U.S. Board Bares Atrocity Details Told by Witnesses at Polish Camps

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—In the first detailed report by a United States Government Agency of German murder by the Germans, the War Refuge Board made public today accounts by three persons of organized atrocity at Birkenau and Chelmno (Auschwitz) in south-western Poland that transcended the horrors of Lublin. The accounts were vouched for by the WRB.

While at Lublin 1,200,000 persons were said to have been killed in three years, 1,600,000 to 1,765,000 persons were murdered in the torture chambers of Birkenau from April, 1942, to April, 1944, according to these Government-verified reports. Many thousands of other deaths by phenol injection..

Continued on Page 2, Column 3
U. S. BOARD BARES ATROCITY DETAILS

Continued From Page 1

clearly substantiates the facts."
After describing the nature of the
government now made public, the
VRB added:

"The board has every reason to
believe that these reports present
true picture of the frightful hap-
penings in these camps. It is making
the reports public in the firm
conviction that they should be
read and understood by all Amer-
icans."

Simultaneously with Government
publication of the narrative
from two young Slovak Jews, who
escaped last April from the
only Jews to have escaped from
Birkenau—and a non-Jewish
major—the only survivor of sixty
Polish moved to Birkenau from
Lublin—Peter H. Bergson, chair-
man of the Hebrew Committee for
National Liberation, announce
at a news conference
that the
United Nations
War Crimes
Commission had
"refused to take into
consideration any
acts committed
against persons other than
nationals of the United Nations."

German atrocities against Jews
and others of nationalities
includ­
ed in the German sphere of influ-
ce have not been
reco!

the commission,
Joir. BergSon
said. He added that his committee
was recommending the follo-
government
"1. That they issue a joint decla-
ration proclaiming that crimes
committed against Hebrews in
Europe, irrespective of the
soverignty of the victim, or the
status or citizenship of the victim
at the time of death, be considered
as a war crime and punished
as such.
2. That the Governments of the
United Nations concern themselves
representatives on the War
Crimes Commission to
see to it
the abovementioned
declaration is put into effect.
3. That representatives of the
Hebrew people be given member-
ship on the War Crimes Commis-
sion and that temporarily, until
such time as the power of the
Hebrew Committee for National
Liberation is re-established, the
Hebrew Committee for National
Liberation be authorized to
constitute the Hebrew
representation on the War Crimes Commission."

It was not uncommon to see one of
them kill another. This was
considered by the others a sensation, a
change. One simply recorded that
number went down. He had died.

"Once I was an eyewitness when
a young Polish Jew named Jerzy
murdered "scientifically" in the
presence of an SS
had died.

The only one of those seeing the
were their present witnesses."

German sovereignty has not been
recognized by the commission, Mr. Bergson
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Once I was an eyewitness when a young Polish Jew named Josselson demonstrated 'scientific' murder on a Jew in the presence of an SS [British] general. He used no weapon, merely the bare hands, to kill his victim.

Oswiecim was the administrative headquarters and reception center for prisoners coming to the camp. Here they received many who, according to the number of prisoners officially in the camp, which the Gestapo said, at the time of their escapes had risen to 160,000.
Cairo, 4, A.A.:  

The Foreign Minister of the Arabian countries will hold a meeting on February 14 to study the formation of an Arabic union. Seven states will participate in it. They are Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Transjordan, Syria and Libya. The Prime Minister of Egypt will preside over the meeting. Palestine will participate in it as an observer.

The English Liberal Party asks the Government to give up its Palestinian policy.

The military element reproaches the party (Liberal) for its strong Jewish influence.

London, 4, A.A.:  

The Assembly of the Liberal Party adopted, with a large majority, the resolution of Member of Parliament Geoffrey Bader, requesting the British Government to give up the Palestinian policy defined by the White Paper, and to execute with fidelity its obligations under the mandate and the Balfour declaration.

After the discussions, in the course of which Member of Parliament Jingle Foot observed that the undertakings toward the Arabs were not less valid than those toward the Jews, Captain Minto raised a tumult in declaring that many military men reproached the Liberal party for its strong Jewish influence.

Resolutions were adopted asking the British Government not to recognize Spain.
The meeting of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain passed a resolution yesterday demanding a more humane British policy in the affairs of Palestine, a policy which would sweep away with one stroke all the tendencies to terrorism. Another resolution advocates the reestablishment of Palestine as a Jewish State or as a Commonwealth included in the new democratic order.

The meeting expressed the hope that the new State, when it is created, would find a suitable place in the British Commonwealth. The meeting renewed the wish for cooperation with the Arabic peoples and expressed confidence that the Arabs would understand that the installation of the Jews in Palestine is a vital factor in the revival of the Middle East.

Finally, the organization underlined the necessity for the abrogation of the 1939 White Paper and for international assistance in order to accelerate the admission of all Jews desiring to settle in Palestine.
La vie juridique

(Date de la page)

immediatement après son atterrissage et même si l'arrestation est effectuée pour y être jugé. Ce cas est dû à la nature, dépositions, interdictions et paroles qui doivent être soumises ou respectées par des réfugiés pour être éliminés, avant que celles-ci ne soient pas postérieures. Mais d'autre part, il n'est pas juste de leur faire subir un traitement de droit commun, les traiter comme quelqu'un qui aurait seulement, malheureusement, et peut-être avec préméditation, pénétré dans une région militaire interdite, ou avoir été à un autre sans un passeport régulier. Leur faire payer une amende, les emprisonner et enfin les refuser au sera pas seulement inférieur et contraire aux règles du droit international, mais violerait la lettre et l'esprit de la loi.

En tenant compte de toutes ces considérations, le Ministre de la Justice a basé son arrêté à tous les procureurs de la République que c'est un délit que le temps n'est pas arrivé à nous jouer que d'agir. En effet, leurs délibérations sont non pas dûes aux nécessités de la guerre, mais sous une interdiction, sous toutes les faiblesses internes dans les limites territoriales d'un Etat et des faillites du droit des gens. Cette question présente plus de difficultés et exige plus de dérogations. Si l'Etat, un certain est un pays neutre ou non belligérant. C'est le cas de la Turquie et c'est le pays d'une circulaire du Ministre de la Justice publiée ressortissant (64-12-1925). Que nous avons jugé utile de traiter de cette manière.

Voici de quel il s'agit : Pour des réfugiés politiques ou militaires qui se trouvent dans un certain territoire de commerce, soit par mer. Certaines d'entre elles et non des réfugiés, parfois déguisés en civiles sont sorties d'armes. Certaines autres sont cueillies pays, permettant d'établir le même pays, permettant d'établir leur affiliation, et pourtant leur nationalité. Or il se peut qu'avec ces réfugiés politiques ou militaires, à des états étrangers de toutes sortes, notamment les personnes venues ou les autres territoriales

La vie juridique

(Date de la page)

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Ces vols sont passibles d'une peine de prison et d'une amende. Les peines varient en fonction de la gravité des vols commis.

C'est à dire leur objet est de mettre un terme à ces actes de违法犯罪, mais aussi de prévenir toute activité illégale dans les territoires occupés par l'armée française.

Ces activités sont passibles de sanctions pénales et financières. Les sanctions varient en fonction de la gravité des vols commis.

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Le droit international et la législation interne ont été utilisés pour élaborer des textes de loi visant à lutter contre ces actes de违法犯罪. Ces textes de loi ont été élaborés en tenant compte des principes du droit international et en se référant aux dispositions de la législation interne.

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Treatment of War Refugees

by Dr. Ferit H. Saymen,
Prof. agr. in the Faculty of Law of Istanbul

War, military occupation, invasion, change in government, sometimes fear of risk, the desire to enjoy the good things of the earth, sometimes insecurity, drive civilians and sometimes soldiers to flee from their country, to desert their posts and seek refuge in neighboring countries. It is a duty of the State to give asylum to these refugees, after taking precautions dictated by consideration for internal security and the provisions of international law.

But this problem of refugees presents a question of internal law when it is necessary to resolve in the best interests, and taking account of the efficacy, of the internal laws within the territorial limits of the State, and the exigencies of human rights. This question presents further difficulties and needs more careful handling when the State in question is a neutral country, or a non-belligerent. That is the case with Turkey: and it is with regard to a circular of the Ministry of Justice, recently published (December 4, 1944) that we deem it advisable to treat of this matter.

This is the situation: For the reasons given above, and perhaps for many others, a large number of persons is coming into our country by land and by sea. Certain of these, and especially soldiers, sometimes disguised as civilians, carry arms. Certain others have no papers to establish their identity, and especially their nationality. But it is possible that with these political
and military refugees, foreign agents are passing through the land frontiers or the territorial waters of Turkey. The persons charged with the surveillance of these places, being neither competent nor qualified to make distinctions between true refugees and suspicious ones, are quick to arrest those who seem to them suspect, and to turn them over to the Court of Justice.

Then, the persons charged with respecting the law and not cognizant of international regulations, judges and concern those unfortunate, what is the legislation applied to this end? First, the Passport Law of June 28, 1938 (No. 36/9), which prescribes in its Article 1: "Turkish subjects as well as foreigners may not enter Turkey or leave it except at points indicated by the Government, and when in possession of passports or valid documents." But the refugees have none, and enter Turkey at whatever point they can.

Article 3 of the same law indicates the basis of the order contained in the preceding articles: it is directed solely and simply to turning back these foreigners. On the other hand, Article 47 of the same law provides for a fine of 50 to 200 pounds, or imprisonment of one to six months, and immediate deportation afterwards, for those who have no passports or regular documents. And, according to Article 48, the penalty is 25 to 50 pounds or imprisonment for one to six months, or both, for those who enter Turkey at points other than those designated by the Government. This is also the case with refugees, and criminal law is applied in condemning them.

A second law which touches on this subject is that of June 21, 1924 (No. 1110), regarding forbidden military districts. Although non-belligerent, Turkey has been on a war footing since the out-
break of hostilities, and for this reason the forbidden military districts have been more and more enlarged, and are found for the most part in the frontier regions. But Article 1 of this law, modified in March 1931, categorically forbids strangers access to these regions, unless they are in possession of a special authorization from the Council of Ministers, and then only for purely technical ones, as for the construction of railroads. It is also forbidden to everyone, foreign or native, to observe such a region with binoculars, to take photographs, to make drawings, sketches, maps, etc. Foreigners may not enter these regions except by public carriers and boats which traverse them, following a fixed route. In exceptional cases, they may be given an itinerary, which they must follow with extreme care. Offenders are immediately arrested and turned over to the Court of Justice competent to judge them. But none of these measures, dispositions, restrictions can be observed or respected by refugees sometimes hunted, often terror-stricken or near death. But on the other hand, it is not just to make them undergo the treatment of common law, to treat them as if they knowingly, voluntarily, or perhaps with premeditation had entered into a forbidden military district, or entered the country without regular passports, to make them pay a fine, to imprison them, and finally to deport them would not only be inhuman and contrary to the rules of international law, but would violate the letter and the spirit of the law. Because that which principally distinguishes the refugees in this case from the common criminal, is his lack of harmful intent, it is his ignorance of the restrictions.

Taking account of all these considerations, the Ministry of
Justice has put forward a circular to all the Prosecutors of the Republic, in which it is particularly said: "In judging foreigners, civilian or military refugees on our territory, it is necessary to investigate, meticulously and in detail, whether their actions are not due to the necessity of war, if they have entered intentionally or not into the forbidden districts, and if they have conducted themselves with criminal intent. It is not until all these points have been established that one can pass judgment on them."

That is to say, they shall be given the treatment of political or military refugees, or that of ordinary delinquents, in other words, in the first case they shall be subject to the rules of international law, and in the second to the disposition of internal law. As it necessary to remark that this discrimination is entirely just and suitable, and that it conforms with the principles of the Law?
Arrivée de Juifs

100 Juifs arrivaient de Constantinople en notre ville. Il s'agit d'un petit bateau qui avait quitté Istanbul pour se rendre à Zanzibar et qui a fait escale à Tanger. Le navire est un ancien navire de commerce qui circule continuellement entre les côtes africaines et les côtes du golfe Pérsique.

Arrivée de marchandises

Le navire a également chargé 100 tonnes de marchandises diverses, dont des textiles, des denrées alimentaires, des outils de travail, des vêtements et des médicaments. Ces marchandises sont en grande partie destinées à la vente sur le marché local.

Les ressortissants y sont intéressés

Les ressortissants de notre ville sont également intéressés par cette arrivée de marchandises, car elles permettent de renforcer les échanges économiques entre notre ville et les autres pays.

Journal d'Oran

Le 7 octobre 1973
La motor boat "Torop a" les 10 heures du matin, le 4 avril 1958, a quitté Constantinople pour Zonguldak, en passant par l'île d'Imbros. Le propriétaire de la motor boat affirme que le bateau a été endommagé par les vagues de la mer. La justice doit être saisie de l'affaire.
EN MARCHE DU CONGRÈS MONDIAL JUIF

En causant avec les délégués de l'organisation sionniste de Bulgarie


Les États-Unis devraient représenter de l'Agence chaque jour le lieu de réunion juive en Bulgarie; Vitali, d'une nouvelle Conférence à Haymof, président du Consulat. — Peut-être le milieu central de l'organisation Comité d'Europe deviendra-t-il ainsi sionniste unie et Sobetz le noyau du monde de demain. Elenazi, membre de cette conférence de l'aviation, me dit que la conférence de l'aviation sionniste se prépare à des décisions très importantes; entre autres celles du Congrès Mondial juif.

Je me suis entretenu avec le président des délégués de l'organisation sionniste de Bulgarie en route pour les États-Unis.

Ce sont Mme Joseph Levy, (suite de la page 7, col. 7)
En causant avec les délégués de l'organisation sioniste de Bulgarie

En causant avec les délégués de l'organisation sioniste de Bulgarie

...
Les restrictions furent dures exrêmes, mais les Juifs n'ont pas rendu mains vides. Le fana mains clément pour les Juifs de la Thrace et de la Macédoine, d'eux ont été déportés. D'après les statistiques inexactes que nous avons pu recueillir, la communauté juive européenne a eu de pleurer 5 à 6 millions de Juifs disparus ou morts. Aucun recours, le reste des Juifs en Bulgarie au mausolée, soit de 1.200.000 personnes, lorsque je quittai M. Roth de Bulgarie au gouvernement pour l'aide accordée par les affaires du commerce et de l'industrie. Les déclarations de Lord Moyne, ainsi que j'ai entendu, l'Édit de la Chambre de commerce portent en Bulgarie, 80 ascendants des présidents juifs...
La Conférence pour la Palestine

Un programme pour remédier au problème des réfugiés juifs a été adopté

L'avenir de la Palestine serait abordé lors de la prochaine conférence des Quatre

Washington, 21 A.A.—Le versement des mesures concernant l'établissement des Juifs en Palestine, qui serait consacré à l'avenir, a été soumis à l'adoption d'un programme en huit points destiné à remédier au problème des réfugiés juifs. Ce programme a été adopté par le Président Roosevelt, par le Directeur des Affaires Politiques, par le Président de la Confédération, par le Président de la Conférence pour la Palestine, par le Président de la Conférence pour la Palestine, par le Président de la Conférence pour la Palestine, par le Président de la Conférence pour la Palestine, par le Président de la Conférence pour la Palestine.
A PROGRAM TO REMEDY THE PROBLEM OF JEWISH REFUGEES HAS BEEN ADOPTED.

The future of Palestine will be considered at the time of the next conference of the Four.

Washington 21, A.A.

The meeting concerning Palestine terminated Sunday at Chicago with the adoption of a program in eight points destined to remedy the problems of Jewish refugees, and recommending free emigration of Jews to Palestine, the right of Jews to purchase land in Palestine, the abandonment of the British White Book, the recognition of the Jewish Commonwealth, and various measures concerning the establishment of Jews in Palestine.

The Committee in charge of political refugees, instituted by President Roosevelt, was represented by its director, James MacDonald, who recommended that the problem of the future of Palestine be broached at the time of the next meeting of Churchill, Roosevelt, Staline and de Gaulle, if he participates in it.
Translation

November 20, 1944

Broadcasts Read versed in Bulgarian

SOFIA

Cairo, 20. Reuter,

After a meeting which took place between four Arabian political societies, a message was addressed by them to President Roosevelt protesting against his opinion in favor of the Jews in connection with their installation in Palestine, and in the message it is stated that the Mohammedan Arabs will continue their fight against Zionism.
Une proclamation de M. Dewey sur les crimes de guerre

Washington, D.C. - Le gouverneur de New-York, M. Thomas H. Dewey, candidat républicain à la Présidence des États-Unis, a fait une proclamation disant :

"Selon des informations qui appartiennent aux États-Unis de source absolument sûre, les nationaux-nazis des encadrés et les soldats que leur défense est inévitable ont recours à la méthode terroriste connue des gangsters et mettant à exécution leurs victimes, tels que Polovets, les Juifs, et les autres non-Germands, enfermés dans les abominables camps de concentration dans des provinces, régions de la Pologne et d'autres pays encore plus proches de nos frontières." « Le monde entier est maintenant en position de demander, en son nom les plus commissaires l'exécution des Nazis (commandants, militaires membres du gouvernement allemand, leurs anciens, leurs instigateurs et leurs alliés) qui les assurent inévitables, contraints, entraînés en justes causes accomplissent leur projet, afin de contribuer à sauver leurs béquilles, sataniques."

« Je suis heureux de vous dire que notre département d'État a déjà demandé l'exécution du fait que si ces projets étaient exécutés, les complices de ces crimes compareraient en justes causes accomplissant leurs projets, sataniques. L'opinion publique aime plus, apporte enfin la déclaration final par notre département."
Translation

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

... As it is known, out of the orphans that have been brought over from Transnistria at the cost of such tremendous sacrifices, only a few hundred have been able to leave, whereas 1300 are still here.

