of and responsible to all citizens.

3. All citizens, without distinction of race or creed, would enjoy adult suffrage and be entitled to representation both in the legislative and the executive organs of the Commonwealth. Non-Jewish citizens would be eligible for ministerial office. No citizen of the Jewish Commonwealth would be at a disadvantage as a candidate for public employment by reason of his race or religion.

4. Thefellahin and Beduin would enjoy the same status and rights as other citizens of the country. They would also benefit from the introduction of measures of local self-government.

5. The religious rights of non-Jews, whether residents, visitors or pilgrims, would be safeguarded by constitutional guarantee. These would relate, in particular, to such matters as the freedom of worship, the right to maintain religious and charitable institutions, questions of family law and personal status, and the protection of places of worship and pious foundations. Moslem Holy Places would be administered by Moslems, Christian Holy Places by Christians. The Moslem Religious Courts and the Courts of the several Christian communities would continue to exercise the same jurisdiction as at present.

It should be added that the Jewish Commonwealth will not rest content with establishing a merely formal equality of status between Jewish and non-Jewish citizens. It will endeavour to bring about a greater measure of real equality in education and standards of life by social legislation and economic development.

Yours, etc,
Leo Kohn

Jerusalem, Nov. 3.

Political Secretary,
Jewish Agency for Palestine

LORD GORT'S FIRST WEEK IN PALESTINE.

The new High Commissioner has lost no time in becoming acquainted with various aspects of the country of which he is now the ruler. Within a short time of his arrival he paid visits to various Government Offices, important economic institutions and to Tel-Aviv and Jaffa.

On the 4th November, Lord Gort drove to Jaffa via Ben Shemen, Ras el Din, Betfah Tivyah and Tel Aviv. Both in Jaffa and Tel Aviv...
passers by were surprised to see the figure in Field Marshal's uniform so soon after his assumption of office and warmly applauded him as he drove past. In Jaffa His Excellency was introduced to British heads of local Government departments and toured the town and the port, afterwards driving to the Town Hall where he was introduced to members of the Municipal Commission. In response to an address of welcome, the High Commissioner replied briefly; expressing pleasure at his visit and his hope of friendship with the people.

Tel Aviv

In the afternoon the High Commissioner drove to Tel Aviv Town Hall where he met members of the Municipal Council. The Mayor, Mr. I. Rokach, expressed great satisfaction at Lord Gort's appointment as High Commissioner. He described the history of the town and asked that the new High Commissioner assist in its development.

His Excellency said that he had heard and read about Tel Aviv and had resolved to pay one of his first visits to the town. Referring to his speech in his inaugural address, "without vision the people perish" - Lord Gort said that Tel Aviv proved what could be accomplished by vision coupled with patriotism. Declaring that he had been impressed by the town's industry and achievements over the short space of thirty-five years, the High Commissioner said that it could be inferred from his visit that he would take a great interest in the town and would do his best for the people of the country.

New Loaf

There was an amusing incident when the High Commissioner was requested to sign the visitors' Book. Lord Gort started to sign at the bottom of a half-used page but the Mayor asked him to "turn over a new leaf".

Lord Gort then asked the Councillors about their constituents. He later toured the city, stopping at the Tel Aviv Port for a brief inspection. He expressed astonishment at the greenery and trees in Rothschild Boulevard.

In Sarafand

After leaving Tel Aviv, His Excellency drove to Sarafand where he was received by Brigadier G. Gideon. He inspected guards of honour furnished by the Palestinian Training Depot and the Arab Legion and detachments of garrison troops. Lord Gort recognised and spoke to a number of soldiers who had served under him in France.

The correspondent of HAARETZ, describing Lord Gort's visit to Tel Aviv stated: "The impression left by the High Commissioner on those who met him in Tel Aviv was that of simplicity of bearing, friendliness in conversation, awareness to the problems of the day and of warm heartedness as an individual."

On the occasion of a visit to Jericho and the Dead Sea on the 8th of November, Lord Gort inspected various establishments at the Palestine Potash Works, later lunching with the management.

Referring to these visits, HAARETZ of the 7th of November published the following comment by a staff correspondent: "Both in Jerusalem and in Tel Aviv the public has already had the opportunity of sizing up one of Lord Gort's qualities — his energy and curiosity. The day after his arrival in the country, he paid a visit to the offices of the Secretariat and chatted with a number of officials including lower grade officials. The following day, he visited Tel Aviv and Jaffa and on Saturday night he attended a concert in Jerusalem. On Sunday he visited a number of places in Jerusalem and
yesterday there appeared in the press a communiqué from Government House. This custom of issuing communiqués from Government House was an accepted practice in the days of General Wauchope and previously, but it was subsequently discontinued during the High Commissionership of Sir Harold MacMichael. It is to be assumed that Lord Gort will soon meet the representatives of Jewish institutions. In short, the new High Commissioner is not a man who keeps himself hidden from the public eye. As a soldier, he is accustomed to work with people, in contrast to normal administrators, who are, on occasion, satisfied with handling documents. A little of the spirit of life in Government House will certainly not be missing."

During the course of the week, further press comment has appeared in connection with the arrival of the High Commissioner. Fritz Bornstein, in a leading article in HABOKH on 3rd November, stressed that the success or failure of Lord Gort would be dependent to a large extent on the nature of the relationship he established with the public. Continuing, Mr. Bornstein stated that the new High Commissioner would have to take steps to fight "corruption in the Government machine."

"I mention this fact", wrote Mr. Bornstein, "although I know that it is not considered desirable to talk about it and that it is difficult to adduce concrete proof. Both those who bribe and those who accept bribes keep their actions hidden, but the whole country is talking about them and it is difficult to imagine that all these accusations are based on pure talk. The High Commissioner will undoubtedly go into the matter and he can be assured that any effort to improve the situation will receive the full support of the Jewish population. If he succeeds to the required extent, his success will be an important factor in improving the relations between the authorities and those they govern."

HABOKH of the 3rd November published an article by Mr. Moshe Kleinmann, warning against lack of caution in attempting an estimate of the policy to be administered by the new High Commissioner. "Let us not go in for guess-work!", Mr. Kleinmann wrote. "We have learnt from experience and it will therefore be understood by everyone why we our part refrain from expressing any attitude. Everything will depend on what will happen in the coming period."

NEW RUMOURS OF A PARTITION PLAN.

HAMASKIF of the 3rd of November published a message from London stating that Mr. A. Abrahams, the head of the Political Department of the New Zionist Organisation there, had informed journalists that the British Government would be publishing an announcement on the 15th of November, outlining its policy for Palestine. He stated that the Government announcement would revolve around the partition scheme of 1937 but would include within the Jewish State a large section of Galilee while leaving Haifa under British protection and Jerusalem under international trusteeship.

A spokesman of the Jewish Agency in London immediately announced that the Jewish Agency had on several occasions proclaimed its opposition to the partition of Palestine and had informed the British Government of its stand. There was no foundation whatsoever for the statement that the Jewish Agency or any of its leaders had in any way agreed to the partition proposal.

HAMASKIF of the 5th of November, commenting on Mr. Abrahams' statement, wrote that the Jewish Agency disclaimer had not set the minds of the public at rest. "If it appears that the British Government has indeed decided on partition, such decision will encounter the united opposition of the entire Jewish people. And if inside the
Jewish Agency there will be found people who will tend to defenestrate and compromise on this issue, all sections of the people will rise up against such a leadership. To all parts of the people we extend our hand with the proposal for a common struggle to prevent the danger of partition."

HAARETZ of the 6th of November wrote that it was difficult to imagine that the British Government will now revert to the partition proposal which would mean the freezing of Zionist enterprise. However, in view of the statements made both by Mr. Abrahams and the Zionist Review, it is to be feared that this fatal scheme has indeed been revived in British Government circles. We continue to hope that we have not interpreted these disturbing signs which have appeared in London aright. For if the British Government is really thinking seriously of reviving the partition solution, it will be greatly disappointed. It is, indeed, difficult for the British Administration to grasp the situation of our leaders, but the situation has in fact changed completely and any steps based on incorrect assumptions are bound to lead to serious results."

THE BRITISH BOARD OF DEPUTIES AND THE JEWISH STATE

A shorter message from London published in the Palestine press on the 6th of November, stated that the Board of Deputies of British Jews have called on the British Government to ensure, after a period of transition to be agreed on, the proclamation of Palestine as a Jewish State, to be given a suitable place in the British Commonwealth of Nations. During the transition period, it was asked, the Jewish Agency should be given the authority to arrange for immigration to Palestine and to develop the agricultural and industrial opportunities of the country to the fullest extent.

Commenting on the Board of Deputies' stop HAARETZ of the 7th of November, stated that a long road had been travelled since the days of the last war, when the leaders of the British Board of Deputies had opposed the adoption of a Zionist policy by the British Government. "A generation has passed and it must be recognised that a change has been registered. The bitter struggle which ensued between Zionists and non-Zionists prior to the publication of the Balfour Declaration has not taken place this time."

