Provisions with Respect to Relief and Repatriation: A Demand for Return to and Through Switzerland

This section's original order is reverse format and kept intact.
AMBASSADOR

LONDON

2:30 p.m.

FOR VIKART AND RANN. W.B. 88.

Katzki departing for London tomorrow by plane;

Your urgent cooperation requested to facilitate onward

passage to Paris. If priority is arranged please notify

ILTC both in London and Freiburg.

GREY

(Acting)

3/21/45

FA

DEPARTMENT OF

OUTGOING

DISTRIBUTION OF

TELEGRAM

CENTRAL SERVICES

TELEGRAPH SECTION

March 21, 1945

midnight

WBG: HSM/IKG

3/21/45

BO

PA

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, I-11-72

By: R. H. Parks Date: SEP 19 1972
CABLE TO WINANT AND MANN, LONDON, FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Katashi departing for London tomorrow by plane. Your urgent cooperation requested to facilitate onward passage to Paris. If priority is arranged have ATO both London and Prestwick notified.

This is WRB London Cable No. 88

4:00 p.m.
March 21, 1945

Miss Olin (for the Sec'y) Cohn, DaRos, Gaston, Hodel, Hutchison, McCormack, O'Dwyer, Flies.
US URGENT

AMBASSADOR

LONDON

2185

The following for Hann from Secretary of the Treasury and

C'Dwyer, War refugee Board is URB 69.

Reference Department's no. 1906 of March 13 (URB no. 59).

You are hereby directed to proceed to Paris at once (repeat

at once) for consultation with G-4 to work out details on

acquisition of 50 tons of trucking capacity with 2,000 gallons

of gasoline per week and necessary lubricating oil for delivery

to Intercross in Switzerland and earmarked for URW operations.

Your Department has advised G-4 Paris to expect you.

Because of extreme urgency, Katzei is proceeding to Paris

from Washington to work on same problem.

Transportation equipment must be obtained immediately for

most urgent War refugee Board program to get under way. Important

that this job be done in big way. The more trucks going in with

food and the more people evacuated the closer URW comes to at-

taining its objective. The big job is the procurement of trans-

portation equipment and supplies and getting them moving. Paris

arrangements for obtaining such equipment are crucial.

REGRADED

UNCLASSIFIED SEP 19 1972
At conclusion of arrangements in Paris, you are to proceed to Bern, as Special Representative of the Board, to use every effort to get additional trucks from private or Swiss Government sources for development of NRB program.
CABLE TO WINANT, LONDON, FOR MANN FROM SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND GENERAL O'DWYER, WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Reference Department's No. 1936 of March 13 (WRB No. 56).

You are hereby directed to proceed to Paris at once (repeated at once) for consultation with G-4 to work out details on acquisition of 80 tons of trucking capacity with 2,000 gallons of gasoline per week and necessary lubricating oil for delivery to Internees in Switzerland and earmarked for WRB operations. War Department has advised G-4 Paris to expect you.

Because of extreme urgency, Katsuki is proceeding to Paris from Washington to work on same problem.

Transportation equipment must be obtained immediately for most urgent War Refugee Board program to get under way. Important that this job be done in big way. The more trucks going in with food and the more people evacuated the closer WRB comes to attaining its objective. The big job is the procurement of transportation equipment and supplies and getting them moving. Paris arrangements for obtaining such equipment are crucial.

At conclusion of arrangements in Paris, you are to proceed to Bern, as Special Representative of the Board, to use every effort to get additional trucks from private or Swiss Government sources for development of WRB program.

THIS IS WRB LONDON CABLE NO. 54.

3/40 p.m.
March 21, 1945
Secretary of State, Washington.  

1667, March 21, 10 a.m.

Glad to say Macleland is about recovered from influenza (Your 1621, March 19 WNB 465). He has not been in Paris.

Answering your questions:

One. Trucks for delivery WNB food parcels in enemy territory have not yet been acquired. However, negotiations by CICR still proceeding for twelve YMDA trucks in Germany not yet located else efforts continuing to obtain trucks here.

Two. I understand that Germans have agreed in principle to permit detainees to evacuate to Switzerland but as yet details are not clear as to what people are envisaged and from what places they may be evacuated.

Three. Am informed that SHAPE has no objection to use of returning relief trucks for evacuation of detainees. CICR is endeavoring to make necessary arrangements. For details regarding convoys, see Genova's.
March 21, 11 a.m., from Born.

Genova's telegram No. 104 of March 16 transmitting message for Amroos from Jones.

Harrison

JMB
US URGENT

CONTROL COPY

As no word has been received from Neclerland since March 9 it is assumed that he has gone to Paris.

In order to enable the Board to be prepared for the situation which may develop in Switzerland, it is requested that you reply as soon as possible to the following questions:

1. Have any trucks been acquired for delivery of ICRC Refugee Board food parcels in enemy territory?

2. What are the prospects of evacuating detainees from enemy territory to Switzerland?

3. Will Intercross use returning ICRC relief trucks for evacuation of detainees to Switzerland?

The above is NW 465.
The following for McClelland from O'Dwyer 111 B 458.

Reference Department's No. 998 of March 9, 1946. I have been advised that G--- in Paris is expecting you for consultation and I hope it will be possible for you to go at once.

Please advise earliest concerning any transportation equipment which you can obtain for German camp operations.

STETTINUS

(GHW)

STETTINUS

\[\text{for security reasons the text of this message must be treated as secret.}\]

\[\text{3/18/46}\]
GABLE TO MCCLELLAND, BERN, FROM WILLIAM O'DWYER, WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Reference Department's No. 998 of March 9, 1945. I have been advised that G-4 in Paris is expecting you for consultation and I hope it will be possible for you to go at once.

Please advise soonest concerning any transportation equipment which you are able to obtain for War Refugee Board operations.

THIS IS WAR REN CABLE NO. 455

3:30 p.m.
March 15, 1945

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Akzin, Cohn, Dubois, Gaston, Hodel
Hutchison, McCormack, O'Dwyer, Files.
The following for McClelland in WBG 456.

Reference your No. 1081 of March 8, 1945.

Please advise whether it would be possible for trucks available to intercere for delivery of POW relief to be used on return trips to Switzerland for evacuation of physically unfit detainees from Germany.

McClelland

For security reasons the text of this message must be closely guarded.
CABLE TO MCCLELLAND, BERLIN FROM WAR REFUGE BOARD

Reference your No. 1481 of March 8, 1945.

Please advise at once whether it would be possible for trucks available to Intercessors for delivery of POW relief to be used on return trips to Switzerland for evacuation of physically unfit detainees from Germany.

THIS IS WAR BERLIN CABLE NO. 456

3:30 p.m.
March 15, 1945

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Akzin, Cohn, Dubois, Gaston, Hodel, Hutchison, McCormack, O'Dwyer, Files.
SECRETARY OF STATE,  
Washington  
104 Sixteenth 
FOR INFORMATION FROM JAMES  

8780 preliminary reports first lorry convoys and first blocked train indicate operation completely successful. All lorries northern convoy reached destination without incident. 1 lorry full medicines delivered Stalag X. 4 lorries are remaining Lubeck area to effect distribution from Lubeck while two lorries returned from that area bringing empty jerrycans. On southern convoy one lorry broke down en route and its supplies were left at Stalag 7 B. All other lorries proceeded to region Eger Carlsbad Frag Pilsen where distribution was made to estimated 18000 LPOs and BRITPOs also some Belgian and French on march. Blocked train left Bucha March 6 arrived Koosburg March 8, 6 AM, began unloading immediately left Koosburg March 10 3:45 AM, returned Bucha March 11 9:30 AM. While at Koosburg  

000108
Koosburg trains placed under double guard German
centrists and allied NCO unloading operations proceeded
three shifts French, British MPGS. Delegate reports
MPSGS showed little willingness work and pilfered
considerably so that their use had to be discontinued.
At present practically no storage space remaining
Koosburg as barracks not occupied by PGSS have been
taken over for German troops on march and bombed out
German civilians. Eight lorries remained Koosburg to
effect distribution from reserves carried by blocked
train.

Second blocked train fifty cars was supposed return
Koosburg this week sent difficulties have arisen with
German authorities concerning reserves at that camp.
Train is loaded similarly to first and now at Buchs
exciting departure which depends on negotiations being
conducted in Germany this weekend by Rigg. If Koosburg
unavailable Intercross hopes secure authorization establish
reserve depot central southern Germany either in available
local warehouse space or by forwarding from Switzerland
transportable wooden barracks. Two barracks capacity
200 tons each would leave Switzerland within three
days.
days but estimated 10 additional required which will
take four to six weeks to forward and erect.

Second convoy lorries going forward in four
columns, twelve lorries each departing March 17, 18,
19 EPS. Experience first column has shown that each
convoy should consist small groups as moving columns
of prisoners are generally found on secondary roads.
Intercross-delegate preceding first column by one
day in order to ascertain movement prisoners who are
at times difficult to locate. Each across lorry
carrying approximately six tons food, medical supplies,
soap, and boot repair material while Convex lorries
carrying approximately three tons similar articles.
Experience first convoy shows invaluable utilise
trailer because of heavy load in lorry as well as
hindering manoeuvrability which highly necessary owing
to state of roads. Second blocked train will carry one
tank car gasoline if storage space available at
destination. Excluding blocked train and lorries during
February 450 freight cars of supplies went forward to
camps from Switzerland plus 164 freight cars also
lorries totalling 2273 tons from Lubens plus 5
freight cars totalling 78 tons from Gotteborg. March 1st
to March 12th,
Sixteenth, from Geneva.