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

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

"Ministry of the Cabinet
Council of Social Affairs
Municipal Committee of Control

September 25, 1944, No. 6774

To the Committee of Assistance, Yiddishkayt,

"We, Salish Togliner,

are hereby authorized to inform you that, subsequent to the decree made by the Russian Military Censor, the Jewish children originating from Transnistria, Bessarabia, and northern Bukovina are to be resettled. On the final arrangements for their resettlement, those children will be housed by the
Council of Public Welfare in conformity with the instructions
issued by the General to3 the Union Army, and by the
Chief Mayor of Cincinnati.

With the purpose of carrying out these instructions,
I have selected four officials who will undertake a census of
all those children, in cooperation with your special agents, in
the act as filled. It is hoped in the conversation with
your President, Major General Alburg.

I feel it to be urgent to instruct your respective agents to carry out this census in the most
urgent way.

[Signature]
[General Secretary]
[General US Const]
Translation

Extract from "Yediot Ahronot" Jerusalem, October 4, 1944.

"IT IS NOT THAT IT LOOKS"

A short introduction to the history of
Jewish Emigration from Europe in the East Indies,
by Jacob Cohen.

... Mr. E. J. Visser, president of the Zionist organization
in Jerusalem and secretary of the Jewish Agency for Palestine in
Amsterdam, recently visited and paid a special visit for carrying on the
emigration of European Jews to Palestine, regardless of age, sex,
costs, has been trying in the endeavor to intensify the rate of
emigration, and on the other to achieve for the as-yet small and
isolated in which certain greyish ship agents had been
involved, in accordance with anti-Zionist elements inside the
government itself. It is a fact that years ago, in order to be
able to evade the strict prohibitive regulations established by
the Mandatory Power with regard to immigration, it had been found
necessary to resort to the employment of certain colonizing
agents and certain agents. That cooperation and the
conditions that went with it have created conditions of transportation that
were inhuman, and involved brutal conditions beyond any imagination.
Evidently, these unscrupulous and exploitative agents,
mostly anti-Zionist agents or enemies of vessels, were at the
beginning even collaborators to whom very high sums could be
paid by the official bodies dealing with emigration. Lately,
however, they started doing it all on their own account, and very
often turned into criminal undertakers instead of discharging
their jobs as shipping agents and ship-owners. They turned the
tragic problem of Jewish emigration, that is a problem of general
interest, into a criminal enterprise of blackmail and exaction.
Thus it was very natural that these shipping agents should, by
means of graft and extramural bribes, ensure to themselves the
cooperation of important members of the country's administration,
in order, with the help of the latter, to be in a position to
blackmail and extort from the emigration legally initiated and
carried out by the emigration office of the Zionist Organization.

It is good that everybody should know that neither the
Zionist organization nor the emigration office were ever able to
charter a single vessel nor carry out a single transport except
on the conditions of a monopoly enjoyed and incessantly exer-
cised by influential agents with the connivance of the state.
These agents have been able, by means of tremendous grafts, to
assure for themselves tremendous influence, both with the German
Government as well as with the constant authorities in the Russian
state administration. It is good that people should also know
that these influences were so powerful and efficient that not
even the official emigration bodies of the Jewish Agency in
Istanbul, where vessels would be chartered at the cost of immense
efforts, were able to free themselves from this heavy servitude.

Every attempt for removing these influences would immediately
result in the creation of certain situations, both in Istanbul
and in Berlin, that would simply suppress emigration at all.

This was the reason why vessels used for transportation,
their quality and cost as well as the rate and the general
conditions of emigration, were at a certain time fully and
completely at the discretion of that private monopoly exercised by the adorning agencies. At the end of April, 1944, Mr. Zissu, as Secretary of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and President of the Zionist Organization, started a campaign intended to convince the Foreign Government to make up its mind whether it was ready, loyal, and honestly to give its support to Jewish migration and then be prepared to hand over this matter to the exclusive competence of a Jewish public institution, as could be the Zionist Organization of America. On the other hand, the Government was not prepared to do it, Mr. Zissu pointed out, then it would have to admit its own incapacity, let it be even a silent one, with these private commercial organizations that, with the aid of subsidies, had to monopolize the whole activity of migration.

Thus, the Government was placed in an alternative which it could no longer fail to realize: the result of it was that, on June 3, 1944, the Government finally gave its agreement, in principle, to the propositions stated in one of the documents addressed to it by Mr. E. L. Zissu. Thus, no migration office was created, instead over Mr. E. L. Zissu, Secretary of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, with technical councillors, to be appointed by him,

This represented a great achievement, both for the prestige of the Zionist Organization of America as well as for the fate of migration, because through the lucidity and clear political vision of Mr. E. L. Zissu, a possibility was found that, after years of struggle, the activity of migration of unwanted Jews and of Jews refugees from Hungary and Poland to Palestine should, from a spurious and criminal trade exercised by unscrupulous
shifting agents, be transformed into an institution of national

However, under the pressure of the Jewish population in

Human rights and justice for the people who,

by this measure, now themselves disposed of a source of fantastic profits from crime and plunder, and also with the help of

the transit zone funds but by them at their disposal for needs, as

well as the help of certain Jews who decided themselves to become

instruments of others and used all political speculations or

double coalition on migration, have finally succeeded in

holding on the structure of boats for which not even, thus

undermining the whole work of rescue of Jewish refugees from

hunger and despair out of the transit zone, one of the Jewish children restricted from Trans-

nistria, one of young pioneers (Kibbutz), to the total amount of have already against the rise in the Government's million

against those coming in territory of the Four-remained

region, and it also requires tremendous financial sacrifices,

until it became possible to lift the ban that prevents the departure of those boats, as an illustration to that, it is enough if

we point out that only for saving possible two thousand of the

boat USR the immigration office had been compelled to pay to

the Council of Public Affairs of the second effort under the

pressure from the Interministerial Commission for Jewish

migration mentioned in Israel/Palestine, the sum of 76 million lei

(over 35,000 = translated). To my, both the Zionist organization

as well as the immigration office are trying to recover this sum

from the public welfare council.

Unfortunately, the pending contracts made by the respective
bodies of the Jewish agency, abroad could no longer be cancelled except at the cost of heavy financial penalties, which would have made the cost of emigration even heavier. Thus, the migration office was compelled to take over, on its own account, the heavy charge of a situation of fact, namely, that migration was continued.

The migration office succeeded, however, in achieving another very important result, which was primary to the whole problem, namely, to subsume emigration to the following principles:

1. The principle of non-resistance.

2. The principle that the Jews are not entitled to international status, since because of his being an agent of nations under any form, or because of his being a member of his people, could not subscribe to their laws, no matter how much money he was ready to pay. He did not do it even if he had resorted to blackmail, as was the case of Ferdinand Corenitz and others, who had tried to make use of pressure on behalf of the Jews for some years.

In any case, since it was being handled by the migration office, a system proved to be well, a proportion of 60% of the passengers of each boat.

Nevertheless, if this method of Jewish emigration was accepted, it is by means of hiring the passage abroad, that this office has been functioning, having to bear all the expenses of the passengers within and from abroad, it could not possibly mean entirely a situation that had been lasting for years...
Départ pour l'Amérique
Sur "GUIDE"
Pavillon Portugais
partant vers le 23 Octobre 1941 de HAIFA acceptant passagers et
chargement pour
LISBONNE et PHILADELPHIA.
Pour plus amples informations s'adresser à :
L'Agence L. TRABICH et Co.
Istanbul Sirkeci, ADA HAN No 16 (Ex-Ismannian Han).
Téléphone : 23243
L'ÉCHANGE DES ALLEMANDS
internés en Turquie contre
des ressortissants turcs d'Allemagne

Nous avions annoncé il y a Allemagne et qui devaient
quelques jours que les auto-
ités envisageaient d'expédier monde d'ici, ne pourraient ve-
na Espagne les 350 ressortis-
sants allemands internés à manque de communication,
leurs part d'une mission ainsi qu'il a été décidé de surveiller
que les 200 autres qui, n'ayant pour le moment à la déci-
pue rentrer en Allemagne, par suite de l'envoi en Espa-
suite des événements survenus que des Allemands internés
dans les Balkans, avaient été ici. Par ailleurs il nous revient
internés à Tarabya, Ayaçapa que l'Espagne aussi n'aurait
ainsi que dans le lycée alle-
mand. Le s/s "Ege", avait été cette question. C'est pourquoi
même désigné pour ce trans-
port, Cependant, considérant donc vient d'ordonner que le
que les fonctionnaires de no-
s/s "Ege" reprennent le service
ire ambassade et de nos con-
d'istanbul-Izmir. Ce navire a
sauté, ainsi que quelques au-
quitté notre port samedi soir
jets turcs qui sont internés en à destination d'Izmir.

LA Turquie Oct. 9, 1944
We are indeed sorry to see that the harmful curiosity which from time to time recurs in one of our morning papers, has again put in an appearance. This colleague, under the effect of certain influences, is continually taking up the same subject and by his publications is dwelling at length on a minority question. The impression which a foreigner will gain in reading these articles or their translations will be simply frightful. Indeed, according to the atmosphere created by these writings, this is a country where the minorities are being treated like Pariahs, and that their fortunes are being seized under such pretexts as the capital levy. Moreover, the Government, in order to crush the minorities economically, is resorting to a thousand-and-one measures by way of establishing trade unions and other such institutions. Almost all the publications in this paper end with a severe and out-of-place warning such as “we must give these minorities their rights in time, for otherwise it will be too late”. This naturally means the necessity of refunding the money collected under the capital levy law. These articles moreover convey the impression as though the author were trying to act as the forerunner of a political pressure by pointing to the existence of foreign forces which would compel us to restore the rights of the minorities. All these accusations which we do not come across even in the columns of those American newspapers gathering their information on Turkey from political refugees who have fled from our country to the States, announce the existence of a minority problem in Turkey. This colleague of ours, moreover, is engaging in prejudicial publications in an effort to pose as the defender of the cause of the minorities. We wish to point out in this connection that none of the minorities has raised the slightest complaint during the twenty years of the Republican regime. As a matter of fact, all of them are enjoying the protection of the country’s laws without receiving any discriminative treatment... As regards the capital levy we believe that our colleague is acting under the influence of negative propaganda carried out by evil elements. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that the Government which collected some three hundred million liras by way of capital levy has collected an amount twice as large from the peasants under the tax on soil products. To demand the refunding of these funds which are being spent for the country’s defense services certainly does not constitute a patriotic move. Naturally we do not approve of the unfavorable atmosphere created around this country which has gained the appreciation of the entire world for its fair attitude in the matter of the minorities.

We also feel obliged to confess that our colleague’s publications convey the impression as though he were reporting our government and state to others.

(“We Should Not All Of a Sudden Bring Up a Minority Question” by Tavour Efkar - TASVIRI EFKAR - Editorial, Sept. 28)
Istanbul, 21.9.1944.

Under the headline "Radical change in policy of the War Refugee Board" reports the Revisionist paper "Hamashkif", Tel-Aviv:

"Mr. I. Hershmann, representative of the WRB to Turkey, disclosed in the middle of August, that it was his opinion, that emigration from Balkan countries is not necessary any longer. With a liberated Bulgaria and Rumania is it evident, that the only function of the WRB will consist in pressure to be put on the respective governments, including the Hungarians, to improve conditions for Jews in their countries.

This change in Mr. Hershmann's policy means, that in stead of efforts to save Hungarian, Rumanian and Bulgarian Jews and refugees in these countries they will have to stay there and wait for the results of his endeavour to obtain for them equal rights."

We shall be delighted to publish an authorised statement in the Palestine press.
Istanbul, 21.9.1944

Under the headline "Radical change in policy of the War Refugee Board" reports the Revisionist paper "Haavadaret", Tel-Aviv September 13, 1944:

"Mr. I. Hirschmann, representative of the WRB to Turkey, disclosed in the middle of August, that it was his opinion, that emigration from Balkan countries is not necessary any longer. With a liberated Bulgaria and Rumania it is evident, that the only function of the WRB will consist in pressure to be put on the respective governments, including the Hungarians, to improve conditions for Jews in their countries.

"This change in Mr. Hirschmann's policy means, that instead of efforts to save Hungarian, Rumanian and Bulgarian Jews and refugees in these countries, they will have to stay there and wait for the results of his endeavor to obtain for them equal rights."

We shall be delighted to publish an authorized statement in the Palestine press.
LOCAL REPORT
August 31, 1944

Hail Lutfu, one of the owners of "Tan", is back from Ankara. Permission has not been granted yet to resume publication of the newspaper. Length of suspension has not been indicated.

Emin Ahmet Yalan, owner of "Vatan", went to Ankara to obtain permission to resume publication of his newspaper. According to some sources, "Vatan" will reappear within a week.

The Trial of The Rapists.

The sentence of the military court following the trial of Suduri and his accomplices who, pretending to be martial law officers, deceive some merchants, was modified by the court of appeals. The case will be shortly reconsidered by this body.

Gold Prices Declining.

Anglo-American successes, the Hungarian armistice and the probability that Bulgaria will capitulate any moment, are causing daily declines in the price of gold on the local bourse.

Today, the rate of the "Boshad" gold lira in 33 lira 50 piasters, that of the Gulden, 29 lira 50 piasters and that of the "Kuloc" 468 piasters.
July 28, 1944

From Hirschmann to Pehle
War Refugee Board

An official announcement of the Turkish Communications Minister
today, July 28, publicly asserts that all passenger ships on the
Black Sea are restricted "as traffic by rail will be satisfactory."
He further asserts that after the "experiment" on the Black Sea
it will be decided whether similar shipping will be restricted
in the Mediterranean and in the Aegean.

It is not as yet determined whether this new edict will affect
the type of shipping planned for rescue work from Rumania and
Bulgaria to Istanbul, but it is entirely possible that similar
restrictions may be placed on all shipping within the near future.
Déclarations du Ministre des Communications

**LA NAVIGATION SERA AUSSI SUSPENDUE EN MEDITERRANEE ET EN Egee**

Les essais en cours n'auront aucun effet sur le transport du charbon à Istanbul

Le ministre des Communications, le général Ali Fuat Cebesoy, qui s'est rendu à Trabzon pour étudier la nouvelle situation des voies ferrées à la suite de la suspension du trafic maritime de la Mer Noire pour des raisons d'essais de défense passive, a déclaré ce qui suit au correspondant du "Vatan" :

Je suis en train d'étudier l'influence qu'a eue sur notre trafic ferroviaire la suspension provisoire du trafic maritime pour des raisons d'essais de défense passive. En entreprenant ces essais nous avons avant tout cherché à éviter toute entrave régulièrement transportées par nos chemins de fer. Pour les localités telles que Trabzon, Hopa et Samos-Zonguldak, entre lesquelles le trafic ferroviaire n'est pas possible, le trafic se fera par mer. Les navires "Erzurum" et "Dardélpınar" ont été désignés pour ces services. Suivant les résultats qui seront obtenus par ces essais de défense passive, la mesure sera également étendue à la région de l'Egee et de la Méditerranée. La date n'en est pas encore fixée mais il est très probable qu'elle aura lieu dans le courant des semaines prochaines.

Ces essais n'auront aucun effet sur le transport du charbon à Istanbul qui continuera à être régulièrement ravitaillé. Il n'y a aucun changement dans les services aériens et les rumeurs relatives à leur suspension éventuelle sont infondées.
Services maritimes entre la Turquie et l'Amérique

Mersine, 22 — Un navire allié, barrant pavillon norvégien qui a appareillé à Thonanderum, une cargaison comprenant notamment des produits pharmaceutiques vient d'arriver ici avec une cargaison de 128 tonnes de tabac et appareillera pour New-York après avoir effectué un chargement de chrome. Ce navire bouchera également différents ports anglais. Il inaugure ainsi les premiers services maritimes directs entre l'Amérique et les ports turcs, services qui n'ont été reçus en 22 jours et auxquels se sont joints huit autres.

Un autre bateau américain transportant une cargaison composée de produits pharmaceutiques, d'acier, de laine et de 600 tonnes de potassium a appareillé le 15 octobre pour la Turquie.

LE TOULOUAL D'ORIENT
AUG. 23, 1941
Front de l'Ouest

Le 22 A.A. dit que « Paris serait épargné des opérations militaires, comme il l'était en 1941. »

A Lisieux

Les Britanniques entrent à Lisieux.

A Lisleux

Les Alliés sont arrivés à Lisleux.

A Londres

On apprend que des troupes allemandes sont en train de sortir de la trappette (littéralement, dit le texte anglais), qui se trouvent à terre de la ligne de Normandie, se concentrent dans la région de Monferrin.

Au nord d'Amiens et à l'est de Reims, les troupes américaines sont en contact avec les Allemands dans la région de la vieille Arce.

Le général Koenig est nommé gouverneur de Paris.

Cherbourg, 22 A.A. — On annonce officiellement à Cherbourg que le général de Gaulle a nommé le général Koenig gouverneur militaire de Paris.

On rense en usage la Ligne Siegfried.

Stockholm, 22 A.A. — Le journal officiel « Afnon Tidningar » rapporte que 100.000 hommes de l'organisation Todt commencent à remettre en état la ligne Siegfried. L'électricité et les conduites d'eau de cette ville fonctionnent de nouveau. Les troupes aériennes ont occupé les casemates souterraines.

De même qu'en 1939, la population demeurant dans la voisinage de la ligne Siegfried aurait déjà été évacuée.

Belfort et les Vosges seront défendus.

Arrivée de réfugiés européens à New York

New-York, 7. A. A. — Plus de 1,000 réfugiés européens parmi lesquels un grand nombre de Français sont arrivés hier à New-York. Le gouvernement des États-Unis se chargera d’eux jusqu’à la fin de la guerre.

LE JOURNAL D’ARGENT
Aug. 8 74
Un convoi d'Allemands quitte ce soir Istanbul

Les Allemands résidant dans les différents vilayets ont commencé à arriver en notre ville. Notamment le haut personnel du consulat à Ismir et les autres Allemands qui séjournaient en cette ville sont arrivés hier la nuit via Bandırma. Le premier convoi de 150 personnes parti d'Ankara est attendu aujourd'hui en notre ville. Il n'y a pas eu hier soir de départ d'Allemands de notre ville. Le deuxième convoi quittera ce soir Sirkedji. D'autre part un certain nombre d'Allemands résidant en notre ville ne veulent pas, pour différentes raisons, rentrer en leur pays et ont présenté des requêtes en ce sens au Vilayet. Leurs cas sont soumis à une enquête de la part de la direction de la Sûreté. Si le résultat des investigations est positif, il sera pris à leur endroit une décision adéquate aux instructions dont l'arrivée est attendue d'Ankara.