DAVAR in its issue of the same day, also welcomed the Board of Deputies' action, which it stated, was a clear answer to the spokesmen of Jewish assimilation to drive a wedge in the ranks of the Jewish people. The paper pointed out that on the very day when the Board of Deputies' decision was taken, the Council of French Jews, representative of all Jewish organisations in France, also endorsed the political demands of the Zionist movement, thus demonstrating still further the degree of unity existing in the Jewish people on Zionist policy.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PALESTINE OFFICE OF THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

Immediately prior to his departure for America, Dr. Nahum Goldman announced that it had been decided to establish in Palestine an office of the World Jewish Congress. This decision was sharply criticised by HAARETZ in its issue of the 3rd of November, which also questioned the procedure which had been adopted of delaying the publication of this decision until Dr. Goldman had already left the country. "We have a Vass Louni here", the paper wrote, "and also the Jewish Agency — a world Jewish Body much more authoritative than the "Congress". What is there for a "Congress" Office to do here? The
Executive of the Jewish Agency is already in contact with those parts of the Diaspora with which contact can be maintained and it is said that the Jewish Agency also intends to open a special department for Diaspora affairs. What purpose is there, therefore, in having a Palestine office of the 'Congress'? Among the 'Congress' leaders, there is a tendency to arrogate to themselves powers which they do not possess. They sometimes speak as though they really constituted a World Jewish Congress elected by the Jewish people, to which full powers have been delegated. Even in the Diasora this fiction is damaging, and in Palestine it has no place at all."

HAMASHKEP of the 7th of November, commenting in the same vein, stated that even if Dr. Goldmann had received the agreement of the Jewish agency or the Vaad Leumi, this office would meet the opposition of the Zionist Yishuv. There is no doubt that the office will achieve nothing, but even a fiction is dangerous. In the Homeland, there is no place for institutions of this kind."

THE VAAD LEUMI AND EUROPEAN JEWRY

A keen discussion on the problems of European Jewry, marked by a spirit of unanimity, was one of the main features of the meeting of the Vaad Leumi held on the 6th of November in Jerusalem. Opening the session, which examined the instructions to be given to the Yishuv's delegation at the Jewish Congress in America, Dr. Georg Landauer stated that the delegation would have to raise the following demands: free Jewish immigration to Palestine, reparations from Germany, and the punishment of war criminals. He proposed that the delegation should oppose any attempts forcibly to repatriate Jews to European countries. Dr. Abraham Katnelson, in the course of the discussion, stressed the importance of demanding that all Jewish orphans in Europe be sent to Palestine. In view of the unanimity which prevailed it was decided that the Executive of the Vaad Leumi should be entrusted with drafting the detailed terms of reference which should govern the activities of the Yishuv delegation.

The second feature of the meeting was the decision, reached after lengthy debate, to clog an executive of the Vaad Leumi to be composed of eleven members.

THE PROGRESS OF THE JEWISH BRIGADE

While an active recruiting campaign is proceeding in Palestine for filling the ranks of the infantry battalions of the Jewish Brigade, somewhere in the Middle East, the Brigade itself is already in training. Bertha Gaster, the special correspondent of the Palestine Post writes that "the Jewish Brigade Group is fighting fit and on top of the world. That is the impression I carried away after a visit to their camp. 'somewhere in the Middle East'."

"The rise of morale among the men, some of whom have been doing garrison duties in the Middle East for the past three or four years, is remarkable. I have heard them grumble in the past; yesterday, I heard them talking with excitement of the future."

"The Brigade infantry troops are 100 per cent Jewish, the support arms as yet only in part Jewish, but it is hoped that in future they will be entirely so."

New Commander.

"I met their commanding officer, Brigadier Ernest Frank Benjamin, a regular officer in the British army, with 25 years' service. Born in Toronto, he was brought up in England and served in Egypt and Turkey during the Chanak Incident, and later in India and at Singapore. During the present war he was with a Corps Headquarters in England and accompanied the expedition to Madagascar."
"He was enthusiastic about his men. "They're keen, they're tough, and they're quick," he said. Their standard of physique is higher than usual.

There are a large number of men of education in the ranks, doctors, lawyers, and other professionals, two university lecturers and an archaeologist. My car driver was a doctor of law.

The food, they universally reported, was good. The commanding officer is trying to make arrangements for Orthodox Jews, though the Chief Rabbi has confirmed that the circumstances of war exempt them from strict observance.

Services are held on Friday nights, and Saturday is observed as the Sunday in Christian units.

We stopped to talk to some men on their way to the sea for an afternoon bath. Two things emerged from these conversations.

"One, they wanted to fight and kill Germans and again Germans and more Germans. Some wanted to stay afterwards and do occupation duties. Others wanted to finish the job and come home."

"Two, that home is Palestine."

In Palestine, the recruiting campaign is in full swing, and large recruiting meetings have been addressed in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem by Mr. Ben Gurion and Mr. Shortok. An outstanding contribution to the campaign is the unanimous decision of the Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Histadruth at a meeting on the 1st of November, calling on the various sections of the agricultural settlement movement to provide further volunteers to serve in the Jewish Brigade. The new volunteers from the agricultural settlements, prior to enlisting, will participate in recruiting activities all over the country.

At a meeting in Jerusalem on Saturday, 11th November Mr. Shortok described the creation of the Jewish Brigade — "the unshaken and noble expression of Jewry's will to fight for its future with arms in the hand" — and its aims and duties, emphasizing in conclusion that new recruits were needed in order "to vindicate the purity of our struggle."

Twice when Palestine was in danger of invasion — the first time after the 6-man invasion of Greece and then when Rommel advanced into Egypt — considerable headway was made with the establishment of Jewish military units. The Yishuv had built the foundations for the Jewish Brigade by enrolling in every unit of the British Army where men were wanted. More than a thousand young men went into the Royal Navy.

The Palestinian Jewish units and Jewish troops had won praise wherever they were sent. Many military formations could not spare them and consequently they could not be transferred to the Brigade. In his appeal for recruits, Mr. Shortok said that Palestine was in fact the only country from which the Brigade could draw on for men at present.

**NEW IMMIGRATION**

The week under review has seen the entry to Palestine of comparatively large numbers of Jewish immigrants. On the 4th of November, 537 immigrants from Rumania, Hungary and Poland arrived in Haifa by train from Turkey. The transport contained a large number of youthful immigrants, including 25 young men who escaped from a Nazi death camp and fought with the partisans under Marshal Tito's leadership. On the same day, 13 Bokharian Jews arrived in Palestine from Iran via Cairo. The following day the Portuguese ship "Guine", arrived in Haifa bringing 434 immigrants from Spain, Portugal and Tangiers.
whither they had fled from Central and Western Europe. This transport contained 114 children and youth.

The PALESTINE POST of the 6th of November gave the following description of the arrival of the "Guins".

"The black-and-white liner with its red-and-green funnel and international markings proclaiming its neutrality contrasted sharply with the war-time gray of the other ships in port, as who was piloted in through the harbor mouth early this morning after anchoring overnight in Haifa Bay.

"With a large Zionist flag bearing in Hebrew the words "from slavery to freedom" flying from the bows and the Portuguese colors astern, and all passengers crowding every vantage point, the ship was slowly tugged to the main quay. As it came alongside, cries of 'Shalom' ceased and all stood to attention as hundreds of voices burst into "Hatikvah".

"The gangplank was lowered at 8.15, and a small party of officials and civilian holders of special passes went on board. They were immediately surrounded by groups of excited passengers, mostly lads and girls whose sparkling eyes bore witness to their happiness at this final home-coming."

The "Guins" transport included a number of refugees from France who had fought against the German Occupation with the French Maquis.

The arrival of so large a number of immigrants in the course of a few days was greeted by all the Hebrew press in special leading articles. The motto of welcome was however mingled with expressions of criticism at the lack of adequate preparations for the reception of the new immigrants. Thus, DEVAR of the 6th of November pointed out in a leading article that not enough had been done to rally the entire Yishuv in a practical effort to meet the needs of the immigrants. "To must remember that to the extent that we improve our methods of absorbing the few immigrants who have already come, we shall be increasing the possibilities of the immigration and absorption of the many who must yet come."

This note was also expressed in HATOFSH and HAMASHEK, AMUDIN, the weekly organ of Aliyah Chadashah, stressed that the two main problems in connection with the absorption of immigration are the provision of accommodation and the placing of immigrants in work. In both these aspects, we could not rest satisfied with the existing position.

As to the composition of this week's immigration, DEVAR stated that it was symptomatic of what had happened to Jews in Europe during the war. Among the immigrants were men who had escaped from extermination at the hands of the Germans and who still proudly wore the yellow badge of shame on their tattered clothes; there were orphans who had been hidden in Christian monasteries and so been brought through the holocaust safely; there were young men who had fought against the Germans in the ranks of the Maquis; and members of the chalutz movement who had kept the flame of their ideals alive throughout the many difficult trials through which they had passed. "Never before", the paper wrote, "have we witnessed an immigration so marked by suffering, by longing and by such a degree of loyalty to our ideals."

GOVERNMENT PLANS FOR REABSORPTION OF EX-SERVICEMEN.

A programme of employment which would provide work for a large number of people for a considerable time - that is the general outline of Government policy for the reabsorption of discharged and released soldiers into the normal economic life of the country.
Mr. E. Mills, the "Officer Coordinating Government Plans for
the reception of soldiers released from the Front," explained plans
for putting this policy into effect, when he was introduced to
editors of the daily press by the Chief Secretary, Mr. J.W.V. Shaw,
at his monthly press conference in Tel Aviv on the 6th November.
Mr. Mills said that the machinery for the release of servicemen
was now or. less complete in the Middle East Command, and would
be on a similar scale, to that of other commands in the British
Army. Questionnaires especially prepared for Palestinian troops
had been sent out in the official languages, and the return of these
30,000 forms would provide the information necessary about the pro-
war occupations of the serving men and their plans and preferences
for the future.