12th, 44 freight cars forwarded from Switzerland to
1300 tons plus 7 tons by lorry from Lubeck. As at
March 10 stock Lubeck 4480 tons Gotteborg 21600 tons
not including char. Intercross received yesterday
following telegram from Korti concerning supplies
northern area lorries will supply all camps Wehrmacht
II, III, IV, X, VI, XI from Lubeck. Can we execute
equal distribution parcels to all nationalities except
Italians, Russians. Pool is ideal. Repeated Dunning

SQUIRE
MAR 15 1945

Dear Mr. Feller:

I wish at this time to express to UNRRA the appreciation of the War Refugee Board for agreeing, as you stated to me on the telephone yesterday, to make food supplies available, at the request of the War Refugee Board, to the International Red Cross for the maintenance in Switzerland of refugees evacuated from Germany and who are in transit to UNRRA-controlled camps.

A representative of the War Refugee Board is about to leave for Switzerland where he will discuss this matter with the Board's representative in Switzerland, Roswell D. McClelland. The Board will advise UNRRA as to the types and quantities of food needed after detailed advice has been received from Switzerland.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) William O'Dwyer

William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

Mr. A. H. Feller,
General Counsel,
United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration,
Washington, D. C.
March 10, 1946

Secretary Morgenthau

Miss Hodel

There is attached for your information a copy of the reply which the War Department has received to the cable Mr. McCloy sent on March 8 to General Eisenhower.
WAR DEPARTMENT MESSAGE

FROM: Headquarters, Communications Zone, European Theater of Operations, U.S. Army, Paris, France

TO: War Department
   Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, Main, Versailles, France

NUMBER: EX 19500
DATE: 11 March 1945

This is EX 19500 from H.S. COMZONE APO 887 signed Eisenhower action to AGWAR information to SHAEF Main.

Subject is provision of food parcels for inmates of concentration camps in Germany through War Refugee Board operations.

Your WAR 49934 of 8 March 1945 is referred to. Consultation with McClelland will be made and information as to what facilities can be made available will be forwarded.

ACTION: OAS/W

INFORMATION: ASP, OPD, G-2 (War Refugee Bd), OUS/W, G of S
GM-IN-12549 (15 Mar 45)

DECLASSIFIED
By Authority of JCS Letter 7-5-72
By ODIP: DEC 6, 1972
The cable below for cable 1000-56.
Reference your 2400 June 8, 1946.

For your information following are texts of the recent cables to McClelland:

1. Cable No. 319 of February 28:
   
   JUDK: The cable below to McClelland from Department and War Refugee Board in 1000-416.

   The following is text of memorandum of Executive Director for War Refugee Board which was unanimously approved at board meeting February 28th:

   MEMORANDUM TO: Secretary Schacht
   Secretary Morgenthau
   Secretary Stimson

   Our best information indicates that, while the enemy has abandoned wholesale extermination of detainees, large numbers of the accused until are now in imminent danger of death due to starvation, exposure and deliberate neglect. The actual numbers are unknown and are believed to be changing daily.

   Food, medicine and clothing must be distributed to such detainees at once if their lives are to be saved. They should be removed, if possible, at once. DECLASSIFIED

   State Dept. Letter 1-11-72
   By R. H. Parks Date SEP 19, 1972
March 13, 11 p.m. in London

be removed, if possible, to safety in Switzerland without unnecessary delay.

The International Red Cross is our only hope of direct contact with the cases. Communications can best be conducted from Switzerland.

The U.S. government is requested to authorize its representative to obtain the necessary cooperation of the International Red Cross and the Swiss Government.

The U.S. government is further requested to approve the necessary food, medical and transportation equipment to make available to the International Red Cross by the Swiss Government against our promise of repayment or replenishment after the war. It is understood that private funds are available for this necessary financing.

(Signed) William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

ADDENDUM: (Signed) Joseph C. Grew
Acting Secretary of State

(Signed) J. Morgenthau, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury

(Signed) Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War and Medal Office

You will note that the program approved envisages (1) furnishing food and other relief through the International Red Cross to physically...
physically unfit unaccompanied detainees who are within enemy-controlled territory, and (2) their removal by the International
Red Cross to safety in Switzerland as soon as possible.

The Executive Director of the Board plans to go to Switzerland
in the near future in connection with the foregoing program. In
the meantime, you are requested to do the following immediately:

1. Explore the availability in Switzerland of food and water
relief supplies as well as transportation equipment. Please advise
the Board and Department at once whether relief trucks are permitted
to move from Switzerland to German-controlled areas and return
to Switzerland for reloading of supplies;

2. Approach Interlocute with a view to obtaining their consent
to deliver the relief supplies in enemy territory and to
organize and affectuate the removal of detainees to Switzerland;

3. If Currie mission concurs please approach the Swiss Govern-
ment for the purpose of obtaining its consent (a) to make
available to Interlocute now the necessary supplies and
equipment for the foregoing relief and evacuation program
and (b) to remit all detainees who reach Swiss borders
and house and maintain them under guard until we are able

to arrange...
to arrange for their evacuation to Allied territory.
You may assure the heads that this government will arrange
for the replenishment from the outside of all supplies
made available by the Swiss for this purpose and compensa-
tion for use of equipment.
Please report all developments to Department and Board. 1) NOTE
2. Cable No. 998 of March 9, 1945:
   NOTE Reference your No. 1217 of February 24, and
   No. 1345 of March 2, 1945, and Department's MIP of February 25,
   1945.
   1. The Board regards as most urgent that all possible
    steps be taken at once for the delivery of UNRRA food
    parcels to intended beneficiaries in enemy territory,
    accordingly, you are hereby authorized to procure the neces-
    sary transportation, including trucking facilities, gasoline,
    tires, oil, etc., from any source to be made available to the
    International Red Cross for (a) the delivery of UNRRA
    food packages and (b) for the evacuation of physically
    unfit detainees from enemy territory to Switzerland.  The
    Board urges write in this program.
   2. The UNRRA Department today has cabled General Eisenhower
    recommending the release of 50 tons of UNRRA trucking capacity
    with
-5- 1945, March 15, 11 p.m. to London

with 1500 to 2000 gallons of gasoline per week and necessary lubricating oil for delivery to the International Red Cross in Switzerland arrested for use on refugee relief operations.

5-4 at Paris have not been instructed by the War Department to expect your arrival in Paris and you are hereby directed to proceed to Paris at once to work out necessary details.

3. You should, of course, continue to make every effort to obtain transportation equipment from other sources including Swiss government and private sources in Switzerland, since ultimate transportation needs may require more than 50 tons of trucking capacity.

For your information, the Swiss Minister in Washington has advised me that he has recommended to his government that adequate trucking facilities be released by the Swiss for this urgent War Refugee Board work.

Use your best judgment in handling conditions which may arise. Please keep War advised of all developments.

Yours,

[Signature]

[Date]

[Place]

(C.W.)

[Name]
CABLE TO WINANT, LONDON, FOR MARK FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Reference your 2602 of March 8, 1945.

For your information following are texts of two recent cables sent to McClelland:

1. Cable No. 819 of February 23:

    "The cable below to Harrison and McClelland from Department and
    War Refugee Board is WBD 416.

    "The following is text of memorandum of Executive Director of War
    Refugee Board which was unanimously approved at Board meeting
    February 20th:

    Memorandum to: Secretary Stettino
    Secretary Morgenthau
    Secretary Stimson

    Our best information indicates that, while the enemy has
    abandoned wholesale extermination of detainees, large numbers
    of the physically unfit are now in imminent danger of death due
    to starvation, exposure and deliberate neglect. The actual
    numbers are unknown and are believed to be changing daily.

    Food, medicine and clothing must be distributed to such
    detainees at once if their lives are to be saved. They should
    be removed, if possible, to safety in Switzerland without un-
    necessary delay.

    The International Red Cross is our only means of direct
    contact with the camps. Operations can best be conducted from
    Switzerland.

    The War Refugee Board is requested to authorize its repres-
    entative to obtain the necessary cooperation of the International
    Red Cross and the Swiss Government.

    The War Refugee Board is further requested to approve that
    the necessary food, medicines and transportation equipment be
    made available to the International Red Cross by the Swiss Govern-
    ment against our promise of repayment or replenishment after the
war. It is understood that private funds are available for the necessary financing.

(Signed) William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

APPROVED: (Signed) Joseph C. Grew
Acting Secretary of State
(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury
(Signed) Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War.

"You will note that the program approved envisages (1) furnishing food and other relief through the International Red Cross to physically unfit unassimilated detainees who are within enemy-controlled territory, and (2) their removal by the International Red Cross to safety in Switzerland as soon as possible.

"The Executive Director of the Board plans to go to Switzerland in the near future in connection with the foregoing program. In the meantime, you are requested to do the following immediately:

1. Explore the availability in Switzerland of food and other relief supplies as well as transportation equipment. Please advise the Board and Department at once whether relief trucks are permitted to move from Switzerland to German-controlled areas and return to Switzerland for reloading of supplies.