On présume que les Autrichiens qui sont antinazis et ceux dont le passeport a été repris par les autorités consulaires allemandes et ceux qui auraient entrepris des démarches en vue de passer à la sujétion turque et dont les formalités ad hoc n'ont pas encore été achevées ainsi que les Allemands juifs, ne seront pas expédiés à leur pays.

En vue de délibérer sur ces questions, une réunion a été tenue hier au Vilayet avec la participation du directeur de la Sûreté.

Il nous revient par ailleurs que la nouvelle suivant laquelle on aurait interdit d'écouter les diffusions des radios des pays alliés dans les endroits publics n'est pas exacte. Aucune communication n'a encore été faite au Vilayet à cet effet.

Unum noriyat liderden yazı ik
ni Müdürü : Kemal Salih Sel
Sabhi ve Basmuharrimi ;
YUNUS NADI ABALIO
Cumhuriyet enbaasi

La république
Facilités pour le passage en transit des Juifs à destination de la Palestine


La Turquie

Aug. 8 '47
Le passage des Juifs en transit d'Istanbul

Ankara, 7 (par tél.) On sait que notre gouvernement accorde toutes les facilités voulues au transit des Israélites qui se trouvent dans la nécessité de quitter leur pays.

L'an dernier plusieurs enfants de confession juive étaient partis en transit de notre pays, ayant quitté la Hongrie, la Roumanie et la Bulgarie.

43 Israélites bulgares qui viennent de quitter la Bulgarie partent au bords'hui en transit de Turquie.

1.828 Juifs qui viennent de quitter Constantza à bord d'un navire sans pouvoir obtenir de visa sont arrivés à Istanbul, d'où ils pourront partir pour la Syrie après que les formalités requises seront complétées.
Nos échanges commerciaux avec la Suisse, seront-ils interrompus?

Ceux avec la Suède pourraient se faire en transit par le Portugal

On mande à Ankara qu’à la suite de la rupture des relations politiques entre la Suède et l’Allemagne, le commerce turco-suédois sera le plus éprouvé. Sur le refus de transit de l’Allemagne, les transactions avec la Suède seront fatalement interrompues.

L’arrivée de machines et des installations industrielles de vingt millions de livres commandées en Suisse par l’Elt Bank et la Sunner Bank sera pour cette raison, amincira à l’après-guerre. Quant à nos relations avec la Bulgarie, la Roumanie et la Hongrie, elles continueront mais il n’est pas exclu qu’elles aient à faire face à un tas de difficultés et d’embarras. Bien que la frontière de la Bulgarie ait été, il y a trois jours, fermée seulement pour quelques heures, elle fut rouverte ultérieurement et le trafic normal se rétablit. Nos rapports économiques avec la Suède, quoique condamnés faute de voie directe, à être interrompus, certaines démarches ont été entreprises en vue du transport par mer des marchandises suédoises à la Turquie. D’après une proposition de la compagnie suédoise, les marchandises suédoises arrivées à bord des navires suédois seront transportées par la procédure de l’échange. Quoiqu’il en soit, de grands efforts sont déployés en vue d’assurer la continuation et le renforcement des relations commerciales turco-suédoises.
Le transport des marchandises d'exportation et d'importation

Ankara, 6.—A la suite de la rupture des relations diplomatiques et économiques avec l'Allemagne, les échanges commerciaux entre la Turquie et la Suisse souffriront le plus. Le transit par l'Allemagne sera naturellement interdit.

Comme conséquence, les commandes de machines et des installations industrielles d'un montant de 20 millions de Lires, faites par la Smerbank et l'Etibank en Suisse attendront le retour à la paix pour être exécutées.

Bien que nos relations avec la Bulgarie, la Roumanie et la Hongrie continuent, il est fort probable que les échanges commerciaux rencontrent beaucoup de difficultés et d'inconvénients.

Nos échanges avec la Suisse ne pourront plus se faire par suite de la carence de route.

Des démarches ont été faites pour que les marchandises destinées pour la Suisse soient transportées par des navires turcs à Lisbonne où arriveraient également les marchandises suisses à importer en Turquie et seraient transbordées sur les navires turcs.
L'AIDE AUX REFUGIES JUIFS

Zwei U-Boot-Angriffe
im Schwarzen Meer

Ankara, 21. Juli (A.A.)

Ankara, 21. Juli (A.A.)

Wie die Generaldirektion der Staatlichen Schifffahrtsvereinigung mitteilte, werden die Dampferfahrten nach den Häfen des Schwarzen Meeres vom Sonntag, den 23. Juli 1944, ab bis auf weiteres eingestellt.
Les Juifs et l'Allemagne

La tragédie des Juifs d'Europe a atteint un degré tel que l'influence, si légère soit-elle, devient une grave violation des droits de l'homme. Pour vous faire une idée sur l'assaut que donne en ce moment le National sur les Juifs, nous avons adressé le 13 juin un message au Régent Horace l'Admi-

nistrant, au nom de l'humanité, de faire usage de toute son influence pour préserver les Juifs de nouvelles persécutions. Ce message est resté sans effet.

La seule chose à faire, c'est de libérer l'Europe des armées de l'Allemagne venue de l'Est et de l'Ouest, afin de détruire les forces de mal avant qu'elles aient pu achever leur œuvre. Cette œuvre a été décidée et régulièrement dite dans tous ses détails. Un journal rappelait dernièrement et fort opportunément, un discours prononcé le 9 septembre 1941 au Reichstag face par le Führer qui disait :

"Je déclare que nous avons décidé de combattre les Juifs, car nous avons constaté qu'ils sont responsables de toutes les guerres mondiales. Il est de notre devoir de les exterminer."
La tragédie des Juifs d'Europe a atteint un degré tel que l'effACEMENT, si l'égoïste "colituelle" devient une grave violation des droits de l'humanité. Pour vous faire une idée sur l'aspect que donne en ce moment le Navi contre les débats d'Israël en Europe, je vous citons deux faits prodigieux de l'Onu en Pays Baltes, l'autre en Hongrie.

Il y a quelques années les Russes libéraient la ville de Vilno, troisième grande ville juive du monde, après New-York et Lublin. Sauriez-vous ce que les Russes y ont trouvé comme Juifs ? Exactement une vieille femme et un jeune garçon. En Hongrie, on sait que depuis le 10 Mars dernier, un nouveau gouvernement, appuyé par l'armée d'occupation, auquel la plupart des ministres hongrois accrédités à l'étranger, ont refusé de reconnaître le caractère constitutionnel, libre et national, a été constitué. Ce gouvernement, celui de Stépán, désireux de mettre la confiance placée en lui par le Roi et de faire parlement à son opinion publique, "l'utilité, la nécessité, de sa naissance, a pris la décision unique dans l'histoire de l'Europe allemande et nala de faire disparaitre tous les Juifs se trouvant sur son territoire : c'est-à-dire 800,000 Juifs hongrois, plus 120,000 Juifs tchéques, polonais, yougoslaves, roumains, bulgares, venus chercher la relative sécurité dont bénéficiaient leurs congénères à l'ombre de la couronne de St. Etienne. On a pâssé à Budapest qu'en supprimant les Juifs, on en avait une belle couleur faciale afin de plaire aux maîtres naifs et en distribuant leurs biens aux non-Juifs, on aura une popularité afin de combler celle qui manquait de plus en plus. Aussi la mesure fut mise en exécution. 800,000 Juifs furent déportés de leurs biens, par- 

Le 15 juin, un message au Roi d'Israël, l'indiquant, au nom de l'humanité, de mener une campagne pour préserver les Juifs de nouvelles persécutions. Ce message est resté sans effet pratique.

La seule chose à faire, c'est de héter l'avance des armées de libération venant de l'Ouest, afin de détruire les forces du mal qui leurs aient pu s'échapper leur ouvrage. Cette mesure a été décidée et rattachée sans doute dans tous ses détails. Un journal rappelait veintement et fort opportunément, un discours prononcé le 8 septembre 1942, au Sport-Palace par le Führer qui disait :

"Le judaïsme a déclenché une guerre mondiale pour exterminer les peuples aryens de l'Europe ; or, ce ne sont pas les peuples aryens, mais les Juifs qui seront exterminés. En Allemagne, il fut un temps où les Juifs réclamèrent de nos prophètes, de ne pas s'allier au mal. Mais il nous faudra hésiter d'une chose ; ils n'ont plus de césar de rive. Mais il nous faudra hésiter d'une chose ; ils n'ont plus de césar de rive. Mais il nous faudra hésiter d'une chose ; ils n'ont plus de césar de rive. Mais il nous faudra hésiter d'une chose ; ils n'ont plus de césar de rive."
JEWISH JOURNAL AND DAILY BIBLE

May 5th, 1944.

"5,000 Jewish children are already being rescued assures Hirschmann.

Special Report to the Jewish Journal from S. Mandell.

"A door has been opened for the rescue of Jews in Europe. The first ships of refugees have already arrived in Turkey on their way to Palestine. The next transport will have 2,500 Jewish children from Romania."

This cheering news was given at a special conference with the Jewish press at the Lotus Club by Ira H. Hirschmann who has recently returned from Turkey executing an important mission for the War Refugee Board.

Mr. Hirschmann told the newsmen of a number of confidential things about the scope and methods of the rescue work which is being done and he expressed his hope that this activity will be widened more and more.

"The administration of President Roosevelt has done a marvelous job, this Mr. Hirschmann emphasized, the War Refugee Board has been a great and effective instrument for the rescue of the persecuted and suffering Jews in Europe. In addition John W. Fahie the director of the Board who is heartily devoted, the services of the Ambassador to Turkey are outstanding. (Lawrence Steinhardt) Ambassador has labored day and night with me in order to break through a door which has been sealed with a thousand locks to prevent rescue work." 

Mr. Hirschmann continued to give us details of his feverish efforts to get at first permission from the Turkish Government to have the refugees enter Turkey and then the complicated negotiations with Bulgaria and Roumania to let the refugees out.

Ira Hirschmann received from President Roosevelt the broadest authority. This coupled with his high diplomatic status enabled him to reach the highest authorities and to carry through things which were never dreamed of previously in this war.

In giving us the details of his work Mr. Ira Hirschmann repeatedly emphasized the warm Jewish heart of Ambassador Steinhardt, who is always very busy with the most important problems of American diplomacy and in spite of this he was frequently awakened in the middle of the night in order to intervene with the Turkish authorities so that the incoming ships containing refugees should not be sent back.
Ira Hirschmann has spoken with admiration about the Palestine young people, the representatives of the Jewish Agency who are managing the rescue work in Ankara and Istanbul. These are the leaders of the underground movement who restlessly seek all kinds of methods to take care of as many Jews as possible from Hitler's Gehenna. Then he started an outpouring of admiration of the wonderful work of the Joint Distribution Committee.

"The money for this work of rescue (Ira Hirschmann said with enthusiasm) is being supplied mostly by the Joint. The size of the money costs are not being taken into consideration, no price is too high to rescue Jewish lives. The Joint conducts its relief work in an even, intelligent manner and has earned the reputation as the greatest private rescue organization in the world. The Joint has earned its prestige through the years of honest and ceaseless work. And in some cases the name of the Joint was not mentioned, there must be a reason for it and you can bet that the Joint is behind the work with its financial and moral support. If I would remain now in this country, I would devote all my energies to the Joint as this is the greatest and the most solid Jewish organization for rescue."

As it is well known the Joint received its money from the United Jewish Appeal which expects to collect this year $32,000,000 for the rescue work of the Joint, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service.

Hirschmann spoke also with high regard about the leadership of the Joint and particularly about the chairman Paul Hirschfeld.

The Jews in Transnistria. It was very fascinating to get from I. H. the information about his daring work in rescuing the 46,000 Jews in Transnistria that remained alive.

At the very beginning there were 175,000 Jews there from Anschluss but the health conditions in the camps were so horrible that people died like flies for two years. There were over 100,000 victims due to this condition. H. used his influence with the Romanian Government to give up this concentration camp and to permit the Jews to settle in the larger cities in Transnistria in order to give them a better chance to find food and shelter as hide-outs from the Nazis.

"The Jews that remained alive in Transnistria, H. continued, were faced with sure death. If they would not have died from epidemics, they would have found their deaths when the Nazis retreated through that section. No miracles were expected as nobody could foresee that the cunning 3rd Army would occupy the territory in such a short time and the Nazis would not have had even a chance for the same murders. From previous experiences I knew that in every city
and town that was abandoned by the Nazi armies, they always found time in the last minutes to shoot the Jews with machine guns. This is the reason why I am fit to use all my powers so that the Romanian government shall give up the concentration camps."

He also said: "I am proud of this achievement. I am convinced that I rescued these Jews from a sure and unavoidable death."

Speaking of his mission in Turkey, T. H. mentioned repeatedly about the great assistance from the International Red Cross and from the Soviet ambassador in Ankara, Minograd who as everyone knows is a Jew.

At the closing, Dr. Hirschmann appealed with typical Jewish patriotic enthusiasm to the leading Jewish organizations in America that in these tragic times that our people are living through, all political differences should cease and all efforts shall be concentrated on relief rescue.

"The immediate problem is," Hirschmann exclaimed, "to get free havens for the driven European refugees. I deliberated whether I shall remain in Ankara or come back to America and call on the public to the proof that it is possible to rescue men and women. I have decided to come here and I am glad of it. Now I hope that the entire American people will support the idea of free havens for refugees in order to save those that remained alive."
A complete report on the activities of the War Refugee Board to rescue the Jews of Nazi-occupied Europe was given yesterday, May 4, 1944, at a press conference by Ira A. Hirschmann, the Special Emissary of President Roosevelt, who has recently returned from Turkey where he was active in the rescue work.

Mr. Hirschmann reported to those present about the great work which is being done by the War Refugee Board about rescuing the Jews of the Balkans, The Jewish conditions in Balkan lands, he said, Mr. Hirschmann, is much worse than we first could imagine. In his opinion the War Refugee Board should have been created much sooner.

The Roosevelt administration, according to Mr. Hirschmann's report, is deeply worried as far as the problem of rescuing the Jews of the Nazi-hell is concerned, and he was granted by the government full power to execute the work. The government of Turkey has prepared the ground for the activities of Mr. Hirschmann before his arrival in Ankara, the capital of Turkey. Thanks to the powers which were granted to him from the White House, he could get in direct contact with the highest personalities from other governments, and to enable him to do such work which brought good results. His first important work was to break through a way for the boats with Jewish refugees that had to cross the Turkish waters. It was the hard way. He met all kinds of difficulties but he finally succeeded in making his way and to build a bridge in order to further continue with his work.

Mr. Hirschmann's work would probably be impossible if not for the cooperation and assistance of the American Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. Lawrence Steinhardt, Mr. Steinhardt is now occupied with much work. His position in Turkey is now a very responsible one. He has at times to acknowledge hundreds of important telegrams daily, and still Mr. Steinhardt has been devoted with all his heart to the rescue work. Many times
In the middle of the night he had to get in touch with different Ministers and he was always ready to cooperate. Mr. Hirschmann has won praiseworthy words from Mr. Steinhardt and he considers him as one of the future leaders of American Jewry.

The most difficult task was to bring into the port of Turkey the first liner "NILKA" with Jewish refugees from Rumania. It required plenty of work but through the assistance of Mr. Steinhardt this task was realized, and after the "NILKA" it wasn't so hard any more to bring into port the other two liners, the "HELLACITTA" and the "MARINE".

In conjunction with this Mr. Hirschmann gave details about the great rescue work which is being done by the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem in cooperation with the Joint Distribution Committee. The Joint is now in back of all the Jewish rescue work. It deducts for this work the necessary funds and the necessary prestige. Mr. Hirschmann further reported about the rescue work which was done in Rumania in Transnistria which is now occupied by Russia. 175,000 Jews were sent out by Rumania two years ago, who were enslaved in the concentration camps. In the period of the past two years only 50,000 out of the 175,000 Jews remained alive; the rest died from hunger and epidemic diseases.

Mr. Hirschmann undertook to rescue the rest of the Jews in Transnistria and he succeeded through neutral governments to get in touch with the Rumanian government and his request that it should dissolve the concentration camps and permit the Jews to leave and to settle down in the cities of the country. After consultation with the Rumanian government he finally succeeded in rescuing 48,000 Jews from the concentration camps and to enable them to live freely as Rumanian citizens.

The International Red Cross showed a great measure of goodwill and assisted in this work of rescue.

Mr. Hirschmann also got in touch with the Soviet Power through her Ambassador in Ankara and was promised that the Soviet Government will take care of those Rumanian Jews who still remained in Transnistria. The Rumanian Government permits those Jews who are anxious to leave to get out of Rumania. The agenda of the day now is the rescue of 5,000 Jewish children from Bulgaria who expect to arrive into a Rumanian port. The second point on the agenda of the day is the question of creating in America free ports for Jewish refugees. This is a very important problem which must be solved as quickly as possible. For this question, first of all a favorable public opinion must be created and a real effort should be made in the government circles.
Thousands of Jews saved, says Ira Hirschmann
Representative of President's Refugee Board tells "The Day" about his mission to save Jews

Special for "The Day"
by S. Dingall

Washington, April 22.-- Many thousands of Jews have already been rescued from Nazi-occupied countries, and many more will still be rescued, declared Ira Hirschmann, representative of President Roosevelt's War Refugee Board in an exclusive interview for "The Day" shortly after his return from Europe.

When President Roosevelt announced last January his War Refugee Board of three Cabinet members, instructing them to make use of every way and every means to rescue refugees from Nazi-occupied countries, everybody felt that America is shaking off the dust of Evian and London and is embarking on a new road of true rescue.