The Government was co-operating, said Mr. Mills, how far they
could assist local industry/training for discharged soldiers—both
men and women. As for the provision of employment, he mentioned
the Government's building programme and declared that everything possible
was being done to see that supplies would be available at the proper
time.

Preference to Soldiers

In Government service, whatever there was a choice between
candidates, preference would be given—other things being equal—to
discharged soldiers who would also be given preference in the
granting of licences for trades and businesses. As for reinstatement
in old jobs, there was no legislation in Palestine, compelling em-
ployers to take back ex-soldiers but Government itself would, as far
as possible, reemploy former officials, and private employers were
urged to follow this example.

A question was asked about the reabsorption of civilians engaged
in the war effort to which the Chief Secretary replied that Govern-
ment's prime concern was with servicemen. There were about 100,000
men and women in Palestine directly engaged in work for the war effort
including those in the services and those employed in war installations
and on war contracts. Mr. Shaw added that the economic life of all
countries, Palestine included, would have to find its own level in
the transition from war to peace." (PALESTINE 1952)

WAR NEEDS FUND AIDS SOLDIERS' FAMILIES; REFUGEES AND DEMOBILIZATION.

The dispatch of the Jewish Brigade Group for action in Europe
may mean longer as well as more intensive service for thousands of
Palestinian soldiers, and their dependants will require additional
public aid, Dr. A. Barth, a Director of the Jewish War Needs Fund,
said at the Press Club in Tel Aviv on the 7th November.

Disclaiming that Jewish War Needs Fund disbursements for soldiers'
and families averaged £25,000 during the past nine months; and that
£50,000 was spent in 1942, Dr. Barth said that the allotments
would have to be increased to £35,000 monthly in order to provide
duly for soldiers' families. The additional sum would be raised
without present donors having their own level. Moreover, if every member of
the community did his share, the allowances to soldiers' dependants
did not include the Committee's outlay for soldiers' welfare and
comforts.

Turning to the problem of demobilized servicemen, Dr. Barth
said that 4,000 men and 500 women had been discharged of whom only
300 were unemployed. Some 2,800 had received assistance of one sort
or another from the J.W.N.F. The problem was being tackled by the
Fund, by the Manufacturers' Association, which appealed to industrialists
to employ discharged soldiers; and by the servicemen themselves
through the establishment of "Malayati Ltd." (financed by the Jewish
Agency and other bodies) and which was collaborating in the building of a cinema on the beach at Tel Aviv to employ more men.

With regard to the rescue of Jews from Europe, Dr. Bereth declared that the problem of liberated European Jews was far from solved and would be terminated only by their transfer to Palestine.

Of the £1,000,000 expended by the Rescue Committee, more than half had been subscribed by the J.W.A.P. and the balance by the American Joint Distribution Committee, Jews in other countries and by the Jewish Agency (PALESTINE POST).

MEETING OF MAPAI COUNCIL

The outstanding feature of the meeting of the Mapai Council held in Tel-Aviv on the 1st and 2nd of November was the opening speech of Mr. D. Ben Gurion, who gave a review of recent political events. Referring to the important support which Zionist policy had recently secured in America and England, Mr. Ben Gurion said that we could not, nevertheless, regard the effort for the Jewish State as having already been won, and that the path to our goal was still difficult and strewn with many obstacles.

One of the highlights of the speech was a reference to the attitude of Soviet Russia to Zionism, concerning which Mr. Ben Gurion said: "Naturally, there has been no possibility of maintaining that degree of constant contact with Russia as with England and the U.S.A.

To the extent that the opportunities were offered to us, there was contact and I am in a position to say that the U.S.S.R. will not oppose the establishment of a Jewish State in England and America decided for evermore. In practice, the decision is in the hands of England and America, but there are many great forces who are opposed to us."

In reference to obstacles confronting us inside our own camp, Mr. Ben Gurion stressed the danger facing the youth in the ideological and moral spheres. "We must enlist all our ideological and moral forces, as never before, in order to withstand forces which can sweep us away. At the moment we can only see the beginning of this struggle, but we must be prepared for it, and to this end we must in the first place strengthen our camp internally."

The latter remark provided a guide to discussions which ensued in the Council on the position and tasks of the Party. The Council decided to call on all its members to accept active responsibility in connection with the Party's numerous functions in the Histadruth, among the youth, in the Yishuv in the Zionist movement and in the diaspora. The following resolution was passed in this respect: "The Council calls on all members of the Party to place themselves at its disposal during the coming 5 years. Henceforward a system of active enlistment for Party work will be instituted. Every member must respond to the demands made on him by the Party to assume responsibility in the Party, the Histadruth, the Yishuv, the youth and in the diaspora. A member who is not able to accept the responsibility proposed can bring his case before an appeal commission of three members. After the appeal commission has heard his arguments and those of the members of the Party in his place of work, it will render a decision which shall be final and obligatory."

Another important decision related to the projected establishment of country-wide trade unions in the building and other trades. Either to trade unions, with only a few exceptions, have been local in scope and have worked under the authority and supervision of local workers' councils. In connection with the proposal to establish country-wide trade unions covering workers in a number of new trades, the Council meeting decided that in the very near future conferences..."
of Party members and non-Party workers in industry and the building trade should be convened to discuss this problem.

In the general debate, much was heard about the problems connected with the absorption of new immigration, and in this connection, the Council passed a resolution calling on the Jewish Agency and the Vaad Emlan to establish a special department to provide for the needs of new immigrants.

A further indication of the stress on the need for preparing for the future which was one of the characteristic features of the Council meeting, was the decision that a permanent college for youth leaders and party members should be established. This college is to be named after the late Yori Katnison, whose works are also to be collected and published by a special committee established for this purpose.

The Council meeting also examined the situation created by the breakaway of Siyah Beth and one of its resolutions called on these dissident members to return to the Party in order, inside its ranks, to work for a complete union of Zionist Socialist forces.

MEETING OF KIBBUTZ HAMOUCHAD COUNCIL

Remarkable figures pointing to unprecedented economic growth were contained in a report presented to the Council of the Kibbutz Hamouchad held in Ramat Hakovsh on the 3rd and 4th of November. During the war years, the capital invested in the Kibbutz Hamouchad rose from £1,170,000 to £3,400,000. In the first four years of the war, nearly £2,000,000 were invested in these Kibbutzim, it was stated, two-thirds of these investments were provided from the Kibbutzim's own resources. The report stressed however that in their efforts to expand production a number of Kibbutzim had borrowed money from external sources for further investment, despite the dangers involved in this. A number of speakers at the Council meeting drew attention to the possibility of an economic recession and warned against lack of caution in investment policy. Other speakers pointed out that the standard of living in the Kibbutzim had risen to some extent during the war and that if it was to be maintained at its present level an effort would have to be made to reduce expenditure, by organizing work more effectively, and securing a higher productivity of labour. In the latter connection it was pointed out that the enlistment in the armed forces of experienced Kibbutz members and their replacement by youth had proved a setback to the effort to increase labour productivity.

MEETING OF WOMEN'S WORKERS COUNCIL

The meeting of the Women's Workers Council held in Tel-Aviv on the 8th November marked the 10th anniversary of the appearance of D'VAR HAPOELETH, the monthly supplement of D'VAR devoted to the problems of women workers. D'VAR HAPOELETH was stated by a number of speakers, had played an outstanding part in welding the women workers together into an organized movement which was striving to enable women to make their full contribution to the development of the country. Special tribute was paid in this connection to Rachel Katnison, a veteran leader of the Women's Workers Movement, whose name has been inscribed in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund.

The second session of the meeting was devoted to a consideration of current problems of women workers. In a report presented at this session it was stated that there were already signs of a decline in the market for hired labour. Several speakers drew attention to the need to prepare schemes for the employment of women-workers in
the coming period. In a discussion on immigration problems, refer-
ences were made to the important role played by the Spol Chalutz-
ot (Women Workers' Hostels in the cities) and the girls' training
in the absorption of adult women immigrants as well as of
youths and children. The meeting decided that the Women Workers'
Council should take steps to increase the absorptive capacity of
these institutions by creating new buildings therein.

THE SIFHERADIM AND THE JERUSALEM JEWISH COMMUNITY.

After having been postponed on several occasions the elec-
tions to the Jerusalem Jewish Community Council (Va'ad Hanukhiah) have
now been fixed for the 28th of November, although an unconfirmed
report which appeared in HEB in the 6th November stated that the
elections would again be postponed to at least two weeks beyond
that date.

The initial obstacle to the holding of the elections on their
date was the refusal of the Sifheradim to participate in the
elections on the basis of proportional representation. Originally,
they demanded that a special Sifheradi seat" be recognized, in
other words, that the elections be held on a communal basis, the
Sifheradim being regarded a distinct and necessary part of the electorate.
When this demand was turned down by the Va'ad Hanukhiah, a compromise was suggested by the Va'ad Hanukhiah,
namely that each party participating in the elections should pre-
sent a list of candidates in which Sifheradim would be accorded with
an Amharic, thus ensuring that the Va'ad Hanukhiah to be elected
would be composed of approximately fifty per cent Sifheradim.
This compromise was rejected by the Sifheradim leaders, who then
proposed that the system of proportional representation should be
abolished entirely and replaced by elections in geographical com-
mittees. This demand was not accepted by the Va'ad Hanukhiah,
and in view of the impending elections to the Assafah Hanuvahiram
on the 1st August, it was decided to postpone the Va'ad Hanukhiah
elections until after the national elections had been held.