2. Approach Interlocuts with a view to obtaining their consent to deliver the relief supplies in enemy territory and to organize and effectuate the removal of detainees to Switzerland;

3. If Currie mission concurs please approach the Swiss Government for the purpose of obtaining its consent (a) to make available to Interlocuts now the necessary supplies and equipment for the foregoing relief and evacuation program and (b) to admit all detainees who reach Swiss borders and houses and maintain them under guard until we are able to arrange for their evacuation to Allied territory. You may assure the Swiss that this Government will arrange for the replenishment from the outside of all supplies made available by the Swiss for this purpose and compensation for use of equipment.

"Please report all developments to Department and Board."
2. Cable No. 998 of March 9, 1945:

"Reference your No. 1217 of February 24, and No. 2245 of March 2, 1945, and Department's 319 of February 23, 1945.

"1. The Board regards as most urgent that all possible steps be taken at once for the delivery of War Refugee Board food parcels to intended beneficiaries in enemy territory. Accordingly, you are hereby authorized to procure the necessary transportation, including trucking facilities, gasoline, tires, oil, etc., from any sources to be made available to the International Red Cross for (a) the delivery of War Refugee Board food packages and (b) for the evacuation of physically unfit detainees from enemy territory to Switzerland. The Board urges haste in this program.

"2. The War Department today has cabled General Eisenhower recommending the release of 50 tons of trucking capacity with 1500 to 2000 gallons of gasoline per week and necessary lubricating oil for delivery to the International Red Cross in Switzerland earmarked for War Refugee Board operations. 0-4 at Paris has been instructed by the War Department to expect your arrival in Paris and you are hereby directed to proceed to Paris at once to work out necessary details.

"3. You should, of course, continue to make every effort to obtain transportation equipment from other sources including Swiss Government and private sources in Switzerland, since ultimate transportation needs may require more than 50 tons of trucking capacity.

"For your information, the Swiss Minister in Washington has advised me that he has recommended to his government that adequate trucking facilities be released by the Swiss for this urgent War Refugees' Board work.

"Use your best judgment in handling complications which may arise. Please keep Board advised of all developments."

THIS IS WAR LONDON CABLE NO. 98

9:15 a.m.
March 13, 1945

Mr. Charmy (for the rest), Abkin, Cohen, DuBois, Gaston, Hodel, Kedlizer, Reber, O'Brien, Pilars

End 3/12/45
This is EX 19500 from HQ, COMZON, APO 877 signed Eisenhower action to AGMAR information to SHAPE Main.

Subject is provision of food parcels for inmates of concentration camps in Germany through War Refugee Board operations.

Your TAR 49934 of 8 March 1945 is referred to. Consultation with McLellan will be made and information as to what facilities can be made available will be forwarded.

ACTION: OAS/H

INFORMATION: ASF, SF, G-2 (War Refugee Bd), OAS/H, C OF S

SH-TH-12549 (12 War 45)
SECRET
PARAPHRASE

WAR DEPARTMENT MESSAGE

FROM: Headquarters, Communications Zone, European Theater of Operations, U.S. Army, Paris, France
TO: War Department
Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, Main, Versailles, France

NUMBER: EX 19500
DATE: 11 March 1945

This is EX 19500 from HQ COMZ Zone APO 887 signed Eisenhower action to
AGWAR information to SHAEF Main.

Subject is provision of food paroles for inmates of concentration camps
in Germany through War Refugee Board operations.

Your WAR 49934 of 8 March 1945 is referred to. Consultation with Mcclellan will be made and information as to what facilities can be made available will be forwarded.

ACTION: OAS/W
INFORMATION: ASF, OPD, G-2 (War Refugee Bd), OUS/W, C of S
CM-IN-12549 (12 Mar 45)
March 10, 1946

Miss Moshel

Secretary Morgenthau

General O'Dwyer has asked me to advise you concerning his conference with Governor Lehman yesterday with respect to the care in Switzerland of refugees who are able to reach Switzerland from enemy territory.

The UNRRA representatives (who, in addition to Governor Lehman, included Abe Feller, General Counsel, and Fred Hershler, Director of Displaced Persons) agreed that these refugees may be regarded as wards of UNRRA and that UNRRA could therefore assume responsibility for their care while temporarily in Switzerland.

However, because of political implications involved in an offer by UNRRA to the Swiss Government, Governor Lehman decided that the matter would have to be raised at least informally with the British and Russian members of the UNRRA Political Committee. This will be done immediately and the Board may expect to be advised within a few days. If the Political Committee agrees, UNRRA's offer will be to provide food and other relief supplies for 10,000 refugees in Switzerland by any of the following methods: (a) payment for supplies acquired in Switzerland, (b) shipment of supplies to Switzerland, or (c) a guaranty to replace supplies made available by the Swiss.

In addition to the foregoing, UNRRA has agreed to canvass at once the possibility of setting up a small reception center in France for refugees who might have to be evacuated quickly from Switzerland.

(Signed) Florence Moshel

PHITA 3/10/46
March 9, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

General O’Dwyer and Miss Heidel met with Mr. McIvey and Colonel Gearhart in Mr. McIvey’s office on March 8th at 2 p.m. to discuss the problem of transportation facilities for the delivery of War Refugee Board food parcels.

General O’Dwyer explained the urgent need for transportation facilities and stated that, while it might be possible to obtain trucking equipment from private sources in Switzerland, it was absolutely necessary to obtain gasoline, tires and oil from other sources. He also explained that the procurement of private trucks was confronted with many problems such as adequate guarantees for replacement.

Mr. McIvey, recognizing the urgent necessity for transportation equipment, instructed Colonel Gearhart to prepare an appropriate cable from the War Department to General Eisenhower recommending that 50 tons of trucking capacity plus 1500 to 2000 gallons of gasoline per week and the necessary lubricating oil be made available from army stocks to the International Red Cross in Switzerland for War Refugee Board purposes. He advised Colonel Gearhart that the matter was approved by Mr. Patterson as well as himself. It was suggested that the War Refugee Board arrange to have McClelland proceed to Paris to discuss the details and General O’Dwyer agreed that he would authorize McClelland to do so. It was stated that McClelland should contact G-4 at Paris on this matter.

Colonel Gearhart advised Miss Heidel at 9 a.m. March 9th that the War Department cable had gone out the night before and that the cable ended with the following: “advise soonest whether feasible for you to make these facilities available.”
The following is a telegram from the Department of State to the Division of Central Services:

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

**OUTGOING TELEGRAM**

**DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES**

1. The above requires emergency action. You are hereby authorized to:
   1. procure the necessary transportation, including trucks, gasoline, tires, etc., to deliver the necessary goods and services to the International Red Cross in the following areas:
   2. The Red Department has ordered General Eisenhower to deliver 50 tons of trucks per week, with 2,000 to 2,000 gallons of gasoline per week and necessary lubricating oil for delivery to the International Red Cross.

**DECLASSIFIED**

State Dept. Letter, 12/12/72

By R. H. Parks Date 12/12/72
Red Cross in Switzerland earmarked for war refugee board operations. 0-0 at Paris has been instructed by the war department to expect your arrival in Paris and you are hereby directed to proceed to Paris at once to work out necessary details.

3. You should, of course, continue to make every effort to obtain transportation equipment from other sources including Swiss government and private sources in Switzerland, since ultimate transportation needs may require more than 50 tons of traction capacity.

For your information, the Swiss minister in Washington was advised so that he has recommended to his government that adequate equipment be released by the Swiss for this urgent war refugee board work.

Use your best judgment in handling complications which may arise. Please keep board advised of all developments.

C/R
4/2/45
(LOEY)
(CFR)}
CABLE TO MCCLELLAND, D.C., FROM WILLIAM OYSTER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Reference your No. 1277 of February 74, and No. 1345 of March 2, 1945, and Department's No. 819 of February 23, 1945.

1. The Board regards as most urgent that all possible steps be taken at once for the delivery of War Refugee Board food parcels to intended beneficiaries in enemy territory. Accordingly, you are hereby authorized to procure the necessary transportation, including trucking facilities, gasoline, tires, oil, etc., from any source to be made available to the International Red Cross for (a) the delivery of War Refugee Board food packages and (b) for the evacuation of physically unfit detainees from enemy territory to Switzerland. The Board urges haste in this program.

2. The War Department today has called General Eisenhower recommending the release of 50 tons of trucking capacity with 1500 to 2000 gallons of gasoline per week and necessary lubricating oil for delivery to the International Red Cross in Switzerland earmarked for War Refugee Board operations. G-4 at Paris has been instructed by the War Department to expect your arrival in Paris and you are hereby directed to proceed to Paris at once to work out necessary details.

3. You should, of course, continue to make every effort to obtain transportation equipment from other sources including Swiss Government and private sources in Switzerland, since ultimate transportation needs may require more than 50 tons of trucking capacity.

For your information, the Swiss Minister in Washington has advised me that he has recommended to his government that adequate trucking facilities be released by the Swiss for this urgent War Refugee Board work.

Use your best judgment in handling complications which may arise. Please keep Board advised of all developments.

This is WBF Item 438

W. Oyster

Filed 3/6/45
From Isley to Eisenhower.