This feeling was further strengthened when, a fortnight later, it became known that the President's rescue Board had sent a first delegate to Turkey, not a diplomat, but a young energetic Jewish businessman, Ira A. Hirschmann of New York, and that it had given him full authority to carry out rescue activities on the widest possible scale.

Ira A. Hirschmann has returned these days from his European mission to report to the President's War Refugee Board concerning his work during the period of over two months which he spent in Turkey, and to make new recommendations for rescue activities based on the facts and conditions which he had found on the spot.

Mr. Hirschmann has returned a week ago and has been staying all this time in Washington where he is engaged in conferences relative to the work of rescue.

His office is in the Treasury Department -- quite a modest office of two rooms with a secretary who answers his telephone (which rings ceaselessly) and brings in the papers he is asking for.
Mr. Hirschmann is a dark-complexioned Jewish young man, with an expression full of charm, of medium height, with penetrating black eyes, an energetic face and quick movements. He is the type which Americans call "go-getter" — a man used to getting things done.

I met him in his office soon after the lunch-hour, but he had not yet lunched. He took two apples out of his pocket and put them on his desk: "This will have to be my snack."

I asked him whether he had already reported to the Board concerning his work, and whether he can acquaint me with the contents of the report.

Mr. Hirschmann replied that he had submitted a brief report and had attached several memoranda which might prove useful to the Board in its future activities.

The report will not be made public; not because it contained secrets, but because the general character of the Board's activities is such that it could be hindered by too much publicity. We make use of all sorts of ways and devices to get the victims out of Nazi-occupied areas, and as soon as the enemy will learn about them, we shall no longer be able to utilize them, declared Mr. Hirschmann.

I asked him to give me a general idea of his work in Turkey.

He thought for a while and opened before me a book of cables which he sent almost daily from Ankara to the War Refugee Board in Washington.

The cables are signed by Ambassador Steinhardt and are sent to the address of the Department of State, since in this way only they can avoid censorship. Some of them are sent in code.

Had it been possible to relate the entire contents of the cables, they would have produced the greatest sensation and would have shown that for the first time we are in the presence of a true rescue action. The number of the rescued people mentioned in the individual cables does not amount to many thousands. But each cable tells of a completed action of rescue, and the number of cables is quite large.

With Mr. Hirschmann's permission, I shall relate here a few facts which I have gathered from the cables.

A boat was filled with refugees from Eritrea to be transported into Turkey. But the boat's crew refused to sail, fearing Russian submarines and mines.
It became necessary to negotiate with the Russian government. The War Refugee Board received the assurance of the Soviet government that it will let the boat pass. In this manner, 269 persons were rescued.

It became necessary to obtain a safe conduct from the Nazis for another boat filled with Jewish children. Neither Mr. Hirschmann nor the American Ambassador could deal with the Nazis, but the children had to be saved. Thereupon, Mr. Hirschmann talked it over with Mr. Simond, Representative of the International Red Cross, Mr. Simond, together with the Apostolic Delegate -- the Pope's Ambassador in Turkey, went to the German Ambassador von Papen. Von Papen is a Catholic. The safe conduct was given, and 1,500 persons were saved.

In the same manner certain things have been accomplished to ease the position of the Jews of Hungary who suddenly fell into the hands of the Nazis.

Mr. Hirschmann succeeded in chartering two boats -- the "Tari" and the "Milca" -- which have systematically carried loving souls from slavery to freedom....

His only weapon was a calling card of 3 lines, reading: "Mr. Hirschmann, Attache of the Embassy of the United States, Ankara.

This calling card opened for him all the doors of Turkish government officials and of foreign embassies. He was received everywhere not only with courtesy but also with great interest.

He ascribes this to the great popularity of President Roosevelt in Europe. He enjoys everywhere the greatest confidence, and great things are expected of him. No one in Europe, except the Nazis, of course, would believe that there are people in America who don't like the President.

I asked Mr. Hirschmann why he selected Turkey as first point for the work of the War Refugee Board.

He replied: "Turkey is an open window to the Balkan. My ambition was to transform the window into a door. The difference between window and door is that through a window one may only look, but through a door one may enter.... -- Did you succeed in this? -- I asked. -- To a certain extent, yes, I could not open a wide door, so I opened a narrow doorway and a few thousand children came through it, to begin with.

Mr. Hirschmann smilingly added:
Children do not require much space. Besides, it is easier to obtain the sympathies of neutral powers when one appeals to them on behalf of children. Afterwards adults also are entering. In addition, one should emphasise — says Mr. Hirschmann — that when it is a matter of rescuing a family, the parents always ask that the children be saved first and that they, themselves, be taken out last.

How many refugees have been rescued by the War Refugee Board? I asked him.

It is impossible to give a precise figure — he answered — nor is it advisable to make such a figure public. But you can say that everybody was rescued wherever this was possible, and I believe that this policy will be continued by Mr. Pehle, the Executive Director of the War Refugee Board.

Mr. Hirschmann had two offices in Turkey, the one in Ankara, the other in Istanbul.

Ankara is Turkey's diplomatic center. The Nazis and their adherents keep there now their best diplomats, through whom they conduct political warfare against the United Nations by all kinds of intrigues. It is easy to imagine, therefore, how difficult it is for American representatives to work in such an atmosphere.

Istanbul, on the other hand, is the center of Turkish commerce and the largest port. Tens of boats enter the harbor daily, and it was necessary to keep one's eyes open for every boat with a view to determining to what extent she could be used for purposes of rescue.

So Mr. Hirschmann had to travel always between Ankara and Istanbul, carrying his "office" with him. While he was in Istanbul, the diplomatic work was conducted for him by Mr. Steinhardt.

I pointed out to Mr. Hirschmann that Mr. Steinhardt, while still Ambassador to Soviet Russia, had been criticised here for his attitude toward refugees. Mr. Hirschmann asked me to deny this impression about Mr. Steinhardt.

He threw himself into the rescue work with body and soul, neglecting all other important activities — declared Mr. Hirschmann.

He found Steinhardt a loyal and devoted Jew who does not let anything stop him when an opportunity arises to rescue a group of Jews. He ignores all formalities and all precedents.
Mr. Hirschmann quickly emphasized, however, that it is the President who merits the greatest credit. Ambassador Steinhardt and he are merely the instrumentalities through which the President and the War Refugee Board carry out their plans.

Mr. Hirschmann declared that only upon reaching Ankara did he find out what broad powers the President has given him. No ambassadors have such powers. Naturally, he made as much use as he could of these powers for the purposes for which they have been given to him.

I asked Mr. Hirschmann what he thought of the White Paper and what effect it would have on future immigration into Palestine.

Mr. Hirschmann replied that this was a political question which he cannot discuss, but he, personally, is not so pessimistic concerning the future of the immigration into Palestine.

Mr. Hirschmann could not find enough words to praise the work of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and of the Joint. Both organizations have greatly helped him in the work of rescue.

He spoke with special enthusiasm about Mr. Barlas, the representative of the Jewish Agency in Ankara.

He also gave credit to the British representatives in Turkey who helped him a great deal.

He ascribes the major part of the success of the War Refugee Board to its Director, John W. Pehle, a former official of the Treasury Department, and also to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau.

Secretary Morgenthau kept him yesterday in conference for two hours, making inquiries about every detail of the rescue work in Europe.

— We have in him a great American and a good, warm-hearted Jew who is not sufficiently appreciated — said Mr. Hirschmann.

I asked him what the Jewish press, and American Jews in general, could do to aid in the rescue work.

Mr. Hirschmann's eyes shone:

That's a good question — he said — and I shall gladly answer it. Two things can be done; in the first place, support the War Refugee Board in all its plans in every way, because the people on it are devoted earnest people who have no other aim than that of rescuing from Hitler as many Jews, and also non-Jewish victims, as possible.
Secondly, stop the internecine fight among various organizations for the sake of honors, and not to make capital from Jewish misery.

Too much noise does not help — he continued — but, on the contrary, it creates the impression on the outside that we ourselves do too much already, and this is far from being true.

Mr. Hirschmann's mission for the War Refugee Board is terminated. He returns today to New York and will resume next week his important position in Bloomingdale Brothers' Department Store, in which he serves as Vice-President and business expert.

But his name will remain written in letters of gold in Jewish history as the first Jew whom fate chose to be America's messenger of mercy to rescue tens of thousands of European Jews from death.
Rabbi Solomon P. Wohlgelernter
2784 Washington Street
Seattle 4, Washington.

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Rabbi of the Congregation Bikur Cholim past 14 years
American Citizen by Naturalization
Member of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of America and Canada
and of the Administrative Committee of the Vaad Haatzolah
132 Nassau Street, New York City,
Member of the Zionist Organization and Mizrahi Organization
of America; Delegate to the American Jewish Conference and
Member of the Rescue Committee,
Past President of the Seattle Federated Jewish Fund and identified
with all Jewish Movements in American Jewry.

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Rabbi Kalmanowitz

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District 4337
NEW YORK TIMES
FEBRUARY 20, 1944

REFUGEE AID CHIEF AT WORK IN TURKEY

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

BY JOSEPH M. LEVY
BY OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 20—From his bed to which he was constricted by an attack of influenza, Dr. Samuel Horning, chief rabbi of Palestine, at present in Ankara in connection with plans for the rescue of Jews from Europe, received a call from the United States for great aid. Hirschmann, one of the chief representatives of the newly formed War Refugee Board, was on his way to work with the refugees. He is expected to take up his duties as official representative of the newly formed War Refugee Board.

The war refugee board went to work at a meeting of the full membership of the board in Ankara. It is expected that the board will work closely with the governments of the United States and other nations to provide assistance to refugees.

One of the most important tasks facing the refugees is to develop the possibilities for the rescue of Jewish refugees from Europe. The board, headed by its dynamic director, Dr. Samuel Horning, has already made significant progress in this field. The board has received many communications from Jewish refugees, who are living in hiding, and has been able to secure the release of many of them.

The war refugee board has been working closely with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which is responsible for the rehabilitation of refugees. The board has also been in close touch with the United States government, which has been providing financial assistance to the refugees.

The work of the war refugee board is of utmost importance, as it is the only hope for the rescue of Jewish refugees from Europe. The board is working hard to secure the release of as many refugees as possible, and to provide them with the assistance they need to start a new life in a new country.

To meet the emergency, an appeal has been made to all people in the world to contribute to the war refugee fund. The fund will be used to provide assistance to the refugees, and to develop the possibilities for their rescue.

The war refugee board is an organization of extraordinary power and influence, and its work is of the utmost importance in the fight against the persecution of the Jews. The work of the board is being carried out with the utmost efficiency and dedication, and it is to be hoped that it will be successful in its task.
Ira Hirschmann, vice president of Bloomingdale Bros., Inc., New York, has arrived in Ankara, Turkey, on a mission for the President's war refugee board, it was announced today.

Hirschmann, long active in refugee work, will be assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Ankara as a special attaché in carrying out his task of expediting visas for Jews and other persecuted peoples from Europe.
Ira Hirschmann Named War Refugee Board Aid

Assigned to Ankara to Help Persecuted Minorities

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

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

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

By Charles Van Devander and William O. Plater Jr.

Last Monday's appointment of Ira Hirschmann, vice-president of Bloomingdale's, as a special representative of the War Refugee Board in Ankara, Turkey, is to be followed shortly, Acting Director John W. Pehle tells us, by the assignment of similar representatives to other strategic points abroad, including Berne and Madrid.

Hirschmann, who has been designated as a special attaché to the U. S. Embassy at Ankara in connection with refugee matters, has actually been on the job there since Feb. 14—working out field measures for the rescue, transportation, maintenance and relief of Jews and other persecuted minorities in Europe.

Hirschmann, who previously spent much time abroad, was a U. S. observer at the Potsdam conference in 1945 and subsequently went to Austria to arrange personally for several hundred refugees' flight from that country. His most recent service with the government was as a special assistant to Chairman Davis of the War Labor Board.

IRA HIRSCHMANN
Rescuing Refugees—

and in Time!

New Board Is Striving to Get Victims

Out of Europe ‘In Mass’

By EMILY TOVE

We must save them now or there will not be one left.

This urgent statement came last night from the War Refugee Board director, President Roosevelt, to rescue Jews from torture and death.

Only a few weeks ago, President Roosevelt declared that ‘our whole life, our happiness, and the complete extermination of the Jewish people’ must be directed to ‘all over Europe’.

President Roosevelt announced formation of the board, with directions to act right now and immediately to save lives.

The War Refugee Board director does not talk in generalities about what might be done to rescue Jews in Europe. He says his organization was formed ‘to act right now’ and that is just what the board is doing.

Working in Turkey

Already a representative in the Turkey working persistently to save as many Jews as possible and plans are under way for sending others to key neutral countries that are most concerned with the refugee problem.

‘The board is strengthening the underground fronts in neutral countries that are helping the clandestine escape of refugees,’ Pfehle explained.

Another major task is to move refugees from congested areas such as Spain and Turkey, so that they will not claw at each other to escape to freedom.

Within the borders of Nazi Germany, the board has been able to do anything to relieve the plight of Jews, Pfehle said. It is believed that most of the Jewish residents there have already been liquidated and in Poland.

But the presence of the United States in the satellite countries is denied from persecution in those borders may meet with some success. When Allied forces entered Poland, thousands of Jews were able to escape to the open country, in which they were provided with food and shelter.

The war refugee board has succeeded in saving more than 75,000 lives, according to Pfehle.
Sent on to camps (Continued)

Being part of this type operation will be

largely financed through private contribu-
tions. But the funds will be raised more

aggressively as the Treasury Department and

the State Department of the United States

is active in coordinating funds from the

United States to international projects.

In Hollandais, the Netherlands Financial

Director of the War Refugee Board, is known

as a "government refugee." He is an officer

of the Norwegian Institute for Refugees

and has been in charge of the Norwegian

portion of the work. He has been in charge

of the organization since the beginning of

the War. He is now in charge of the work in

the United States.

Private Funds

The staff of the War Refugee Board works

closely with United Nations groups, private

agencies, and relief organizations. The

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation

Administration, the United Nations Relief

and Rehabilitation Administration, the

Palacky Institute, the International

Red Cross, and other organizations.

Almost all funds for administrative needs

are raised through private contributions.

The United States government is attempting

to raise funds through private organizations.

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to raise funds through private organizations.
NEW YORK POST
MARCH 13, 1944

Palestine Door Opens to 5,000 Balkan Children

Antwerp, May 13 (ENA) - First steps toward final evacuation of refugees from Romania and Bulgaria have been completed, the Overseas News Agency was told by Mr. A. Hirschmann, representing here the War Refugee Board.

Hirschmann revealed that Turkey will agreed to passage of 5,000 children to Palestine. He added that negotiations were nearly concluded for a Turkish ship capable of carrying 1,000 children at a trip. The ship will pick up its passengers at Constanta, Black Sea port, and take them to Haifa.

British authorities, Hirschmann said, will provide Palestinian visas and he is hopeful of getting a German safe conduct.

At present only 150 permits weekly are allowed exit from the Axis-controlled Balkan states.

Arrived from Bulgaria

Haifa, Mar. 32 (JTA)—Fifty Jewish children from Bulgaria ar- rived here today. They were met by representatives of the Jewish Agency and taken to Jewish settlements where they will reside and be educated.
ANKARA, Turkey, March 12 (JTA) -- The first steps toward mass evacuation of Jewish refugees from Rumania and Bulgaria have been completed, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency was told today by Ira A. Hirschmann, representative here of the United States War Refugee Board.

Mr. Hirschmann revealed that Turkey has agreed to passage of 8,000 children to Palestine. He added that negotiations for a Turkish ship, capable of carrying 1,000 children at a trip, are shaping up for early settlement. The ship will pick up its passengers at Constantza, Rumanian Black Sea port, and take them to Haifa.

The British authorities, Hirschmann said, will provide Palestine visas and he is hopeful of getting a German safe conduct. At the present time, only about 100 persons weekly are allowed exit from the Axis-controlled Balkan states. They are allowed 24 hours to pass through Turkish territory.
JEWISH AGENCY SAYS ARRANGEMENTS TO SAVE JEWS FROM BALKAN LANDS MUST BE KEPT SECRET

LONDON, March 13. (JTA) -- Members of the Jewish Agency who are interested in saving as many Jews from Nazi countries as possible, today expressed anxiety over the fact that Mr. Hirschmann, representative of the United States War Refugee Board in Turkey, has disclosed certain details to the press of the rescue arrangements that are about to be completed, under which Jews will be transported from Bulgaria and Rumania to Palestine.

"Mr. Hirschmann, being new on the job, is unaware that he is handling a most delicate matter," a prominent spokesman for the Jewish Agency said. "Any publicity beyond reporting the groups that have actually been saved is bound to jeopardize the entire notion."
NEW YORK TIMES

APRIL 1, 1944

40,000 REFUGEES ESCAPE TO ROMANIA

They Flee Before Retreating Nazis—Turks Give Transit to Hundreds of Children

OUTLET PASSAGES NARROW

Spain's Assistance Held Vital—U. S. Expected to Name Aides to Other Neutrals

By NANCY MCCLENNAN

WASHINGTON, March 31—More than 40,000 civilian victims of Nazi persecution have escaped as far as Rumania from the path of Germany's retreating armies in the Russian area between the Dniester and Bug Rivers, and several hundred, mainly children, have received transit through neutral Turkey in their flight from Rumania and Bulgaria into Palestine, John W. Pehle, executive director of the War Refugee Board, declared today.

The escapes took place only a few weeks after President Roosevelt set up the board on Jan. 22, in view of growing necessity to have the United Statessteps taken to assist the millions of refugees fleeing from the war areas in Europe.

The War Refugee Board is expected soon to announce the appointment of Russell G. McCollum, assistant secretary of the Army, as its executive director. He will set up the board on Jan. 22, in view of growing necessity to have the United Statessteps taken to assist the millions of refugees fleeing from the war areas in Europe.

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Saving Europe's Jewish Refugees

by MURIEL LEVIN

Washington—John W. Pehle is doing a job. A quiet personality, he is saying what he would consider the most dramatic job in the world today.