It will be remembered that the national Sifheradim representation,
together with a few other groups, boycotted the elections to the
Assafah Hanuvahiram, after their demand for a change in the electoral
system had not been accepted. These boycotting organizations,
who called themselves, from time to time issued statements to the
effect that they would not cooperate with the Assafah Hanuvahiram
or the Va'ad Hanukhiah which had been elected without their partici-
pation. It was accordingly said by these bodies, including the
Sifheradim, that their attitude to the logical conclusion
by refusing to participate in the elections to the Jerusalem Va'ad
Hanukhiah. All the more surprising therefore was the announce-
ment of the Sifheradim leaders that after consultation between the
representatives of the Sifheradim community with the organisations
and parties which did not participate in the elections to the
Assafah Hanuvahiram, the Committee of the Sifheradim community in
Jerusalem considered the matter and decided to participate in the
elections to the Va'ad Hanukhiah.

HAIM BEN-ZEVED, the Sifheradim weekly organ, in its issue of
the 3rd November, announcing this decision, stated that the
Sifheradim had agreed to participate in the election on the assur-
ance that the compromise originally suggested by the Va'ad Hanukhiah
would govern the election procedure, namely that each list of
candidates would contain Amharim and Sifheradim in alternate
order.
"Hod Hamizrach" stated that the main issue which the organised Sepharadi Community would raise before the electorate would be the demand for a change in the election system. The existing system was not democratic and constituted a source of harm to the Sepharadim.

In an endeavor to explain the change of front on the part of the Sepharadim, the paper wrote that "considerations of logic and consistency would have demanded that our community would follow up its non-participation in the elections to the Ashkenaz Hebrew Community by not participating in elections to any institution of Knesset Yisrael until the system of elections to the Ashkenaz Hebrew Community and all other institutions of Knesset Yisrael is radically changed." However, our opponents for the internal peace of the Yishuv and its unity and our desire for our non-participation in the elections to the Kehilot would lead to the disintegration of this institution, have obliged us to change our position and to join the election struggle, though without interrupting our efforts for securing full representation in the supranational institutions of the Yishuv."

...that there were internal considerations also, which inspired this revision of the Sepharadim attitude, is indicated by the following remark of "Hod Hamizrach": "We will not hide the fact from the public that there was a further reason which led us to participate in the Kehilot elections, namely our desire to prevent a split in the Sepharadim camp itself." This statement bears out the fact that the Sepharadim Community was not solidly united behind the decision of its leaders to boycott the Ashkenaz Hebrew Community elections and that there were elements who looked askance at the combination of the Sepharadim community with the right-wing bodies which refused to participate in them.

"Hod Hamizrach" concluded its article by calling on the Va'ad Hachalut to postpone the election date from the 26th November t. a later date which would make it possible to ensure that the elections be held with exemplary order.
Control of Palestine's Citrus Industry:

The Citrus Industry which played such a great a role in Palestine's economy before the war, is destined to resume its importance, with the coming of peace. The industry has suffered greatly during the war period, owing to the inevitable difficulties of export across the sea. Now that approaching peace brings us prospects of a return to normal export conditions clearer, Palestine's citrus growers are turning their attention to the problem of the future of their industry.

We present here two articles by Mr. S. Folkowky, M.B., a foremost authority on the subject, dealing in particular with the way in which the industry, with Government's help, is tackling the vexed question of marketing. The article appeared in the PALESTINE POST on the 3rd and 9th November.

In 1939, the Citrus Industry was Palestine's most important single economic occupation; about 400,000 or 500,000 citrus groves, that is, groves with a capital investment of £2,000,000,000 and from these groves one fifth of the earth's population (from Palestine derived, directly or indirectly, the bulk of a substantial part of their income. At present the vast majority of the groves are being kept alive only thanks to financial assistance provided by the leading banks in the shape of loans guaranteed by the Palestine Government.

"Control of the citrus industry" aims at the twofold object of preserving, whilst the war lasts, all that is economically sound in the industry, and at improving its organization, as the production as well as on the marketing side. It is then that, when the war is over, agriculture shall again be in a position to provide the growers with a fair return on their investment and the workers in the groves with fair wages. Control, then, is the remedy which we look for curing the citrus industry of the troubles that have beset it. What exactly were those troubles?

No Over-Production

Was it that, the 160 million Russians were allowed to use only half of their natural citrus area? was an occasional slice of lemon in their tea, milk, for the sake of sour plums, limes, grapefruit, and oranges? Nazi Germany denied itself more than an insignificant ration of oranges, when the 35 million citizens of Poland were permitted to import only six oranges or grapefruit per year per person as against 80 in the British Isles, to speak of overproduction is to betray complete ignorance of the serious of the situation.

Deliberate under-consumption enforced by Governments, not over-production, was at the root of our troubles during the last few pre-war years.

This artificial limitation of imports in the most populous countries of the Continent naturally led the Palestinian citrus exporters, in search of markets for their rapidly increasing crops, to ship exaggerated quantities of fruit to the few countries -- the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium -- into which imports were not subject to quantitative restrictions, where-
upon in the countries, prices dropped to an unprofitable level. This process was hastened and intensified through, in most cases, quite unnecessary price-cutting by competing Palestinian exporters, or through competitive selling by foreign importers working on a commission basis for the account and risk of the Palestinian growers or merchants.

Citrus Control Board

For some time it was hoped that by uniting a majority of the then existing cooperative societies of citrus growers in one big control cooperative selling organization it would be possible to rationalize shipping programs, reduce the number of independent sellers, and thus arrest a standing influence on prices in foreign markets. But these hopes did not materialize, mainly due to the attitude of citrus growers' cooperatives amongst the Arabs, the prevailing atmosphere of political strife between the two communities, and the conflicting and often antagonistic interests of the merchants and the growers. It was clear that if the industry was to be organized for collective and planned action, this could be achieved only by the Government, or by a body representing the industry but endowed with statutory powers and backed by the authority of the Government.

It was the realization of this truth that led to the promulgation of the Citrus Control Ordinance and to the setting up of the Palestine Citrus Control Board, four years ago.

As an indispensable preliminary to any sort of planning, further planning of citrus other than for purposes of private enjoyment was prohibited. At the same time steps were taken to establish a Register of citrus groves which contains in respect of every grove full particulars concerning the location, its owner or co-owners, the total area of the land as shown in the title-deed and the area planted with citrus trees of the different varieties; this Register is kept up to date. Thanks to an arrangement under which the Government Land Registry Office keeps the Board informed of all transactions affecting citrus groves, and to annual inspections by the Government fruit inspectors, in addition there is also kept for each grove a separate file which contains a year-to-year record of the condition of the grove, in the form of reports by the Fruit Inspector in Service.

There are at present in existence some 18,000 citrus groves, situated in 225 localities, owned by about 30,000 persons.

The Register of Groves has proved invaluable in connection with the granting of the Government-guaranteed cultivation advances and with the recent linking of growers with approved exporters for marketing purposes.

For it may be taken for granted that the days of unrestrained freedom of the individual citrus grower or exporter to ruin himself and others have gone for ever.

The Citrus Control Ordinance of 1940 already gave the Citrus Control Board power to enter into contracts with shippers, to determine the export area where citrus fruit would be shipped, and to make arrangements for investigating conditions or negotiating agreements on behalf of the citrus industry as a whole, in external markets.
Amongst the leading growers and exporters who were consulted at the time when the ordinance was being prepared, many were unable or unwilling to accept that in trade not less than in other fields of human activity the freedom of the individual must be disciplined for the community and in the long run the individual himself, or not to suffer. In consequence, the ordinance did not empower the Citrus Control Board to engage in the actual selling of the citrus crop. This function was delegated to a Citrus Marketing Board set up under the Emergency Regulations as the Competent Authority.

But as the war progresses towards its victorious conclusion and plans for a new economic order gradually take on concrete shape, it is becoming increasingly clear that for some years to come the trade of the world will be governed by a system of import, export and shipping quotas determined by international agreement and functioning under international control.

With world commerce thus strictly regulated, it is more than probable that centralized control, if not also of production then at least of marketing, will be recognized as a necessity from which there will be no escape. If so, the chances will lie between control by a body representative of the industry itself and endowed with far-reaching statutory powers.

I have no doubt that between these two alternatives the Palestinian citrus growers will always prefer control by a Board on which their own representatives will be the majority even though in actual practice the Government will no doubt retain for some time a right of final decision in regard to certain specified questions. A bold attempt to rationalize the disposal of the 1944/45 crop is being made at the present moment through the bringing into force of a marketing scheme which aims at the trebling of the price of the crop at the best possible price and of ensuring to every grower a fair share in the proceeds.

II.

Before the war, growers were free to sell their fruit, or to entrust the selling of it to a commission built up by each one of the 600 or so big or small exporters occupied with that trade; the fruit of some 70 per cent of the Jewish growers was being marketed by cooperative societies. There was little, if any, coordination between the activities of the numerous exporters, who competed ruthlessly with each other in all foreign markets, with disastrous results to all. It is in this state of affairs that the Citrus Marketing Board hopes to remedy through the agency of the Marketing Scheme which was brought into force recently.