"Lack of transportation has brought to virtual standstill War Refugee Board operations which supplied food parcels to inmates of concentration camps in Germany. Subject to availability in light of requirements for operation, provision from U.S. Army stocks trucking, fuel, etc. has been authorized by Secretary of War for this purpose in view of critical condition.

A requirement of 50 tons of trucking, preferably 10 5-ton trucks, and between 1,500 and 2,000 gallons of gasoline weekly plus lubricating oils needed is estimated by War Refugee Board. It is proposed to turn this trucking over to International Red Cross for operation inside Germany by them. Switzerland would probably be effective place of transfer.

For the purpose of discussing arrangements in detail with you, Mr. Roswell McClellan, War Refugee Board representative in Berlin, is being directed by War Refugee Board to proceed to Paris. Your consultation with McClellan is requested, and as soon as you know whether it is feasible for you to make these facilities available, inform us.

 signature: [Signature]

SECRET

INFORMATION: G-2 (War Refugee Bd), OSS/W, O of S

SECT/W-49934 (Mar 45)
The following message from LcClelland for WRB and the Department is transmitted.

Please refer to cable from the Department dated February 23 No. 819 and cable from the Legation dated March 2 No. 1345.

It was revealed by a conversation on March 6 with Burckhardt of ICCR that Himmler has now made known his willingness to meet on March 10, 11 or 12 with Burckhardt. Therefore, accompanied by Hachmnn, his personal secretary, Burckhardt will definitely leave on March 8th or 9th for Germany. These conversations will be with the SS exclusively, chiefly Kaltenbrunner and Himmler himself. Statement was made by the intermediary who extended the SS invitation that he had been directed to inform Burckhardt that Hitler himself right be present at a part of the discussions, the Fuhrer's health permitting.

The foregoing paragraph is for the strictly confidential information of WRB and the Department.

It is the plan of Burckhardt to raise the entire question of relief to all categories of Schutzhaftlinge and to prisoners of war, regardless of their religion, race or nationality.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-1-72

By R. H. Parks Date, SEP 19 1972
E specially there was brought up the release and removal of physically unfit people.

On March 3 ICRC was officially informed in this connection by the Government of Germany that that Government now agreed to the exit from Germany of elderly people, women and children, of Nordic extraction or nationalities, and of French nationality, who were unsuited as laborers. It is not clear whether the Nazis include Jews among the people of French nationality.

A promise was made by Jurckhardt that he will try to secure the release of Jews as well within any national group if the Germans desire to limit the evacuees to certain nationalities, for reasons which are not clear.

Twenty-five trucks with fuel and prisoners of war parcels left Switzerland for Germany on the 7th of March according to the plan reported in our message No. 1345. Permission for the entry of as many trucks as ICRC wishes for prisoners of war relief has now been granted by the Germans OKW. Whether this authorization includes trucks carrying relief to Schutzhaftlinge, is not clear. On this point Jurckhardt will make an effort to obtain favorable decision.

At the present time the number of trucks potentially available in Switzerland to ICRC (**) program for P.O.W's, not to mention Schutzhaftlinge, and also would be insufficient if the Nazis agreed to allow the removal of any considerable number of Schutzhaftlinge from Germany. ICRC has, in all, 50 Canadian trucks, of only three tons capacity, and 43 United States trucks of from seven to eight tons capacity.

I understand
I understand that SCLCF has now agreed to furnish fuel, not for transport relief to unassimilated groups but only for transport relief to prisoners-of-war; you might desire to take up with the War Department this matter.

There is a possibility that we may be confronted suddenly with a major technical and transport problem if the Germans agree to release a large number of Schutzhaftlinge (who might conceivably amount to several tens of thousands) following the negotiations of Jarekherdt. Under present conditions it is most unlikely that the Swiss will be able or willing to send railway trains to Germany to get such evacuees, or that the Swiss will be able or willing to transport them to the Swiss border.

At the present time I am working on the problem of transporting our 60,000 JRA parcels to unassimilated groups in Germany through the ICRC Division of Special Assistance and through private Swiss trucking concerns. If tires can be furnished from the outside, or at the very least, their replacement within a short and definite time limit can be guaranteed, there is a slight possibility of securing five to eight wood-burning trucks. An average of ten heavy duty tires and two spares per truck must be estimated.

With reference to the entry of new and larger groups of refugees, ICRC was assured by von Steiger, President of Confederation, that to the limit of its possibilities Switzerland, in principle, would admit such groups.

(*) Apparent omission verification requested.

EC/L:14:12 3/10/45

ECW
In second line of last paragraph page 2 of the above message after the word ICRC add the following, "are very inadequate to any extraordinary relief". The final paragraph will then read:

At the present time the number of trucks potentially available in Switzerland to ICRC are very inadequate to any extraordinary relief program for POWs, not to mention Schutzhaftlinge, and also would be insufficient if the Nazis agree to allow the removal of any considerable number of Schutzhaftlinge from Germany. ICRC has, in all, 50 Canadian trucks, of only three tons capacity, and 48 United States trucks of from seven to eight tons capacity.

HARRISON
MP-1590
Distribution of true reading only by special arrangements.

Secretary of State
Washington

2402, March 8, 7 p.m.
FOR O'DONEL URI FROM HANG.

World Jewish Congress here feels some possibility of German policy of extermination may soon be changing to one of evacuation of Jews. They recognize transport difficulties of saving any large number should Germans be willing to permit exit. They point out Inter cross negotiating with SHAEF for trucks to carry parcels to prisoner war camps in Germany from German Swiss border in south and Lubeck in north. Number trucks to be furnished Inter cross undetermined but WJC informed agreement reached on principle. Such trucks they point out will be returning empty from prisoner war camps to German border and could be utilized to carry Jews out. WJC approaching Inter cross through delegate here and have asked that Inter cross be urged by board's representative in Bern to approach Germans with view to working out arrangement along lines indicated above for evacuating refugees.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 19 1972
-2- #2402, March 8, 7 p.m., from London

refugees from Germany. If board perceives no objection please give appropriate instructions to McDowell.

WINANT

BB
Re: Status of Program Approved at Board Meeting on February 20, 1945.

I. A cable was dispatched to McColland on February 23 requesting a report as to available supplies in Switzerland and that approaches be made to the International Red Cross and the Swiss Government with a view to putting into operation the proposals approved by the Board. With respect to the approaches to be made to the Swiss Government, the cable, as dispatched by the State Department, instructed McColland "only if the Currie Mission concurred." No reply has been received to date.

II. With respect to the availability of supplies which might be used for replenishment to the Swiss, we have lined up the following:

(1) Food
   a. 300,000 thousand three-kilo food packages are now being purchased by Treasury Procurement for the War Refugee Board for shipment to the International Red Cross. These packages are being paid for by an allocation from the President's Emergency Fund.
   b. We have requested Blockade clearance for the extension of the foregoing program by an additional 300,000 food packages.
   c. Seven million prisoner of war packages now stocked in Switzerland.
   d. American Red Cross food stocks in Spain.
   e. Food supplies in Portugal and the Azores.

(2) Medical supplies
   Supplies now in Ireland to be used by the Irish Red Cross for foreign refugees in agreement with the American Red Cross.

(3) Trucks, tires and gasoline
   a. Spain
      Ambassador Hayes has advised that there are adequate trucks, tires and gasoline in Spain available for the transportation of supplies
from Spain to Switzerland. These trucks could be made available to the Spanish Red Cross and could be used for the transportation of the stocks of the American Red Cross now in Spain which have not been used for over two years.

b. Switzerland

The Swiss Minister has indicated to General O'Dyer that trucks, tires and gasoline are available in Switzerland for the War Refugee Board program. Replenishment of these Swiss supplies would have to be made from army stocks in Europe after the war in Europe ceases. It is assumed that it would be impossible to obtain an allocation of either the supplies or the shipping space for the replenishment from the United States prior to the cessation of hostilities.

III. Problems Relating to the Evacuation of Refugees from Switzerland to UNRRA-controlled camps.

(1) UNRRA

General O'Dyer has advised Governor Lehman that, in addition to the groups of 1672 and 1210 whose evacuation is now being arranged for, it may be expected that large numbers of refugees who arrive in Switzerland from enemy territory may have to be evacuated to Allied territory. Governor Lehman has indicated his interest in this matter and has requested that UNRRA be advised as soon as possible so that appropriate arrangements may be made at Philippeville and other UNRRA camps. It would appear that the problem of obtaining adequate supplies and personnel to run the UNRRA camps for large numbers of refugees is solely an UNRRA matter. However, the War Refugee Board should be in a position to give all possible support to any UNRRA request on these matters.

(2) War Department

The War Department is now working out the arrangements for the transportation of the two groups of refugees from Switzerland to Philippeville. Thus far, we have received full cooperation from the War Department. However, SACMED appears to be raising stumbling blocks and will have to be watched carefully if any large-scale movement is to be arranged for.
Secretary of State,
Washington,

1345, March 2, 11 A.M.

FOR DEPARTMENT AND WHI FROM MCCLELLAND

Department's 819, February 23 and Legation's 1217,

February 24,

Following is preliminary answer to your 819.

From recent conversations with ICRC it can be definitely stated that it is not now necessary to ask Swiss Government to make food supplies for relief shipment to Germany available to ICRC.