With the world in the midst of war, with millions threatened with massacre and homelessness, he is saving lives from a small, musty office in the Treasury Building.

Only a decade out of Yale Law School, he has spent those 10 years in government service, making a career of what some would regard as the dull clerical. He worked up to the position of director of Pro claims Funds Control, gained wide experience in dealing with foreign governments and U. S. departments and agencies, came into close contact with representatives of private relief agencies. Now he has become boss of the War Refugee Board.

Pehle was appointed acting executive director of the board late in February shortly after it was created by President Roosevelt. The organization was of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

This is far from being a small job, but the presidential order provided for the appointment of special attorneys to United States embassies at foreign capitals where refugees may be located. One of them, Dr. Harrison J. Hemenway, has field office work at Athens. Other representatives will soon be sent to Switzerland, Spain and Portugal.

As a refugee—sometimes 12 to 14 a week—make the cold and difficult journey from the Pontificates to Spain where the Spanish government has received many thousands. Others make their way from Romania to Turkey or from Yugoslavia to Italy in small boats. About 6,000 Jews escaped from Denmark to neutral Sweden when Nazi intervention in the first of the occupied countries became generally severe late last year.

The board's job is to strengthen the underground forces that are helping the clandestine escape and to en route the havens, so that more will be admitted.

Pehle said that the most promising way of getting large numbers of refugees out of Hitler-occupied Europe was through the Balkans. This could be done without the Balkans, or by sea, men, with the permission of the governments of these countries. Pressure on Axis-countries is expected to be somewhat effective. There is also a possibility that Germany might be willing to admit refugees at some point in the war to permit the departure of large numbers of refugees, but Pehle holds out little hope of such a development.

He explained that the Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees has a somewhat different task than that of the WBR, which would work more closely with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The Inter-governmental Committee is charged with planning the permanent resettlement of refugees who will not, for one reason or another, return to their homes. The problem of the WBR is to set up, under the UNRRA deals, with the relief of refugees at the time an area is liberated by the Allies.

The War Refugee Board, Pehle told this correspondent, has not yet gone to Congress for money because it wants to have something tangible to show. Authorised to accept contributions from voluntary sources, the WBR has already received one check for $100,000 from the Hebrew Immigrant Aid and Sheltering Society. There have not been any other large contributions, but the WBR can always find a private agency ready to do a specific job—usually the Joint Distribution Committee.

A few words about Pehle himself. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Otto W. Pehle of Omaha, Nebraska. His father, formerly with the Loes-Willes Motor Company, is now in the oil business.

Pehle and his wife live in a log cabin in Bethesda, Maryland. Mrs. Pehle, an artist, is the daughter of a former governor of Delaware, J. W. Pehle. They have two children, John W., Jr., who is from John W., Jr., six months old. Pehle likes to garden, admits to a fondness for the detective stories of Dorothy Sayers, books regularly with a group of lawyers in Foreign Funds Control, and smokes a pipe constantly.

When interviewed at the close of the day, the new director seemed tired. For he leaned back in his chair with his eyes closed.

His relaxed appearance, however, was in direct contrast to his alert and comprehensive answers to questions.

He replied modestly and emphasized that it was more important to actually save people than to talk about saving them. He said that he could attribute little specifically to his own efforts, but pointed out that progress was being made. New things had been done since the formation of the War Refugee Board.
The creation of the War Refugee Board by President Roosevelt is considered a most praiseworthy act by all those here interested in the humanitarian work, but they declare that the establishment of this board was not thought of years, or even months, earlier, when the chances were far greater than today to save large numbers of refugees.

Although formed only recently, the War Refugee Board, through its representatives in Turkey, En A. Hirschmann of New York, has accomplished many great feats that will alleviate the suffering of thousands in war-torn Europe. Mr. Hirschmann left last Thursday for the United States, where he will report to the War Refugee Board on conditions in the Balkans and on the possibilities of rescue work with Turkey, the only gateway through which some can still be saved. There is anxiety here that Mr. Hirschmann will not return to this area because his leave of absence from Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc., of New York, where he is vice president, has expired. Gilbert Bland, representative of the International Red Cross here, who collaborated with Mr. Hirschmann in all his activities, said today that if Mr. Hirschmann did not return soon...

Some 245 more exiles...
Executive Director Pelhe of the War Refugee Board has appointed C. Olsen, a former Twentieth Century associate, as the board's special representative in Sweden to develop programs and implement measures for the rescue, maintenance and relief of Jews and other persecuted minorities in Europe.

This is just another way of saying that Olsen is going to try to duplicate, in the Scandinavian area, the remarkable job that Efraim Hirschmann has been doing in the Middle East, as the board's special representative in Turkey since last February.

Hirschmann in Turkey is in charge of the 여기가 전달한 문서의 내용입니다. 이 내용은 자연어 형식으로 텍스트가 기록되었음을 알 수 있습니다.
Second Man Abroad

The War Refugee Board announced yesterday appointment of a second special representative abroad and reported its first representative,Iso Hirshkowitz, would return shortly from Turkey for "urgent consultations," regarding efforts to rescue Europe's Jews from the Nazis.

John W. Fobbe, WRB head, said Iver C. Olson of Gilmour, N. H., financial attaché of the Treasury's monetary research division, would go to Stockholm to take charge of refugee work in Sweden.
WASHINGTON, April 11. (JTA) -- The work of rescuing Jews from occupied Europe will be intensified as a result of a conference here today between Sir Herbert Emerson, director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, and John W. Pehle, director of the War Refugee Board. Patrick Malin, the American vice-director of the Intergovernmental Committee, was also present.

Sir Herbert, who recently arrived in this country from London, disclosed that he will meet with Myron C. Taylor, the "father" of the Evian Conference who is vice-president of the Intergovernmental Committee and a member of President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Refugees. Sir Herbert will also meet with the members of the War Refugee Board and intends to confer with leaders of various American voluntary relief organizations which, he said, are doing invaluable work in the field of refugee assistance.

War Refugee Board Appoints Representative in Sweden

Meanwhile, it was announced here today by Mr. Pehle that the War Refugee Board has appointed a special representative for Sweden. The appointee, Iver C. Olsen, has been assigned to the U. S. Legation in Stockholm as a special attache on war refugee matters. A native of Norway, he has been financial attache of the Treasury's Division of Monetary Research since last October. Prior to that he was special assistant to the Director of Foreign Funds Control.

The Board also reported today that Ira Hirschman, its representative in Turkey, has already left Ankara en route to Washington for urgent consultations on matters concerning the rescue of Jews from Nazi satellite countries. (The Turkish ship "Meriton" carrying 260 Jewish refugees from Rumania without any visas reached Istanbul yesterday. The refugees were permitted to land and left today by train for Aleppo on route to Palestine.)
GESTAPO RAIDS JEWISH OFFICES IN ROMANIA

(TJFRA—JTA) — The Gesta
apolice have raided Jewish offices in Ban
darest where lists of Romanian Jews who are awaiting transporta
tion to Turkey, on route to Palestin
town were kept, it was reported
here from Romania. The lists were
confiscated, the report said.

In Washington, John W. Pe'
executive director of the War Exhaus
tion Board, disclosed that more
than 10,000 civilian victims of
Nazi oppression — obviously Ro
manian Jews who had been de
ported to Transnistria — succeeded
in reaching Romania prior to the
retreat of the German armies from
Transnistria. Many of them ex
pected to receive Turkish transit
vion in Babarest to enable them
to reach Palestine. Mr. Pehle also
revealed that Ira Hirschmann, the
W. R. B. representative in Tur
key, is due shortly in Washing
on for "urgent consultation." He em
phasized that new developments
make it impossible to say how
much longer evacuation of Jews
from the Balkan countries can be
carried out through the Near
East.

-1-12-44
Thousands of Jews Saved
By U. S. War Refugee Board

WASHINGTON, April 15—The War Refugee Board, set up by President Roosevelt in February, has now come to
work out a similar understanding today with the President's War Refugee
Board. The Board, which President
Roosevelt set up after the
British led the way in the
Refugee field for the Jews,

Afric. E. Peake,
Executive Director of the Board,

in a talk before the Women's
National Press Club here to

The Board's successor in Ankara,

Peake pointed out that the
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The Board's successor in Ankara,
Encounter With a Citizen of Tomorrow
On the Long Road to Palestine

Ira Hirschmann was winding up a press conference report of his Middle East experiences as an official representative of the War Refugee Board, and some of the reporters were pocketing their pencils and pads.

"Here's a thing more I might tell you about," said Hirschmann, a little self-consciously. "I don't know whether it interests you, but it certainly interested me—and that's the people themselves whom I saw over there—especially some of the children.

"There was one little boy, a Polish Jew—he couldn't have been more than 12—and he had been walking, walking from Poland to Turkey for five years. That means he was 8 years old when the Nazis came, when he saw his parents killed by a firing squad, his little sister trampled. She did get away, but only to be run down later in the road.

"This little fellow ran into a house, and jumped into a barrel of water in the cellar and hid there all night with only his head sticking out. The Nazis didn't find him; and afterward he started walking. Once he walked right into a concentration camp and stayed there for a while, but the Nazis didn't have any record of him and he slipped out without their noticing it.

"He kept on walking and finally got to the Slovakian border. The underground movement helped him into Hungary, and from there on he traveled in a group of children like him—with a guide provided by the underground. Once he got so tired that he nearly gave up and wouldn't go any further, and they had to carry him. When I saw him at Istanbul he was nervous and talked so fast I could hardly understand all that he tried to tell me—but I have authoritative reasons to believe it was all true.

"And he showed me a picture that he carried around with him—it was a beautiful girl—she must have been about 19 at the most, and I asked him why he carried the picture. 'Oh, she was our leader, our heroine,' he told me. 'She did many brave things to save us.'

"'Wonderful!' I said. 'And where is she now? I want to see her, and talk to her!' 'Oh, she was shot,' he told me, matter of factly. 'They caught her and killed her.' I said that was terrible, but asked him why he still carried the picture. 'We all do,' he told me. 'She is our symbol.' No, I don't believe he said 'symbol'—but, anyhow, that's what he meant.
Hirschmann paused, blushed at the realization that he had yet lost in his own story, and looked embarrassedly about the room.

Then, with a nervous little chuckle, he added:

"It isn't news—and, of course, you wouldn't want to use it—but I wanted to adopt the kid. I tried to adopt him. I would have liked to bring him back to America with me. But the Zionists already had their eye on him—he's the kind of material they need in Palestine.

"And I spent a good deal of time talking with officials of Great Britain's Middle East Relief and Rehabilitation Administration over there and they told me it was people like this boy—that have been and will be rescued—that are going to make the best, the most freedom-loving people of the postwar world.

"They've squared their jaws—they've been through the fire—they're determined to fight—against the kind of things they've had to endure.

"They want to go back home some day—they're hoping for the time when their homes will be free again—free places for them to flourish in.

"And, when I think about that boy—I'll never forget him—I say to myself, 'What a CITIZEN that kid is going to be!'"

Ira Hirschmann looked around the room again, still a bit self-consciously—but, this time, proudly, too.

And he chuckled, nervously, to himself.
IRA HIRSCHMANN, WARB REFUGEE BOARD REPRESENTATIVE IN ANKARA, ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON; CONFERRS WITH PFEILE

WASHINGTON, April 17. (JTA) -- Ira A. Hirschmann, War Refugee Board representative in Ankara, arrived here today. He immediately met with John W. Pfeile, director of the Board.
War Refugee Board Seeks Best Role for United States

By Melvyn Magruder

WASHINGTON, April 18—The War Refugee Board is considering plans to bring refugees to the United States and keep them in camps until the war is over, when they would be returned home or resettled elsewhere, it became known here today. The Board was recently appointed by President Roosevelt.

In another humanitarian move yesterday, the House of Representatives gave its endorsement to Herbert Hoover's proposal for immediate feeding of occupied nations of Europe through the blockade. Both the Senate and the House have now advocated feeding through the enemy lines, but the decision is in the hands of United Nations military chiefs who have thus far refused to permit this loophole in the blockade. That the War Refugee Board is canvassing the possibility of bringing Jewish and other liberal refugees escaped from the Nazis to the United States on a temporary basis was confirmed today by John W. Pinto, Executive Director of the Board, at a press conference at which Dr. Hirschmann, New York merchant, the Board's representative in Ankara, Turkey, spoke.

Approximately 37,000 Jews can still get into Palestine under quid for fixed by the British White Paper, but since the British have shown no inclination to extend these quotas, the War Refugee Board has begun to look around for other havens for the Jews whom it has promised to rescue from annihilation.

The Board officials are known to feel that the United States is in a poor bargaining position in searching for havens, especially in Latin America, because it has not done well by the refugees itself.

When he opposed establishment of the War Refugee Board before a House committee in December, Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long reported that about 80,000 victims of Nazi persecution have entered the United States in the last 10 years under the regular immigration system.

Under the proposal, refugees would be brought to this country in much the same manner as prisoners of war are now handled, without individual visas.

Mr. Hirschmann, who spent two months in Turkey, told many tales of refugees who filtered through to Ankara from the occupied and satellite countries. One boy who he said "walked for five years," he wanted to adopt, but found him matched up by the Zionists, who saw in him a potential leader in Palestine.

Help From Romania

He described how United States Ambassador Lawrence A. Steinhardt, and his colleague in the Balkans, recently appointed by President Roosevelt, has signed an agreement with the Romanian Government to help in the rescue of 40,000 refugees who have been left in distress in Transylvania, but was unable to report whether they had all been removed since the Russian armies have since moved in and closed transportation.

About 750 refugees recently came out of Constanza on small Bulgarian boats and were helped on their way to Palestine, he said.

From his contact with refugees who had snuggled themselves over borders after border to get to Ankara, Mr. Hirschmann forewarns that many of them will gain back their mental poise, return to their homes eventually and become leaders of freedom-loving people. Many of these helped to escape were children without their parents, he said.

Noting a recent drying up in the exodus of refugees from Europe, Mr. Pinto surmised that many had given up hope. The broadcasts and other encouragement given by the War Refugee Board will bolster their morale, he predicted. He admitted that the situation of minorities in the Balkan nations had become more precarious in recent months due to increased Nazi domination, in the face of imminent Allied invasion.
Hirschmann Back in U.S.

For Refugee-Board Talks

Reporting to W. R. B. on His
Mission to Turkey

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Hirschmann, vice-president of Bloomingdale Bros., Inc., of New York, and the first special representative to be appointed by the War Refugees Board for a mission abroad, returned to Washington today for "urgent consultation" with the W. R. B. after two months in Turkey, where he arrived on Feb. 14.

Mr. Hirschmann has been concerned principally with transportation problems in Turkey, which was until the Nazi occupation of Hungary the most strategic spot in Europe for getting refugees out. The major route, it was pointed out, is from Istanbul across the Black Sea by ship to Costanza, and thence overland to Palestine. Although the number of refugees escaping this way has not been great, Mr. Hirschmann has won the credit for getting at least some persons out through Turkey.

Mr. Hirschmann passed the day conferring with John W. Pellet, executive director of the W. R. B., and will describe his work at a press conference tomorrow.
New York Post
APR 18 1944

U. S. May Open Free Ports to Save Europe's Refugees

By WILLIAM O. PLAYEJR Jr.

Washington, Apr. 18—John W. Peble, executive director of the War Refugee Board, indicated today that a proposal to establish "free ports for refugees" in this country is receiving serious consideration from this government.

The proposal was first made on Apr. 15 by Samuel Grafton, New York Post columnist. and Peble referred to it in response to a question concerning what plans, if any, were being made to eventually establish havens in the U. S. for European refugees.

Peble emphasized, however, that this was merely one of a number of similar suggestions made by the Board, composed of Secretaries Hull, Stimson, Knox and Morgenthau, and that for further details, all such possibilities were being carefully canvassed. but that was all that could be said about them at this time.

Morgenthau: "Catastrophic"

"Whether anything can be done along this line," he added, "there's no way of knowing."

The discussion arose at a joint news conference held this morning by Peble and Morgenthau of New York, who has spent the past three months in the Balkans as a special representative of the U. S. Embassy in Turkey.

Hirschmann: West Germany

Hirschmann said that the Board had come into the European minorities picture at first reluctantly. "Five minutes to 12. The situation in the Balkans, at the time he went to work for the Board, he declared, was "indefeasibly bad—catastrophic."

Work a "Privilege"

Boistered by the tremendous prestige of President Roosevelt abroad and the whole-hearted cooperation of Ambassador Steinhardt in Turkey, Hirschmann said, the Board has been able to accomplish a great deal already—except that he termed it a "privilege," rather than an "accomplishment," to have been able to "keep people from dying or being struck down by barthala." Rail and ship transportation have been opened up to considerable numbers of refugees from the Balkans, he said, and they are now moving through Turkey to Palestine. In addition, most of a total of about 45,000 refugees who had been concentrated in Transylvania, and were "dying like flies" there, have now been moved into the Hungarian interior. Even there, their position has become very precarious as a result of strong German measures in Romania during the last months of, say, the good news to hope that they will be able to get out safely."

He added, "one could see it all this tremendous prestige as a blunder from President Roosevelt himself. Maybe some people don't like him over here, but that's not their God—and when you tell them that there are some who don't like him in this country, they simply won't believe it!"

P. S. West Germany

The President's recent appeal to all freedom-loving peoples of the world to join the U. S. in its efforts to rescue the persecuted minorities abroad had an "encouraging effect," he declared, and brought new hope to many who had lost all but despair.

"It was like a prayer and a promise hovering over them," he explained—and it doesn't come from anyone better than President Roosevelt—their God..."
Refugee 'Free Ports'
Considered by U. S.

by the United Press.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—John W. Pehle, executive director of the War Refugee Board, has indicated that this country may be considering proposals for establishment in the United States of free ports where refugees from Nazi Europe could await resettlement.