Under the scheme, every owner of a citrus grove in fruit-bearing condition has been invited to link himself for the purpose of marketing his crop, with an exporter freely selected by him from amongst those 60 firms provisionally approved for the purpose by the Board, it being understood that final approval as citrus exporters would be given only to firms who had secured linking agreements covering at least 2,500 dunams.
Should the number of exporters in control of this minshana
area exceed 24, then the Board was to be entitled to compel them
to associate as to form not more than 12 Arab and 12 Jewish
troups who alone would be entitled to receive export licenses and
handle all of oranges or grapefruit arranged or controlled by the Board.

The share of each of the 24 exporting groups in proportion
ate to the number of dunums linked with that group,
groves is in good condition receiving a share today that of
groves in a poor state of cultivation.

Lastly, the 12 Arab exporting groups on one hand
and the 12 Jewish exporting groups on the other were to set
up a central office to act as liaison between the 12 groups
concerned and the Secretary of the Citrus Marketing Board.

All approved exporters are required to give the Board an
undertaking in writing — supported by advocate bankurs’ guaran-
tees — to conform to all instructions given to them by the Board,
and in particular to allocate to each of the groves linked with
them a fair share in all deliveries of fruit and in the proceeds
of sales, and that the groves linked with them, as a committee of supervision which will see to it that the
groves are fairly treated by the exporter; in case of disenge-
ment, the issue is to be referred to a Board of Arbitration whose
award is final.

Integration the Aim

It will be seen that what the scheme attempts to effect is
nothing less than a thorough-going integration of the citrus trade.
And it should not be thought that such integration means an end
to private initiative; private initiative is too valuable an element
to be dispensed with at a time when it is vitally important to
regain fair world markets or to acquire a footing in new ones.

It has accordingly been arranged that the allocation in ad-
vance of percentage quotas to all approved contracting groups is
made only in respect of sales affected by the Marketing Board or
through its agency and of exports to immediately neighbouring
countries (Egypt, Syria, Lebanon). Exports to all destinations not
falling in either of these two categories are left to the free
initiative of the approved contracting groups, so long as they do
not sell below minimum prices fixed by the Board; the quantity of
fruit so exported as a result of business secured privately is
deducted from the normal sales quota of the contracting group so
as to safeguard the principle of a proportionate share to all groves
in the total quantity of fruit disposed of during the season.

Now that the linking process and the formation of the 24 ex-
porting groups and of their two liaison offices have been success-
fully completed, the Board has taken in hand the problem of the
disposal of the season’s crop.

Facing Problems

A preliminary requirement was the acquisition of the necessary
packing materials. With the object of avoiding speculative buying
in neighboring countries and of assuring to each exporting group its fair
share in such boxwood, paper, nails and boxes, it was possible
ably to obtain it was recommended that importation or local
manufacture of such materials should be undertaken exclusively by the
Palestine Government, for distribution to the various citrus ex-
porting groups in accordance with Delivery Orders issued by the
Citrus Marketing Board. This recommendation was accepted by Government, and every effort has been made to secure in good time the materials required for packing several million cases of fruit.

Unfortunately, the difficulties arising from military priorities restricting industrial production as well as shipping quotas, have seriously interfered with these efforts, and the position is not quite as satisfactory just now as one would like to see it, though there are grounds for hoping that it will sufficiently improve in the near future as not to interfere seriously with the export of fruit for which markets can be found.

It may be of interest to mention that contracts have been placed in Pakistan for the manufacture of about 600,000 sets of boxwood, for part of the nails, and for a large quantity of wire, suitable for binding the packed cases in the event that the customary cement hoops cannot be obtained from abroad in sufficient quantities at the right time. It has also been found possible to produce wooden hoops in moderate quantities from various kinds of locally grown trees.

The next step was for the Board to fix for the different kinds of fruits minimum prices which exporters undertake to observe before they can obtain an export licence; such minimum prices have now been fixed for the period ending 31st December.

Note: in the Balance

The task of finding buyers for the season's crop is being pursued with all the energy and resources at the Board's command. It is realised that if these efforts prove successful, then it is to be anticipated that the Board's Marketing Scheme will be pronounced a success. Should, however, the manifold external difficulties and obstacles resulting from the war make it impossible for the crop to be disposed of at satisfactory prices, then it may well happen that the blame will be placed on the Marketing Scheme, in which case the Board may next year, with more opposition than on the present occasion, in its efforts to improve the position of the citrus growers of this country by bringing order and discipline to a trade where lack of coordination has been in the past perhaps the most conspicuous feature.

That is why it may rightly be said that the fate of this year's Citrus Marketing Scheme primarily depends on the outcome of the negotiations now being conducted by the Citrus Marketing Board with the Ministry of Food in the United Kingdom for the sale to the Ministry of a substantial portion of the 1944/45 citrus crop.
Stability of Palestine Industry.

Figures recently published by the Statistical Department of the Jewish Agency reflect the stability of Palestine's industrial production this year. The following table of the movement of the index of production during 1944, as compared with 1943, shows that the range of fluctuation has not been wide. The index is based on the average monthly figure for the last pre-war year (October, 1938 - September, 1939) being equal to 100.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of workers employed</th>
<th>January, 1943</th>
<th>March, 1944</th>
<th>June, 1944</th>
<th>July, 1944</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of working days</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>517</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The degree of stability attained is accredited to the following factors:

i) Palestine industry continues to be the main, and in some branches the only, source of supply for the needs not only of the Yishuv, but of the Arab population of the country, and the army in Palestine and the neighbouring countries;

ii) Despite the prevailing difficulties, the export of Palestine's industrial goods to the neighbouring countries, and to others further afield, has continued to rise;

iii) There is an absence of competition on the part of imported industrial goods;

iv) Industries engaged on war production are gradually succeeding in transferring to production for the civilian market;

v) The demand on the civilian market for manufactured goods continues to be good, and this market is able to absorb goods made available.

Thus the fears expressed some time ago that the decline in military orders, which has already set in, would result in a fall-off of production have not so far materialised.

New Patents in Palestine.

The growth of industry has provided a great stimulus to inventive genius in Palestine. In particular, the war-time problems of industry, which often has to make do without materials which can no longer be imported in sufficient quantity, have released a search for substitutes, some, if not all of which may prove of permanent value, even in peace conditions. Thus, among patents registered in 1943 is a process for the manufacture of boards and other commodities from orange or vegetable peel. The current problems of the building industry have also challenged inventors, who, last year, registered new patents for the con-
A total of 167 new patents were registered in 1943, covering a wide range of industry. In addition to new processes in the textile, diamond and book industries, an improved precision balance, a new automatic lighter, a process for the crystallisation of salts in solution, an electrometer, a razor blade sharpening and an original type of "cut-throat" razor, processes for the concentration of fruit juices and the manufacture of radioactive mud and for medicinal purposes are among the contributions made. One inventor produced a gadget which, when attached to a parked car, makes a warning sound if an attempt is made to tamper with the tyres, a useful precaution in these days of tire shortage.

There are now 2,500 patents registered in Palestine. A number of these are owned by foreign companies who register their patents in Palestine in order to protect their rights there. In recent years the proportion of local inventions, however, has shown an increase.

(HABOKIM, 7.11.44).

New Fashion Show in January.

The coming Palestine Fashion Show will be opened in Tel Aviv on the 14th January, 1944, according to HA'ARBA', quoting a reliable source. It is expected that, as on previous occasions, the show will be attended by numerous visitors from abroad. Palestine has acquired a reputation throughout the Middle East as a centre of the fashion goods industry, and recent negotiations point to an improvement in export possibilities. A representative of the local fashion industry is now in London, exhibiting a collection of samples.

Housing Situation Calls for Urgent Measures.

Immediate steps for improving the housing situation by the recommendation of building on a large scale were demanded by the Executive Committee and the Tel Aviv Tenants Association at a press conference on the 8th November. Drawing attention to the over-crowding which has resulted from the housing shortage, the Association stressed the danger of a steep rise in rents, which can be avoided only if efforts at profiteering are resisted by firm control measures involving adequate penalties for breach of the law. In this connection it was pointed out that the present tendency towards a reduction in the cost of living would be offset if rents were allowed to rise in accordance with the landlords' demand for an 18½% increase. The Association also demanded that the local authorities be given powers to requisition rooms and flats in order to alleviate over-crowding.

(DAVAR, 7.11.44).
The Palestine Trade Delegation to England.

The Hebrew Press continues to be critical of the Palestine Government's handling of the Trade Delegation to England. As reported last week, Government sent invitations on the one hand to the Palestine Manufacturers' Association (a Jewish body) and, on the other, to the Arab Chambers of Commerce, while ignoring the Jewish Chambers of Commerce. 

"Haboker," of the 7th November, states that this approach to the problem is based on the old principle of "political parity". "Government desires the Trade Delegation to be composed of Arabs, since it is impossible that the Industrial Delegation should not be composed of Jews," "Haboker" remarked that the principle of "political parity" disregards the economic realities, since Jews were responsible for the major part of the country's commerce.

At a Press Conference in Jerusalem on the 8th November, the Chief Secretary, Mr. J. V. Shaw, stated that there had been no intention to discriminate against Jewish commerce. It was contemplated, he said, that there would be two delegations, one Arab and one Jewish, each consisting of six members. They would proceed to London to represent the interests of the country's trade and industry, both Jewish and Arab. In regard to the Jewish delegation, Government had approached the Jewish Agency and the Palestine Manufacturers' Association, while in regard to the Arab delegation it had extended an invitation to the Arab Chambers of Commerce. There was no reason, he concluded, why the Jewish delegation should not include representatives of Jewish merchants.