60,000 = 24 kilo WAB parcels have just reached Geneva from Toulon. This makes 150 tons of relief parcels.

ICRC's Division of Special Assistance, which specializes in relief to unassimilated groups has adequate supplies on hand for all French and Belgian "Schutzhaeflinge" in Germany.

ICRC has at least 80,000 tons of POW relief supplies warehoused in Switzerland at present moment, an amount considerably in excess of what can actually be shipped into Germany during coming months under prevailing transport conditions unless several hundred trucks become available.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 4-11-72

A few By R. H. Parks Date SEP 19 1972
A few days ago ICRC discussed exhaustively with competent Swiss authorities, particularly from Swiss army, availability of motor trucks in Switzerland for ICRC shipments into Germany. These conversations revealed that total number of trucks available to Swiss army is only about 1,500, of which some 857 are already laid up for lack of suitable tires. Swiss army has accordingly already been forced requisition private vehicles. As further example Swiss experienced greatest difficulty in equipping with tires twelve heavy duty trucks and trailer which were used some months ago to move Swiss food stuffs from Spanish border across France.

There is therefore very little prospect of Swiss being able furnish ICRC with trucks and certainly not unless tires are first supplied from outside.

For prisoners of war ICRC plan to send across Swiss border into Germany two initial convoys of ten trucks each. One convoy will go to Hanover carrying mainly gas and oil to supply six trucks placed at disposal ICRC Berlin delegation by German authorities. These six trucks are now performing invaluable service delivering parcels to Allied POWS on roads and in assembly center that region. Second convoy will proceed to Munich area loaded with POW parcels.

It is not
It is not anticipated that Germans will make any difficulties for entry these two convoys which will leave on or about March 2.

I understand that if these first two convoys get off successfully SHAPE in France will agree to supply ICRC with further stocks of fuel to be brought up from Marseilles in tank cars. If therefor an adequate supply of fuel is available to ICRC it is assumed that truck delivery of POW parcels into Germany will be rapidly stepped up until majority of 100 American and Canadian Red Cross trucks available to ICRC in Switzerland are in use. In this event American Washington might find it possible to release four or five of these trucks to ICRC for carrying parcels to unassimilated groups in Germany.

Should sufficient trucks become available to move 150 tons of WEH Toulon parcels into Germany within next few weeks question of further supplies can arise. You might therefore also discuss with American question of their releasing from unused POW stocks in Switzerland 60 to 80 thousand parcels for WEH program. At this point it is not anticipated that Germans will object to use of five kilo parcels for unassimilated persons since there is no longer any question of using German postal service.

Limited
Limited amounts of certain essential medicines are available for purchase in Switzerland; and larger amounts could probably be assured against guarantees of replacements.

There is no (repeat no) clothing worth mentioning obtainable in Switzerland unless it be from Amcros or other POW supplies concerning volume of which I am not informed. Any clothing parcels shipped into Germany will therefore have to come from outside.

ICRC is in principle quite willing undertakes delivery relief supplies to any category of accessible "Schutzhauslings" provided committee is supplied with necessary transport equipment.

I have taken up question of ICRC organizing and effectuating removal of physically unfit detainees from Germany to Switzerland. I entertain, however, some doubt concerning feasibility this program. Outside of Nazi affair, Nazis have displayed no willingness to release civil detainees unsuited for labor in general although such an eventuality is not excluded. I have asked Burkhardt of ICRC to bear this important request in mind in course of negotiations with Himmler and other German authorities which is hoped he will be able undertake in near future. I will inform board as soon as possible concerning this point.

Regarding
Regarding Switzerland's acceptance of such additional groups of refugees as might be extricated by IHC under this program this will be made subject of special conversations with Swiss authorities. It is my feeling that such discussions will have to be supported by concrete assurances of evacuation within a given time as well as granting of rapid import facilities to Switzerland for necessary supplemental food stuffs. Latter point will be discussed with Currie Mission.

HARRISON
The following message is from McClolland to the Secretary of State:

February 24, 1945

The nineteenth of February, I had occasion to discuss with Dr. Marti, Chief ICRC Delegate from Berlin the current situation in Germany of "Schutzhäftlinge" and Jewish deportees.


It seems that the Nazis are evacuating concentration camp inmates and regrouping them in two general areas: Between Hamburg and Lübeck (with headquarters located at concentration camp of Neuengamme near Hamburg) and Munich, with headquarters at Dachau camp. It is reported by Marti that conditions of frightful crowding already existing in Neuengamme and Dachau whose concentratrices, who are almost all in very poor physical condition from prolonged undernourishment and mistreatment, after days on foot arrive in state of utter exhaustion. As a result of evacuation measures a great many have already died. The most convincing case for urgent need of transportation equipment was given by Marti, stating that invaluable aid could be rendered to at least some thousands if a few trucks were at hand. Marti foresees no difficulty as regards permission to distribute relief parcels on spot in such assembly camps, in view of general willingness of SS officials to cooperate with ICRC repeatedly demonstrated since January and of general state of confusion.

For Hamburg region, parcels could come from WRB stocks at Gotoborg where some 220 odd thousand of our parcels are stocked still. For Munich area, parcels could be trucked from Switzerland over this comparatively short distance. At this time we have 60,000 WRB parcels in Toulon unloaded from CARITA II during January against which arrangement to borrow pending arrival these parcels in Switzerland could doubtless be made with ICRC.

As regards

Miss Chauncey (for the Society), Laskin, Gohn, DePatie, Gaster, Hoel, Hutchison, McCormack, O'Dwyer, Filos
As regards reception parcels, situation all Allied 
POWs is essentially same as that of civil detainees due to 
impossibility for ICRC secure adequate rail transport, although 
POWs are in better physical condition in general and less liable to die of starvation.

I take liberty of renewing my request that you either 
arrange place at my disposal four or five trucks for ICRC or, if 
this is not practical, authorize me attempt secure them in 
Switzerland, in light of urgency of this critical situation. 
Before they would permit vehicles to leave Switzerland for utilization 
in Germany, the Swiss Army would doubtless request guarantee of 
replacement within reasonable time of at least tires, if not trucks 
themselves. From amounts granted ICRC for POW trucks, small 
supply of fuel and oil could be made available.

Recommend serious and prompt consideration of this 
request as there are only few weeks or at most months remaining 
in which to take effective measures. We are positive action of 
this nature would serve to implement activities by Swiss officials 
and ICRC requested in your late messages.

J.G. BURRIS

DC/L:KLD
2-26-45
The following is text of Memorandum of Executive Director of War Refugee Board which was unanimously approved at Board meeting February 20th:

Memorandum to: Secretary Stettinius
Secretary Longfellow
Secretary Dillon

Our best information indicates that, while the enemy abandoned wholesale extermination of detainees, large numbers of those physically unfit are now in imminent danger of death due to starvation, exposure and deliberate neglect. The actual number are unknown and are believed to be changing daily.

Food, medicine and clothing must be distributed to each detainee at once if their lives are to be saved. They should be removed, if possible, to safety in Switzerland without unnecessary delay.

The International Red Cross is our only means of direct contact with the camps. Operations can best be conducted from Switzerland.

The
The War Refugee Board is requested to authorize its representative to obtain the necessary cooperation of the International Red Cross and the Swiss Government.

The War Refugee Board is further requested to approve that the necessary food, medicine and transportation equipment be made available to the International Red Cross by the Swiss Government against our promise of repayment or replenishment after the war. It is understood that private funds are available for the necessary financing.

(Signed) William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

APPROVED: (Signed) Joseph C. Grew
Acting Secretary of State
(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
(Signed) Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War, USA,1942

You will note that the program approved envisages (1) furnishing food and other relief through the International Red Cross to physically unfit unaccommodated detainees who are within enemy-controlled territory, and (2) their removal by the International Red Cross to safety in Switzerland as soon as possible.

The Executive Director of the Board plans to go to Switzerland in the near future in connection with the foregoing program.
-3-H19, February 26, 1945, Midnight, to Bern

In the meantime, you are requested to do the following immediately:

1. Explore the availability in Switzerland of food and other relief supplies as well as transportation equipment.

   Please advise the Board and Department at once whether relief trucks are permitted to move from Switzerland to deman-controlled areas and return to Switzerland for reloading of supplies;

2. Approach Interrogress with a view to obtaining their consent to deliver the relief supplies in enemy territory and to organize and effectuate the removal of detainees to Switzerland.

   If a transit area cannot be arranged, the Government of the United States should obtain its consent (a) to make available to Interrogress now the necessary supplies and equipment for the foregoing relief and evacuation program and (b) to permit all detainees to reach Swiss borders and houses and remain in them under guard until we are able to arrange for their evacuation to Allied territory. You may assure the Swiss that this Government will arrange for the replenishment from the outside of all supplies made available by the Swiss for this purpose and compensation for use of equipment.

Please report all developments to Interrogress as soon.

GROSV (Acting)

URBAN: KG

WIP: (GLW)
CABLE TO HARRISON AND MCCULLOH, SR., FROM DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD

The following is text of memorandum of Executive Director of War Refugee Board which was unanimously approved at Board meeting February 20th:

"Memorandum to: Secretary Stettinius
Secretary Morgenthau
Secretary Stimson

Our best information indicates that, while the enemy has abandoned wholesale extermination of detainees, large numbers of the physically unfit are now in imminent danger of death due to starvation, exposure and deliberate neglect. The actual numbers are unknown and are believed to be changing daily.