Asked at a press conference yesterday whether the board was considering such proposals, Mr. Pehle said: “We’re considering a lot of things.” Mr. Pehle was asked about the plan at a joint press conference with Ira Hirschmann of New York, vice president of Bloomingdale Bros., Inc., who returned yesterday from Turkey, where he had been since Feb. 14 as special representative of the War Refugee Board in Europe.
Free U. S. Ports To Aid Refugees Are Considered

War Refugee Board Studies Setting Up Places Where They Could Avoid Return.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The War Refugee Board is considering among other proposals, a plan to establish free ports of temporary residence in the United States for refugees from Nazi Europe. It was disclosed today by William J. Billson, executive director of the board.

Mr. Billson was asked about the free port plan at a joint press conference with Mr. Hirschmann of New York, vice-president of Bloomfield, Inc., and special representative of the W. R. B. in Europe. Mr. Hirschmann returned to Washington from Europe from Turkey, where he had been since Feb. 14.

The purpose of the free ports would be to provide a place in the United States where refugees who had no other place to go could wait in safety until it became possible for them either to return to their homes or to find some other way to go. While the refugees would be permitted to travel to other parts of the United States, it would be necessary for them to obtain through the regular immigration process.

Mr. Billson said he could not say how far consideration of the free port plan had gone, but that no decision had been made.

Mr. Hirschmann said, "Without prejudging the issue, but based on the experiences of the Austrian refugees, it appears that somewhere between 100,000 and 200,000 refugees are likely to be coming over the next few months."

Mr. Hirschmann, whose account of his experiences in Turkey occupied most of the press conference, said that President Roosevelt is regarded as a "good" in occupied Europe. Mr. Hirschmann said, "It is said that he is a good man, that he is a good man, that he is a good man." Mr. Hirschmann and the President said that the people of this country who are interested in such things would be grateful for their help.

The War Refugee Board has been negotiating with the Argentine government to chart the future for refugees who have been arriving in Argentina. Everything that has been arranged, except a safe conduct from the Argentine, is to be kept secret until the ship sail any day. In the last few weeks 35 small Latin American boats have brought 250 refugees each to Istanbul from Constantinople.

The usual route from Istanbul to Palestine is overland.
NEW YORK TIMES
APRIL 19, 1944

'Free Ports' to Admit Refugees
May Be Set Up Under U.S. Plan

WASHINGTON, April 19—The Administration is giving consider- 
ation to the establishment of a sys- 

tern of "free ports" in Allied countries for the admission of war refugees who are barred from entrance by emigration laws.

John W. Pethel, executive director of the War Refugee Board, con- 

firmed reports that the proposal was being discussed but declined to give any amplification except to indicate that if the idea were adopted the WRB would be the logical administrator.

It was understood that the ports would be created near Eastern ports where refugees with no other place to go could be kept until arrangements had been made for their permanent disposal. The idea would be enforced in such a way as not to be considered as legal residents of the country.

It was pointed out that the same principle is now employed in regard to foreign goods destined for reimbursement to other countries. The goods are held in warehouses without payment of customs duties. Since the refugees, practically would not be in the country, they would not be subject to immigration quota restrictions, just as the goods stored in free ports are not subject to duty because they have never been officially designated as imports.

Adoption of such a plan, it is held, would put the United States in a position to request other countries to follow suit.

Protests are anticipated from Congress, where immigration restric- 

tionists are expected to cont- 

end that the proposal would be an evasion if not a violation of the law.

Mr. Pethel made the disclosure at a press conference held jointly with Mr. Hirschmann, who returned to this country recently from two months as the WRB's special representative at Ankara, Turkey.

Thousands Reported Rescued

Although he did not directly con- 

cede British restrictions on the movement of refugees into Pal- 

estine with arguments for the estab- 

ishment of a free port system there, Mr. Pethel pointed out that if the WRB's rescue activities reached such proportions that the Palestine quota was filled, steps would have to be taken either to arrange for the entrance of additional refugees into Palestine or to provide some other haven for them.

Mr. Hirschmann reported that thousands of homeless persons had been rescued through WRB efforts from Nazi-occupied countries, in- 

cluding three batches of 250 each taken from Constanta, Romania, to Istanbul. Most of them were subsequently moved to Palestine by the WRB.

Negotiations are almost com- 

plete, he said, for the chartering of a Turkish steamer and safe-conduct of the steamship Ionian to Istanbul.

He said the WRB also had ex- 

pected the removal of Trans- 

jordanites to the Romanian interior of some 24,000 refugees, the re- 

minder of about 10,000 who had been put in the path of the Russian advance by the Romanian Government.
WASHINGTON, April 18. (JTA) -- Ira L. Hirschmann, special representative in Turkey, of the War Refugee Board, revealed today that negotiations have been completed with the Turkish government for the use of a Turkish passenger boat to take 1,500 refugees from the Rumanian port of Constanta to Haifa. He called it the largest single evacuation of the war.

Hirschmann, just returned from Turkey, told a press conference today that the "S.S. Tur" would make the trip as soon as safe conduct has been granted for the voyage by the Germans. He disclosed that the Soviet government granted a safe conduct for the Tur yesterday, and that the Turkish government has already announced its agreement to the refugee mission.

Asked about possible Russian aid in rescuing Jews from the Balkans, Hirschmann declared that Soviet diplomats in Ankara had been very helpful and had further expressed a desire to do everything they could to assist in the current efforts. Hirschmann quoted Russian officials as having given full assurance that the USSR would do everything to assist those refugees who came into their hands in the course of the Red Army advance. He described the condition of refugees in the Balkans as "indescribably bad and bordering on the catastrophic."

"The President's action setting up the War Refugee Board," Hirschmann said, "came at about five minutes to twelve. But it had an electrifying effect on both the victims of Fascism and the people who are trying to deal with the problem."

Before the conference got under way, John W. Pehle, director of the WRE, praised Hirschmann for the tremendous contribution he had made toward easing the tragic situation in the Balkans. Pehle said that Hirschmann's leave of absence from Bloomingdale Bros. is up and he is reporting back to his firm, but he indicated that every step possible is being taken to see that Hirschmann stays with the War Refugee Board.

Hirschmann listed as a major accomplishment of the Board, the safe removal of about 48,000 refugees from what he described as horrible, plague-ridden concentration camps in Transylvania to the interior of Rumania, where they would at least be free to shift for themselves, and where the conditions were vastly improved. He expressed the belief that the mechanism which has been set up and put to work in recent weeks would result in the rescue of many thousands of more people, provided military events did not throw present plans completely out of gear.
The War Refugee Board is considering, among other proposals, a plea to establish free ports in the United States for refugees from Nazi Europe, it was disclosed yesterday by John W. Pohle, executive director of the board.

Pohle was asked about the "free port" plan at a joint press conference with Isa Hirshland, special representative of the WBB in Europe, who returned to Washington Monday from Turkey, where he had been since February 14.

The purpose of refugee free ports would be to provide a place to the United States where refugees who have no other place to go could wait in safety until it became possible for them, either to return to their homes or to travel elsewhere. While in a free port, the refugees would not be permitted to travel to other parts of the United States unless they were legally admitted through the regular immigration procedure.
THOUSANDS OF JIMS SAVED, SAYS IRA HIRSCHMANN
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESIDENT'S REFUGEES
BOARD TELLS "THE DAY" ABOUT HIS MISSION
TO SAVE JIMS

Washington, April 21.-- Many thousands of Jews have already been rescued from Nazi-occupied countries, and many more will still be rescued, declared Ira Hirschmann, representative of President Roosevelt's War Refugee Board in an exclusive interview for "The Day" shortly after his return from Europe.

When President Roosevelt announced last January his War Refugee Board of three Cabinet members, instructing them to make use of every way and every means to rescue refugees from Nazi-occupied countries, everybody felt that America is shaking off the dust of Spain and Bermuda and is embarking on a new road of true rescue.

This feeling was further strengthened when, a fortnight later, it became known that the President's rescue Board had sent a first delegate to Turkey, not a diplomat, but a young energetic Jewish businessman, Ira A. Hirschman of New York, and that it had given him full authority to carry out rescue activities on the widest possible scale.

Ira A. Hirschmann has returned these days from his European mission to report to the President's War Refugee Board concerning his work during the period of over two months which he spent in Turkey, and to make new recommendations for rescue activities based on the facts and conditions which he had found on the spot.

Mr. Hirschmann has returned a week ago and has been staying all this time in Washington where he is engaged in conferences relative to the work of rescue.

His office is in the Treasury Department -- quite a modest office of two rooms with a secretary who answers his telephone (which rings ceaselessly) and brings in the papers he is asking for.
Mr. Hirschmann is a dark-complexioned Jewish young man, with an expression full of energy, of medium height, with penetrating black eyes, an energetic face and quick movements. He is the type which Americans call "go-getter" — a man used to getting things done.

I met him in his office soon after the lunch-hour, but he had not yet lunched. He took two apples out of his pocket and put them on his desk: "This will have to be my snack."

I asked him whether he had already reported to the Board concerning his work, and whether he could acquaint me with the contents of the report.

Mr. Hirschmann replied that he had submitted a brief report and had attached several memoranda which might prove useful to the Board in its future activities.

The report will not be made public; not because it contained secrets, but because the general character of the Board's activities is such that it could be hindered by too much publicity. "We make use of all sorts of ways and devices to get the victims out of Nazi-occupied areas, and as soon as the enemy will learn about them, we shall no longer be able to utilise them," declared Mr. Hirschmann.

I asked him to give me a general idea of his work in Turkey.

He thought for a while and opened before me a book of cables which he sent almost daily from Ankara to the War Refugee Board in Washington.

The cables are signed by Ambassador Steinhardt and are sent to the address of the Department of State, since in this way only they can avoid censorship. Some of them are sent in code.

Had it been possible to reveal the entire contents of the cables, they would have produced the greatest sensation and would have shown that for the first time we are in the presence of a true rescue action. The number of the rescued people mentioned in the individual cables does not amount to many thousands, but each cable tells of a completed action of rescue, and the number of cables is quite large.

With Mr. Hirschmann's permission, I shall relate here a few facts which I have gathered from the cables.

A boat was filled with refugees from Rumania to be transported into Turkey. But the boat's crew refused to sail fearing Russian submarines and mines.
It became necessary to negotiate with the Russian government. The War Refugee Board received the assurance of the Soviet government that it would let the boat pass. In this manner, 233 persons were rescued.

It became necessary to obtain a safe conduct from the Nazis for another boat filled with Jewish children. Neither Mr. Hirschmann nor the American Ambassador could deal with the Nazis, but the children had to be saved. Therefore, Mr. Hirschmann talked it over with Mr. Simond, Representative of the International Red Cross. Mr. Simond, together with the Apostolic Delegate — the Pope's Ambassador in Turkey, went to the German Ambassador von Papen. Von Papen is a Catholic. The safe conduct was given, and 1,500 persons were saved.

In the same manner certain things have been accomplished to ease the position of the Jews of Hungary who suddenly fell into the hands of the Nazis.

Mr. Hirschmann succeeded in chartering two boats — the "Var" and the "Mica" — which have systematically carried loving souls from slavery to freedom...

His only weapon was a calling card of 3 lines, reading: Mr. A. Hirschmann, Attaché of the Embassy of the United States, Ankara.

This calling card opened for him all the doors of Turkish government officials and of foreign embassies. He was received everywhere not only with courtesy but also with great interest.

No another this to the great popularity of President Roosevelt in Europe. He enjoys everywhere the greatest confidence, and great things are expected of him. No one in Europe, except the Nazis, of course, would believe that there are people in America who don't like the President.

I asked Mr. Hirschmann why he selected Turkey as first point for the work of the War Refugee Board.

He replied: Turkey is an open window to the Balkans. My ambition was to transform the window into a door. The difference between window and door is that through a window one may only look, but through a door one may enter.... Did you succeed in this? — I asked. — To a certain extent, yes. I could not open a wide door, so I opened a narrow doorway and a few thousand children came through it, to begin with.

Mr. Hirschmann smilingly added:
Children do not require much space. Besides, it is easier
to obtain the sympathy of neutral powers when one appeals to them
on behalf of children. Afterwards adults also are taken in. In
addition, one should emphasize -- says Mr. Hirschmann -- that when it
is a matter of rescuing a family, the parents always ask that the
children be saved first and that they, themselves, be taken only last.

How many refugees have been rescued by the War Refugee Board? --
I asked him.

It is impossible to give a precise figure -- he answered --
but it is advisable to make such a figure public, but you can say that
everybody was rescued whenever this was possible, and I believe that
this policy will be continued by Mr. Pohlo, the Executive Director of
the War Refugee Board....

Mr. Hirschmann had two offices in Turkey, the one in Ankara, the
other in Istanbul.

Ankara is Turkey's diplomatic center. The Nazis and their adherents
keep there now their best diplomats, through whom they conduct political
warfare against the United Nations by all kinds of intrigue. It is
easy to imagine, therefore, how difficult it is for American representatives
to work in such an atmosphere.

Istanbul, on the other hand, is the center of Turkish commerce and
the base of bases over the harbor daily, and it was
necessary to keep one's eyes open for every boat with a view to determining
to what extent she could be used for purposes of rescue.

So Mr. Hirschmann had to travel always between Ankara and Istanbul,
carrying his "office" with him. While he was in Istanbul, the diplomatic
work was conducted for him by Mr. Steinhardt.

I pointed out to Mr. Hirschmann that Mr. Steinhardt, while still
Ambassador to Soviet Russia, had been criticized here for his attitude
toward refugees. Mr. Hirschmann asked me to deny this impression about
Mr. Steinhardt.

He threw himself into the rescue work with body and soul, neglecting
all other important activities -- declared Mr. Hirschmann.

He found Steinhardt a loyal and devoted Jew who does not let anything
stop him when an opportunity arises to rescue a group of Jews. He ignores
all formalities and all precedents....
Mr. Hirschmann quickly emphasized, however, that it is the President who merits the greatest credit. Ambassador Steinhardt and he are merely the instrumentalties through which the President and the War Refugee Board carry out their plans.

Mr. Hirschmann declared that only upon reaching Ankara did he find out what broad powers the President has given him. No ambassadors have such powers. Naturally, he made as much use as he could of these powers for the purposes for which they have been given to him.

I asked Mr. Hirschmann what effect it would have on future immigration into Palestine.

Mr. Hirschmann replied that this was a political question which he cannot discuss, but he, personally, is not so pessimistic concerning the future of immigration into Palestine.

Mr. Hirschmann could not find enough words to praise the work of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and of the Joint. Both organizations have greatly helped him in the work of rescue.

He spoke with special enthusiasm about Mr. Sharlin, the representative of the Jewish Agency in Ankara.

He also gave credit to the British representatives in Ankara who helped him a great deal.

He ascribed the major part of the success of the War Refugee Board to the Director, John A. Shade, a former official of the Treasury Department, and also to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau.

Secretary Morgenthau kept him yesterday in conference for two hours, making inquiries about every detail of the rescue work in Europe.

"We have in him a great American and a good, warm-hearted Jew who is not sufficiently appreciated," said Mr. Hirschmann.

I asked him what the Jewish press, and American Jews in general, could do to aid in the rescue work.

Mr. Hirschmann's eyes shone!

"That's a good question," he said, "and I shall gladly answer it. Two things can be done: In the first place, support the War Refugee Board in all its phases in every way, because the people on it are devoted earnest people who have no other aim than that of rescuing from Hitler as many Jews, and also non-Jewish victims, as possible."
--- Secondly, stop the internecine fight among various organizations for the sake of honors, and not to make capital from Jewish misery.

--- Too much noise does not help -- he continued -- but, on the contrary, it creates the impression on the outside that we ourselves do too much already, and this is far from being true.

Mr. Hirschmann's mission for the War Refugee Board is terminated. He returns today to New York and will resume next week his important position in Bloomingdale Brothers' Department Store, in which he serves as Vice-President and business expert.

But his name will remain written in letters of gold in Jewish history as the first Jew whom fate chose to be America's messenger of mercy to rescue tens of thousands of European Jews from death.
The Path
Through Stamboul

The story of how that task was accomplished will someday emerge as one of the moving stories of the war. I say this because I have had some of the details of it from trustworthy sources. I have had only a part, because the rescue work still is going on, but what I have heard has strengthened the conviction I have always had that democracy can be acting in acting for freedom— that it can do a job of mercy well when it gets tough.

The two men who made the job in the field possible are Ina Hirschmann, who went to Stamboul on a mission for the War Refugee Board, and Laurence Steinhardt, American Ambassador to Turkey. Hirschmann’s job was that of a troubleshooter, backed up by the powers granted the Refugee Board by the President. Steinhardt’s was to use our prestige and care for our interests in a project that is deeply American at heart. It goes to the root of humanity itself. Both men have worked devotedly and effectively, and the thanks of America go to them.

When the story is finally told it will
be the story of refugee internment camps in the satellite countries in which tens of thousands had been killed, and other tens of thousands died of starvation and disease; of pressures to disband the camps of a modern "underground railway," in which a group of men from Allied countries risked their lives to get the human contraband out of their death-houses and past the border guards; of the conscripting of whatever ships were at hand—poor and healthy if possible, leaky and crowded if none other was available; of the agonies of obtaining transit rights and safe passage and visas, and of the indispensable mediation of the International Red Cross; of pressures on Axis satelites and negotiations with neutrals; of the breaking of log-jams in Washington and London and Stamboul; and all of this done at the slightest cost to the war itself.

I put the story in this way because it seems to me not only an adventure in humanity but a lesson in governmental action. We cannot take pride at the pitifully small number of refugees we have rescued. Thus far, those saved through the Turkish route have been only about 5000—perhaps half of them children. There will be more to come, but at best it is not a mass migration, but a trickle. The path of the refugees has not been a smooth highway, but a narrow and dolorous road. The real efforts at rescue started terribly late, after months of double-talk and phantom governmental committees. I feel stirrings of anger when I think of the men who hindered and postponed the efforts by saying that it was too bad but it was just impossible. I shouldn't like to have their consciences today.

What Fehle has shown in Washington, and Hirschmann and Steinhardt in Turkey, is what happens when good administrative talent is enlisted in a great cause—even though at the very last hour. They have shown that a democracy is not great if it wills only its ends: it must will the means as well.