The proposal of the Chief Secretary has aroused objections among Jewish industrialists and merchants alike. The former point out that a delegation of industrialists would differ entirely in nature from that of a trade delegation, while the latter state that it would misrepresent the whole status of Jewish commerce, if their representatives were to be backed up as a minority, to a delegation mainly concerned with industry, while Arab merchants were to have an entire delegation to themselves. "David" states that the position is so great that there are those who propose that the Jewish industrialists and merchants should reject the invitation entirely, unless the position is changed.

National Conference of Jewish Chambers of Commerce

"Haboker" reports that the Fourth National Conference of the Jewish Chambers of Commerce will take place on the 15th November, in Haifa. Representatives of the Chambers in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa will attend. The agenda includes a proposal to establish new Jewish Chambers of Commerce in additional centres in order to strengthen the status of Jewish commerce. In connection with this proposal, a census of Jewish wholesalers, importers, commercial agents and companies in Jewish centres where no Chamber of Commerce yet exists is being undertaken.

The Conference will also consider the possibility of increasing imports from neighbouring countries, and it is possible that a proposal may be examined to dispatch a trade delegation to these countries for the purpose of establishing closer commercial relations.

Export is another item which will figure in the Conference agenda. Palestine industry is now engaged in moving over to civilian production, and is therefore looking at increased exports. The merchants feel that they have a contribution to make in this...
respect, and the Conference will consider ways and means of effecting it.

HABEKER reports that the oft considered proposal to set up a special office to conduct research into the problem of taxation and Government's fiscal policy will at last last reach the stage of final decision at the forthcoming conference.

CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC IDEAS.

Kapat Holim's Aid to the University's Medical Faculty.

At a meeting of members of the National Council of the Friends of the Habrow University held on the 5th of November, it was announced that Kapat Holim, the Sick Fund of the Histadruth, has undertaken to raise a sum of £25,000 to speed up the establishment of the Medical Faculty of the Habrow University. Active preparations for the creation of this faculty have been proceeding for some time, and their successful conclusion forms a main item in the University's development program.

(HABER, 6.11.44.)

New Medical Service for Immigrants.

The Jewish Agency and the Va'ad Lomdei have decided to establish a special medical service for new immigrants to be directed by Dr. Grosske under the supervision of a committee representative of the Jewish Agency, the Health Department of the Va'ad Lomdei, the Director of Hadasah and the Medical Director of Kapat Holim.

(MISHMAR, 6.11.44.)

Course for Gymnastic Teachers.

On the 8th November the opening ceremony of a new course for gymnastic teachers was held. The course will last a year and will consist of theoretical and practical work in all aspects of physical culture. Twenty-two girls and eighteen boys from all parts of the country are participating. A number of settlements have sent numbers to participate in the course.

(MISHMAR, 9.11.44.)
Hinlik Exhibition in Haifa.

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the death of Ovanim Ben-Moshe Hinlik, an exhibition in his memory was opened in Haifa. Among the exhibits are seventeen editions of his works, ranging from the first edition in 1902 to the latest issued this year. The exhibition also includes a collection of photographs illustrating the life of the famous poet.

(H'A'RETZ, 9.11.44.)

Palestine Jews Club in Conference.

H'A'RETZ of the 9th November reports a recent conference of the Palestine Flying Club held in Tel-Aviv. A report presented at the conference drew attention to the development of aviation in Palestine, pointing out that seventy Jewish pilots had already secured their licences on the basis of local instruction. Half of these men are today on active service abroad, the country, in the R.A.F., the army and aviation companies of the United Nations. Flying clubs have been established in a number of centres in Palestine and are assuming considerable interest among the youth.

Technical Courses of the Near Ha'oved.

H'A'RETZ of the 2nd November reports the opening of the country-wide network of technical courses operated and maintained by the Near Ha'oved, the working youth organisation of the Histadrut. Founded six years ago, these courses will, this year, provide technical and general instruction to nearly 2,000 boys and girls. All the courses are accorded to a standard programme drawn up by the professional and labour department of the Near Ha'oved headquarters and provide instruction in metalwork, carpentry, printing and secretarial work, as well as a general elementary education. An innovation this year is the provision of courses in building for boys, and, for girls, instruction in cutting and sewing, in co-operation with the Mason Workers' Council. Though organised by the Near Ha'oved, the courses are open to all boys and girls who wish to attend, and in Haifa and Jerusalem have secured the cooperation of Hanai Akiba, the youth organisation of Hapoel Hamizrachi, and the Sephardi workers' organisation. In the three cities, the Near Ha'oved has succeeded in making arrangements with many employers to give their juvenile workers special time off to enable them to attend these courses, which are held in the early part of the evening.
In Search of a Representative Body

for Palestine Arabs

The leaders of the Palestine Arabs have for some time been
preoccupied with the setting up of a representative body; but
so far all attempts in this direction have proved abortive.

After the fall of the High or Jerusalem from the country
and the subsequent absence of the Dubay family, the Husseini party
remained for some time in the background, thus enabling the oppo-
sition to the Nashashibi party, to become more prominent in the
Arab political life of Palestine. With the return, however, of
some of the original members of the Arab High Commission from
their exile, the former party again came into its own and renewed
its political activities. For various reasons the Husseini leader-
s showed a desire under the changed conditions, to try
and come to some working compromise with the other parties,
especially with the opposition headed by Raghub Nashashibi, for
the purpose of creating a representative body comprising the
five main parties.

The first attempt of the Husseini leaders to bring the
opposition into line with their own policy was made a few weeks
before the Arab Unity Conference in Alexandria. The opposition
leaders were then invited to attend a joint meeting with the
Husseini leaders in order to discuss the formation of a repre-
sentative body. But most of the leaders refrained for some reason
or other from attending this meeting. Dr. Hussein Khaldi, for
instance, the leader of the Reform Party, approached that closer
cooperation with the Husseini might prove detrimental to his
aspirations to the majority of Jerusalem, though it were to
keep aloof. Raghub Nashashibi, leader of the opposition party,
too, did not consider it necessary to accept an invitation coming
from these quarters.

Since this somewhat conciliatory invitation failed, Raghub
Nashashibi was informed that, unless he consented to cooperate,
a limited representative body consisting of several parties, but
excluding his own party, would be set up. This intimidation, too,
remained without effect upon Nashashibi’s attitude. A further
attempt to bring about joint action of the Palestine Arab leaders
was made when the mediation of the Iraq and Lebanon-delegations
took place in Alexandria on their way to the conference in Alexandria.

The main point at issue between the two parties was as to
whether the White Paper should form the basis for the political
activities of the contemplated representative body. The Nashashibi
party is of the view that the acceptance of the White Paper must
determine the future policy with regard to the Palestine problem.
The Husseini party, on the other hand, refuse to tie themselves
in any definite way, maintaining their intransigent attitude as the
only criterion for their policy. The compromise suggestion was to adopt a representative body without, for the
time being, obliging it to act on the basis of the White Paper,
and to leave this question for informal discussion and decision.

However this question was not discussed and matters remained
where they were. Finally, on the insistence of Dr. Khaldi,
well-known Arab leader Enver Alami was nominated as the repre-
sentative to the Alexandria Conference: the letter of nomination,
dated the 25th September and signed by the leaders of all parties, "empowered Musa Alami, who was the head of the Palestine Delegation in 1939, to meet Nahas Pasha and the other Arab delegations for the purpose of conducting conversations regarding the Palestine problem". The letter was signed by Towfiq Salah, al-Husseini, Palestine Arab Party; Raghib Nashashibi, Defence Party; Jibril Abdul Hadi, Istitikal Party; Dr. Khaldi, Reform Party; Abdul Latif Salah, National Bloc; Jacob Ghussein, Youth Committee.

The question of forming a representative body continues to preoccupy the Palestine Arabs after the Alexandria Conference. But the inability of the elder leaders to achieve any positive result towards the setting up of a representative body has aroused much impatient anger with the younger leaders. One of them, Kadi Thoqan, a teacher of mathematics at a Nablus Secondary School, in two articles published in the daily "Fulastin", challenges the inactivity of the elder leaders and calls on the Arab public to set up in the larger towns local committees for the purpose of dealing with political problems. In a third article published in the daily "Fulastin" (29.10.44) he writes indignantly of what the "disgruntled youth thinks of the existing parties and their leaders who give their time to shame, petty quarrels, futile talking and barren decisions... Hear ye leaders! The Arab nation has been waiting for you, but will not continue to wait much longer..." This acrimonious outburst aroused the indignation of the elder leaders. Dr. Husein Khaldi in an article in the daily "As-Sikat" (29.10.44) calls the budding leader in Nablus to moderation, advising him "to keep aloof from politics, devote his time to science and to direct his exhortations to his pupils instead of to the leaders..." after all what is all this angry shouting for? Nobody in the country expressed disapproval of the nomination of Musa Alami as delegate to the Conference, nor of his report and subsequent decisions... in fact there are no quarrels between the parties, and above all, if you are anxious to create something new, such as a representative body, a new national programme, do so by all means, but don't lose your temper, do it in moderation and thoughtfulness..."