"Food, medicines and clothing must be distributed to such detainees at once if their lives are to be saved. They should be removed, if possible, to safety in Switzerland without unnecessary delay.

"The International Red Cross is our only means of direct contact with the camps. Operations can best be conducted from Switzerland.

"The War Refugee Board is requested to authorize its representative to obtain the necessary cooperation of the International Red Cross and of the Swiss Government.

"The War Refugee Board is further requested to approve that the necessary food, medicines and transportation equipment be made available to the International Red Cross by the Swiss Government against our promise of repayment or replenishment after the war. It is understood that private funds are available for the necessary financing.

(Signed) William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

APPROVED: (Signed) Joseph C. Grew
Acting Secretary of State

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury

(Signed) Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War."

You will note that the program approved envisages (1) furnishing food and other relief through the International Red Cross to physically unfit unassimilated detainees who are within enemy-controlled territory, and
their removal by the International Red Cross to safety in Switzerland as soon as possible.

The Executive Director of the Board plans to go to Switzerland in the near future in connection with the foregoing program. In the meantime, you are requested to do the following immediately:

1. Explore the availability in Switzerland of food and other relief supplies as well as transportation equipment. Please advise the Board and Department at once whether relief trucks are permitted to move from Switzerland to German-controlled areas and return to Switzerland for reloading of supplies;

2. Approach Interconss with a view to obtaining their consent to deliver the relief supplies in enemy territory and to organize and effectuate the removal of detainees to Switzerland;

3. Approach the Swiss Government for the purpose of obtaining their consent (a) to make available to Interconss now the necessary supplies and equipment for the foregoing relief and evacuation program and (b) to admit all detainees who reach her borders and house and maintain them under guard until we are able to arrange for their evacuation to Allied territory. You may assure the Swiss that this Government will arrange for the replenishment from the outside of all supplies made available by the Swiss for this purpose and compensation for use of equipment.

Please report all developments to Department and Board.

THIS IS WIB HEBN CABLE NO. 416.

10:00 a.m.
February 22, 1945

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Akain, Cohn, Dubois, Gaston, Hodel, Hutchison, McCormack, O'Dwyer, Files
The Executive Director

DATE
February 21, 1945

FROM
Hr. McCormack

Re
Sources of food, medicaments, and clothing.

By way of implementing your efforts to secure for ICRC adequate supplies for distribution to the unassimilated, there is pointed up herein possible sources.

I. FOOD
1. Food supplies in bulk or parcel form indigenous to Switzerland.
2. Food supplies in bulk or parcel form indigenous to other neutrals.
3. Food supplies in bulk or parcel form from either FEA or UNRRA stockpiles abroad.
4. Food supplies in bulk or parcel form from the U.S.A.
   (NOTES: Eight wholesale food companies in U.S.A. have manifested interest in the current WRB parcel program. Seven of these companies have a parcel packing capacity of 100,000 parcels per month; the eighth company has a 500,000 parcel packing capacity).
5. Amcross POW parcel stockpile current consigned to ICRC.
   (NOTES: Present Amcross stockpile of POW parcels in Europe is 7,000,000. The monthly distribution rate is 250,000 parcels. Therefore, it will take 27 months to exhaust this existing stockpile. In addition there's 300,000 parcels go forward from this country each month, 150 per cent of the monthly distribution rate.)

II. MEDICAMENTS
1. Pharmaceuticals indigenous to Switzerland.
2. Pharmaceuticals indigenous to other neutrals.
3. Pharmaceuticals from FEA or UNRRA stockpiles abroad.
4. Pharmaceuticals from the U.S.A.
5. Amcross POW stockpiles of medical supplies already abroad and being implemented on monthly basis. While not as large reserve as standard POW parcels, at least proportionately great.

III. CLOTHING
1. Clothing indigenous to Switzerland.
2. Clothing indigenous to other neutrals.
3. Clothing from FEA or UNRRA stockpiles.
4. Clothing (new or used) from the U.S.A.
5. Amcross POW stockpiles in limited amounts.
February 21, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

Acting Secretary of State Grew telephoned General O'Dwyer today and advised him that Mr. Fenninger of the Swiss National Bank had informed Mr. Grew that plenty of trucks were available in Switzerland but that tires and gasoline are very short. Mr. Grew also advised that food and other supplies are very scarce in Switzerland. He pointed out, however, that the Swiss have a fleet of ships plying between the United States and Portugal which might be available for the shipment of any supplies from this country.

F. Hodell
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE February 21, 1945

TO The Executive Director

FROM Mr. McCormack

Re: Medical Stockpile

On July 22, 1945, under Requisition 0-301, handled by the Procurement Branch of the Surgeon General's Office, the American National Red Cross began the acquisition and shipment of miscellaneous medical supplies ranging from test tubes to mobile X-ray apparatus, for consignment to the newly established Irish Red Cross Society.

The estimated value of this requisition is $500,000, and supplies amounting to $261,582.15 have been shipped to France as of January 31, 1946. By agreement between the participating Red Cross Societies, Irish Cross has the undisfart of these supplies only after authorization has been received from American.

Irish Cross has manifested throughout this war its desire to participate in the medical field of war relief, but without great success. Since there is reason to believe that such is still the case, I offer the suggestion below as part of your plan to secure these supplies subject to replacement.

Please

Within the next week or two, it is suggested that you visit Basil O'Connor with a view to the release of these medical supplies to the Irish by way of replacing supplies not available in Switzerland for W.B. purposes. I am certain that Irish Cross will not refuse to participate in this very worthy undertaking. If it is your wish, I shall be happy to arrange an appointment with Mr. O'Connor.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Our best information indicates that, while the enemy has
announced a policy of extermination of civilians, large numbers of
are suffering from non-violent causes of death due to
starvation, exposure, and deliberate neglect. The actual numbers
are uncertain and are believed to be changing daily.

Food, medicines and clothing must be distributed to each
prisoner at once if their lives are to be saved. They should be re-
oved, if possible, to safety in Switzerland without unnecessary
delay.

The International Red Cross is our only means of direct contact
with the camp. Operations must be conducted from Switzerland.

The War Refugee Board is requested to facilitate its cooperation
to obtain the necessary cooperation of the International Red
Cross committee and the Swiss Government.

The War Refugee Board is further requested to arrange that the
necessary funds, medicines and transportation equipment are available
at the International Red Cross by the Swiss Government against
our payment of repayment or reimbursement after the war.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Executive Director

APPROVED:

[Signature]

Acting Secretary of State

[Signature]

Secretary of the Treasury

[Signature]

Secretary of War
MEMORANDUM TO: Secretary Stettinius
Secretary Morgenthau
Secretary Stimson

Our best information indicates that, while the enemy has abandoned wholesale extermination of detainees, large numbers of the physically unfit are now in imminent danger of death due to starvation, exposure and deliberate neglect. The actual numbers are unknown and are believed to be changing daily.

Food, medicines and clothing must be distributed to such detainees at once if their lives are to be saved. They should be removed, if possible, to safety in Switzerland without unnecessary delay.

The International Red Cross is our only means of direct contact with the camps. Operations can best be conducted from Switzerland.

The War Refugee Board is requested to authorize its representative to obtain the necessary cooperation of the International Red Cross and of the Swiss Government.

The War Refugee Board is further requested to approve that the necessary food, medicines and transportation equipment be made available to the International Red Cross by the Swiss Government against our promise of repayment or replenishment if possible. It is understood that private funds are available for the necessary financing.

(Signed) William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

APPROVED

[Signatures]

[Signatures]

[Signatures]

[Signatures]

W.O'D.:d 2/20/45
FEB 20 1945

Marklund: To: Secretary Smetalh
Secretary Morgenthau
Secretary Stimson,

Our best information indicates that, while the enemy has
abandoned wholesale extermination of detainees, large numbers of
the physically unfit are in imminent danger of death due to
starvation, exposure, and deliberate neglect. The actual numbers
are unknown and are believed to be changing daily.

Food, medicines, and clothing must be distributed to such de-
tainees at once if their lives are to be saved. They should be re-
moved, if possible, to safety in Switzerland without unnecessary
delay.

The International Red Cross is our only means of direct contact
with the detainees. Operations can best be conducted from Switzerland.

The War Refugee Board is requested to authorize its representa-
tives to obtain the necessary cooperation of the International Red
Cross and of the Swiss Government.

The War Refugee Board is further requested to approve that the
necessary food, medicines and transportation equipment be made avail-
able to the International Red Cross by the Swiss Government against
our release of repayment or replenishment after the war, if this
becomes possible by the disarmament of existing troops. It is under-
stood that private funds are available for the necessary financing.

Sincerely,

William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

Approved:

/cedeably
Joseph C. Grew
Acting Secretary of State

/scr. H. Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury

/scr. Henry A. Stimson
Secretary of War

Wdlhnd 2/20/45
MEMORANDUM TO: Secretary of State
Secretary of the Treasury
Secretary of War

Our best information indicates that, while the enemy has abandoned wholesale extermination of detainees, large numbers of the physically unfit are now in imminent danger of death due to starvation, exposure and deliberate neglect. The actual numbers are unknown and are believed to be changing daily.