"The world in Turkey will go on: it offers a pattern for similar work in other potential rescue areas—in Spain and Portugal, in Italy and Yugoslavia, in Sweden. It is good to know that the War Refugee Board has already assigned able representatives of the Quakers and the Unitarians to the field work required in those areas.

But Americans must do more than administer the work and foot the bills. The idea of establishing free ports for refugees, which the Board has recently been considering, is not only a good idea, but one that is essential to our own decency: if we do not put ourselves out to give at least a temporary haven to Hitler's victims, how much right do we have to urge and coax other countries to do what we will not do ourselves?"
IRA A. HIRSCHMANN TO BE HONORED AT HEBREW UNIVERSITY DINNER IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 26. (JTA) -- Ira A. Hirschmann, War Refugee Board representative in Turkey, who returned to the United States last week to confer with John W. Pehele, executive director of the WRB, and with Secretaries Stimson, Morgenthau and Hull, who comprise the Board, will make his first public address on May 4 at a dinner in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, arranged by the Friends of the Hebrew University, it was announced today.
April 23, 1944.

Mr. T.,...in, G.:

The presence of President Roosevelt in the French capital to receive
Prosper Tahiti in his new Jowal in possible. The best efforts that
steps in this. The project to settle Jewish refugees in the Virginia
failed. The role of the various Jewish organizations in the coun-

The Nazi occupation of Hungary has opened the eyes of many to see
that inflicts by until now done nothing to save the Jews from Nazi
hands. Now that a greater million Jews live in Hungary, the
Hungarian government are willing to permit their extradition. But
nothing has been to help them out.

For it is late. Now when German soldiers stand on all Hungarian
borders it is not practical and easy to take out Jews in great numbers,
or not even in small numbers. For the plight of the Jews in Hungary
is precarious. Only a fast defeat of the Nazis will save them.

Surely, the intention of the last created War Refugee Board was
good and proper, and the means and will try to rescue as many Jews
from Nazi hands as conditions will permit. She is, though. The
was created too late. And the other international relief organizations
which were in existence before and still exist such as, for example,
the Inter-Governmental Committee for Refugees, they act until the whole
line with uproot doses and more not the slightest effort to justify
their existence.

The Hungarian Government was willing to release the Jews. The
pro-Hungarian Government was willing to release the Jews. The
Vichy-French Government was willing to permit the departure of thousands
of Jewish children. The Bulgarian Government was ready to release her
Jews. But what did the so-called relief organizations to justify
their existence.

In the midst of the darkest days of European Jewry, especially
since the outbreak of the war, the Intergovernmental Committee for
Refugees kept itself completely in the background, just as though
The lack of interest in the question of refugees from Eastern Europe was entirely natural.

The explanation for this inactivity, if not a violation, is totally because the English Foreign Office did not want the Committee to be active. An intensive work for this Committee would result in a larger migration of European Jews to Palestine. Thus the Foreign Office did not want and does not want it now.

But the situation at the present time is somewhat different. The situation in which the Intergovernmental Committee fell into then, fell in which the should have been generally active. It forced President Roosevelt to give up the idea of immigration, and he established the War Refugee Board, at this time, without consulting England. This had a surprise for England. The results were felt immediately. The War Refugee Board immediately began to work on and American Standard lines began to transport Jews from the Romanian border to Turkey and from there to Palestine. The difficulties of getting visas were eliminated with in neutral countries. Franco-Spain all of a sudden, realized herself that the Jews in France and Judo-Greece were, after all, at the same Spanish subjects, and therefore brought them into Turkey, through Germany, on Spanish passports. From Transylvania 40,000 Rumanians and Russian Jews were transported to Romania with the idea that they could be taken out, little by little, from Romania. These things and others, which the young War Refugee Board had accomplished in the few months of her existence, was not done without being noticed by the Foreign office in England. Of course, not as a or the dormant Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees. The same Committee, all of a sudden realized that she had a competitor, a young, energetic, and very active competitor - a refugee committee that is actually rescuing.

The result was felt immediately. First, between the memorandum, the Intergovernmental Committee and the War Refugee Board, and through a personal investigation to America by Mr. Herbert Ascheron, the English Chief Director of the Intergovernmental Committee, and in fear that the War Refugee Board should not take the entire credit for the rescue work of the Jews, Mr. Herbert Ascheron now came to Washington to come to an understanding, and to show that his Refugee Committee is not entirely free. The understanding which is being reached in Washington between the War Refugee Board and the Avion Committee for Refugees, does not clear everything up. But one thing is clear.

The War Refugee Board will continue to carry on the war refugee work with the same enthusiasm as it has done up to now, and the Intergovernmental Committee will continue to sleep in London, just as it has done up to now.
It last the understanding, which is a conclusion that the Inter-
governmental Committee will confine itself to help those who have left
their homeland to return to their home. This is work to be done after
the war. In the present the immediate work is the task of rescuing
Jews from the Balkan Countries. This the I.C. Committee will not do.
This the matter up to the War Refugees Board to be done.

This present new situation crystallizes the whole question of
rescue work. It now becomes clear, that the immediate work of res-
cuing Jews from Balkan lands is now thrown entirely upon America, and
if England stands aside, and the reason for the same is not hard to
guess. The only land in which Jewish victims of Nazi regimes are now
seen themselves in Palestine, and for England it does pay for her to
stay in a work which would require her to open the doors of Palestine
wide for the Jews.

The American Government which at the moment does not want to put
England on the spot on the Palestine question, must assure the new
English policy in the rescue work of Jewish refugees in its present
status, and must look for other places outside of Palestine for res-
cued Jews. Such places which lay close to the Balkan countries are
not available, which brings up the question now of transporting rescued
Jews to North America, and whether a certain part of them will be per-
mitted to enter on American shores.

The entrance of Jewish refugees from Europe upon American shores
to open for them hope of freedom, to live on them until after the war,
does not mean to let them enter as immigrants in the various states.
It means more than anything else, that the question of opening the
American Virgin Islands as a temporary home for Jewish refugees can
again now arise as a revival of the good.

The question to permit the entrance of refugees on these Un-
American Islands was given earnest consideration in Washington shortly before
the outbreak of the war. The Virgin Islands come under the adminis-
tration of the Department of the Interior. The State Department has
no control over them. It is a well-known fact, that except for various
native inhabitants of the islands and except for the Secretary of the
Interior, Harold Loebs, everyone is for the idea wholeheartedly to per-
mit the entrance of Jewish refugees from Europe without hindrance for
the duration of the war.

The project is to settle, for the time being, Jewish refugees in
the Virgin Islands, and it has many supporters in Washington. The
refugees, although being on American soil, will not be in the United
States Proper, and to come over to the U.S. from the islands, it will
be necessary for them to obtain visas under the existing immigration
quotas.
When the question of admitting refugees in the Virgin Islands was brought up in Washington in 1937, the State Department made a protest in Berlin, pointing out that the U.S. fishermen would suffer more than the U.S. if refugees would be permitted to come to America above proportionally without quota visas. It is of the utmost importance, the State Department pointed out, that the plan for the time being should be limited.

The question of granting refugee visas from Nazi lands of escaping refugees from Germany becomes a fact which is brought up by the Secretary of War, who has created this Department. The State Department is of the opinion that the plan will be taken up by the Department of State. All of these expedients which were brought up in previous years against it, can now be set aside in view of the new understandings on the subject.

It would naturally be much better if the second refugees of Europe were permitted to enter America, the same as other immigrants. It is today, when the immigration quota has not been filled for the last several years, and there could not have to be any hardship in having in one of the thousands of European face in America under the existing laws.

But the question of filling the quota is primarily a question with which the various special Jewish organizations should interest themselves in. They are not in the position of taking the responsibility, and through it carry out the idea of obtaining American visas for the promised Jews.

It is just that the rate of the immigration quota has much lighter burden. It could receive, in the present effort, the full support of the American Federation of Labor, of many influential people in Washington, and from all liberal circles in America.
One of those associated with the War Refugee Board who show the way in which Jews can be rescued from Nazi lands, and has really saved several thousand of them, is the young New Yorker Jewish business man, Ira Hirshman. He was in Turkey several months, during which time, he did more than the whole Inter-governmental Committee for Refugees could show during all the years of its existence.

Ira Hirshman has now returned to New York, and it is problematical whether or not his firm will permit him to return to Europe. He is the vice-president of the large Bloomingdale department store, and his trip to Turkey, on behalf of the Jewish victims in Nazi lands, was permitted for a specific time limit.

It would naturally be a great loss for the entire rescue work, if Hirshman should be unable to return to Turkey, where he has installed such good rescue operations in such a short time. Turkey was always unsympathetic towards the refugee question. She never wanted, at any time, to enter into the rescue of Jews from Nazi lands, and had always held her doors strongly shut against rescued Jews. Hirshman changed that. He was instrumental in influencing the leaders of the Turkish government, that they should take an active part in the rescue work. And things happened that should have taken place a long time ago.

Turkish ships began, as a neutral nation, to arrive on the shores of Roumania, and took from there hundreds of Roumanian and Hungarian Jews and were deposited in camps in Turkey from whence they were taken to Palestine, through Syria. When you combine these results with the time when ships with Jewish refugees were permitted to sink in the stormy waters of the Black Sea, because Turkey then would not permit them to enter its seaports, and that only happened a year ago, it then becomes clear as to the magnitude of the services rendered by the young Ira Hirshman. Needless to say that his work did not stop with the changing of the position of the Turkish Government, but he also negotiated with leaders of Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, and other Nazi-controlled countries.

The deeds of Ira Hirshman showed what one can do when he is earnest and his heart is in the right place. His results in Neutral Turkey acted as a conviction against the non-acting Inter-Governmental Committee.

As a result of the accomplishments of Ira Hirshman, the War Refugee Board has sent two special emissaries, one to Sweden and one to Switzerland. In these two countries which lie directly in line with Nazi-Germany and occupied Europe, there is still much to be done. One can rest assured that these two representatives will be as successful in their respective posts as Ira Hirshman was in Turkey.

The full credit for the proper input which was brought in the rescue work must be given to the director of the War Refugee Board, John W. Pahl. He is a young Washington executive, who takes the work of rescuing Jews from Nazi-hands in an earnest manner. He not only thinks of his work during his office hours, but during all of his waking hours, both day and night.
Jewish leaders in all walks of life who have had the opportunity of meeting Mr. Pahl, are all without exception, sold on his earnestness to do the right thing in the Refuge work. He makes the impression of a man who knows what he wants, and does not permit himself to be dragged into any bureaucratic red tape when it comes to carrying out a plan. His doors are always open to any one who can bring him any ideas by which to help in the rescue of more Jews. And in the same spirit, all his assistants were working.

One can not go into details and tell everything that the young War Refugee Board has now in mind with reference to getting out as many Jews as conditions will permit from Nazi lands. Most of the plans of the Refugee Board must be kept in secret, so that they might be carried out expeditiously, and without failure.

One thing can be told here. The War Refugee Board is in continuous contact with all of the important Jewish organizations in America, and is interested in their plans. She is in constant contact with the Jewish Distribution Committee, and with leaders of all other important Jewish groups. She knows who is who and does not permit herself to be swayed by noise-makers who do no good. She also does not permit herself to be swayed by loud advertisements which certain unimportant Jewish groups from time to time insert in English newspapers.

Today, The War Refugee Board is doing work not only in Turkey but in making plans to rescue Jews from Nazi lands also through Spain. It can now be told how the Spanish Government recently helped many hundreds of Spanish Jews in occupied Greece to escape from Nazi toils, because of their Sephardic ancestry who originated in ancient Spain. Now Spain issued visas to them, and induced the Nazis to permit them to return to Spain as citizens of Spain.

The Nazi government quickly complied with this request, and the rescued Jews are now in Spain. It is true that the Spanish Government is not willing to permit them to remain in Spain, and is negotiating with Jewish relief organizations to transport them elsewhere, but it is also true that the Spanish Government under General Franco has in the meanwhile rescued them from Nazi lands, and she did this solely because she desires to remain on good terms with America.

The rescued Greek Jews will now be transported to Africa, and the Spanish Government is making arrangements to admit other refugees to take their place. There are still to be found many Jews in occupied France, Belgium and Holland. The Spanish Government is not sending them back any more, which was the case before the War Refugee Board was created.

The big problem of the War Refugee Board at this moment is not merely on how to rescue the Jews from the Balkans through Turkey, but, also on how to rescue 5000 Jewish children from occupied France. The American Government is desirous of admitting them to America with formalities. It is only necessary to gather them together in France, and bring them into Spain.
The greater part of these Jewish children are scattered in non-Jewish homes and institutions in France, who shelter them so that the Nazis will not deport these children to Poland. The hard part is in gathering them together to be sent to Spain.

The Gestapo must not know that they are Jewish, so as to permit them to leave.

An endless task also faces the War Refugee Board in Bulgaria. There also are found several thousand Jewish children, who are trying to get out. The Bulgarian government is desirous of permitting their departure. The Red Cross is willing to help in their transportation. But the Gestapo has control now in Bulgaria, and it is not therefore up to the Bulgarian Government to permit their exit.

More and more plans for active refugee work lay now on the table of the Director of the War Refugee Board in Washington. Their carrying out requires large sums of money, millions of dollars. This, however, is not the real obstacle. The real obstacle is that the Gestapo stands in the way between such countries as Roumania, Hungary and Bulgaria, who are willing to release the Jews, and the War Refugee Board which is ready to find other lands for them to live in.

Financially active in helping the War Refugee Board in carrying out her rescue plans is the Joint Distribution Committee. A many-sided picture of the work of the "Joint" at the present moment would be given if it would not hurt the chances of rescuing more Jews. The "Joint," however, holds that "the Refugee Work is important, and not the loudness of publicity; the "Joint" does the greatest share of the rescue work in conjunction with the War Refugee Board. She, therefore, abstains from loud publicity, at a time when other organizations create more noise than work, basing their work mostly on publicity.

Many institutions in Washington, when they get more intimately acquainted with the activities of various Jewish groups in America, can not understand why American Jews tolerate the existence of certain Jewish organizations whose sole aim is vociferous publicity which blinds the eyes of well meaning people. That is an inherent trait, which cannot be brought out amongst the large non-Jewish world. The only salvation for Jews lies in the fact that the leading personalities in Washington who busy themselves with relief work, know today very well who are the worthy ones in American Jewish life, and who aren't. They know who are the real Jewish workers, and those who do nothing but the shouting.

And that alone is of great worth in the work of rescuing the European Jewry from Nazi lands.
Ira Hirschmann has spoken with admiration about the Palestine young people, the representatives of the Jewish Agency who are managing the rescue work in Ankara and Istanbul. These are the leaders of the underground movement who restlessly seek all kinds of methods to take out as many Jews as possible from Hitler's Gehenna. Then he started an outpour of admiration of the wonderful work of the Joint Distribution Committee.

"The money for this work of rescue (Ira Hirschmann said with enthusiasm) is being supplied mostly by the Joint. The size of the money costs are not being taken into consideration, no price is too high to rescue Jewish lives. The Joint conducts its relief work on an even, intelligent manner and has earned the reputation as the greatest private rescue organization in the world. The Joint has earned its prestige through the years of honest and ceaseless work. If in some cases the name of the Joint was not mentioned, there must be a reason for it and you can bet that the Joint is behind the work with its financial and moral support. If I would remain now in this country, I would devote all my energies to the Joint as this is the greatest and the most solid Jewish organization for rescue."

As it is well known the Joint received its money from the United Jewish Appeal which expects to collect this year $32,000,000 for the work of the Joint, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service.

Hirschmann spoke also with high regard about the leadership of the Joint and particularly about the chairman Paul Beerswald.

The Jews in Transnistria. It was very fascinating to get from I. H. the information about his daring work in rescuing the 50,000 Jews in Transnistria that remained alive.

At the very beginning there were 175,000 Jews there from Romania, but the health conditions in the camp were so horrible that people died like flies for two years. There were over 100,000 victims due to this condition. I. H. used his influence with the Romanian Government to give up this concentration camp and to permit the Jews to settle in the larger cities in Transnistria in order to give them a better chance to find food and shelter as hide-outs from the Nazis.

"The Jews that remained alive in Transnistria, I. H. continued, were faced with sure death. If they would not have died from epidemics, they would have found their deaths when the Nazis retreated through that section. No miracles were expected as nobody could foresee that the marching Red Army would occupy the territory in such a short time and the Nazis would not have had even a chance for the mass murders. From previous experiences I knew that in every city
and town that was abandoned by the Nazi armies, they always found time in the last minutes to shoot the Jews with machine guns. This is the reason why I saw fit to use all my powers so that the Roumanian Government shall give up the concentration camps.

He also said "I am proud of this achievement. I am convinced that I rescued these Jews from a sure and unavoidable death."

Speaking of his mission in Turkey, I. H. mentioned gratefully about the great assistance from the International Red Cross and from the Soviet Ambassador in Ankara, Vinograd who everyone knows is a Jew.

At the closing, Mr. Hirschmann appealed with typical Jewish patriotic enthusiasm to the leading Jewish organizations in America that in these tragic times that our people are living through, all political differences should cease and all efforts shall be concentrated on relief rescue.

"The immediate problem is" Hirschmann exclaimed, "to get free havens for the driven European refugees. I deliberated whether I shall remain in Ankara or come back to America and call on the public to the proof that it is possible to rescue men and women. I have decided to come here and I am glad of it. Now I hope that the entire American people will support the idea of free havens for refugees in order to save those that remained alive."
48,000 JEWS RESCUED
ON THE SIDE OF THE RIVER DNIESTER, THE FIRST THREE BOATS
WITH REFUGEES ALREADY ARRIVED TO TURKEY.
REPORTED BY IRA HIRSCHMANN, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S EMISSARY
FOR THE WAR REFUGEES BOARD.
HIRSCMANN PRAISES THE RESCUE WORK OF AMBASSADOR STEINHARDT.
HE SAYS THAT THE JEWISH REFUGEES MUST FEEL THAT THEY ARE
NOT ALONE IN THIS WORLD.