To this exhortation Kadi Thoqan replied in another article in the daily "Fulastin" (31.10.44) claiming that he and not Khaldi represents the true public opinion... "But above all how can one deny that the parties are at loggerheads and their leaders absorbed in personal trivialities? and did it not take them three months before they finally agreed to nominate Musa Alami as their representative at the Conference? and after all they failed to set up a representative body. Indeed, there is no denying that the parties are ridden with discord and when they quarrel it is always about trifles; they never give their attention to essentials and thus fail to serve the real national cause...The leaders do not appreciate the situation and are not conscious of their responsibilities, hence their shameful failure. The nation is weary of parties and disappointed in the leaders and therefore will achieve its aim either by real leaders or, if there is no alternative, without them..."
Musa alami

Musa alami is one of the prominent leaders of the Hussein party. He is 48 years old. For about eight years he occupied the post of Public Prosecutor in the Palistine Government, and resigned his post in 1938. The following year he acted as head of the Arab delegation to the London Conference. He left the country for some time and on his return in 1940 he refrained from political activities. Although ideologically close to the Mufti's Party he inclines to the Nai:b as the standpoint of accepting the White Paper if only as a first step towards the implementation of a more intransigent policy. He is generally considered as the future leader of the Palistine Arabs. He is mentioned in the Report of the Peel Royal Commission of 1936.

Protests against President Roosevelt's Declaration

Protest resolutions against President Roosevelt's Declaration in favour of the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine were featured prominently in the local Arab press. In addition, Arab commercial circles refused to meet the American Commercial Mission which recently visited this country; newspaper vendors stopped selling American publications (the Arab edition of the Reader's Digest is practically the only American publication of considerable circulation among educated Arabs). In some Arab quarters, of minor importance, it has been suggested that American goods and cultural institutions (American University in Beirut, etc) should be boycotted. However, the main parties and the more important Chambers of Commerce are opposed to such a rash step, realising the adverse effect it might have on Arab interests.

The 2nd of November

The date of the Balfour Declaration has been marked this year more prominently than in the past in the Arab press. The daily Palastin in an editorial (2.11.44) writes:

"The Arabs commemorate today the Balfour Declaration as a sorrowful remembrance of a promise against which they have been fighting ever since it was proclaimed and they will continue to fight until justice is done to those to whom it is due... While commemorating that day the Arabs also remember the illusory and inadequate promises given to them prior to that given to others. As a result of that promise given to the Arabs the great revolution broke out and the Arabs were fighting until the Allied Powers came out of the war as victors. Meanwhile, a promise was given to the scattered Jews for the establishment of their National Home in Palastin. Have the Arabs during all these years stifled their voice of protest against the injustice done to them? Have they consented to being despised? By no means. They have been fighting incessantly for their rights, realising..."
"that only he is despoiled who consents to his despoilation. Therefore, they rose against their subjugation and strove for freedom..."

"Perhaps we may derive now hope from the fact that the remembrance of the wrongful Balfour Declaration coincides with the arrival of Lord Gort, that noble soldier who fought successfully against despoilers and despoilations. He has given proof of this in Gibraltar and Malta where he inspired the inhabitants with new strength enabling them to remain in security and safety in their own country...

"At present the Arabs ask of His Excellency, who is an experienced commander and knows how to discern between arguments advanced by those who are jesting and by those who are not jesting, to reconsider once and again the problem of this country and then decide in favour of those who are right as against their enemies. Then Gort will be the soldier commander who solves problems..."

In connection with this comment on the Balfour Declaration, the Hebrew daily "Haaretz" (5.11.44) writes:

"...The 2nd of November passed this time in the country in a somewhat paradoxical manner. The Jewish public has shown remarkable restraint. Hardly any public meetings have taken place. Few speeches were made and few articles published in celebration of the day. The Jews realise that they have to struggle for the renewal of the Declaration and that all our efforts must be directed towards that goal. But there were others who 'celebrated' the day of the Declaration: the Arab leaders. They transformed the 2nd of November into their own day of remembrance. They published on that day protest resolutions in black settings and in an abusive form. There is no need to repeat all that - their arguments are well known. Yet, this year there has been something new that deserves mention. The Arab press marked the arrival of the High Commissioner on the eve of the 2nd November as a coincidence of symbolic significance, interpreting it by abusing the heritage of Lord Balfour on the one hand, and eulogising Lord Gort on the other...

"...We do not know the opinions and thoughts of Lord Gort. He is a soldier who never engaged in politics. But it may be doubted whether this combination of abuse and praise will serve the end sought by its authors. Lord Gort is himself a member of the British aristocracy and is well aware of the part played by Lord Balfour in the history of his country. Moreover, Lord Gort commenced his illustrious career as a soldier in the last war. Every British official record of that time can
"The Mayor of Gaza, the Mayor of Han Yuni and others have sent telegrams congratulating him on the occasion of inaugurating his term of office with the release of the Arabs convicted during the riots 1936-39."

"In doing so," the paper adds, "justice will be secured and right re-established and a reward given to the Arabs for their war effort and devotion to the cause of England and her Allies."

In Nablus," "Pelastin" reports, "the whole city is preparing to fulfill its duty on the day of the Balfour Declaration. A huge national meeting will take place. Speeches will be delivered and poems recited in remembrance of that day. Merchants have decided to declare a general strike on that day and to send telegrams of protest to the High Commissioner and to the Minister for the Colonies."

Economic News

The first Arab insurance company established about a month ago announces the successful sale of all its shares put on the market, but does not state the number of shares issued. The company also announces its intention of extending its activities to the neighboring countries.

An Arab aviation company recently established announced the sale of 55,000 shares.

A new export and import company, "The Arab Star Company", with a capital of LL.25,000 has been established in Nablus.
The Arab press publishes numerous suggestions sent in by readers proposing the establishment of new industrial and commercial enterprises such as a cement factory, etc.

The Arab Chambers of Commerce and the Economic Status of Palestine.

"Haaretz" of the 7th November, published an article by Dr. Ben Nathan referring to the Arab Trade Delegation which has been invited to proceed to London. "The delegation of Arab Chambers of Commerce which has been invited to London", the paper writes, "has put forward a number of conditions which will govern its acceptance of the invitation. Chief among these conditions is a request that industrial questions and proposals for the protection of Palestine industry will not be dealt with. By insisting on these provisos the delegation has attempted to create the impression that there are differences of economic interest dividing the Jewish and the Arab population. Were such differences to exist, we would not refrain from admitting them, for there is no advantage in a policy based on self-deception. But the fact is that the differences existing in Palestine are differences between two opposed points as to the economic future of the country. The line of division does not follow a national course.

"The Arab Chambers of Commerce have close economic and personal ties with large landowners and other property owners. Those elements are attempting to make the country revert to its former condition of a land engaged in extensive agriculture, whose economic rulers are the landlord and the merchant. The landlord, in such an economy, secures his profits by exploiting the soil and the peasant. The merchant lives by importing finished goods and exporting the surplus of agricultural produce. Both elements supplement their income by extorting high rates of interest from the peasant. On the other hand, industrial progress raises the wages of the agricultural worker. It opens up before him new possibilities in the towns. Industrial progress of any kind creates a market for the products of intensive agriculture and thereby helps the farmer to liberate himself from the yoke of permanent subjection to the landlord. It is for these reasons that the landowners are opposed to industry. Industrial development results in increasing the variety of imports in Egypt. To meet the needs, new importers set up in business and compete with the former monopolists. In any country based on extensive agriculture, the profits of commerce are large. The merchant works according to the principle of a small turnover and a large profit. In an industrial country, however, commercial competition becomes acute, and accordingly, the merchant has to place greater stress on the extent of his turnover than on the size of his profit on each individual transaction. These are the reasons for the opposition of Arab merchants to industry in Palestine.

The conservatism of the Arab Chambers of Commerce is opposed to the interests of the Yishuv in measure as the latter is
concerned with the development of the country. At the same time, 
the conservation of the landowners and the Arab Chambers of 
Commerce is also in sharp conflict with the interests of the fellah 
and of the Arab worker in agriculture and industry. This conser-
vatve outlook creates a bitter conflict among the various new 
forces which the war has released in the Arab economy itself. Tens 
of thousands of Arab workers have secured employment in army 
camps and military workshops where they have learnt various crafts, 
advancing from the stage of unskilled labour to that of skilled 
workmen. A knowledge of technical processes has spread among them. 
These workers will not return to extensive agriculture. They 
constitute a dynamic factor in the Arab economy. If they are left 
unemployed in peace time, they will constitute a source of politi-
cal and social danger.

A further element in the situation is the fact that during 
the war Arab workshops have accumulated capital. Their owners are 
waiting for an opportunity for industrial development and expanding 
the scope of their enterprises. The fact that they exist side by 
side with Jewish industry opens up horizons before them and stimu-
lates in them the desire for expansion.

Thus, the Arab Chambers of Commerce are following a policy 
which is opposed to the interests of large elements of the Arab 
population. Their conservative demands are in opposition to the 
real forces operating among the Arabs. They must understand that 
the wheel of history cannot be turned back.

The Alexandria Conference 
and after.

The Arab Unity Conference recently held in Alexandria made it 
abundantly clear that Pan-Arabism as conceived by some Arab leaders 
is not a matter of practical politics. The idea of Arab unity is not new. It has had its many recurrences and lapses. But whenever 
the idea of Pan-Arabism emerges anew and enters the arena of cur-
cent Arab politics, it always encounters insurmountable difficul-
ties, both of a domestic and external nature, which compel the 
authors of the unity plans either to abandon them altogether or to put up with some semblance of their original idea.

This development was reflected in the strenuous efforts to 
bring about the Alexandria Conference, in the widely divergent 
views held by the different leaders during the Conference and by 
the recurrence of unity plans after the Conference.