Food and clothing must be distributed to such detainees at once if their lives are to be saved. They should be removed, if possible, without unnecessary delay. The International Red Cross is our only means of direct contact with these camps. Operations can best be conducted from Switzerland.

The War Refugee Board is requested to authorize its representative to seek the necessary cooperation of the International Red Cross and of the Swiss Government.

To carry out this program the approval and consent of the Swiss Government must be obtained and the necessary food, medicines and transportation must be made available to the International Red Cross. This Government must furnish the necessary supplies and equipment to the International Red Cross either through Switzerland against our promise to replenish after the war in kind, or in money or from available stocks now in Europe. Adequate private funds are available for this purpose.

The authority for this program should embrace
February 19, 1945

CALLS

George Kilian - Dem. Mfl. Cong. - phoned Thursday
Major Murtogh - Senator Meade's office - called this a.m.

APPOINTMENTS REQUESTED

Cong. Dick Steim (D.T.) wants to see you Wednesday
Jim Perkins
Lt. Pay

Our best info indicates that while the injury was accidental, the man's condition is quite serious. He was stricken by a severe heart attack which resulted in unconsciousness. He is now in a state of shock and is in need of immediate medical attention. It is believed that his condition is critical.

Food and medicine must be provided immediately. They cannot be delivered in time. The medical team needs urgent assistance.

The situation is critical and your immediate action is required. The man's life depends on your prompt action.

Immediate notification of the situation is requested. It is imperative that all necessary measures be taken without delay.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Stamp: U.S. Army]

[Stamp: San Francisco, Calif.]

[Stamp: War Department]

[Stamp: Date: 1945]

[Stamp: Number: 180]
Gentlemen:

Our best information from the field indicates that the Enemy is no longer actually exterminating the physically unfit among the interned. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that large numbers of the interned, due to illness, overwork and generally bad conditions, slow starvation and other causes, are daily being set aside as useless to the Enemy war effort.

The narrowing space between the Allied lines undoubtedly has created a housing, food, and medicine shortage. It is reasonable to suppose that these cut-offs will be left to die from either exposure or hunger or both. The actual number of these peoples changes with each batch exterminated and at the end of each working day, so that we are unable to state what the accurate number to be cared for is or will be or where they are to be found.

We ask the Board for authority to use the services of the Intercross to trace them and having found them, to make it possible for the Intercross to aid them within and if possible to remove them to a place of safety.

This again will call for an assurance to the Swiss Government that any outlay of food, equipment, or housing will be paid for or replaced in kind.

The important thing at this time is for this Board to agree on:

(a) The necessity for immediate action to save these lines.

(b) Authorizing its representative to carry-out in the field the necessary agreements with the International Red Cross and the Swiss Government, for their performance.
This authority should embrace all similar cases discovered within the Enemy lines by the International Red Cross not already known.

The Swiss Government will undoubtedly require performance of exercising agreements to remove two batches of people now in Switzerland. Should the Swiss Government refuse to care for new refugees of this type until after hostilities cease, the government and inter-governmental agencies must immediately provide transportation, food, and housing for them pending final disposition in Allied territory.

The question of food supply from the nature of the emergency will require an allocation from Allied stockpiles without delay. The cost -- up to 30 million Swiss franc -- of replenishing these allocations has been guaranteed by the JDC in a communication presented herewith. It is believed that additional funds will be made available by private agencies if and when necessary.
to  The Executive Director

FROM  Mr. deConcett

subject: Food stockpiles

In connection with a more general memorandum on this subject made available to your office February 19, it has been informally brought to my attention by Mr. Maurice Rate, Director, Services of War Reliefs, American National Red Cross, that this organization has on the continent a total of 7,000,000 standard prisoner of war food parcels (11 pounds each via-a-vis 198's 3-kilo parcels). For purposes of location, these stockpiles are maintained in the following places:

- Switzerland (several warehouses)
- Gotemburg, Sweden
- Lubcck, Germany
- Lisbon, Portugal
- Barcelona, Spain (9,000 tons or approximately 1,727,272 parcels)

In connection with this latter stockpile, Mr. Rate indicated that current demands for assimilated persons were being met for the most part from stockpiles other than this source. He informally indicated that if you had a plan with a view to taking greater amounts of food available to the unassimilated, and at the same time had the necessary transportation to move supplies from Barcelona to Switzerland for distribution by ICRC, he thought it likely that the American National Red Cross would be receptive to the idea of making these supplies available to her refugee board, subject to either outright sale or replacement through import.

[Signature]
Subject: How ICRC can effectively and speedily bring food, medicaments and clothing to the massacred in enemy-Europe.

Problem: As obtained in April 1944, there existed and exists scarcity of food for export as opposed to scarcity of dollars. No appreciable imports these items to neutral since April 1944 has occurred. Currently in addition to foregoing there exist:

1. General breakdown German transportation system at least to degree that transport is unavailable to haul supplies for massacred (e.g. transport responsibility German as required Geneva Convention 1929);
2. Lack this transport has seriously interfered with delivery of initial and vitally small stockpile 350,000 parcels (1,000 parcels sidetracked railway for approximately 3 months);
3. Lack this transport prevents ICRC from reaching certain areas where large numbers detained and harle-foote distribution guarantees could be observed;
4. Provision of transport enables wider and more satisfactory and speedier distribution plus added advantage ICRC personnel on-the-spot, safeguarding lives and furnishes available transport for escaping massacred.

Time is of the essence if we are to provide both opportunities of relief and rescue to these groups who have long suffered and with least amount allied comfort.

Proposed Action:

I. Transport

Trucks, tires, fuel in Switzerland (request by WH's McClelland for ICRC in Bern 456, 1/20/45). No positive action on this request to date.

Sources:

1. Authorize immediately the securement of trucks (tires and fuel) in Switzerland to at least begin both movement of current but small WH stockpile and provide limited opportunity for some physical rescue no matter how small and/or late.
2. Authorize securement as many trucks and transports (tires and fuel) in Switzerland to increase both delivery and rescue opportunities.

3. Authorize sheet to provide 5 trucks (tires and fuel) to perform after the manner of 1 above.

4. Authorize sheet to provide 5 trucks (tires and fuel) to perform after the manner of 2 above.

Note A: Precedent already established by War Department in the release of troops to Amcross Northern Italy for delivery of POW parcels abidingly General Convention requiring Mussolini and Hitler governments performance upon deliveries.

Note B: Along with scarcity food opposed scarcity dollars in neutrals, review of record reveals abundance of promises opposed scarcity of performance.

II. Food

Sources:
1. Undistributed WNB stockpile already in IORO hands.
2. Additional 300,000 now on procurement USA.
3. Amcross POW stockpile now in Switzerland (7,000,000 according to recent press release O'Connor Amcross Chairman). Borrow against subsequent replacement from here.
4. Amcross POW stockpile Barcelona.
5. Army stockpile bulk for either packing or delivery in bulk to camps.
6. Increased shipments parcels and/or bulk from U.S. (6 known packing performers U.S.A. with production 100,000 per month) provided also to add IORO fleet for exclusive WNB mail (ship possibly from neutral).
7. Very remote possibility some export foods neutral.
8. Possible U.S. and/or FEA stockpiles abroad.

III. Medicaments

Sources:
1. Amcross Switzerland stockpile and elsewhere Europe.
3. All or part of Amcross-Irish Cross $340,000 stockpile in WNB (Zire would welcome making gift--some reservation Amcross welcome).
4. Shipments from USA either on IORO or WNB ship.
5. Medicaments indigenous Switzerland and neutrals.
IV. Clothing

Sources:

1. Across reserves Switzerland and elsewhere Europe.
2. Army stocks.
3. Shipment from USA (blockade authorization available to WRB for shipment from here 26 tons (? never utilized).

Note: (Applies to performance on Items II, III and IV)

All this proceeds, after Board clearance, authorizations from Joint Relief Committee on all materials extra-blockade secured from other than neutral sources. On materials extra-blockade indigenous USA and shipped from USA also requires emergency allocations FEA (Food, Fuel, etc). (Brzezinski, 1945:201) .

V. Financing

Sources:

1. U. S. Government (Foreign War Relief Appropriation).
2. Joint U. S. & British (102--$2,000,000 balance).
4. U. S. Private Relief Agencies (except for JDC, otherwise clear programs and expenditures through President's War Relief Control Board and National War Fund).

VI. Evacuation from Switzerland:

Evacuation from Switzerland timely calls for an expansion of the anticipated performance of both the War Department and UNRRA with respect to the movement from Switzerland of the two groups currently residing there and on whose behalf WRB has indicated that it will so perform, i.e. the 1672 former Belsen-Bergen internees and the 1210 former Theresienstadt internees.
I wish to call your personal attention to the following urgent and new phase of activity with which the War Refugee Board is faced today and submit to you for your approval, at the members of the Board and in your respective capacities as Secretaries of State, Treasury and War, a plan of action which I believe is immediately necessary for the Board is to fulfill the task for which it was created. The failure of this Government to act as recommended below, would, in my opinion, amount to outright betrayal on our part in the light of the assurances heretofore given and publicized to the world (including the people under Nazi control) that this Government will do everything in its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression in imminent danger of death and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance. We have emphasized to the world that we want these innocent human beings to live, we have urged the neutral countries to accept all those who may reach their borders and we have stated time and again that we would arrange for the maintenance of those refugees who escaped from German-held territory and that we would find means of temporary refuge for them.