A complete report on the activities of the War Refugee
Board to rescue the Jews of Nazi-occupied Europe was given
yesterday, May 4, 1944, at a press conference by Ira H.
Hirschmann, the Special Emissary of President Roosevelt, who
has recently returned from Turkey where he was active in
the rescue work.

Mr. Hirschmann reported to those present about the great
work which is being done by the War Refugee Board about
rescuing the Jews of the Balkans. The Jewish conditions in
Balkan lands, said Mr. Hirschmann, is much worse than we
first could imagine. In his opinion the War Refugee Board
should have been created much sooner.

The Roosevelt administration, according to Mr. Hirschmann's
report, is deeply worried as far as the problem of rescuing
the Jews of the Nazi-occupied countries is concerned, and he was granted by
the government full power to execute the work. The government of Turkey has prepared the ground for the activities of
Mr. Hirschmann before his arrival in Ankara, the capital of
Turkey. Thanks to the powers which were granted to him from the White House, he could get in direct contact with the
highest personalities from other governments, and to enable him to do such work which brought good results. His first
important work was to break through a way for the boats with
Jewish refugees that had to cross the Turkish waters. It was
the hard way. He met with all kinds of difficulties but he
finally succeeded in making his way and to build a bridge in
order to further continue with his work.

Mr. Hirschmann's work would probably be impossible if
not for the cooperation and assistance of the American Ambassador
to Turkey, Mr. Lawrence Steinhardt. Mr. Steinhardt is now
occupied with much work. His position in Turkey is now a very
responsible one. He has at times to acknowledge hundreds of
important telegrams daily, and still Mr. Steinhardt has been
devoted with all his heart to the rescue work. Many times
Mr. Hirschkann has won praiseworthy words from Mr. Steinhardt and he considers him as one of the future leaders of American Jewry. The most difficult task was to bring into the port of Odessa the first liner "HILA" with Jewish refugees from Rumania. It required plenty of work but through the assistance of Mr. Steinhardt this task was realized, and after the "HILA" it wasn't so hard any more to bring into port the other two liners, the "BELLAGIO" and the "ANITZA". In conjunction with this Mr. Hirschkann gave details about the great rescue work which is being done by the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem in cooperation with the Joint Distribution Committee. The Joint is now in back of all the Jewish rescue work. It dedicates for this work the necessary funds and the necessary prestige. Mr. Hirschkann further reported about the rescue work which was done in Rumania in Transnistria which is now occupied by Russia 175,000 Jews were sent out by Rumania two years ago, who were enslaved in the concentration camps. In the period of the past two years only 50,000 out of the 175,000 Jews remained alive; the rest died from hunger and epidemic diseases.

Mr. Hirschkann undertook to rescue the rest of the Jews in Transnistria and he succeeded through neutral governments to get in touch with the Rumanian government and his request that it should dissolve the concentration camps and permit the Jews to leave and to settle down in the cities of the country. After consultation with the Rumanian government he finally succeeded in rescuing 48,000 Jews from the concentration camps and to enable them to live freely as Rumanian citizens.

The International Red Cross showed a great measure of goodwill and assisted in this work of rescue.

Mr. Hirschkann also got in touch with the Soviet Power through her Ambassador in Ankara and was promised that the Soviet Government will take care of those Rumanian Jews who still remain in Transnistria. The Rumanian Government permits those Jews who are anxious to leave to get out of Rumania. The agenda of the day now is the rescue of 5,000 Jewish children from Bulgaria who expect to arrive into a Rumanian port. The second point on the agenda of the day is the question of creating in American free ports for Jewish refugees. This is a very important problem which must be solved as quickly as possible. For this question, first of all a favorable public opinion must be created and a real effort should be made in the government circles.
WAR REFUGEE BOARD PLANS TO SAVE 6,000 JEWISH CHILDREN OUT OF RUMANIA

NEW YORK, May 4. (JTA) - The War Refugee Board is determined to rescue 6,000 Jewish children from Rumania, a mission revealed here today by Ira A. Hirschmann, who recently returned from Turkey where he was the board's special representative.

Speaking before a group of editors at the New York Club, Mr. Hirschmann lauded the Joint Distribution Committee, the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the U. S. Ambassador in Turkey, Laurence Steinhardt, for the efforts which they are making to save as many Balkan Jews as possible. He emphasized that the Joint Distribution Committee enjoys a very fine reputation abroad for its efficient relief activities. He also commended the International Red Cross for cooperating with him in the rescue of Jews from Rumania.

The Rumanian Government, Mr. Hirschmann said, promised to place no difficulties in the way of Jews desiring to leave the country. So far three ships carrying Jewish passengers have succeeded in leaving Rumania and reaching Turkey. The passengers were permitted to land on Turkish soil, in transit to Palestine, as a result of efforts made by Ambassador Steinhardt.
NEW TRANSPORT OF JEWS FROM RUMANIA ARRIVES IN PALESTINE: MORE TRANSPORTS EXPECTED

JERUSALEM, May 5. (JTA) — Another transport of 250 Jewish immigrants from Rumania arrived here today from Turkey where they disembarked several days ago from the Turkish steamer the S. S. Milka, which sailed from the Rumanian port of Constantza.

A transport of 1,800 Rumanian Jews is expected to arrive here soon.

The 125 Jewish orphans from Rumania who reached Palestine several days ago left the clearance camp today and were transferred to various children's institutions throughout the country.

The children, most of them orphans whose parents perished in Transnistria, are between four and 15 years of age. One of them is described in the Palestine press as "young Tito" because for more than a year he wandered in the woods living on roots, grass and leaves.
A Miraculous Rescue Story

London “Evening Standard’s Jerusalem correspondent has culled a newspaper a miraculous story, involving the

lifefl of a Jewish infant from the jaws of death to life

and safety.

A high official of the Jewish Agency vouches for the

truth of the story which reveals that some months ago, in

Hungary, a train jammed with Jews headed for Nazi “death
camps” in Poland, paused at a siding next to a train on

which a group of fortunate Balkan Jews was headed for a

port to embark for Palestine. In a few moments during

which the two trains had stopped next to each other, the

Jews—one group headed for death camps and the other on

the road to life and dignity—converted. When the former

learned the destination of the latter, a young mother flung

her infant to one of the Palestinian-bound women.

The names of the two women have not been disclosed.

What is known, however, is that the woman, bound for

Palestine had embraced a new-found “son.” As his foster

mother, she became the symbol of the rescue efforts which

seek to snatch human beings from death traps to rebuild

their lives in free environments.

This story is symbolic of the great responsibilities which

face all free peoples in the world today. Tens of thousands

could have been saved several months ago had the demo-

cracies avoided procrastination and had President Roose-

velt appointed his War Refugee Board sooner. Tens of thousands

can be saved even today—provided the practical White Papers

are scrapped.

The story reported by the Jerusalem correspondent of

the London Evening Standard and vouched for by the Jewish

Agency is a challenge to the United Nations to speed rescue

efforts and to avoid blunders which would call for miracles

rather than realistically planned projects to save the hun-

dreds of thousands who have been doomed to death by the

Nazi's.

Rescue Work Gains Momentum

Approach of the invasion of Rome by the

United Nations is accompanied by huge

success. The War Refugee Board is making rapid advances in

efforts to rescue as many victims of Naziism as possible and

there is every indication that, at least the plan to liberate the

sufferers will prove workable.

The arrival of hundreds of new settlers in Palestine: the

plan, announced by Mr. A. Hirschmann, special representa-
vative of the War Refugee Board, to rescue 3,000 children from

Romania, and the request made by President Roosevelt for an

annual appropriation to UNRRA (United Nations

Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) indicate that the

respective leaders are not asleep at the switch.

In the meantime, there is progress toward the establish-
ment of “free ports” for refugees who land in Italy, and

momentum may be assumed upon to contribute toward the

solution of the problem of homeless Jews for which

there is no adequate substitute.

The problem of refugees who have been

but the news of efforts to accomplish this

humanitarian purpose is certainly more encouraging

was three months ago, before President Roosevelt

appointed the representatives of the War Refugee Board.
WRB Determined to Rescue 5,000 Children In Romania


NEW YORK, May 11—The War Refugee Board is determined to rescue 5,000 Jewish children from Romania, it was revealed here today by Ira Hirsch, who recently returned from Turkey where he was the Board's special representative.

Speaking before a group of editors of the Lotus Club, Mr. Hirsch said that the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the U.S. Ambassador in Turkey, Lazare Sigmond, also the efforts which they are making to save as many Jewish children as possible. He emphasized that the Joint Distribution Committee enjoys a very fine reputation abroad for its efficient relief work. The Board also contributed to the International Red Cross for reparation with him in the rescue of Jews from Romania.

The Bulgarian Government, Mr. Hirsch said, promised to preserve the rights of the Jews after the war in the country. So far three ships carrying Jewish passengers have arrived in Bulgaria, according to the Board, and reaching Turkey. The passengers were permitted to land on Turkish soil, in transit to Palestine, as a result of efforts made by Ambassador Steinhardt.


NEW YORK, JTA—Support for the plan to establish "free ports" in the U.S. for refugees in order to save as many Jewish children from occupied Europe as possible, is given by the New York Times in an editorial which says that the War Refugee Board "is the agency to carry out this plan.

"When the idea of 'free ports' in this country for war refugees was brought up in Washington recently there seemed to be two possible objections to it, one good and one bad," the editorial says.

"The first objection was that it would be inhumane to establish what might be regarded as concentration camps for refugees. We
Lighthouse Aids Palestine Blind

Plans for a new $100,000 building to shelter and rehabilitate war blind will be announced by Mrs. Samuel D. Friedman, president of the Palestine Lighthouse, at the organization's spring luncheon tomorrow in the grand ballroom of the Plaza. The Lighthouse has been active in helping the blind of Palestine and the Near East for nearly 25 years. Quarters for 200 additional blind are needed to carry on postwar work.

Mrs. Abram F. Zibuk is chairman of the luncheon; Mrs. Robert Weil, co-chairman. Harry Hirschfield will act as toastmaster. Speakers will include L. A. Hirschmun, special representative of the War Refugee Board recently returned from Palestine and Turkey; Miss Helen Keller, honorary vice president, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

Among the sponsors and hostesses are Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Joseph Stroock, Mrs. George Beeker, Mrs. Samuel Spiegel, Mrs. Stephen Wise, Mrs. Jerome Hirschfield and Mrs. Julius Wolff.
PALESTINE CALLED HAVEN FOR REFUGEES

Described as a 'Beckoning Door' to Thousands

Rehabilitated refugees who have "gone through the fire and who know the value of freedom" were called the "people of the future" by J. A. Hirschmann, special representative of the War Refugee Board, who spoke yesterday at the annual luncheon of the Palestine Lighthouse in the Plaza Hotel.

Recently returned from a trip to Turkey and Palestine, Mr. Hirschmann said that he could not have accomplished the job of helping to "bring helpless people from a world of horror into safety" without help from Palestine. That land, he added, represents the "only beckoning open door" to hundreds of thousands of refugees.

Plans for a new $100,000 building, to shelter and rehabilitate war-blind, were announced by Mrs. Samuel D. Friedman, president of the lighthouse. The present building, she reported, is filled to capacity, so that some adult members must be boarded out.

Mrs. Friedman revealed that the Palestine Lighthouse had already bought the site for the new building, and added that she believed it would be possible to obtain priorities to begin construction before the end of the war.

Other speakers at the luncheon were Miss Helen Deitel, an honorary vice president of the Palestine Lighthouse, and Rabbi Stephen D. Wise of the Free Synagogue. Mrs. Abram I. Ehrenfeld, as chairman and Harvey Blumfield was toastmaster.
SPEED SEEN NEEDED FOR JEWS RESCUE

1,500,000 in Hungary and Rumania Can Be Saved, Says Official in Palestine

By WILSON in the JERUSALEM POST

JERUSALEM, May 20, 1944

Extra action by the United States would save up to 1,500,000 Jews in Hungary and Rumania, the statement of Jesse Gruenbaum, chairman of the United Road Committee for European Jews, disclosed today.

If practical measures are not taken, however, it is felt that the same process of extermination, as occurred in Poland, will result in the deaths of these two countries. A reconciliation of conditions with the government is being considered an absolute necessity, and suggestions from Washington are expected shortly.

Mr. Gruenbaum, who from 1936 to 1939 was a Polish Deputy, said that:

Recent reports told of the arrival in Palestine of several thousand refugees from eastern Europe, and there are indications that 80,000 permits still available under the bilateral White Paper.

Eighty-five per cent of the money required to finance refugee aid here has been contributed by Jewish organizations outside Palestine. Most of the remittance has come from South Africa and other countries.

Mr. Gruenbaum said that:

In July, 1944, the British Government made it known that if escaping Jews reached Palestine, they would preserve their lives under the White Paper gothic. But no official communication to this effect was received from the Turkish Government, which was, it is believed, granting transit visas to only limited families, who had been brought to Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary.

Last March, official assurances were given that transit and transit difficulties were removed. O. A. Hirschmann, ambassador of the United States, was recently sent to the United States, and Mr. Gruenbaum, who from 1936 to 1939 was a Polish Deputy, said that:

A measure was proposed by the United States, in which it was suggested that the President of the United States, Mr. Gruenbaum said.

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THINK Palestine is inevitable. I don't think you can take any force as affirmative as Palestine and hold it back," declared L. A. Hirschmann, special representative of the President's War Refugee Board in an exclusive interview with a representative of the U.P.A. Review this month. Mr. Hirschmann made the statement in response to a question as to what he thought would be Palestine's role in post-war immigration.

I can hardly believe we accomplished what we did," he told the interviewer, referring to the hundreds of Jewish men, women, and children who were literally snatched from death in the Balkans and enabled to start life anew in Palestine. "I suppose it might be called the result of teamwork. The power invested in me as a representative of the War Refugee Board made it possible to deal promptly with high

(Continued on page 4)
'FREE PORTS' FOR REFUGEES

Now that the President has publicly approved the idea of temporary havens or "free ports" for European refugees, perhaps the long delay can be ended. While rescue plans have dragged, month after month and year after year, hundreds of thousands more Hitler victims have died who might have been saved—the exact number nobody will ever know.

But it is known that the Nazi terror at this moment is rising in Hungary and Romania, and that there is yet time to get many of the refugees out if action is immediate. Mrs. Hirschmann, the very able representative in Turkey of the U. S. War Refugee Board, has demonstrated that. We hope that Mr. Hirschmann, who recently returned to Washington to report, may soon be back in the Near East speeding the rescue of refugees.

The hardest problem, however, is to find places to send them after they are brought out. The United Rescue Committee for European Jews reports from Jerusalem that 1,500,000 could be saved from Hungary and Romania alone, but that only 20,000 more can be received in Palestine under the limit fixed by the British White Paper. Certainly the Churchill government should cancel the White Paper policy.

No other haven also must be found. Because of the complications of immigration laws in the United States and other countries, and because the immediate problem is to provide temporary refuge until they can return to a free Europe, the plan for "free ports" was devised. It would allow refugees to remain for a while in "protected areas," in this country and others.

Since our Government has brought large numbers of Axis prisoners into the United States, and even allows some to work outside their camps without imperiling the nation, surely there is nothing unreasonable in providing at least temporary accommodations for the victims of Axis persecution.
Silvery Notes Playing at the Box Office

By MARY BRAGGIOTTI

When 1st Lt. Hirschmann went to the Middle East last February as special representative of the War Refugee Board, he left his attractive wife, Hortense Monath Hirschmann, the pianist, nursing more than a lonely heart. He left her coding a fine from him, 600 miles away, able to handle the business end of the New Friends of Music which he bequeathed her during his absence.

When he returned recently, he detected a new confidence in the little woman. She had proved to herself that she could be a virtuosa of facts, figures and salesmanship as well as the piano.

She survived the borrowing experience of sound and spirit for the last time on the radio. Having "never written a word or been a line forever" she said, "I don't know where to begin."

She had inscribed an excellent program booklet. And she showed her husband, Hirschmann, the piano music of good judgment, Miss Monath's factors had had in its sale the New Friends of Music has had in its existence.

"I think that I never saw the hardest," said Miss Monath, in the lyric usage of the Hirschmann duplex apartment. "It's like a whole day. But the radio was pretty bad, too. My husband is his usual self, too. He knows you: always speak on the radio at the end of every New Friends season. This time I had to do it several times for one-fourth the broadcast saying, 'Good afternoon! Good afternoon!' in every different way I could think of."

Musical End of Friends Here Niece

That sort of business was new to Miss Monath, but the musical end of the New Friends had been hers to uphold since the beginning.

She can take them away and they take some choosing. This season's opening, "Music of Good Judgement," was another step of having every one of average music lover, every time you consider by music lovers to count. Is undue stress on the business end of the New Friends of Music a factor of the thought which would be its own confidence in the little woman, which would be its own confidence in the little woman.

\[ \text{Note: Math errors have been corrected.} \]

Hortense Monath—virtuosa of facts, figures and—oh yes!—the piano.

Know Thyself

Can You Be Amusing?

Without being a clown. You're working much too hard if you have to tell all over yourself to get a laugh from your friends. Now you don't have to memorize the "thousand and one jokes for every occasion," nor do you need to learn to play a musical instrument in five easy lessons.

A score of 9 to 15 means you are uninteresting and their spirits high! (Add 3)

Do you often join in the fun when your friends get silly and nonsensical? (Add 3)

Are you an expert at amusing yourself or uninteresting? (Add 3)

Do you try to keep up with current things and new ideas so that you can talk about them intelligently? (Add 3)

Do you know about what a "card" you are, play pranks or joke with friends with a dull routine? (Add 3)

Score—0

1. Do you generally get a little start and belly laugh when asked? (Sub: 3)

2. Even though it gets a laugh, are many of your jokes too sharp? (Sub: 3)

3. When friends visit, do you try to plan a program that will keep them interested and their spirits high? (Add 3)

4. Do you often join in the fun when your friends get silly and nonsensical? (Add 3)

5. Are you an expert at amusing yourself or uninteresting? (Add 3)

6. Do you try to keep up with current things and new ideas so that you can talk about them intelligently? (Add 3)