The difficulties that had to be overcome before the Confer-
ence could be convened sprang mainly from opposing interests as 
between Egypt and Iraq. Each one of these countries has claimed 
the preponderance in whatever form of unity might be created. When, 
finally, the leaders of the various countries met they did not 
succeed in coming to an agreement acceptable to all concerned and 
announced as the result of their deliberations and decisions a 
plan purporting to be scheme of cooperation between the Arab 
countries, rather indefinite in its scope and determined by the
particularism of each country, while the adherence of Saudi Arabia and Yemen has not yet been obtained even to this limited measure of Pan-Arab cooperation.

This rather modest result could not, of course, satisfy those Arab leaders who believe in the possibility of achieving a more substantial unity which, though not comprising all Arab countries, would nevertheless afford a chance to some Arab rulers to extend their influence far beyond their present boundaries.

In the light of this background, the Hebrew daily "Haaretz" in an editorial (2.11.44) entitled "Transjordan and Quadruple Unity", comments on the renewed efforts on the part of Nuri Said Pasha, the Iraq statesman, and the Emir Abdullah of Transjordan, in the direction of a union that would include Syria, the Lebanon, Transjordan and Palestine. Nuri Said Pasha prolonged his stay in Cairo after the conclusion of the Conference and the Egyptian Government crisis, for the purpose of securing adherents to his plan. The Transjordan leaders, too, have referred repeatedly in their conversations and public utterances to this plan, maintaining that "Syrian unity is one of the foundations on which the contemplated future Arab unity could be raised".

The Emir Abdullah and his delegate to the Conference, as well as Nuri Said Pasha, were fully aware that their plan would encounter strong opposition at a Conference which was convened by Egypt and in Egypt, since such a plan is calculated to exclude Egypt's influence from Syria and from the countries that would unite with her, while securing the preponderance of Iraq in those countries. This plan is also confronted with strong opposition in the Lebanon where it is considered as a "fantastic plan". Saudi Arabia only opposes the plan but has manifested active antipathy against it...

The Syrian National Bloc which was, on previous occasions, inclined towards accepting it has by now changed its attitude and finds its interests at variance with the plan, chiefly because they prefer to enjoy their recently secured independence and are not at all inclined to serve the political ambitions of outside rulers. However, Syrian leaders are still ardently pursuing the idea of a direct outlet to the sea, an idea that would necessarily involve union with the Lebanon.
Istanbul, November 11, 1944

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I am enclosing herein the draft of a confidential telegram for Mr. Pfeffer, regarding new instructions which have been received by Jewish Agency representatives in Istanbul concerning emigration to Palestine.

As you know, during recent months no limitations were placed upon emigration from the Balkans to Palestine. You will recall that the Jewish Agency or its representatives had issued confirmations to the effect that Palestine immigration certificates had been issued for Jewish refugees, and that it was upon the basis of such confirmations that, first, emigration through Turkey had been taking place, and second, that a degree of protection had been extended to Jewish people in Hungary, Slovakia, and other countries under German occupational control.

The instructions, as they were received in Istanbul, are not clear, and the Jewish Agency representatives here are requesting further details. What is of greatest interest to us is whether the absence of specific mention of Hungary and Slovakia, for example, means that no emigration is to take place from those areas, or that emigration is to remain unlimited. I understand that there are upwards of 8000 Palestine certificate confirmations authorized in Budapest.

There is not yet any information available in Istanbul as to the reasons why limitations have been placed upon Palestine immigration. Perhaps it is only a step in the direction of a return to the normal procedure whereby certificates were nominally authorized in Jerusalem and issued by the British Passport Control Offices in the various countries. The device of the confirmations issued by local Jewish Agency representatives was intended to assist in their emigration to Palestine those persons who were in areas where no Passport Control Offices existed. Perhaps there may be other reasons for this restriction.

The relative ease with which Jewish people in Bulgaria and Romania have been able to emigrate to Palestine via Turkey, as a result of the various agreements and understandings which had been reached with the interested authorities, has...
resulted in renewed interest by some of the rescue agencies here in the chartering of vessels for the large-scale movement of immigrants. The new limitations may cause great difficulties and embarrassment if any of the organizations independently charter vessels which should suddenly appear in transit 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 Romania accordingly.

There would remain, then, the independent organizations such as the Veal Ha-Hatzalah, represented by Mr. Griffin, and the Emergency Committee to save the Jews of Europe, represented by Mr. Jabotinsky. I think that, for the record, letters should be written to both these gentlemen to inform them that, in view of the limitations placed upon immigration to Palestine, they shall have to confine their immigration work within the discipline of the Jewish Agency. Moreover, in any event, should they take independent action, they will not be able to count upon the assistance of the American Embassy or the War Refugee Board to help them out of their difficulties, should their independent action result in an upsetting of the control which the Jewish Agency must exercise all over the world to keep immigration to Palestine within the bounds of 1500 persons per month. I think we must go down on record in this fashion in order that we might not be called upon to extricate either Mr. Griffin or Mr. Jabotinsky from a position into which their independent action might bring them, and which might cause embarrassment to the British Passport Control Office, the Jewish Agency and ourselves. If you agree, I shall send each one of these representatives an appropriate letter.

If you have no objection, I would appreciate your dispatching the telegram for which the draft is enclosed to Mr. Page in Washington. Should there be any further developments, I shall let you know.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki

Honorable Laurence A. Steinhardt
Ambassador to Turkey
American Embassy
Ankara

Enclosure # 185
Istanbul, November 7, 1944

Dear Dr. Goldin:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 3, in which you enclosed a list of the Hungarian group which arrived in Istanbul on October 25, and of the passengers of the Selamettin, which arrived on October 29.

We appreciate your having made these lists available to us.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki
Representative
War Refugee Board

Dr. J. Goldin
Istanbul

HK/b
Istanbul, 7.11.1944.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Mc Vickers asked me to write my cables in this accurate style.
I had rumors today, that Smyrny will perhaps sail within two weeks. And if every thing is alright, an other boat, the Turkish motor vessel Toros will sail from here to Constanta in a few days.

With best wishes for the President and kindest regards

sincerely yours

J. E. Ueberall.

Mr. M. Katzky Esq.
Istanbul.
COPY

From: Debrell, Istanbul
To: Zaslavsky, Jerusalem

Please furnish hangarion with answers to following questions:
1) Indicate your budget for liberated countries in light of the fact that relief still imperative and other agencies have not yet started adequate activities.
2) Send detailed lists of payments already executed and indicate why certain payments delayed, those impeding further activities.
3) It is understood that consignment for establishment of Jewish bank in Sofia decisive for composition management consistoire end bank.
4) We received your letter 24R/3/2206/ amryny with 2000 and toros with 1000 passengers will possibly arrive inside November. Express your attitude.
5) Demand you increase number of visas for adults for Turkey.
6) Please bring power of attorney from berles for goldin re 50000 dollars and 3000 sterling.

Istanbul, 7.11.1944
Dr. J. Goldin

Istanbul, 31.11.44.

Ss/577

Mr. Herbert Katski,
Representative War Refugee Board,
American Embassy,
Istanbul.

Dear Mr. Katski,

We enclose

1. A list of the Romanian group which arrived here on the 25.10. and left for Palestine on the 27.10.

2. A list of passengers of m/b SAHABEDDINE, who arrived here on the 29.10. and left on the 31.10.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

ENCCL. 2 lists
geneve 26.10.44

erhielt telegramm 25/10 krausz zitat werden ausreise erhalten stop reiseroute via schweiz lisboa stop drahtet barlas ermöglichet durchreise (mit eventuellem kurzen aufenthalt in schweiz) dringdrahtet endsitat frist.
Istanbul, October 24, 1944

Dear Dr. Goldin:

We are returning herein the confidential report dated October 11, 1944 which was given to you by Mr. Courvoisier of the International Red Cross. In the meanwhile we received a copy of this report directly from Mr. Beretta.

We very much appreciate your having made your copy of the report available to us.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katsha
Representative
War Refugee Board

Dr. J. Goldin
Ayaşpasa
Miramar Apartment No. 1
Istanbul

Enol as described

MKIVH
Mr. H. Katzki
Misir Han 8
Istanbul

Dear Sir,

At Dr. Goldin's request, I am sending you attached hereto the report of the Delegate of the International Red Cross. The report is confidential and I would be very obliged to you to kindly return it to us after lecture, as it is needed for our files.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
Immigration Department
Jerusalem, Istanbul, 21.10.44
Istanbul, December 8, 1944

Dear Mr. Packer:

Ambassador Steinhardt undoubtedly has advised you of the arrival of the Turkish motor vessel Toros in Istanbul, carrying 908 refugees from Constanza, proceeding to Palestine. These people all left by train for the Syrian frontier on the morning of December 7. The local authorities made no difficulties in providing a special train, so that apparently the possible difficulties about which we spoke need cause no concern for the moment.

You will be interested to know that since November 15 to December 7, including the Toros passengers, a total of 1146 emigrants from Bulgaria and Romania passed through Istanbul en route to Palestine. They included, from Bulgaria 157 adults and 83 children, of whom 50 accompanied their parents, and from Romania, 511 adults and 397 children, of whom only 14 were in the company of their parents.

I think the foregoing figures indicate pretty definitely that emigration from Bulgaria and Romania is not drying up, as the Turkish Foreign Office seemed to indicate it might be.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Katzki

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