Today we face the following situation:

1. The rapid advance on Germany by the Allied Armies from the East and the West has resulted in a concentrates in the other smaller area still held by Germany of German refugees from the Eastern and Western territories and from Berlin of prisoners of war, of civilians interned, of foreign slave-labor, and of Jewish and other deportees. Reserves of food, fuel, medications and clothing in this diminishing area are small and growing less. Housing has become extremely critical. Even the concentration camps now used for Jews and other deportees may soon be needed to house German refugees. Means of communication are rapidly deteriorating. Whatever care the Germans can now give to the human mass within the
ever under their control is therefore necessarily directed
in the first place toward the needs of their fellow-
Jews, in the second place, toward prisoners of war
and civilian internees protected by international law,
and, in the third place, toward foreign slave-labor crews
from the regulations of neighboring countries whose
friendship Germany is trying to win at this late hour.

2. In the circumstances, no care can or will be given to
the Jews under German control. With the military crisis
at hand, the value of Jewish industrial manpower for
long-range production is quickly vanishing, and there are
no other reasons, from a German point of view, to take
care of Jews.

3. Recent reports to the Board from Switzerland, Sweden
and Ireland indicate that German officials in many places
are taking the mass extermination of Jews for labor. Instead,
an growing attitude of indifference
to the fate of the Jews is apparent. The German
officials now seem to be willing to let these Jews die,
 survive, or get out of Germany, as long as these masses
do not place a burden on German economy.

4. This means that the surviving remnant of 500,000 to
500,000 Jews estimated to be in German-held territory is
condemned to certain death from starvation and exposure
unless drastic measures are taken to supply these people
within enemy territory with food and other necessities
or unless they are able to reach safety in Switzerland.

In view of the foregoing tragic and urgent situation, I
respectfully recommend for your approval that this Government
take the following steps now. Time is very short.

1. Request and authorize the International Red Cross to
organize, by whatever means at its disposal, the distri-
bution of food and other necessities to Jewish and other
unassisted internees throughout German territory.

2. Place at the disposal of the International Red Cross
food, medical and other relief supplies, as well as trucks,
tires and fuel needed for their distribution, from avail-
able stocks now in Europe (military or otherwise) these
stocks to be replenished by supplies shipped at a later
date from the United States and paid for by private
American funds.
7. Request and authorize the International Red Cross to permit and encourage the evacuation of internees from enemy territory to Switzerland on the return trip of the relief delivery craft.

8. Assure the Swiss Government, in order to induce the acceptance into Switzerland of all refugees reaching her border, that (a) additional food and other supplies will be sent to Switzerland for refugee needs and (b) speedy measures will be taken to evacuate such refugees from Switzerland to Allied territory where they will be subjected to thorough security screening. The need for these supplies has been indicated in recent urgent requests we have received from the Swiss Government for the evacuation of the recently arrived groups of 1372 and 1210 refugees, and for the additional groups expected to arrive shortly in the near future.

To ensure against the infiltration of spies and war criminals, the Swiss should be requested to inform all newly arriving refugees regarding their evacuation to Allied territory.

9. Issue appropriate instructions to UNRRA and UNRHA to arrange for the speedy evacuation from Switzerland to Libreilles of all refugees who cannot be cared for in Switzerland and for their onward transportation to Philippsville or some other UNRRA camp.

10. Make available to UNRRA adequate supplies for the maintenance of large numbers of refugees in these camps.

11. Request UNRRA to prepare the camps with necessary personnel, etc., for the reception and maintenance of large numbers of refugees.

APPROVED:

Secretary of State

Secretary of the Treasury

Secretary of War
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEES BOARD
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE: February 10, 1945

TO: The Executive Director
FROM: C. Azim and Paul J. McCormack

Re: Trucks for Interross

1. The War Department letter does not dispute the fact that 5 – 7
   trucks are needed to ensure distribution of food supplies to "unassimilated"
   detainees, nor does it advance the argument that the requested use of a few
   trucks must be opposed on military grounds. It objects to the program
   merely on the ground that it might set a precedent affecting the shipment of
   supplies to POWs.

   It should be noted, therefore, that a request of the American Red Cross...
   to permit the use of trucks to ship supplies to POWs in Northern Italy has
   been cleared by the War Department. The Department has therefore agreed to set
   the very precedent the prevention of which it alleges to be the reason for its
   opposition to our program.

2. Even were a similar program rejected for POWs and "assimilated"
   civilian internees, this would not be a sufficient reason to reject our pro-
   gram in favor of "unassimilated" detainees. Indeed, POWs and civilian in-
   ternees are protected by the Geneva Convention which ensures a minimum standard
   of their treatment, with supplies merely aiding, if supplementing these stand-
   ards, whereas the detainees lack any such protection and are known to receive
   far worse treatment at German hands.

   But the very fact that the use of trucks was authorised by the War Depart-
   ment in the case of POWs makes it imperative that it withdraw its objections
   to a similar use of trucks in supplying persons known to fare such less well.

3. According to the reports of ABB representative in Bern, there is pro-
   gressive disinterest in German authorities to make rolling stock available
   to Interross. On the basis of the Geneva Convention and of reciprocity, the
   U.S. Government can apply pressure to secure continuance of Red Cross parcel
   service to POWs and civilian internees. It lacks, however, any such leverage
   to obtain similar facilities for the tolerated Red Cross program for detainees.
   Therefore, failure to provide the requested trucks threatens to stop completely
   this program, the one U.S. program which promises to benefit the largest group
   of enemy victims.

4. Use of trucks in Northern Italy is justified by the disintegration of
   normal traffic in that area, where military operations are limited in scope.
Traffic conditions have also disintegrated in Germany, where military operations are on an exceedingly large scale.

5. Large stockpiles of POW food available in Switzerland, so that occasional rail tie-ups don't seriously endanger their distribution. Since U.S. lacks large stockpiles, loss of a single shipment by rail threatens our entire program.

6. An added consideration is the well-known German policy of mass-execution of unaffiliated, especially of Jewish, detainees when unobserved by the presence of foreign observers. The use of Swiss trucks instead by Intercross personnel is therefore an important means of ensuring that these detainees are kept alive.

7. Should chaos in Germany increase, such trucks manned by Intercross personnel can become the means of physically rescuing many detainees.

Ra Am
WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

5 February 1945

Brigadier General William O'Dwyer
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Treasury Department (Room 2126)
Washington, D.C.

Dear General:

I understand that it has been proposed that four or five 5 to 7 ton trucks be procured in Switzerland for loan to the International Red Cross for the delivery of War Refugee Board food parcels to persons in German concentration camps. The War Department is opposed to this action.

Although the amount of trucks is small, it is not believed wise that this entering wedge should be made for the assumption of the burden of transporting internally supplies sent in for relief purposes.

This action might serve as a precedent, having a serious effect on the shipment of relief supplies in general, and more particularly on the supplies sent to the prisoners of war.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON
Under Secretary of War
Attention: Colonel Gearhardt

Dear Mr. McCloy:

There is forwarded to you herewith a copy of a cable which has just been received from the War Refuge Board representative in Bern, Switzerland, containing information which he has requested be drawn to the attention of the appropriate military authorities.

In connection with the last paragraph of the enclosed cable, it will be appreciated if you will advise the Board of the views of the War Department concerning the proposed reply to Bern's No. 455 of January 22, 1945, a copy of which was sent to Colonel Gearhardt for War Department clearance on January 25, 1945.

Very truly yours,

William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

Honorable John J. McCloy,

Assistant Secretary of War.

Enclosure.

Phd 2/3/45
February 1, 1945

Mr. Haff in the office of Under Secretary of War Patterson telephoned today to advise us that the War Department does not approve of the proposed cable to McClelland in reply to No. 432 from Bern of January 22, 1945. The War Department objects to the proposed approval of McClelland's proposition because it views such action as a possible entering wedge and precedent which would have an adverse effect on the whole question of the transportation of prisoner of war packages. This Department has taken the firm view that the Germans should provide transportation for the distribution of these packages and that trucks will not be supplied to the Germans for their distribution. Because of the possible effect of this program, the War Department refuses to give clearance to our proposed cable.

After discussion with Mr. Haff, I telephoned Colonel Gersheide and requested that he obtain the views of the War Department in writing. He advised me that the matter is primarily one falling within the office of the Under Secretary but he stated that he would attempt to obtain the letter which the Board requested.

S. Hodel
Reference your 455 January 22nd.

You are authorized to rent, buy or otherwise acquire four or five to seven ten-trucks in Switzerland for loan to Intercross for the delivery of our Stalag food parcels to persons in German concentration camps, provided that the trucks will be operated by Intercross personnel. Since the supplying of fuel and tires from outside Switzerland would be very difficult, you are urged to make every effort to procure, with the assistance of Intercross, the required fuel and tires within Switzerland itself.

The above proposal is particularly welcomed by us, in view of the advantage of improved distribution control as pointed out in your 455 and of the added protection to camp inmates afforded by the presence on the spot of Intercross personnel, in line with Department’s 127 of January 9.